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E-FILING: In the Appeal of Pacific Data Systems, Inc.; OPA-PA-21-001;

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Mon, Jun 28, 2021 at 2:30 PM

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Hafa Adai Jerrick,

Attached is GHURA's Motion to Dismiss Appeal for Lack of Jurisdiction for E-filing. We will be serving physical copies to your office shortly.

Please let us know if you need anything further from our office to complete this filing.

Respectfully,

Tawnia N. Katsuren, Secretary

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062821 Motion to Dismiss Appeal Lack of Jurisdiction (ACP Final).pdf 3715K

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BEFORE THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY HAGATNA, GUAM	
	ADDITAL NO. OD A DA CA COA
In the Appeal of	APPEAL NO: OPA-PA-21-001
PACIFIC DATA SYSTEMS, INC.	MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL FOR
Appellant.	LACK OF JURISDICTION
13 INTRODUCTION	
The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority ("GHURA") through counsel, Anthony	
C. Perez, Esq., moves to dismiss this appeal for lack of jurisdiction. Appellant failed to timely	
protest, and consequently, the Office of Public Accountability ("OPA") has no jurisdiction over	
this Appeal. In addition, Pacific Data Systems ("PDS") has no standing to either protest or appeal	
the denial of the protest and thus the OPA lacks jurisdiction over this matter.	
BACKGROUND	
On January 5, 2021, GHURA issued I	Invitation for Bid IFB#GHURA-COCC-21-003
("IFB") for the procurement of Metrolan-Connectivity/Internet/Telecom Bundled Services for	
GHURA. See Agency Report, Tab C, IFB. Three bidders submitted bids: PDS, PTI Pacifica, Inc.	
dba IT&E ("IT&E"), and Docomo Pacific, Inc. ("Docomo"). See Agency Report, Tab B, IT&E	
bid and PDS bid. On February 12, 2021, the bids were opened, a PDS representative was present	
at the bid opening, and an abstract of bids was	created. See Agency Report, Tab D, Abstract of
	Suite 802, DNA Building 238 Archbishop Flores Street Hagåtña, Guam 96910 Telephone No. (671) 475-5055/7 Facsimile No. (671) 477-5445 Attorney for Guam Housing & Urban Renewal Authority BEFORE THE OFFICE OF H HAGATN In the Appeal of PACIFIC DATA SYSTEMS, INC. Appellant. INTROD The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal A C. Perez, Esq., moves to dismiss this appeal for protest, and consequently, the Office of Public A this Appeal. In addition, Pacific Data Systems (** the denial of the protest and thus the OPA lacks BACKG On January 5, 2021, GHURA issued I ("IFB") for the procurement of Metrolan-Confection GHURA. See Agency Report, Tab C, IFB. Three dba IT&E ("IT&E"), and Docomo Pacific, Inc. bid and PDS bid. On February 12, 2021, the bid

Bid ("Abstract"). The Abstract exhibited that IT&E submitted the lowest bid of \$31,980.00,

Docomo submitted the second lowest bid of \$55,744.32, while PDS submitted the highest bid of \$60,204.00. PDS' bid was almost twice as high as IT&E's bid.

On February 12, 2021, the same day as the bid opening, PDS submitted a Freedom of Information Act Request for IFB GHURA-COCC-021-003 ("FOIA") requesting in part a copy of the bid of IT&E. See Agency Report, Tab E, Exhibit 1, FOIA. GHURA dutifully provided the IT&E bid which was received by PDS on February 18, 2021. On February 22, 2021, PDS submitted a letter ("PDS letter") to GHURA related to purported deficiencies within the IT&E bid and requested that IT&E be disqualified as its bid was non-responsive. See Agency Report, Tab E, Exhibit 2, PDS letter. PDS identified four issues with the IT&E bid, namely: deficiencies in the Bid Bond, HUD form 5369-C, and Disclosure of Organizational Conflict of Interest Affidavit, and the non-responsiveness of the IT&E bid because it was based on a point-to-multi-point service design rather than a point-to-point design. Id. At this juncture, PDS was aware that IT&E was the lowest bidder for the IFB, and knew that there were deficiencies and problems with the IT&E bid.

On February 24, 2021, Julieann Lujan, Data Processing Manager at GHURA, upon review of the PDS letter, issued a Memo to File ("MIS Memo"), addressed to Greta Balmeo, Buyer Supervisor II. *See* Agency Report, Tab E, Exhibit 3, MIS Memo. The MIS Memo addressed the fourth allegation within the PDS Letter that IT&E's bid was not responsive as it was based on a point-to-multi-point design, and found that PDS' allegation was unfounded as it misquoted the contents of the pre-bid conference meeting. It further found that IT&E's bid was responsive as it was a point-to point system.

On March 4, 2021, Greta Balmeo issued a Memo to File ("Procurement Memo") regarding the allegations of the PDS letter, and concluded that though the IT&E bid did contain minor informalities and/or insignificant mistakes, those could be waived or corrected without prejudice to other bidders, as the effect on price, quantity, quality, delivery or contractual obligations is

negligible. 2 GAR § 3109 (m)(4)(b). *See* Agency Report, Tab E, Exhibit 4, Procurement Memo. Consequently, IT&E was permitted to correct such insignificant mistakes and re-submit the bid bond, HUD form 5369-C, and Disclosure of Organizational Conflict of Interest Affidavit ("Resubmissions"). *See* Agency Report, Tab E, Exhibit 5, Resubmissions. On March 4, 2021, the award of the IFB to IT&E was made by the GHURA Board of Commissioners, and on March 12, 2021, PDS was informed that IT&E would be awarded the bid ("Notice of Non-Award"). *See* Agency Report, Tab E, Exhibit 6, Notice of Non-Award.

On March 26, 2021, PDS issued a Protest of IFB GHURA-COCC-21-003 again alleging identical deficiencies and the non-responsiveness of the IT&E bid that it previously raised in its PDS letter of February 22, 2021. *See* Agency Report, Tab A, Protest. On May 5, 2021, the Response to Letter of Protest ("Protest Decision") was issued by GHURA denying the protest, finding that though the IT&E bid contain minor informalities and/or insignificant mistakes, those could be waived or corrected without prejudice to other bidders, as the effect on price, quantity, quality, delivery or contractual obligations is negligible. *See* Notice of Appeal, Exhibit 2, Protest Decision. The Protest Decision further found that IT&E's bid was responsive as it was a point-to-point system, PDS' Protest was untimely, and PDS' Bid was unreasonably high. *Id.* On May 19, 2021, PDS filed a Notice of Appeal.

ARGUMENT

The Public Auditor shall have the power to review and determine *de novo* any matter properly submitted to her or him. 5 GCA § 5703 and 2 GAR, Div. 4, § 12103(a). This power includes the power to rule on motions, and other procedural items on matters pending before such office. 2 GAR, Div. 4, § 12109(d). Any motion concerning the jurisdiction of the Public

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Auditor shall be promptly filed, and the Public Auditor shall have the right to raise the issue of jurisdiction sua sponte at any time. See 2 GAR, Div. 4, § 12104(c)(9).

1. PDS has failed to abide by statutory timelines applicable to aggrieved bidders in issuing its Protest.

PDS has failed to comply with applicable law which provides definitive timelines for aggrieved bidders to file a Protest. Here, PDS complained in its Protest of March 26, 2021, that the IT&E bid was non-responsive to the IFB and should have been rejected by GHURA. Specifically, PDS argued the IT&E Bid contained deficiencies in the bid bond, HUD form, and HUD Organizational Conflict of Interest Form. PDS further argued that the IT&E bid was nonresponsive because its bid was based on a multi-point service design wherein the IFB sought a point-to-point service design. However, PDS had been aware of the purported deficiencies and non-responsiveness of IT&E's bid since February 22, 2021, when PDS transmitted the PDS Letter to GHURA pointing out these exact same issues in IT&E's bid.

For procurement protests, any actual or prospective bidder, offeror or contractor who may be aggrieved in connection with source selection, solicitation, or award of a contract, may protest to the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works, or the head of a purchasing agency. 5 GCA §5425(a). The protest shall be submitted in writing within fourteen days after such aggrieved person knows or should know of the facts giving rise thereto and protests filed after fourteen-day period shall not be considered. Id., and 2 GAR § 9101(c)(1). If the protest is not resolved by mutual agreement, the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works, the head of a purchasing agency, or the designee of one of these officers shall promptly issue a decision in writing and such decision may be appealed by the protestant to the Public Auditor within fifteen days after receipt by the protestant of the notice of decision. 5 GCA § 5425(c) and (e), and 2 GAR § 9101(g). Applying these procurement laws and regulations, for this matter to be properly before

the Public Auditor, the Appellant must have filed its protest no later than fourteen days after it became aware that IT&E's bid was deficient and non-responsive.

On February 12, 2021, GHURA held a bid opening and PDS representatives were present for said bid opening. The bid opening exhibited that IT&E submitted the lowest bid while PDS submitted the highest bid. At this juncture, PDS was aware that it was not going to be awarded the bid. That same day, PDS submitted a FOIA to GHURA seeking the bid documents of IT&E and Docomo, which were provided on or about February 18, 2021. On February 22, 2021, PDS submitted a letter to GHURA stating that PDS has completed a review of the IT&E bid and has identified significant deficiencies in the bid. The deficiencies outlined are the same deficiencies contained within the PDS letter of protest of March 26, 2021, namely: deficiencies in the bid bond, HUD form, and HUD Conflict of Interest Form, and the non-responsiveness of the IT&E bid because it is based on a multi-point service design.

Thus, by February 22, 2021, PDS knew that IT&E had submitted the lowest bid, and that PDS found such bid deficient and non-responsive. At this juncture, PDS had fourteen days to submit a Protest concerning the IT&E bid. Instead, PDS waited until March 26, 2021, to file a Protest whose content is identical to that of the February 22, 2021 PDS Letter. PDS had actual knowledge of problems with this procurement and IT&E bid on February 22, 2021, yet failed to file a timely Protest within fourteen days of February 22, 2021.

On March 4, 2021, GHURA conducted a meeting of its Board of Commissioners. The meeting was properly noticed, the award of the IFB at issue herein was on the agenda, and the meeting was open to the public. At that meeting, the GHURA Board of Commissioners awarded the IFB to IT&E. At this juncture, PDS knew that GHURA had not agreed to the PDS request in its February 22, 2021 letter wherein PDS requested that GHURA disqualify the IT&E as non-responsive, and should have known that IT&E was awarded the bid in a public board meeting.

Actual knowledge is not required in determining when to file a protest, but the determination is whether PDS should have known that IT&E was awarded the bid and not disqualified. The award of the IFB was done publicly, and knowledge of the award of the IFB should be attributed to PDS by March 4, 2021. PDS thus also had fourteen days from March 4, 2021, to file a timely protest, but failed.

Considering that PDS had actual and/or constructive knowledge of information that gave rise to the grounds for its Protest on February 22, 2021 at the earliest, and March 4, 2021 at the latest. PDS failed to file its Protest of March 26, 2021 within fourteen days allotted to lodge a Protest, in clear violation of the laws of Guam.

2. PDS has no standing to Protest or Appeal.

PDS, in its Protest, states that it is protesting the Non-Award of the IFB as it argues that the IT&E Bid should have been disqualified, the IT&E award was improperly made, and that PDS presumably should have been awarded the bid. PDS has no standing to make such Protest or Appeal the denial of its Protest as it submitted the third highest Bid, and even if the IT&E Bid was rejected, said award would still not be made to PDS. The second lowest bidder for this IFB was Docomo Pacific, Inc., and should the IT&E bid be rejected, the award would go to Docomo, not PDS. Consequently, PDS is not an "aggrieved bidder" nor suffered any injury as it was not entitled to an award of this Bid even if IT&E's bid was disqualified.

Standing is a threshold issue which must be addressed before any other inquiry. *Guam Imaging Consultants, Inc. v. Guam Mem'l Hosp. Auth.*, 2004 Guam 15 ¶ 17 (citations omitted) (noting that "the fundamental principle of jurisdiction [is] that a party must have standing to litigate").

Standing may be predicated upon either "the statutory grant of such standing by the legislature or the common-law standing principles of Article III." *Benavente v. Taitano*, 2006

Guam 15 ¶ 20. Where standing is statutorily conferred, a court's inquiry begins with a "straight statutory construction of the statute to determine upon whom the Legislature conferred standing and whether the Petitioners here fall in that category," Id ¶ 19 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Where standing is not conferred by statute, a court turns to "the common law principles of Article III." Id. ¶ 20. The Guam Supreme Court has held that both statutory and common law standing must be satisfied for a movant to bring a cause of action. See In re A.B. Won Pat Int'l, Airport Auth., 2019 Guam 6 ¶ 16.

For statutory standing, PDS must establish that it was an actual bidder who may be aggrieved in connection with a procurement. 5 GCA § 5425 (a). In its Protest and subsequent Appeal, PDS complains of the "Non-Award" of the Bid, and that the IT&E bid and subsequent award be rejected and rescinded. PDS does not have statutory standing to make such arguments as it is not an aggrieved bidder in that it has not suffered any injury or denial of its legal rights based upon GHURA not rejecting the IT&E bid for its deficiencies, and later awarding IT&E the Bid. PDS is not aggrieved, and consequently has no statutory standing to Protest or Appeal this matter because even if the IT&E bid was rejected by GHURA, it would not result in the award of the IFB to PDS as it submitted the third highest bid, a bid that GHURA had deemed unreasonably high. The award of the bid should PDS be successful in this Appeal would likely be made to Docomo as the second lowest bidder, and if any party had standing to Protest this procurement, it would be Docomo.

Similarly, PDS does not have common law standing to protest and later appeal the denial of the protest. To establish common law standing, the burden is on the injured party to first demonstrate an "injury in fact." *Guam Mem'l Hosp. Auth. V. Superior Court*, 2012 Guam 17 ¶ 10. The injury must be "concrete, particularized, and actual or imminent; it cannot be purely conjectural or hypothetical." *Id.* ¶ 12 (citations omitted). Secondly, the party must show

"causation, in that the injury can be fairly traced to the challenged action taken by the defendant." *Id.* (citations omitted). Lastly, similar to the second prong, the party must show "redressability, meaning it is likely and beyond mere speculation that a favorable decision will remedy the injury sustained." *Id.* (citations omitted).

First, there is no injury to PDS based on the non-rejection and later award of the bid to IT&E as PDS even if successful in this Protest and Appeal would not be awarded the Bid as it submitted the highest bid that was unreasonably high. Second, there is no causation between the non-rejection and subsequent award of the IT&E bid to any injury to PDS as PDS is not eligible for an award even if IT&E's bid was rejected. The IFB would be awarded to Docomo, not PDS, should the OPA find that the IT&E bid was invalid. Finally, a favorable decision in favor of PDS in this matter won't redress the purported injury i.e. non-award of the IFB to PDS as a favorable decision would merely result in the IFB being awarded to Docomo.

PDS further does not have standing as an aggrieved bidder considering its Bid was unreasonably high and not subject to an award. PDS' bid of \$60,204.00 was an amount almost double that of IT&E, who bid \$31,980.00. This Bid by PDS was unreasonably high, and in violation of the procurement policy to provide increased economy in territorial activities and to maximize the fullest extent practicable the purchasing value of public funds of the Territory. *See* 5 GCA § 5001(b)(5). Considering PDS is not even eligible for an award of this Bid based upon its excessive bid submission, it does not have legal standing to Protest the award of the IFB to IT&E.

CONCLUSION For the foregoing reasons, GHURA respectfully requests that the OPA dismiss this Appeal for lack of jurisdiction. Respectfully submitted this 28th day of June, 2021. LAW OFFICE OF ANTHONY C. PEREZ By: ANTHONY C. PEREZ, ESQ. Attorney for Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority