



February 9, 2024

TO: HONORABLE DAVID A. TARNAS, CHAIR, HONORABLE GREGG TAKAYAMA, VICE CHAIR, COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: **SUPPORT OF H.B. 2070 HD1, RELATING TO PROCUREMENT.** Requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

HEARING

DATE: Friday, February 9, 2024  
TIME: 2:00 p.m.  
PLACE: Capitol Room 325

Dear Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Takayama and Members of the Committee,

The General Contractors Association of Hawaii (GCA) is an organization comprised of approximately five hundred (500) general contractors, subcontractors, and construction related firms. The GCA was established in 1932 and is the largest construction association in the State of Hawaii. Our mission is to elevate Hawaii's construction industry and strengthen the foundation of our community.

GCA **supports** H.B. 2070 HD1, which requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

The primary purpose of the Procurement Code is to ensure fair and ethical procurement while maximizing the use of public funds.

Three years ago, the Legislature passed legislation that requires a party protesting an agency decision to put up a 1% cash or protest bond without a cap. The purpose of the cash or protest bond is to prevent the filing of frivolous appeals.

However, we believe that the Legislature inadvertently left out safeguard language that the other states who require cash or protest bonds without a cap use for appeals to also prevent the chilling effect of deterring legitimate protests on large projects. The safeguard language that the other states use allows for the return of the bond, minus the administrative costs associated with hearing the appeal, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith. This provision ensures a balance that deters frivolous appeals without the unintended consequence of also deterring legitimate appeals on large projects.

Essentially, the effect of the removal of a bond cap provision without adopting this safeguard language is that it prevents bidders from appealing an agency’s bid protest decision on large projects because it raises the cost of the appeal so high that it becomes unaffordable and no longer fiscally prudent. This altered the landscape of the procurement code by reducing one of its checks and balances. This provision removed any realistic oversight of decisions on large projects and allows agencies to go unchecked.

The impact of this legislation has already drawn the attention of several media outlets. Public trust and confidence in government should not be further eroded.<sup>1</sup> Every state that requires a bond to appeal an agency decision implements safeguards to ensure that the protest is fair and affordable.

Allowing for the return of the cash or protest bond, minus administrative costs, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith will promote fair and ethical procurement for the following reasons:

1. **REQUIRING A BID PROTEST BOND IS OUT OF STEP WITH THE MAJORITY OF STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:**

In the entire country, only seven (7) states impose a bond requirement to submit a bid protest or seek an appeal of a bid protest decision. This includes Hawaii. Other than these seven (7) states, every other state does not impose such a requirement, and the federal government does not either. This is because most states recognize “the value of having workable procedures for bidders and contractors to file bid protests, appeals, complaints and contract claims, noting that “[a] procurement system that is truly open isn’t afraid to be challenged on its contract award and management decisions.” Current bid protest practices among the states suggest that incorporating a fair mechanism to evaluate bid protests helps to ensure a level playing field for all vendors. The approach recommended in the NASPO Practical Guide is to have procedures established by law providing the opportunity for a bid protestor or contractor to appeal decisions on bid protests and contract claims, a fair hearing on the issues and prompt resolution. *See* NASPO Research Brief on State Bid Protests dated April 2013, [https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL\\_NASPO\\_BidProtests\\_Research\\_Brief\\_042413.pdf](https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL_NASPO_BidProtests_Research_Brief_042413.pdf).

2. **AMONG THE FEW STATES THAT REQUIRE A BOND, HAWAII IS THE SOLE OUTLIER -- THE ONLY STATE -- THAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE OF BOND FUNDS**

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.civilbeat.org/?p=1443162&mc\\_cid=4772bbfeef&mc\\_eid=7e39375e0a](https://www.civilbeat.org/?p=1443162&mc_cid=4772bbfeef&mc_eid=7e39375e0a)  
<https://www.bizjournals.com/pacific/news/2021/05/26/hawaii-bill-drive-up-cost-appeal-bid-protest-rule.html>  
<https://www.hawaiiconstructionlaw.com/blog/2021/05/a-bill-awaiting-governors-signature-will-be-bad-for-procurement.html>



GENERAL  
CONTRACTORS  
ASSOCIATION  
OF HAWAII

According to the 2013 NASPO study, it found only seven (7) out of fifty states, which require a protest bond of some sort. This includes Hawaii. Of these seven states, **Hawaii is the ONLY state that imposes immediate forfeiture of the bond to the State's general fund if a protestor loses an appeal.** Every one of the other six states that impose a bond requirement, only require either partial forfeiture to pay for costs, or forfeiture under certain conditions, most often a frivolous or bad faith protest:

QUALITY PEOPLE. QUALITY PROJECTS



**GENERAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII**

**NO STATUTORY BOND REQUIRED**

**BOND REQUIRED, BUT CLAIMS AGAINST THE BOND ARE LIMITED AND/OR NO INSTANT FORFEITURE UPON FAILURE TO PREVAIL ON BID PROTEST OR APPEAL**

**BOND REQUIRED, IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE UPON LOSING APPEAL OF BID PROTEST DECISION**

QUALITY PEOPLE. QUALITY PROJECTS

<p>Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming</p>	<p>CALIFORNIA - Bond may be required, may be subjected to forfeiture if found in bad faith/frivolous.</p>	<p>Hawaii</p>
	<p>FLORIDA - Bond only limited to Department of Transportation projects, bond recovery limited to costs and charges incurred during the protest, and forfeiture only if administrative judge finds the protest was frivolous or improper.</p>	
	<p>NEVADA - Protest bond is only required when the chief procurement officers require it. Bond is lesser of 25% of the bid or \$250,000. If protest is rejected a claim can be brought against the protestor for the expenses incurred by the public body. Remainder returned to bidder.</p>	
	<p>South Carolina - Bond possible but not required, state can only recover costs and charges associated with the protest from the bond. Remaining bond funds are returned to the protestor.</p>	
	<p>TENNESSEE - Bond is 5%, small business owners can apply for an exemption, and bond</p>	



	amount is to be used for costs and subject to forfeiture only upon a finding of bad faith or frivolous action.	
	UTAH - Protest bond depends upon the contract price, bond forfeiture upon losing appeal is only if the government finds that the protest was frivolous or filed only to delay.	

**3. THE BOND AMOUNT HURTS COMPETITION AND THE PERCEPTION OF HAWAII AS A STATE THAT SUPPORTS OPEN AND FAIR PROCUREMENT.**

Hawaii is already the sole outlier punishing bidders who seek independent review of State agency actions, by imposing a bond requirement plus immediate forfeiture, on unsuccessful bid protest appellants. By making the amount of the bond so high, the State is effectively eliminating appeals except for those companies large enough to bear the risk of such punishment. Enabling justice only for those who can afford it, is exactly at odds with the purpose of the procurement code.

**4. THE BOND AMOUNT IS AN INEFFECTIVE REVENUE GENERATOR.** If the idea of increasing the bond amount is to generate revenue for the State, this is short sighted, because half of the bid protests and appeals are made by **low** bidders whose bids have been rejected for reasons the bidder disputes. For example, in the Maui Kuponu bid protest, they were the low bidder by \$700,000.00. Their bid was rejected. If they had been required to post a bond for \$250,000 on that \$25 million dollar job, they would not have pursued it. The State and its taxpayers would have had to pay \$700,000 more for the work. Moreover, the issue in that case was subcontractor listing, and whether non-construction contractor entities like truckers and other service providers, needed to be listed in bids. The prospect of having to list unlicensed noncontractor entities as subcontractors in a bid would have totally changed and disrupted procurement, bogged down jobs in protests, and cost the State millions and millions of dollars. The substantive merits of the case would not have been addressed without a bid protest and appeal, yet that is what would have happened if the current bond requirement had been in place. (see decision, [https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION\\_with-Final-Judgment.pdf](https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION_with-Final-Judgment.pdf) )

**5. BOND FORFEITURE OF AN UNCAPPED AMOUNT IN EVERY INSTANCE IN WHICH A BIDDER FAILS TO PREVAIL WILL ELIMINATE OVERSIGHT AND OPEN GOVERNMENT – THE PURPOSE OF BID PROTESTS.**

It should be noted that the filing fee for an action in Circuit Court is \$315.00. The previous cap on a request for administrative review of bid protest decisions was \$10,000.00, nearly 32 times the cost of a civil action. In the Maui Kuponu case, the crucial public scrutiny, and findings, would have been impossible without the filing of an appeal and a request to review such actions.



**GENERAL  
CONTRACTORS  
ASSOCIATION  
OF HAWAII**

Public procurement cannot be beyond the public's review, yet imposing an uncapped bond requirement as a condition of review, that subjects a bidder to immediate punitive loss in the event its legitimate concerns do not result in a reversal of the agency's actions, would accomplish the same thing.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of this measure.

QUALITY PEOPLE. QUALITY PROJECTS



Hawaii Operating Engineers Industry  
Stabilization Fund PAC  
2181 Lauwiliwili Street  
Kapolei, HI 96707  
Phone: (808) 845-6221  
Website: [www.hoeisf.com](http://www.hoeisf.com)

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February 9, 2024

House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs  
Representative David Tarnas, Chair  
Representative Gregg Takayama, Vice Chair

**TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT**  
House Bill 2070, HD1 Relating to Procurement

Aloha Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Takayama, and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on behalf of the Hawaii Operating Engineers Industry Stabilization Fund Political Action Committee (HOEISF PAC). The HOEISF PAC is a non-profit labor management organization whose core mission is to represent the interests of the Operating Engineers Local Union No. 3 and Hawaii's leading contractors and ensure that the industry is thriving and sustainable for the future.

We are writing in **support of HB 2070, HD1**, which requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

We support this bill because it seeks to discourage frivolous appeals while at the same time not potentially deterring legitimate appeals. Hawaii is one of only seven states in the country that impose a bond requirement to submit a bid protest or seek an appeal of a bid protest decision. In addition, the federal government also does not impose this requirement. By passing this bill, the legislature would align our state with the vast majority of the country.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our testimony in support and we urge you to pass this measure.

# ***SAH - Subcontractors Association of Hawaii***

***1188 Bishop St., Ste. 1003\*\*Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2938***

***Phone: (808) 537-5619 ✦ Fax: (808) 533-2739***

February 9, 2024

Testimony To: House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaii Affairs  
Representative David A. Tarnas, Chair

Presented By: Tim Lyons, President

Subject: H.B. 2070, HD 1 – RELATING TO PROCUREMENT.

Chair Tarnas and Members of the Committee:

I am Tim Lyons, President of the Subcontractors Association of Hawaii. The SAH represents the following nine separate and distinct contracting trade organizations.

HAWAII FLOORING ASSOCIATION

ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

HAWAII WALL AND CEILING INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

TILE CONTRACTORS PROMOTIONAL PROGRAM

PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

SHEETMETAL AND AIR CONDITIONING NATIONAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

PAINTING AND DECORATING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION

PACIFIC INSULATION CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION



We support this bill.

We have a hard time understanding why we are the only state which will not give back the protest bond that is required to be filed if the filing party is successful in their protest. We are not bothered by the deduction for administrative costs as we understand that even protests have a cost to it however, it is the private industry and through the protest mechanism that we are able to alert the government that something has run a foul. In essence we are doing the job for government.

For that particular reason we do not see any reason to discourage a protest. We do understand that past history revealed some protests that were frivolous and this bill contains a provision to guard against that.

Based on the above and the fact that protests are an essential part of the procurement process, we support this bill and respectfully request your support.

Thank you.



**RALPH S. INOUE CO LTD**  
**GENERAL CONTRACTOR**

500 Alakawa St., #220E  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

T: 808.839.9002  
F: 808.833.5971

License No. ABC-457  
Founded in 1962

February 9, 2024

TO: HONORABLE DAVID A. TARNAS, CHAIR, HONORABLE GREGG TAKAYAMA, VICE CHAIR, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: **SUPPORT FOR H.B. 2070, RELATING TO PROCUREMENT.** Requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

HEARING

DATE: February 9, 2024

TIME: 2:00 P.M.

PLACE: Conference Room 325

Dear Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Takayama and Members of the Committee,

Ralph S Inouye Co, Ltd (RSI), a Hawaii general contractor for over 60 years, **supports H.B. 2070 Relating to Procurement**, which Requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

RSI supports this measure because it promotes fair and ethical procurement by adopting safeguard language that prevents the chilling effect of deterring legitimate appeals of agency decisions regarding bid protests. In fact, every other state that requires a cash or protest bond to appeal an agency's bid protest decision has adopted some form of this concept.

The primary purpose of the Procurement Code to is ensure fair and ethical procurement while maximizing the use of public funds.

Three years ago, the Legislature passed legislation that requires a party protesting an agency decision to put up a 1% cash or protest bond without a cap. The purpose of the cash or protest bond is to prevent the filing of frivolous appeals.

However, we believe that the Legislature inadvertently left out safeguard language that the other states who require cash or protest bonds without a cap use for appeals to also prevent the chilling effect of deterring legitimate protests on large projects. The safeguard language that the other states use allows for the return of the bond, minus the administrative costs associated with hearing the appeal, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith. This provision ensures a balance that deters frivolous appeals without the unintended consequence of also deterring legitimate appeals on large projects.

Essentially, the effect of the removal of a bond cap provision without adopting this safeguard language is that it prevents bidders from appealing an agency's bid protest decision on large projects because it raises the cost of the appeal so high that it becomes unaffordable and no longer fiscally prudent. This altered the landscape of the procurement code by reducing one of its checks and balances. This provision removed any realistic oversight of decisions on large projects and allows agencies to go unchecked.

The impact of this legislation has already drawn the attention of several media outlets. Public trust and confidence in government should not be further eroded.<sup>1</sup> Every state that requires a bond to appeal an agency decision implements safeguards to ensure that the protest is fair and affordable.

Allowing for the return of the cash or protest bond, minus administrative costs, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith will promote fair and ethical procurement for the following reasons:

1. **REQUIRING A BID PROTEST BOND IS OUT OF STEP WITH THE MAJORITY OF STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:**

In the entire country, only seven (7) states impose a bond requirement to submit a bid protest or seek an appeal of a bid protest decision. This includes Hawaii. Other than these seven (7) states, every other state does not impose such a requirement, and the federal government does not either. This is because most states recognize "the value of having workable procedures for bidders and contractors to file bid protests, appeals, complaints and contract claims, noting that "[a] procurement system that is truly open isn't afraid to be challenged on its contract award and management decisions." Current bid protest practices among the states suggest that incorporating a fair mechanism to evaluate bid protests helps to ensure a level playing field for all vendors. The approach recommended in the NASPO Practical Guide is to have procedures established by law providing the opportunity for a bid protestor or contractor to appeal decisions on bid protests and contract claims, a fair hearing on the issues and prompt resolution. See NASPO Research Brief on State Bid Protests dated April 2013, [https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL\\_NASPO\\_BidProtests\\_Research\\_Brief\\_042413.pdf](https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL_NASPO_BidProtests_Research_Brief_042413.pdf).

2. **AMONG THE FEW STATES THAT REQUIRE A BOND, HAWAII IS THE SOLE OUTLIER -- THE ONLY STATE -- THAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE OF BOND FUNDS**

According to the 2013 NASPO study, it found only seven (7) out of fifty states, which require a protest bond of some sort. This includes Hawaii. Of these seven states, **Hawaii is the ONLY state that imposes immediate forfeiture of the bond to the State's general fund if a protestor loses an appeal.** Every one of the other six states that impose a bond requirement, only require either partial forfeiture to pay for costs, or forfeiture under certain conditions, most often a frivolous or bad faith protest:

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<https://www.bizjournals.com/pacific/news/2021/05/26/hawaii-bill-drive-up-cost-appeal-bid-protest-rule.html>  
<https://www.hawaiiconstructionlaw.com/blog/2021/05/a-bill-awaiting-governors-signature-will-be-bad-for-procurement.html>

NO STATUTORY BOND REQUIRED	BOND REQUIRED, BUT CLAIMS AGAINST THE BOND ARE LIMITED AND/OR NO INSTANT FORFEITURE UPON FAILURE TO PREVAIL ON BID PROTEST OR APPEAL	BOND REQUIRED, IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE UPON LOSING APPEAL OF BID PROTEST DECISION
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	CALIFORNIA - Bond may be required, may be subjected to forfeiture if found in bad faith/frivolous.	Hawaii
	FLORIDA - Bond only limited to Department of Transportation projects, bond recovery limited to costs and charges incurred during the protest, and forfeiture only if administrative judge finds the protest was frivolous or improper.	
	NEVADA - Protest bond is only required when the chief procurement officers require it. Bond is lesser of 25% of the bid or \$250,000. If protest is rejected a claim can be brought against the protestor for the expenses incurred by the public body. Remainder returned to bidder.	
	South Carolina - Bond possible but not required,	

	state can only recover costs and charges associated with the protest from the bond. Remaining bond funds are returned to the protestor.	
	TENNESSEE - Bond is 5%, small business owners can apply for an exemption, and bond amount is to be used for costs and subject to forfeiture only upon a finding of bad faith or frivolous action.	
	UTAH - Protest bond depends upon the contract price, bond forfeiture upon losing appeal is only if the government finds that the protest was frivolous or filed only to delay.	

**3. THE BOND AMOUNT HURTS COMPETITION AND THE PERCEPTION OF HAWAII AS A STATE THAT SUPPORTS OPEN AND FAIR PROCUREMENT.**

Hawaii is already the sole outlier punishing bidders who seek independent review of State agency actions, by imposing a bond requirement plus immediate forfeiture, on unsuccessful bid protest appellants. By making the amount of the bond so high, the State is effectively eliminating appeals except for those companies large enough to bear the risk of such punishment. Enabling justice only for those who can afford it, is exactly at odds with the purpose of the procurement code.

- 4. THE BOND AMOUNT IS AN INEFFECTIVE REVENUE GENERATOR.** If the idea of increasing the bond amount is to generate revenue for the State, this is short sighted, because half of the bid protests and appeals are made by **low** bidders whose bids have been rejected for reasons the bidder disputes. For example, in the Maui Kupono bid protest, they were the low bidder by \$700,000.00. Their bid was rejected. If they had been required to post a bond for \$250,000 on that \$25 million dollar job, they would not have pursued it. The State and its taxpayers would have had to pay \$700,000 more for the work. Moreover, the issue in that case was subcontractor listing, and whether non-construction contractor entities like truckers and other service providers, needed to be listed in bids. The prospect of having to list unlicensed noncontractor entities as subcontractors in a bid would have totally changed and disrupted procurement, bogged down jobs in protests, and cost the State millions and millions of dollars. The substantive merits of the case would not have been addressed without a bid protest and appeal, yet that is what would have happened if the current bond requirement had been in place. (see decision, [https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION\\_with-Final-Judgment.pdf](https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION_with-Final-Judgment.pdf) )

5. **BOND FORFEITURE OF AN UNCAPPED AMOUNT IN EVERY INSTANCE IN WHICH A BIDDER FAILS TO PREVAIL WILL ELIMINATE OVERSIGHT AND OPEN GOVERNMENT – THE PURPOSE OF BID PROTESTS.** It should be noted that the filing fee for an action in Circuit Court is \$315.00. The previous cap on a request for administrative review of bid protest decisions was \$10,000.00, nearly 32 times the cost of a civil action. In the Maui Kuponu case, the crucial public scrutiny, and findings, would have been impossible without the filing of an appeal and a request to review such actions.

Public procurement cannot be beyond the public's review, yet imposing an uncapped bond requirement as a condition of review, that subjects a bidder to immediate punitive loss in the event its legitimate concerns do not result in a reversal of the agency's actions, would accomplish the same thing.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of this measure.



NORDIC PCL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

1099 Alakea Street, Suite 1600, Honolulu, HI 96813

Telephone: 808-541-9101 Fax: 808-541-9108 + www.nordicpcl.com

February 9, 2024

TO: HONORABLE DAVID A. TARNAS, CHAIR, HONORABLE GREGG TAKAYAMA, VICE CHAIR, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: **SUPPORT FOR H.B. 2070 HD1, RELATING TO PROCUREMENT.** Requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

HEARING

DATE: February 9, 2024

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Dear Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Takayama and Members of the Committee,

Nordic PCL Construction, Inc., is a kama'aina company founded in Honolulu in 1938 with a portfolio of projects that include commercial, healthcare, hospitality, high-rise condominiums, education, airports, and institutional projects on all the major islands.

Nordic PCL Construction, Inc. **supports H.B. 2070 HD1 Relating to Procurement**, which requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

Nordic PCL Construction, Inc. supports this measure because it promotes fair and ethical procurement by adopting safeguard language that prevents the chilling effect of deterring legitimate appeals of agency decisions regarding bid protests. In fact, every other state that requires a cash or protest bond to appeal an agency's bid protest decision has adopted some form of this concept.

The primary purpose of the Procurement Code is to ensure fair and ethical procurement while maximizing the use of public funds.

Three years ago, the Legislature passed legislation that requires a party protesting an agency decision to put up a 1% cash or protest bond without a cap. The purpose of the cash or protest bond is to prevent the filing of frivolous appeals.

However, we believe that the Legislature inadvertently left out safeguard language that the other states who require cash or protest bonds without a cap use for appeals to also prevent the chilling effect of deterring legitimate protests on large projects. The safeguard language that the other states use allows for the return of the bond, minus the administrative costs associated with hearing the appeal, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith. This provision ensures a balance that deters frivolous appeals without the unintended consequence of also deterring legitimate appeals on large projects.

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Allowing for the return of the cash or protest bond, minus administrative costs, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith will promote fair and ethical procurement for the following reasons:

1. **REQUIRING A BID PROTEST BOND IS OUT OF STEP WITH THE MAJORITY OF STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:**

In the entire country, only seven (7) states impose a bond requirement to submit a bid protest or seek an appeal of a bid protest decision. This includes Hawaii. Other than these seven (7) states, every other state does not impose such a requirement, and the federal government does not either. This is because most states recognize “the value of having workable procedures for bidders and contractors to file bid protests, appeals, complaints and contract claims, noting that “[a] procurement system that is truly open isn’t afraid to be challenged on its contract award and management decisions.” Current bid protest practices among the states suggest that incorporating a fair mechanism to evaluate bid protests helps to ensure a level playing field for all vendors. The approach recommended in the NASPO Practical Guide is to have procedures established by law providing the opportunity for a bid protestor or contractor to appeal decisions on bid protests and contract claims, a fair hearing on the issues and prompt resolution. See NASPO Research Brief on State Bid Protests dated April 2013, [https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL\\_NASPO\\_BidProtests\\_Research\\_Brief\\_042413.pdf](https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL_NASPO_BidProtests_Research_Brief_042413.pdf).

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**State’s general fund if a protestor loses an appeal.** Every one of the other six states that impose a bond requirement, only require either partial forfeiture to pay for costs, or forfeiture under certain conditions, most often a frivolous or bad faith protest:

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<https://www.bizjournals.com/pacific/news/2021/05/26/hawaii-bill-drive-up-cost-appeal-bid-protest-rule.html>  
<https://www.hawaiiconstructionlaw.com/blog/2021/05/a-bill-awaiting-governors-signature-will-be-bad-for-procurement.html>



NO STATUTORY BOND REQUIRED	THE BOND ARE LIMITED AND/OR NO INSTANT FORFEITURE UPON FAILURE TO PREVAIL ON BID PROTEST OR APPEAL	IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE UPON LOSING APPEAL OF BID PROTEST DECISION
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	CALIFORNIA - Bond may be required, may be subjected to forfeiture if found in bad faith/frivolous.	Hawaii
	FLORIDA - Bond only limited to Department of Transportation projects, bond recovery limited to costs and charges incurred during the protest, and forfeiture only if administrative judge finds the protest was frivolous or improper.	
	NEVADA - Protest bond is only required when the chief procurement officers require it. Bond is lesser of 25% of the bid or \$250,000. If protest is rejected a claim can be brought against the protestor for the expenses incurred by the public body. Remainder returned to bidder.	
	South Carolina - Bond possible but not required, state can only recover costs and charges associated with the protest from the bond. Remaining bond funds are returned to the protestor.	
	TENNESSEE - Bond is 5%, small business owners can apply for an exemption, and bond amount is to be used for costs and subject to forfeiture only upon a finding of bad faith or frivolous action.	
	UTAH - Protest bond depends upon the contract price, bond forfeiture upon losing appeal is only if the government finds that the protest was frivolous or filed only to delay.	

**3. THE BOND AMOUNT HURTS COMPETITION AND THE PERCEPTION OF HAWAII AS A STATE THAT SUPPORTS OPEN AND FAIR PROCUREMENT.** Hawaii is already the sole outlier punishing bidders who seek independent review of State agency actions, by imposing a bond requirement plus immediate forfeiture, on unsuccessful bid protest appellants. By making the amount of the bond so high, the State is effectively eliminating appeals except for those companies large enough to bear the risk of such punishment.

Enabling justice only for those who can afford it, is exactly at odds with the purpose of the procurement code.

4. **THE BOND AMOUNT IS AN INEFFECTIVE REVENUE GENERATOR.** If the idea of increasing the bond amount is to generate revenue for the State, this is short sighted, because half of the bid protests and appeals are made by **low** bidders whose bids have been rejected for reasons the bidder disputes. For example, in the Maui Kuponono bid protest, they were the low bidder by \$700,000.00. Their bid was rejected. If they had been required to post a bond for \$250,000 on that \$25 million dollar job, they would not have pursued it. The State and its taxpayers would have had to pay \$700,000 more for the work. Moreover, the issue in that case was subcontractor listing, and whether non-construction contractor entities like truckers and other service providers, needed to be listed in bids. The prospect of having to list unlicensed noncontractor entities as subcontractors in a bid would have totally changed and disrupted procurement, bogged down jobs in protests, and cost the State millions and millions of dollars. The substantive merits of the case would not have been addressed without a bid protest and appeal, yet that is what would have happened if the current bond requirement had been in place. (see decision, [https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION\\_with-Final-Judgment.pdf](https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION_with-Final-Judgment.pdf) )
5. **BOND FORFEITURE OF AN UNCAPPED AMOUNT IN EVERY INSTANCE IN WHICH A BIDDER FAILS TO PREVAIL WILL ELIMINATE OVERSIGHT AND OPEN GOVERNMENT – THE PURPOSE OF BID PROTESTS.** It should be noted that the filing fee for an action in Circuit Court is \$315.00. The previous cap on a request for administrative review of bid protest decisions was \$10,000.00, nearly 32 times the cost of a civil action. In the Maui Kuponono case, the crucial public scrutiny, and findings, would have been impossible without the filing of an appeal and a request to review such actions.

Public procurement cannot be beyond the public's review, yet imposing an uncapped bond requirement as a condition of review, that subjects a bidder to immediate punitive loss in the event its legitimate concerns do not result in a reversal of the agency's actions, would accomplish the same thing.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of this measure.



Glen Kaneshige  
President



**S & M SAKAMOTO, INC.**  
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

February 9, 2024

TO: HONORABLE DAVID A. TARNAS, CHAIR, HONORABLE GREGG TAKAYAMA,  
VICE CHAIR, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY &  
HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: **SUPPORT FOR H.B. 2070 HD1, RELATING TO PROCUREMENT.** Requires  
cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative  
costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department  
of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was  
frivolous or made in bad faith.

HEARING

DATE: February 9, 2024  
TIME: 2:00 p.m.  
PLACE: Conference Room 325

Dear Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Takayama and Members of the Committee,

**S & M Sakamoto, Inc. is a general contracting firm that has been in the  
construction industry in Hawaii since 1940.**

**S & M Sakamoto, Inc. supports H.B. 2070 HD1 Relating to Procurement,** which  
Requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus  
administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the  
Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was  
frivolous or made in bad faith.

**S & M Sakamoto, Inc.** supports this measure because it promotes fair and ethical  
procurement by adopting safeguard language that prevents the chilling effect of deterring  
legitimate appeals of agency decisions regarding bid protests. In fact, every other state  
that requires a cash or protest bond to appeal an agency's bid protest decision has  
adopted some form of this concept.

The primary purpose of the Procurement Code to is ensure fair and ethical procurement  
while maximizing the use of public funds.

Three years ago, the Legislature passed legislation that requires a party protesting an  
agency decision to put up a 1% cash or protest bond without a cap. The purpose of the  
cash or protest bond is to prevent the filing of frivolous appeals.

However, we believe that the Legislature inadvertently left out safeguard language that  
the other states who require cash or protest bonds without a cap use for appeals to also  
prevent the chilling effect of deterring legitimate protests on large projects. The  
safeguard language that the other states use allows for the return of the bond, minus

the administrative costs associated with hearing the appeal, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith. This provision ensures a balance that deters frivolous appeals without the unintended consequence of also deterring legitimate appeals on large projects.

Essentially, the effect of the removal of a bond cap provision without adopting this safeguard language is that it prevents bidders from appealing an agency's bid protest decision on large projects because it raises the cost of the appeal so high that it becomes unaffordable and no longer fiscally prudent. This altered the landscape of the procurement code by reducing one of its checks and balances. This provision removed any realistic oversight of decisions on large projects and allows agencies to go unchecked.

The impact of this legislation has already drawn the attention of several media outlets. Public trust and confidence in government should not be further eroded.<sup>1</sup> Every state that requires a bond to appeal an agency decision implements safeguards to ensure that the protest is fair and affordable.

Allowing for the return of the cash or protest bond, minus administrative costs, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith will promote fair and ethical procurement for the following reasons:

1. **REQUIRING A BID PROTEST BOND IS OUT OF STEP WITH THE MAJORITY OF STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:**

In the entire country, only seven (7) states impose a bond requirement to submit a bid protest or seek an appeal of a bid protest decision. This includes Hawaii. Other than these seven (7) states, every other state does not impose such a requirement, and the federal government does not either. This is because most states recognize "the value of having workable procedures for bidders and contractors to file bid protests, appeals, complaints and contract claims, noting that "[a] procurement system that is truly open isn't afraid to be challenged on its contract award and management decisions." Current bid protest practices among the states suggest that incorporating a fair mechanism to evaluate bid protests helps to ensure a level playing field for all vendors. The approach recommended in the NASPO Practical Guide is to have procedures established by law providing the opportunity for a bid protestor or contractor to appeal decisions on bid protests and contract claims, a fair hearing on the issues and prompt resolution. See NASPO Research Brief on State Bid Protests dated April 2013, [https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL\\_NASPO\\_BidProtests\\_Research\\_Brief\\_042413.pdf](https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL_NASPO_BidProtests_Research_Brief_042413.pdf).

2. **AMONG THE FEW STATES THAT REQUIRE A BOND, HAWAII IS THE SOLE OUTLIER -- THE ONLY STATE -- THAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE OF BOND FUNDS**

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.civilbeat.org/?p=1443162&mc\\_cid=4772bbfeef&mc\\_eid=7e39375e0a](https://www.civilbeat.org/?p=1443162&mc_cid=4772bbfeef&mc_eid=7e39375e0a)  
<https://www.bizjournals.com/pacific/news/2021/05/26/hawaii-bill-drive-up-cost-appeal-bid-protest-rule.html>  
<https://www.hawaiiconstructionlaw.com/blog/2021/05/a-bill-awaiting-governors-signature-will-be-bad-for-procurement.html>

According to the 2013 NASPO study, it found only seven (7) out of fifty states, which require a protest bond of some sort. This includes Hawaii. Of these seven states, **Hawaii is the ONLY state that imposes immediate forfeiture of the bond to the State's general fund if a protestor loses an appeal.** Every one of the other six states that impose a bond requirement, only require either partial forfeiture to pay for costs, or forfeiture under certain conditions, most often a frivolous or bad faith protest:

NO STATUTORY BOND REQUIRED	BOND REQUIRED, BUT CLAIMS AGAINST THE BOND ARE LIMITED AND/OR NO INSTANT FORFEITURE UPON FAILURE TO PREVAIL ON BID PROTEST OR APPEAL	BOND REQUIRED, IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE UPON LOSING APPEAL OF BID PROTEST DECISION
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	CALIFORNIA - Bond may be required, may be subjected to forfeiture if found in bad faith/frivolous.	Hawaii
	FLORIDA - Bond only limited to Department of Transportation projects, bond recovery limited to costs and charges incurred during the protest, and forfeiture only if administrative judge finds the protest was frivolous or improper.	
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	body. Remainder returned to bidder.	
	South Carolina - Bond possible but not required, state can only recover costs and charges associated with the protest from the bond. Remaining bond funds are returned to the protestor.	
	TENNESSEE - Bond is 5%, small business owners can apply for an exemption, and bond amount is to be used for costs and subject to forfeiture only upon a finding of bad faith or frivolous action.	
	UTAH - Protest bond depends upon the contract price, bond forfeiture upon losing appeal is only if the government finds that the protest was frivolous or filed only to delay.	

**3. THE BOND AMOUNT HURTS COMPETITION AND THE PERCEPTION OF HAWAII AS A STATE THAT SUPPORTS OPEN AND FAIR PROCUREMENT.**

Hawaii is already the sole outlier punishing bidders who seek independent review of State agency actions, by imposing a bond requirement plus immediate forfeiture, on unsuccessful bid protest appellants. By making the amount of the bond so high, the State is effectively eliminating appeals except for those companies large enough to bear the risk of such punishment. Enabling justice only for those who can afford it, is exactly at odds with the purpose of the procurement code.

- 4. THE BOND AMOUNT IS AN INEFFECTIVE REVENUE GENERATOR.** If the idea of increasing the bond amount is to generate revenue for the State, this is short sighted, because half of the bid protests and appeals are made by **low** bidders whose bids have been rejected for reasons the bidder disputes. For example, in the Maui Kupono bid protest, they were the low bidder by \$700,000.00. Their bid was rejected. If they had been required to post a bond for \$250,000 on that \$25 million dollar job, they would not have pursued it. The State and its taxpayers would have had to pay \$700,000 more for the work. Moreover, the issue in that case was subcontractor listing, and whether non-construction contractor entities like truckers and other service providers, needed

to be listed in bids. The prospect of having to list unlicensed noncontractor entities as subcontractors in a bid would have totally changed and disrupted procurement, bogged down jobs in protests, and cost the State millions and millions of dollars. The substantive merits of the case would not have been addressed without a bid protest and appeal, yet that is what would have happened if the current bond requirement had been in place. (see decision, [https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION with-Final-Judgment.pdf](https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION-with-Final-Judgment.pdf) )

- 5. BOND FORFEITURE OF AN UNCAPPED AMOUNT IN EVERY INSTANCE IN WHICH A BIDDER FAILS TO PREVAIL WILL ELIMINATE OVERSIGHT AND OPEN GOVERNMENT – THE PURPOSE OF BID PROTESTS.** It should be noted that the filing fee for an action in Circuit Court is \$315.00. The previous cap on a request for administrative review of bid protest decisions was \$10,000.00, nearly 32 times the cost of a civil action. In the Maui Kupono case, the crucial public scrutiny, and findings, would have been impossible without the filing of an appeal and a request to review such actions.

Public procurement cannot be beyond the public's review, yet imposing an uncapped bond requirement as a condition of review, that subjects a bidder to immediate punitive loss in the event its legitimate concerns do not result in a reversal of the agency's actions, would accomplish the same thing.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of this measure.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Francis Sakamoto Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

Francis Sakamoto Jr., Vice President





February 9, 2024

TO: HONORABLE DAVID A. TARNAS, CHAIR, HONORABLE GREGG TAKAYAMA, VICE CHAIR, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: **SUPPORT FOR H.B. 2070 HD1, RELATING TO PROCUREMENT.** Requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

HEARING

DATE: February 9, 2024  
TIME: 2:00 p.m.  
PLACE: Conference Room 325

Dear Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Takayama and Members of the Committee,

Koga Engineering & Construction, Inc. is a civil and site work contractor doing work on Oahu, Hawaii Island, and Kauai.

**Koga Engineering & Construction, Inc. supports H.B. 2070 HD1 Relating to Procurement,** which Requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

Koga Engineering & Construction, Inc. supports this measure because it promotes fair and ethical procurement by adopting safeguard language that prevents the chilling effect of deterring legitimate appeals of agency decisions regarding bid protests. In fact, every other state that requires a cash or protest bond to appeal an agency's bid protest decision has adopted some form of this concept.

The primary purpose of the Procurement Code to is ensure fair and ethical procurement while maximizing the use of public funds.

Three years ago, the Legislature passed legislation that requires a party protesting an agency decision to put up a 1% cash or protest bond without a cap. The purpose of the cash or protest bond is to prevent the filing of frivolous appeals.

However, we believe that the Legislature inadvertently left out safeguard language that the other states who require cash or protest bonds without a cap use for appeals to also prevent the chilling effect of deterring legitimate protests on large projects. The safeguard language that the other states use allows for the return of the bond, minus the administrative costs associated with

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hearing the appeal, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith. This provision ensures a balance that deters frivolous appeals without the unintended consequence of also deterring legitimate appeals on large projects.

Essentially, the effect of the removal of a bond cap provision without adopting this safeguard language is that it prevents bidders from appealing an agency's bid protest decision on large projects because it raises the cost of the appeal so high that it becomes unaffordable and no longer fiscally prudent. This altered the landscape of the procurement code by reducing one of its checks and balances. This provision removed any realistic oversight of decisions on large projects and allows agencies to go unchecked.

The impact of this legislation has already drawn the attention of several media outlets. Public trust and confidence in government should not be further eroded.<sup>1</sup> Every state that requires a bond to appeal an agency decision implements safeguards to ensure that the protest is fair and affordable.

Allowing for the return of the cash or protest bond, minus administrative costs, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith will promote fair and ethical procurement for the following reasons:

1. **REQUIRING A BID PROTEST BOND IS OUT OF STEP WITH THE MAJORITY OF STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:**

In the entire country, only seven (7) states impose a bond requirement to submit a bid protest or seek an appeal of a bid protest decision. This includes Hawaii. Other than these seven (7) states, every other state does not impose such a requirement, and the federal government does not either. This is because most states recognize "the value of having workable procedures for bidders and contractors to file bid protests, appeals, complaints and contract claims, noting that "[a] procurement system that is truly open isn't afraid to be challenged on its contract award and management decisions." Current bid protest practices among the states suggest that incorporating a fair mechanism to evaluate bid protests helps to ensure a level playing field for all vendors. The approach recommended in the NASPO Practical Guide is to have procedures established by law providing the opportunity for a bid protestor or contractor to appeal decisions on bid protests and contract claims, a fair hearing on the issues and prompt resolution. See NASPO Research Brief on State Bid Protests dated April 2013, [https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL\\_NASPO\\_BidProtests\\_Research\\_Brief\\_042413.pdf](https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL_NASPO_BidProtests_Research_Brief_042413.pdf).

2. **AMONG THE FEW STATES THAT REQUIRE A BOND, HAWAII IS THE SOLE OUTLIER -- THE ONLY STATE -- THAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE OF BOND FUNDS**

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<https://www.bizjournals.com/pacific/news/2021/05/26/hawaii-bill-drive-up-cost-appeal-bid-protest-rule.html>  
<https://www.hawaiiconstructionlaw.com/blog/2021/05/a-bill-awaiting-governors-signature-will-be-bad-for-procurement.html>

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According to the 2013 NASPO study, it found only seven (7) out of fifty states, which require a protest bond of some sort. This includes Hawaii. Of these seven states, **Hawaii is the ONLY state that imposes immediate forfeiture of the bond to the State's general fund if a protestor loses an appeal.** Every one of the other six states that impose a bond requirement, only require either partial forfeiture to pay for costs, or forfeiture under certain conditions, most often a frivolous or bad faith protest:

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**NO STATUTORY BOND  
REQUIRED**

**BOND REQUIRED, BUT  
CLAIMS AGAINST THE  
BOND ARE LIMITED  
AND/OR NO INSTANT  
FORFEITURE UPON  
FAILURE TO PREVAIL ON  
BID PROTEST OR APPEAL**

**BOND REQUIRED,  
IMMEDIATE  
FORFEITURE UPON  
LOSING APPEAL OF  
BID PROTEST  
DECISION**

<p>Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming</p>	<p>CALIFORNIA - Bond may be required, may be subjected to forfeiture if found in bad faith/frivolous.</p>	<p>Hawaii</p>
	<p>FLORIDA - Bond only limited to Department of Transportation projects, bond recovery limited to costs and charges incurred during the protest, and forfeiture only if administrative judge finds the protest was frivolous or improper.</p>	
	<p>NEVADA - Protest bond is only required when the chief procurement officers require it. Bond is lesser of 25% of the bid or \$250,000. If protest is rejected a claim can be brought against the protestor for the expenses incurred by the public body. Remainder returned to bidder.</p>	

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- 1. THE BOND AMOUNT HURTS COMPETITION AND THE PERCEPTION OF HAWAII AS A STATE THAT SUPPORTS OPEN AND FAIR PROCUREMENT.** Hawaii is already the sole outlier punishing bidders who seek independent review of State agency actions, by imposing a bond requirement plus immediate forfeiture, on unsuccessful bid protest appellants. By making the amount of the bond so high, the State is effectively eliminating appeals except for those companies large enough to bear the risk of such punishment. Enabling justice only for those who can afford it, is exactly at odds with the purpose of the procurement code.
- 2. THE BOND AMOUNT IS AN INEFFECTIVE REVENUE GENERATOR.** If the idea of increasing the bond amount is to generate revenue for the State, this is short sighted, because half of the bid protests and appeals are made by **low** bidders whose bids have been rejected for reasons the bidder disputes. For example, in the Maui Kupono bid protest, they were the low bidder by \$700,000.00. Their bid was rejected. If they had been required to post a bond for \$250,000 on that \$25 million dollar job, they would not have pursued it. The State and its taxpayers would have had to pay \$700,000 more for the work. Moreover, the issue in that case was subcontractor listing, and whether non-construction contractor entities like truckers and other service providers, needed to be listed in bids. The prospect of having to list unlicensed noncontractor entities as subcontractors in a bid would have totally changed and disrupted procurement, bogged down jobs in protests, and cost the State millions and millions of dollars. The substantive merits of the case would not have been addressed without a bid protest and

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appeal, yet that is what would have happened if the current bond requirement had been in place. (see decision, [https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION\\_with-Final-Judgment.pdf](https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION_with-Final-Judgment.pdf) )

- 3. BOND FORFEITURE OF AN UNCAPPED AMOUNT IN EVERY INSTANCE IN WHICH A BIDDER FAILS TO PREVAIL WILL ELIMINATE OVERSIGHT AND OPEN GOVERNMENT – THE PURPOSE OF BID PROTESTS.** It should be noted that the filing fee for an action in Circuit Court is \$315.00. The previous cap on a request for administrative review of bid protest decisions was \$10,000.00, nearly 32 times the cost of a civil action. In the Maui Kupono case, the crucial public scrutiny, and findings, would have been impossible without the filing of an appeal and a request to review such actions.

Public procurement cannot be beyond the public's review, yet imposing an uncapped bond requirement as a condition of review, that subjects a bidder to immediate punitive loss in the event its legitimate concerns do not result in a reversal of the agency's actions, would accomplish the same thing.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of this measure.

Respectfully submitted,

Russell Inouye  
President

#### O'ahu, Big Island & Maui County

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KING & NEEL

February 9, 2024

TO: HONORABLE DAVID A. TARNAS, CHAIR, HONORABLE GREGG TAKAYAMA, VICE CHAIR, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: **SUPPORT FOR H.B. 2070 HD1, RELATING TO PROCUREMENT.** Requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

HEARING

DATE: February 9, 2024  
TIME: 2:00 p.m.  
PLACE: Conference Room 325

Dear Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Takayama and Members of the Committee,

**King & Neel, Pacific, Inc., based in Honolulu, Hawaii since 1967, provides bonding services, insurance, and risk management to commercial and construction clients.**

**King & Neel, Pacific, Inc. supports H.B. 2070 HD1 Relating to Procurement,** which Requires cash or protest bonds to be returned to the initiating parties, minus administrative costs as determined by the Office of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, except in cases where the appeal was frivolous or made in bad faith.

**King & Neel, Pacific, Inc.** supports this measure because it promotes fair and ethical procurement by adopting safeguard language that prevents the chilling effect of deterring legitimate appeals of agency decisions regarding bid protests. In fact, every other state that requires a cash or protest bond to appeal an agency's bid protest decision has adopted some form of this concept.

The primary purpose of the Procurement Code to is ensure fair and ethical procurement while maximizing the use of public funds.

Three years ago, the Legislature passed legislation that requires a party protesting an agency decision to put up a 1% cash or protest bond without a cap. The purpose of the cash or protest bond is to prevent the filing of frivolous appeals.

However, we believe that the Legislature inadvertently left out safeguard language that the other states who require cash or protest bonds without a cap use for appeals to also



prevent the chilling effect of deterring legitimate protests on large projects. The safeguard language that the other states use allows for the return of the bond, minus the administrative costs associated with hearing the appeal, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith. This provision ensures a balance that deters frivolous appeals without the unintended consequence of also deterring legitimate appeals on large projects.

Essentially, the effect of the removal of a bond cap provision without adopting this safeguard language is that it prevents bidders from appealing an agency's bid protest decision on large projects because it raises the cost of the appeal so high that it becomes unaffordable and no longer fiscally prudent. This altered the landscape of the procurement code by reducing one of its checks and balances. This provision removed any realistic oversight of decisions on large projects and allows agencies to go unchecked.

The impact of this legislation has already drawn the attention of several media outlets. Public trust and confidence in government should not be further eroded.<sup>1</sup> Every state that requires a bond to appeal an agency decision implements safeguards to ensure that the protest is fair and affordable.

Allowing for the return of the cash or protest bond, minus administrative costs, unless the appeal is found to be frivolous or in bad faith will promote fair and ethical procurement for the following reasons:

1. **REQUIRING A BID PROTEST BOND IS OUT OF STEP WITH THE MAJORITY OF STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:**

In the entire country, only seven (7) states impose a bond requirement to submit a bid protest or seek an appeal of a bid protest decision. This includes Hawaii. Other than these seven (7) states, every other state does not impose such a requirement, and the federal government does not either. This is because most states recognize "the value of having workable procedures for bidders and contractors to file bid protests, appeals, complaints and contract claims, noting that "[a] procurement system that is truly open isn't afraid to be challenged on its contract award and management decisions." Current bid protest practices among the states suggest that incorporating a fair mechanism to evaluate bid protests helps to ensure a level playing field for all vendors. The approach recommended in the NASPO Practical Guide is to have procedures established by law

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.civilbeat.org/?p=1443162&mc\\_cid=4772bbfeef&mc\\_eid=7e39375e0a](https://www.civilbeat.org/?p=1443162&mc_cid=4772bbfeef&mc_eid=7e39375e0a)  
<https://www.bizjournals.com/pacific/news/2021/05/26/hawaii-bill-drive-up-cost-appeal-bid-protest-rule.html>  
<https://www.hawaiiconstructionlaw.com/blog/2021/05/a-bill-awaiting-governors-signature-will-be-bad-for-procurement.html>





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providing the opportunity for a bid protestor or contractor to appeal decisions on bid protests and contract claims, a fair hearing on the issues and prompt resolution. See NASPO Research Brief on State Bid Protests dated April 2013, [https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL\\_NASPO\\_BidProtests\\_Research\\_Brief\\_042413.pdf](https://www.naspo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FINAL_NASPO_BidProtests_Research_Brief_042413.pdf) .

2. **AMONG THE FEW STATES THAT REQUIRE A BOND, HAWAII IS THE SOLE OUTLIER -- THE ONLY STATE -- THAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE OF BOND FUNDS**

According to the 2013 NASPO study, it found only seven (7) out of fifty states, which require a protest bond of some sort. This includes Hawaii. Of these seven states, **Hawaii is the ONLY state that imposes immediate forfeiture of the bond to the State's general fund if a protestor loses an appeal.** Every one of the other six states that impose a bond requirement, only require either partial forfeiture to pay for costs, or forfeiture under certain conditions, most often a frivolous or bad faith protest:



KING & NEEL

<b>NO STATUTORY BOND REQUIRED</b>	<b>BOND REQUIRED, BUT CLAIMS AGAINST THE BOND ARE LIMITED AND/OR NO INSTANT FORFEITURE UPON FAILURE TO PREVAIL ON BID PROTEST OR APPEAL</b>	<b>BOND REQUIRED, IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE UPON LOSING APPEAL OF BID PROTEST DECISION</b>
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	CALIFORNIA - Bond may be required, may be subjected to forfeiture if found in bad faith/frivolous.	Hawaii
	FLORIDA - Bond only limited to Department of Transportation projects, bond recovery limited to costs and charges incurred during the protest, and forfeiture only if administrative judge finds the protest was frivolous or improper.	
	NEVADA - Protest bond is only required when the chief procurement officers require it. Bond is lesser	



	of 25% of the bid or \$250,000. If protest if rejected a claim can be brought against the protestor for the expenses incurred by the public body. Remainder returned to bidder.	
	South Carolina - Bond possible but not required, state can only recover costs and charges associated with the protest from the bond. Remaining bond funds are returned to the protestor.	
	TENNESSEE - Bond is 5%, small business owners can apply for an exemption, and bond amount is to be used for costs and subject to forfeiture only upon a finding of bad faith or frivolous action.	
	UTAH - Protest bond depends upon the contract price, bond forfeiture upon losing appeal is only if the government finds that the protest was frivolous or filed only to delay.	

**3. THE BOND AMOUNT HURTS COMPETITION AND THE PERCEPTION OF HAWAII AS A STATE THAT SUPPORTS OPEN AND FAIR PROCUREMENT.**

Hawaii is already the sole outlier punishing bidders who seek independent review of State agency actions, by imposing a bond requirement plus immediate forfeiture, on unsuccessful bid protest appellants. By making the amount of the bond so high, the State is effectively eliminating appeals except for those companies large enough to bear the risk of such punishment. Enabling justice



only for those who can afford it, is exactly at odds with the purpose of the procurement code.

4. **THE BOND AMOUNT IS AN INEFFECTIVE REVENUE GENERATOR.** If the idea of increasing the bond amount is to generate revenue for the State, this is short sighted, because half of the bid protests and appeals are made by **low** bidders whose bids have been rejected for reasons the bidder disputes. For example, in the Maui Kuponono bid protest, they were the low bidder by \$700,000.00. Their bid was rejected. If they had been required to post a bond for \$250,000 on that \$25 million dollar job, they would not have pursued it. The State and its taxpayers would have had to pay \$700,000 more for the work. Moreover, the issue in that case was subcontractor listing, and whether non-construction contractor entities like truckers and other service providers, needed to be listed in bids. The prospect of having to list unlicensed noncontractor entities as subcontractors in a bid would have totally changed and disrupted procurement, bogged down jobs in protests, and cost the State millions and millions of dollars. The substantive merits of the case would not have been addressed without a bid protest and appeal, yet that is what would have happened if the current bond requirement had been in place. (see decision, [https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION\\_with-Final-Judgment.pdf](https://cca.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/PDH-2021-003-MAUI-KUPONO-BUILDERS-v-DEPT-OF-TRANSPORTATION_with-Final-Judgment.pdf) )
5. **BOND FORFEITURE OF AN UNCAPPED AMOUNT IN EVERY INSTANCE IN WHICH A BIDDER FAILS TO PREVAIL WILL ELIMINATE OVERSIGHT AND OPEN GOVERNMENT – THE PURPOSE OF BID PROTESTS.** It should be noted that the filing fee for an action in Circuit Court is \$315.00. The previous cap on a request for administrative review of bid protest decisions was \$10,000.00, nearly 32 times the cost of a civil action. In the Maui Kuponono case, the crucial public scrutiny, and findings, would have been impossible without the filing of an appeal and a request to review such actions.

Public procurement cannot be beyond the public's review, yet imposing an uncapped bond requirement as a condition of review, that subjects a bidder to immediate punitive loss in the event its legitimate concerns do not result in a reversal of the agency's actions, would accomplish the same thing.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of this measure.



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Dear Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Takayama and Members of the Committee,

**Moss** has expertise that extends beyond boundaries, with a central focus on multi-family housing and hospitality projects on the construction management front. While it remains at the core of our proficiency, our versatility shines through as we embrace new horizons. In response to owner requests, we've ventured into uncharted territories, exploring projects including warehouse types. What sets us apart is our ability to adapt and excel, drawing from the wealth of experience within our team. Notably, our prowess extends beyond construction into the energy field. We cater to the dynamic needs of Hawai'i, primarily in the domain of solar, complemented by battery storage solutions. We are ready for an ever-evolving landscape, where possibilities are limitless. At Moss, we don't just build structures; we construct futures that reflect adaptability, innovation, and unmatched skill.

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	<b>BOND REQUIRED, BUT CLAIMS AGAINST THE BOND ARE LIMITED AND/OR NO INSTANT FORFEITURE UPON FAILURE TO PREVAIL ON BID PROTEST OR APPEAL</b>	<b>BOND REQUIRED, IMMEDIATE FORFEITURE UPON LOSING APPEAL OF BID PROTEST DECISION</b>
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	CALIFORNIA - Bond may be required, may be subjected to forfeiture if found in bad faith/frivolous.	Hawaii
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