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5	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY PROCUREMENT APPEAL		
	THOUGHE.		
7 8	IN THE APPEAL OF	APPEAL NO. OPA-PA-13-016	
9	TELEGUAM HOLDINGS, LLC AND ITS WHOLLY OWNED	REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS FOR LACK OF JURISDICTION	
10 11	SUBSIDIARIES, GTA TELEGUAM, LLC; GTA SERVICES, LLC; AND PULSE MOBILE LLC,	RECEIVED OFFICE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY PROCUREMENT APPEALS	
	,	DATE: 12/19/13	
12	Appellant.	TIME: 1/135 DAM DPM BY: 7- h	
13		FILE NO OPA-PA: 13-016	
14	Comes now the Guam Department of Education ("GDOE") and makes its reply to the Opposition to Motion to Dismiss filed by Appellant Teleguam Holdings, LLC and its wholly owned subsidiaries, GTA Teleguam, LLC; GTA Services, LLC; and Pulse Mobile LLC (hereafter "GTA").		
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19	I. Estoppel does not apply to GDO Accountability lacks jurisdiction	OE's Motion that the Office of Public	
20	•	**	
21	In its motion for dismissal, GDOE asserts that the Office of Public Accountability ("OPA") lacks jurisdiction to hear GTA's appeal. In opposition, GTA asserts that under the doctrine of		
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23		ed from making this argument "after GDOE advised	
24	GTA that it has the right to appeal pursuant to §5425(e)" (GTA Opposition to Motion to		
25	Dismiss, p. 2). Guam's procurement law at 5 GCA §5425(c) requires that a protest decision issued by a purchasing agency advise the protestor of the right to an administrative appeal.		
		o appeal was made pursuant to applicable law and	
26	ob ob observent that OTA had the right to	appear was made pursuant to applicable law and	
27 28		Page 1 of 3 nolly Owned Subsidiaries, GTA TeleGuam, LLC; GTA Services,	
	OPA-PA-13-016 Reply to Opposition to Motion to Dismiss for Lack	of Jurisdiction ORIGINAL	

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does not act as bar to subsequent arguments that an appeal may not properly be heard by the OPA. Additionally, GDOE has asserted that the bases of GTA's appeal fall outside the jurisdiction granted to the OPA by statute. GTA's appeal in and of itself is not the issue; as with lawsuits, a party may commence an action at any time by filing a complaint. However, a court, and in this instance, the OPA, must determine whether it has authority to resolve a matter. In this case, GTA has complained that the administration of a contract after award, not the procurement process itself, is flawed. As stated in GDOE's Motion to Dismiss, the OPA has jurisdiction over specific matters as described in Guam's law, and that jurisdiction does not include the matters addressed in GTA's appeal. It is not GTA's right to file an appeal but rather the OPA's jurisdiction over the appeal that is the central issue in the motion to dismiss. Finally, GDOE did not induce GTA to believe it could not file an appeal; the opposite is true. GDOE, pursuant to statute, advised GTA of its right to appeal. For these reasons, estoppel does not apply and GDOE is not barred from making arguments regarding the OPA's jurisdiction over this matter.

II. GTA's appeal does not assert a violation in the solicitation or award of the underlying IFB. The OPA's jurisdiction to address such violations therefore does not apply.

In its Opposition, GTA also asserts that the OPA is empowered to impose remedies where there is a determination that a solicitation or award has violated the law. The OPA does in fact have such authority. But GTA has not asserted that there has been a violation of law in the solicitation or award of a contract. Instead, all of GTA's allegations address concerns with performance after the award. The OPA's jurisdiction to redress flawed solicitations or awards does not apply.

#### III. GTA's interpretation regarding OPA's authority over debarment matters is incorrect, and unsupported by current law.

In its opposition, GTA cites 5 GCA §5426 as allowing a member of the public to request the debarment or suspension of a contractor. Again, GTA is correct, to a point. §5426(f) does allow any member of the public to petition a purchasing agency for the debarment of an entity. However, under current procurement law, the public does not enjoy an equivalent right to have

their petition heard in an appeal before the OPA when no debarment or suspension has occurred. As discussed in the Motion to Dismiss, under 5 GCA §5426 and §5705, the OPA's jurisdiction over an appeal involving debarment is limited to situations where a debarment has actually occurred. The current law does not allow the OPA to hear an appeal where, as here, there was no debarment. The limitations in the current law are amplified in light of legislation pending before the Guam Legislature which, if passed into law, would expand the authority of the OPA to hear appeals such as the one GTA has made (Bill 224-32, at Sections 3 and 12, proposes to expand the OPA's appellate jurisdiction to matters wherein a petition to debar or suspend a party has been rejected or unanswered. A copy of those sections is attached here as Exhibit 1.). But until such time as the law is changed to allow for appeals when a petition to debar is rejected, the OPA does not have jurisdiction to hear an appeal when no debarment has occurred.

#### **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons above, GTA's opposition to the motion to dismiss filed herein is without merit, and GDOE again respectfully moves that this matter be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

Dated this 19<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2013.

Respectfully submitted,

**GUAM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION** 

By:

REBÉCCA M. PEREZ, ESQ.

Legal Counsel

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# **EXHIBIT** 1

# 45 Sept. 18 Sept. 18

# I MINA'TRENTAI DOS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2013 (FIRST) Regular Session

Bill No. 224-37 (COR)

Introduced by:

T. C. Ada R.J. Respicio

AN ACT TO AMEND §5425, §5426, §5427, §5450, §5452, §5480, §5481 AND §§5485 (a) and (b) OF ARTICLE 9, AND §5703, §5705, §5706(b), §5707(a), §5708 OF ARTICLE 12, CHAPTER 5, TITLE 5 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO CLARIFYING LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL REMEDIES IN GUAM PROCUREMENT LAW.

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

## Section 1. Findings and Intent.

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I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that the procurement system is intentionally created to "outsource" the real time policing of the procurement process to the private sector by way of protests, and that the only way procurement will remain effective is if the review process is as expedited as the original procurement process.

I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that there is a need for the prompt issuance of decisions on protests related to solicitations or awards as mandated by 5 GCA §5425(c) of the procurement law, and further finds that the lack of a timely decision or other resolution of such protests is a significant factor in prolonged procurement disputes,

the willful or reckless violation of any applicable procurement law or regulation.

(3) The Public Auditor shall have the power to assess reasonable costs including reasonable attorney fees incurred by the government, including its autonomous agencies and public corporations, or any protestor or interested party against a protestant upon its finding that the any party, including the government, making a the protest, motion or taking any position bringing any action was made fraudulently, frivolously or solely with predominant intent to delay or disrupt the procurement process.

(i) Finality. A decision of the Public Auditor is final unless a person adversely affected by the decision commences an appeal in the Superior Court as provided by §5707(a) of this Chapter and in accordance with the waiver of sovereign immunity conferred by Subsection (a) of §5480 of this Chapter.

Section 3. §5426 Authority to Debar or Suspend of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 is amended as follows:

- § 5426. Authority to Debar or Suspend.
- (a) Authority. After reasonable notice to the person involved and reasonable opportunity for that person to be heard, the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency, after consultation with the using agency and the

Attorney General, shall have authority to debar a person for cause, or to suspend a person for probable cause, from consideration for award of contracts. The debarment shall not be for a period of more than two (2) years. The same officer, after consultation with the using agency and the Attorney General, shall have authority to suspend a person from consideration for award of contracts if there is probable cause for debarment. The suspension shall not be for a period exceeding three (3) months. The authority to debar or suspend shall be exercised in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Policy Office.

(b) Causes for Debarment or Suspension. The causes for debarment or suspension include the following:

(1) conviction for commission of a criminal offense as an incident to obtaining or attempting to obtain a private contract or subcontract, or in the performance of such contract or subcontract;

(2) conviction under territorial or federal statutes of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, receiving stolen property, or any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty which currently, seriously and directly affects responsibility as a territorial contractor;

(3) conviction under federal antitrust statutes arising out of the submission of bids or proposals;

(4) violation of contract provisions, as set forth below, of a character which is regarded by the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency to be so serious as to justify debarment action:
(A)i. deliberate failure without good cause to perform in accordance with the specifications or within the time limit provided in the contract; or
(B)ii. a recent record of failure to perform or of unsatisfactory performance in accordance with the terms of one or more procurement contracts, provided, that failure to perform or unsatisfactory performance caused by acts beyond the control

debarment; or

iii. upon a petition of the Department of Labor, failure to pay employees engaged on the contract in violation of Wage Determination law or contract conditions.

of the contractor shall not be considered to be a basis for

(5) any other cause the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency determines to be so serious and compelling as to affect responsibility as a territorial contractor, including debarment by another governmental entity for any cause listed in regulations of the Policy Office;

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2	(6) for violation of the ethical standards set forth in Article 11
3	of this Chapter.
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5	(7) filing a frivolous or fraudulent petition, protest or appeal
6	under § 5425(e), § 5426(f)(e) or of § 5427(e) of this Chapter.
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8	(c) Decision. The Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of
9	Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency shall issue a written
10	decision to debar or suspend or to reject any petition to do so brought
11	under Subsection (f) of this Section. The decision shall:
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13	(1) state the reasons for the action taken decision made; and
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15	(2) inform the debarred or suspended person involved, or any
16	person whose petition is rejected, of its rights to judicial or
17	administrative review as provided in this Chapter.
18	
19	(d) Notice of Decision. A copy of the decision under Subsection
20	(c) of this Section shall be mailed or otherwise furnished immediately
21	to the debarred or suspended person and any other party intervening
22	or petitioning, and the head of all governmental bodies or purchasing
23	agencies.
24	
25	(e) Finality of Decision. A decision under Subsections (c) or (f)
26	of this Section shall be final and conclusive, unless fraudulent, or an
27	appeal is taken to the Public Auditor in accordance with § 5706 of

this Chapter. Such a decision shall be automatically stayed during the pendency of any appeal, but any such appeal does not preclude nor require a determination of non-responsibility in any solicitation in which the person charged may participate. The officer issuing such decision shall immediately notify all persons, governmental bodies and purchasing agencies of the fact and effect of such appeal.

(f) Any member of the public, including bidder, offeror or contractor as well as any elected official or employee of the government, may petition the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency to take action to debar or suspend pursuant to Subsection (a) of this Section. Immediately upon the receipt of such a petition, the person petitioned shall cause An an investigation of each petition shall to be conducted and hold a hearing as authorized in Subsection (a) promptly and a writ ten report should be made of findings of fact and action taken and issue a decision as required in Subsection (c). If the petitioned officer does not issue the written decision required under Subsection (c) of this Section within sixty (60) days after written request by the petitioner for a final decision, then the petitioner may proceed with an appeal to the Public Auditor as if a the petition had been rejected.

- 23 Section 4. §5427 of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 Legal and
- 24 Contractual Remedies is amended as follows:
- § 5427. Authority to Resolve Contract and Breach of Contract
- 26 Controversies.

1 Section 12. §5705 of Article 12, Chapter 5 of Title 5 Guam Code

2 Annotated is amended to read as follows:

# § 5705. Suspension or Debarment Proceedings.

- (a) Scope. This § 5705 applies to a review by the Public Auditor of a decision under § 5426(c) or (f) of this Chapter.
- (b) Time Limitation on Filing an Appeal. The aggrieved person receiving an adverse decision under Subsection (c) or (f) of § 5426 of this Chapter, including a person suspended or debarred or a rejected petitioner, shall file his/her an appeal with the Public Auditor within sixty (60) thirty (30) days from the date of the receipt of a decision or the date a petition is deemed rejected under Subsection (c) of § 5426 of this Chapter.

- (c) Decision. The Public Auditor shall decide whether, or the extent to which, the decision to debar or suspend, or reject a petition to do so, debarment or suspension was in accordance with the statutes, regulations and the best interest of the government or any autonomous agency or public corporation, and was fair. The Public Auditor shall issue her or his decision within thirty (30) days of the completion of the hearing on the issue.
- (d) Appeal. Any person receiving an adverse decision, including the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency, a person suspended or debarred, or a rejected petitioner, may appeal from a decision by the Public Auditor to the Superior Court of Guam under the waiver of sovereign immunity provided in § 5480(b) of this Chapter, way of writ of review.