

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Doris Flores Brooks, CPA, CGFM

Public Auditor

PROCUREMENT APPEALS

IN THE APPEAL OF,

APPEAL NO: OPA-PA-13-013

G4S SECURITY SYSTEMS (GUAM), INC.

DECISION AND ORDER RE APPELLANT'S MOTION TO DECLARE AUTOMATIC STAY IN EFFECT

Appellant

To: Purchasing Agency:

Department of Education, Government of Guam

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Appellant:

G4S Security Systems (Guam), Inc.

C/O Seth Forman, Esq.

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THIS MATTER, came before the Hearing Officer on October 24, 2013 for a hearing on

the Appellant's Motion to Declare the Automatic Stay in Effect. Director Ed Bitanga and

Director of Finance Kathleen Brown were present on behalf of G4S Security Systems (Guam),

Inc. (Appellant), and they were represented by the Appellant's counsel of record, Seth Forman,

Esq. Marcus Y. Pido, Guam Department of Education's (DOE) Supply Management

Administrator, was present on behalf of the Purchasing Agency, and he was represented

byDOE's Counsel of Record, Andrew T. Perez, Esq. After hearing the arguments of the parties,

the Hearing Officer makes the following findings and orders:

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The Automatic Stay imposed by 5 G.C.A. §5425(g) and Chapter IX, Section 9.2.5., DOE Procurement Regulations remains in effect. The main issue here is whether DOE's lifting of the automatic stay on September 19, 2013 complied with Guam's Procurement Laws and DOE's Procurement Regulations. Generally, in the event of a timely protest, the purchasing agency shall not proceed further with the solicitation or award of the contract prior to final resolution of such protest, and any such further action is void unless the head of the purchasing agency and the Attorney General of Guam, make written determinations that award of the contract without delay is necessary to protect substantial interests of the Government of Guam, and the protestant is given at least two (2) days prior notice. 5 G.C.A. §5425(g). Further, a protestant may appeal a decision denying a protest to the Office of Public Accountabilty within fifteen (15) days after receipt of a decision denying their protest. 5 G.C.A. §5425(e). DOE is governed by Article 9 of Guam's Procurement Law. Town House Department Stores dba Island Business Systems and Supplies v. Guam Department of Education, et.al., 2012 Guam 25, ¶20 (Supreme Court of Guam). Hence, 5 G.C.A. §5425(g), which is part of Article 9 of Guam's Procurement Law, applies to DOE. Further, despite conflicting language in DOE's Procurement Regulations, it has been conclusively determined that an appeal from a DOE decision denying a procurement protest shall proceed through the Office of Public Accountability pursuant to Articles 9 and 12 of Guam's Procurement Law. Id., at ¶19. Thus, the fifteen (15) day period for a protestant to appeal a decision denying their protest to the Office of Public Accountability applies to DOE. DOE's Procurement Regulations closely tracks the statutory language of 5 G.C.A. §5425(g), and states that when a protest has been filed within fourteen (14) working days and before an award is made, DOE's Superintendent shall make no award of the contract, until the protest is settled, unless the Superintendent makes a written determination that the award of

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the contract without delay is necessary to protect substantial DOE interests and the protestant has been given at least two (2) working days of notice. Chapter IX, Section 9.2.5, DOE Procurement Regulations. Clearly, both 5 G.C.A. §5425(g) and Chapter IX, Section 9.2.5., DOE Procurement Regulations allow DOE to lift the automatic stay triggered by the Appellant's protest if certain requirements are met. The Hearing Officer must now look to the procurement record to determine if DOE complied with these requirements before lifting the automatic stay on September 19, 2013.

The procurement record shows that DOE failed to comply with 5 G.C.A. §5425(g) and Chapter IX, Section 9.2.5., DOE Procurement Regulations. The procurement record shows that on September 16, 2013, the Appellant filed their protest concerning DOE's rejection of the Appellant's Bid which was the same day the Appellant received notice of said rejection. Hence, the Hearing Officer finds that the Appellant's Protest was timely and that it triggered the automatic stay set forth in 5 G.C.A. §5425(g) and Chapter IX, Section 9.2.5., DOE Procurement Regulations. The procurement record also shows that on September 19, 2013, DOE denied the Appellant's protest, issued a Notice that the automatic stay was lifted, and awarded the contract to the remaining bidder. The procurement record shows that this contract was finalized and fully executed by September 30, 2013. The procurement record contains no evidence that DOE's Superintendent issued a Written Determination that lifting the automatic stay and awarding the contract without delay was necessary to protect substantial DOE interests as required by Chapter IX, Section 9.2.5., DOE Procurement Regulations. There is no evidence in the procurement record that DOE gave the Appellant the two (2) days prior notice that it was going to lift the automatic stay and award the contract which is required by Chapter IX, Section 9.2.5., DOE Procurement Regulations and 5 G.C.A. §5425(g). Finally, there is no evidence in the

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procurement record that DOE obtained a written determination from the Attorney General of Guam that lifting the automatic stay to award the contract without delay was necessary to protect substantial Government of Guam interests as required by 5 G.C.A. §5425(g). Although, DOE's Procurement Regulations state that the only DOE's Superintendent is required to lift an automatic stay triggered by a timely protest, the written determination by the Attorney General of Guam is still required to comply with 5 G.C.A. §5425(g). Guam Imaging Consultants, Inc., and RADS, v. Guam Memorial Hospital Authority, et.al., 2004 Guam 15, ¶41 (Supreme Court of Guam). DOE now argues necessity by pointing out that the funds for the contract being solicited came from the Adequate Education Act Trust Account, created by Public Law 31-234, which were set to expire if not obligated by September 30, 2013. Albeit the concern on funding was noted in the Supply Management Administrator's September 4, 2013 memorandum justifying a shorter bid time and that this reason would be a valid justification to lift the automatic stay, it being posed as an argument to oppose a motion well after DOE lifted the automatic stay is not in the proper form of a written determination nor is it timely. The Hearing Officer finds that DOE violated Chapter IX, Section 9.2.5., DOE Procurement Regulations, and 5 G.C.A. §5425(g) by lifting the automatic stay without written determinations from DOE's Superintendent and Guam's Attorney General, and by failing to give the Appellant two (2) days prior notice.

2. The Decision in *In the Appeal of Guam Publications, Inc.*, OPA-PA-08-007 (Office of Public Accountability) is distinguishable from this matter. DOE argues that the Decision in OPA-PA-08-007 should be applied here because it found that a purchasing agency did not violate the automatic stay by awarding a contract after it had denied a protest but before the protestant's appeal to the Office of Public Accountability. However, in OPA-PA-08-007 this finding was made as part of the Office of Public Accountability's denial of a request for attorney

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fees made by that case's appellant which is different from the issue here. Further, that finding in OPA-PA-08-007 relied in part on the Office of Public Accountability's analysis of 2 G.A.R., Div. 4, Chap. 9, §9101(e) which is a procurement regulation that does not apply to DOE. DOE is really arguing that its decision denying the Appellant's protest had sufficient finality to terminate the automatic stay. DOE's procurement regulations state that after the automatic stay is triggered by a timely protest, it remains in effect until the protest is settled. Chapter IX, Section 9.2.5., DOE Procurement Regulations. Hence, it could be argued that DOE's denial of the Appellant's protest settled it to the extent that DOE could unilaterally lift the automatic stay and proceed with the award of the contract. However, as stated above, Article 9 of Guam's Procurement Law, which includes 5 G.C.A. §5425(g), is also applicable to DOE. Town House Department Stores dba Island Business Systems and Supplies v. Guam Department of Education, et.al., 2012 Guam 25, at ¶20. That statute specifically states that once the automatic stay is triggered by a timely protest it remains in effect until the final resolution of the protest. 5 G.C.A. §5425(g). Hence, to comply with 5 G.C.A. §5425(g), DOE's decision denying the Appellant's protest would not become final until the fifteen (15) days the Appellant had to appeal to the Office of Public Accountability had expired, and only if the Appellant did not file an appeal during that timeframe. Thus, the Hearing Officer finds that DOE violated the 5 G.C.A. §5425(g) by lifting the automatic stay before its denial of the Appellant's protest became a final resolution of the Appellant's protest.

3. DOE's award of the contract is void. As stated above, DOE violated 5 G.C.A. §5425(g) and Chapter IX, Section 9.2.5., DOE Procurement Regulations by lifting the automatic stay on September 19, 2013. Hence, pursuant to said statute and procurement regulation, the Hearing Officer finds that DOE's subsequent award of the contract is void.

SO ORDERED this 12th day of November, 2013 by:

ANTHONY R. CAMACHO, ESQ.

Hearing Officer

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