

Jerrick Hernandez <jhernandez@guamopa.com>

RE: In the Appeal of G4S Security Systems (Guam), Inc.; Appeal No. OPA-PA-21-007

Wed, Dec 15, 2021 at 5:14 PM

To: Jerrick Hernandez <i hernandez@quamopa.com>

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Dear Mr. Hernandez:

Please see attached Interested Party Technologies for Tomorrow, Inc.'s Opposition to G4S Security Systems (Guam), Inc.'s Motion in Limine for e-filing in the above-referenced matter.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please let us know. Kindly confirm receipt via return e-mail.

Thank you.

Regards,

R. Marsil Johnson



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NOTICE: Please update your address book to reflect my new e-mail address - rmarsjohnson@bsjmlaw.com. Thank you.

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 $\stackrel{\textbf{2021.12.15}}{=}$ - TFT OPPOSITION TO G4S MOTION IN LIMINE RE TFT APPEAL OF G4S, OPA-PA-21-007.pdf $_{237\text{K}}$

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IN THE OFFICE OF IT
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IN THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY PROCUREMENT APPEAL

In the Appeal of)	Docket No. OPA-PA-21-007
G4S Security Systems (Guam), Inc.,)	TECHNOLOGIES FOR
)	TOMORROW, INC.'S
Appellant.)	OPPOSITION TO
)	G4S SECURITY SYSTEMS (GUAM),
)	INC.'S MOTION IN LIMINE
)	

Interested Party **TECHNOLOGIES FOR TOMORROW**, **INC.** ("TFT"), hereby submits its opposition to the G4S Security Systems (Guam), Inc. ("G4S") Motion in Limine filed in the above-captioned Office of Public Accountability Procurement Appeal concerning Guam Department of Education ("GDOE") Invitation for Bid No. IFB 026-2021 (the "IFB").

Procurement appeal hearings before the OPA are required to be informal. Participation by interested parties aids the Public Auditor fulfill his duty to conduct a de novo review of agency procurement decisions. Interpretation of the procurement law to allow interested parties to meaningfully participate in the appeal process promotes the underlying purposes and policies of the law, which includes ensuring the fair and equitable treatment of all persons who deal with Guam's procurement system, fostering effective broad-based competition, and safeguarding the quality and integrity of the procurement system. 5 G.C.A. § 5001(b)(4), (5), and (6).

28 | //

ARGUMENT

2 A. TFT ENTERED ITS APPEARANCE BECAUSE THE PUBLIC AUDITOR SUGGESTED THAT TFT'S WAS MISSING FROM THE APPEAL AND TFT HAS INFORMATION THAT MAY HELP RESOLVE THIS APPEAL

The Hearing Officer may "[r]equire parties to state their positions with respect to the various issues in the proceeding," "[r]equire parties to produce for examination those relevant witnesses and documents under their control", and "[c]onsider testimony and evidence submitted by any competing bidder, offeror or contractor of the protestant or appellant." 2 G.A.R. Section 12109(b), (c), and (j).

At the November 17, 2019 motion hearing, the Public Auditor (acting as the Hearing Officer in this matter) suggested that TFT was missing from the appeal. TFT believes the Public Auditor was correct—TFT was missing from the appeal and has information that may help resolve it. As a consequence, TFT retained counsel and made its appearance.

Since the Public Auditor has the authority to include TFT in this appeal and because TFT's participation may assist the appeal process, the Public Auditor should exercise his authority, as provided in 2 G.A.R. Div. 4 § 12109, and allow TFT to participate in this appeal.

B. EXCLUDING ARGUMENTS RAISED BY INTERESTED PARTIES UNLAWFULLY CONSTRAINS THE PUBLIC AUDITOR'S ABILITY TO CONDUCT A DE NOVO REVIEW AND HURTS THE INTEGRITY OF THE PROCUREMENT PROCESS

G4S's interpretation of Guam procurement law subjugates interested parties to mere window dressing status and would deprive the Public Auditor of the benefit of considering arguments raised by a party who is inherently interested in the resolution of the procurement appeal. This cannot be the rule.

Guam procurement law specifically allows interested parties to comment on the agency report, submit testimony, introduce evidence, and participate in hearings before the Public Auditor. 2 G.A.R., Div. 4 § 12104(c)(4). Nothing in Guam procurement law in any way requires exclusion of interested parties from the appeal process. Even the comment regulation cited by G4S only

states that interested parties <u>may</u> result in the resolution of the appeal without consideration of the comments. 2 G.A.R. § 12104(c)(5). Thus, resolution of an appeal without consideration of comments is fully within the discretion of the Public Auditor.

This is important, because Guam procurement law requires that the Public Auditor conduct a thorough, de novo review of agency decisions and nothing in Guam's procurement law should be used to constrain the Public Auditor's duty to engage in a de novo review of procurement appeals. *See Data Mgmt. Res., LLC v. Off. of Pub. Accountability*, 2013 Guam 27 (Guam Nov. 22, 2013) ("Nothing in Guam's Procurement Law restricted OPA's power, as provided by statute and in the GAR, to review the propriety of terms and conditions of the bid solicitation at issue."). "Under this de novo review, neither factual nor legal conclusions made by the procuring agency in denying a protest are entitled to deference." *DFS Guam L.P. v. A.B. Won Pat Int'l Airport Auth.*, Guam, 2020 Guam 20, ¶ 42 (Guam Dec. 7, 2020).

If G4S's motion in limine in granted, the Public Auditor would not be allowed to consider arguments raised by TFT in its hearing brief, resulting in an unlawful restriction on the Public Auditor's review of the issue before it.

G4S's interpretation is also contrary to the principles and purposes of Guam procurement law. 5 G.C.A. § 5001(a) and (b). These principles and purposes must be considered when construing and applying the procurement law. G4S's argument is also contrary to the statute which requires the Public Auditor utilize its jurisdiction to promote the integrity of the procurement process and the purposes of 5 G.C.A. Chapter 5. 5 G.C.A. § 5703(f).

The integrity of the procurement process is best served by allowing the Public Auditor to consider all relevant evidence and arguments for an adequately considered decision. It could only injure the integrity of the procurement process to require the Public Auditor to consciously turn a blind eye to valid arguments that could be raised by interested parties in procurement appeals.

 Lastly, Ninth Circuit case law cited by G4S to support its position does not relate at all to the Guam procurement appeals and contradicts the practice of the Supreme Court of Guam, which has requested and considered new arguments presented by interested parties even after oral argument.

The Ninth Circuit opinion in *Howard v. F.A.A.*, 17 F.3d 1213 (9th Cir. 1994) cited by G4S does not involve procurement, nor does it concern or interpret Guam procurement law. It involves the suspension of a commercial pilot's license by the Federal Aviation Administration. It addresses a <u>petitioner's</u> failure to raise an issue at the agency level (not that of an interested party) and the failure of the <u>petitioner</u> to exhaust administrative remedies. There was no interested party in *Howard*. The *Howard* court's refusal to permit the petitioner to raise new points on appeal was also partly based on a statute that explicitly barred petitioners from raising new arguments on appeal:

We cannot reach Petitioner's first argument because he did not raise the claim below. Under the code, "No objection to an order of the Board or Secretary of Transportation shall be considered by the court unless such objection shall have been urged before the Board or Secretary of Transportation or, if it was not so urged, unless there were reasonable grounds for failure to do so." 49 U.S.C.App. § 1486(e).

Howard v. F.A.A., 17 F.3d 1213, 1216 (9th Cir. 1994). No such statute or rule exists barring interested parties from raising new arguments before the Public Auditor in Guam procurement appeals. As such, the opinion in *Howard* is as far as can possibly be removed from the subject of interested parties' participation in Guam procurement appeals.

In contrast, the Supreme Court of Guam in *Fleet Servs., Inc. v. Dep't of Admin., Gov't of Guam*, 2006 Guam 6 (2006), at oral argument, requested further briefing from the parties (which included an interested party), about whether the procurement in *Fleet Services* was within the scope of procurement of "other professionals" as set forth in 5 G.C.A. § 5121. *Id.* at ¶ 8. This issue had not been raised at all prior to the Supreme Court of Guam requesting the parties to brief

the issue. Thus, if it is not too late or improper for the Supreme Court of Guam to ask an interested party to brief a new issue of law at oral argument then it should be well within the authority of the Public Auditor to consider new arguments raised by interested parties while he conducts a de novo review of an agency procurement decision.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, TFT respectfully requests that G4S's motion in limine be denied in its entirety and that TFT be permitted to participate in the hearing in this appeal so that the Public Auditor may gain as full an understanding of the facts and circumstances of this appeal before issuing his decision.

DATED this 15th day of December, 2021.

BLAIR STERLING JOHNSON & MARTINEZ A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

BY:

R. MARSIL JOHNSON

Attorneys for Party in Interest Technologies for Tomorrow, Inc.

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