1 FISHER & ASSOCIATES 3.6.2020 ATTORNEYS AT LAW TRACE STAD LIVE STATE OF M. 2 Suite 101 De La Corte Building 1011000 000 000 20 . 20 . 00 2 167 East Marine Corps Drive 3 Hagåtña, Guam 96910 Phone (671) 472-1131 4 Fax (671) 472-2886 5 BEFORE THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY 6 HAGÅTÑA, GUAM 7 GUAM MEDICAL REFERRAL Case No. OPA-PA 20-002 SERVICES, 8 COMMENT ON AN AGENCY Appellant, 9 REPORT 10 VS. 11 GENERAL SERVICES AGENCY, 12 Appellee. 13 COMES NOW Appellee Guam Medical Referral Services (GMRS) and comments on an 14 Agency Report served on it 26 February 2020. 15 The General Services Agency (GSA) has improperly included criterion designed 16 to favor one offeror over another. 17 The GSA awards evaluation "points" for performing an obligation that properly 18 belongs to the Agency and demonstrating an ability to perform a function that 19 doesn't yet exist. 20 On 29 January 2020 Appellee GSA amended a Request for Proposal (RFP) to change the 21 evaluation criteria. This was done after publication and distribution of the RFP to potential offerors. As a result of the change, a wholly new criterion for evaluation was created "[t]o 22 demonstrate 'Voucher System' to manage, approve, and verify record services will be 23 performed." See Amendment 6, GSA/RFP-20-0240-001, 29 January 2020. 24 Heretofore a "voucher system" was not required or used in the performance of the 25 contracted service. It may fairly be said that neither offerors nor the GSA presently know what the voucher system will be nor how it will be used. See Procurement Record at Tab 6, DOA

Letter to GMRS dated 23 December 2019, "A voucher system that will be approved, will be discussed during negotiation." And See Id at Tab 10<sup>1</sup>, DOA Letter to GMRS dated 27 January 2020, "The Voucher System that is to be developed is an internal control between the Guam Medical Referral Office and the winning Offeror to manage, approve and verify and record services being received by each patient (and authorized escort.)" Id, emphasis added. This scheme is contrary to law. 5 Guam Code Ann. §11.102(e)(1) states,

"(e) For those residents who are not eligible for existing services provided by health insurance companies, referring facilities, or local not-for- profits, the MRAO<sup>2</sup> may:

(1) develop a request for proposal to provide assistance services from a duly registered Guam-based not-for-profit organization that can provide such services, including coordination of appointments, transportation, and lodging. This proposal shall use a voucher type system to provide direct services to residents seeking off-island care. The contracted not-for-profit shall, to the greatest extent possible, coordinate with existing services provided by insurance carriers and referring facilities for the provision of transportation and lodging services. A limit of fifteen percent (15%) of the negotiated proposal is set for administrative overhead of such proposal.

Id, emphasis added.

The law states that the MRAO and not the contracted provider has the responsibility for developing the voucher system, that is the Medical Referral Assistance Office within the Office of the Governor and not the contracted assistance provider. Additionally, the system is to be designed to provide direct services to residents seeking off-island care. It is not an internal control between the Guam Medical Referral Office and the winning Offeror to "manage, approve and verify and record services being received by each patient."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> GMRS cannot provide a pinpoint citation since GSA failed to number pages within the Procurement Record as required.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The MRAO is a "Medical Referral Assistance Office (MRAO) within the Office of I Maga'låhen Guåhan (the Governor of Guam)" and is distinguished from the contracted service provider. See 5 Guam Code Ann. §11.101.

On or about 25 February 2020 the GSA filed an Agency Report responding to GMRS' Appeal of GSA's denial of a protest. That Report, in its entirety says,

"We stated that in reviewing the law that establishes the criteria for the medical referral assistance program, a voucher system was a required item. As such inclusion of this system in the evaluation criteria was appropriate to ensure that it met the requirement of law. The establishment of this system should not be difficult for a current contractor to capture the costs for running the program." See Agency Report at Tab 1.

It should be noted that all manner of things are necessary to meet the requirements of law and make a successful response to the Request for Proposals, e.g. the offeror must be a not-for-profit, the offeror must not have colluded with another to obtain a contract, the offeror must agree to the general and special conditions etc. None of these aspects were given weight as a criterion for selection though contrary to law and sense, the creation of a voucher system was. This in spite of the fact that the GSA itself has no clear idea of what that system is. As amended, the Request for Proposal now assigns one-fifth of the possible points awarded to an undeveloped system that is not germane to performance<sup>3</sup> nor is it the responsibility of the Offeror to create that system. There is no reason for this, and a review of the Procurement Record contains no evidence of any consideration or analysis of the propriety of the inclusion nor the re-weighing of criteria<sup>4</sup>.

As an example of the re-weight absurdity, where an entity has performed similar services, the weighted value of that prior performance is now **reduced** to 15% of possible awarded points though this is by any measure a cardinal, relevant requirement. As a further example of the bias, where an entity has specific experience performing the service, the value of that experience is **diminished** to 15% though this too is an obvious, necessary, relevant requirement. As another example of the re-weight bias, where an entity has a record of past

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The GSA itself sees the voucher system as no more than an accounting practice to ensure proper billing and compensation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Appellant is aware of no prior protest concerning the weight assigned to the categories and concludes that this change may well have been the result of improper influence or ex parte communication between the agency and a potential offeror.

performance of similar work, the value of that work is also diminished to 15% though this is, like the preceding criteria, a cardinal, relevant requirement. Yet another example of this weight bias is found in the importance assigned an offeror's demonstrated ability to meet schedules or deadlines. Here the GSA reassigned a lesser value of 15% to that demonstrated ability though it too is of central importance to determining qualification. By contrast, the GSA assigned the lion's share of points to a "voucher system" which is unrelated to contract performance.

Taken as a whole, it appears that GSA has done this in order to assist an inexperienced offeror to the detriment of any offeror which has the necessary experience. Functionally, the GSA post-publication amendment works to the prejudice of Appellant and the advantage of other inexperienced offerors by including this new criterion unrelated to contract performance and discounting the value of relevant criteria. At the outset, this is an impermissible amendment. Criteria for selection must be made before publication of the Request for Proposal. See 5 Guam Code Ann. §5216(e), "Award shall be made to the offeror determined in writing by the head of the purchasing agency or a designee of such officer to be best qualified based on the evaluation factors set forth in the Request for Proposals". Secondly, offerors are competing for points by demonstrating an ability to comply with a system that has not and does not yet exist. There is no explanation for this other than Agency outcome bias.

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