

2018 SURVEY OF STATE PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

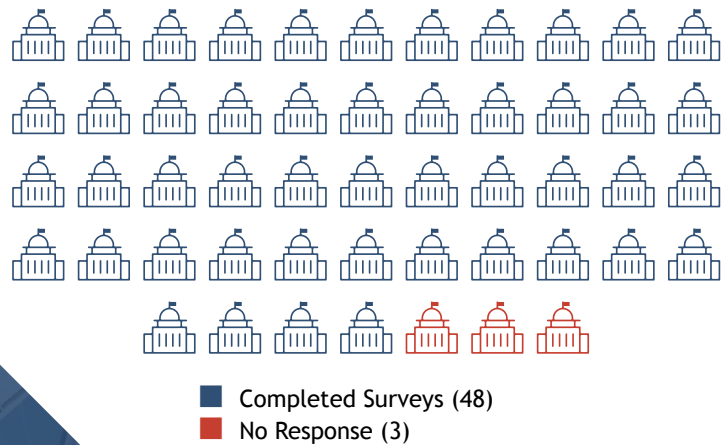
About the Survey

The Survey of State Procurement Practices is the comprehensive body of knowledge, including statutory, regulatory and policy requirements for procurement, as well as existing practices in member states and territories of the National Association of State Procurement Officials (NASPO).

Central procurement officials in 48 jurisdictions, including member states and the District of Columbia, responded to the online survey. Survey findings presented in this report reflect statutes, laws and regulations, policies and agency practices as of April 2018, the period of the data collection.

This report summarizes responses to the 2018 Survey.

Participating States

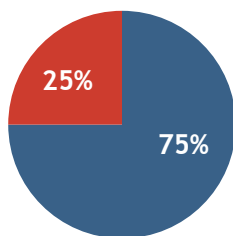


State Procurement Laws, Regulations and Policies

State central procurement officials operate in a constantly evolving procurement environment. Links to some of the procurement laws, general statutes or specific policies that provide them the tools to operate in this challenging environment are presented in the Appendix at the end of this report.

NASPO supports implementing the 2000 American Bar Association (ABA) Model Procurement Code's provisions into state procurement laws. Sixty percent of the jurisdictions responding to the survey indicated that they have adopted the provisions of the Model Code partially or in its entirety. Of these states, the majority implemented all provisions of the 2000 ABA Model Code, or modeled their procurement codes after it.

State Central Procurement Office Authority Statewide



- Central Procurement Offices with authority for all areas of procurement within the state
- Central Procurement Office does not have authority across all areas of procurement within the state

Procurement Authority

All responding states, except for Maryland, have a central procurement office. The oversight of those central procurement offices varies widely depending on what types of procurement are included in their statutory authority.

Three-fourths of states responding to the survey have a central procurement office with statutory purchasing authority across all areas of procurement within the state.

Non-Technology Goods and Services

Eighty-three percent of responding state central procurement offices have statutory procurement authority and oversight for non-technology goods. Seventy-three percent of responding state central procurement offices have statutory procurement authority and oversight for non-technology services. The chart below presents a state count for the entity that has statutory authority for procurement of non-technology goods and services. The remainder of the states have other types of procurement authority such as joint authority with agencies, depending on the dollar value of goods and services procured, or a combination of central procurement oversight and some delegation to agencies. In one responding state, professional services are decentralized at an agency level.

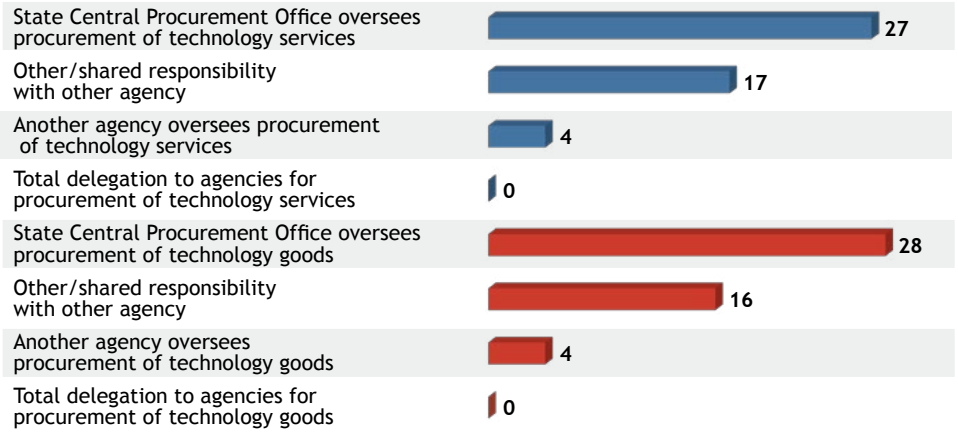
Statutory Procurement Authority for Non-IT Goods and Services

State Central Procurement Office oversees procurement of non-IT services	35
Other/combination central procurement office with some delegation to agencies dependant	11
Total delegation to agencies for procurement of non-IT services	1
Another agency oversees procurement of non-IT services	1
State Central Procurement Office oversees procurement of non-IT goods	40
Other/combination central procurement office with some delegation to agencies dependant	8
Total delegation to agencies for procurement of non-IT goods	0
Another agency oversees procurement of non-IT goods	0

IT Goods and Services

Fifty-eight percent of states reported that the central procurement office has statutory authority and oversight over information technology (IT) goods. Fifty-six percent of the states responding to the survey indicated that the state central procurement oversees purchasing of technology services. The chart below presents a state count for the entity that has authority and oversight for the procurement of IT goods and services.

Statutory Procurement Authority for Technology Goods and Services



Procurement Authority by Category

Table 1 shows the oversight by state central procurement offices nationwide for different types of procurement.

Table 1
Statutory Procurement Authority and Oversight

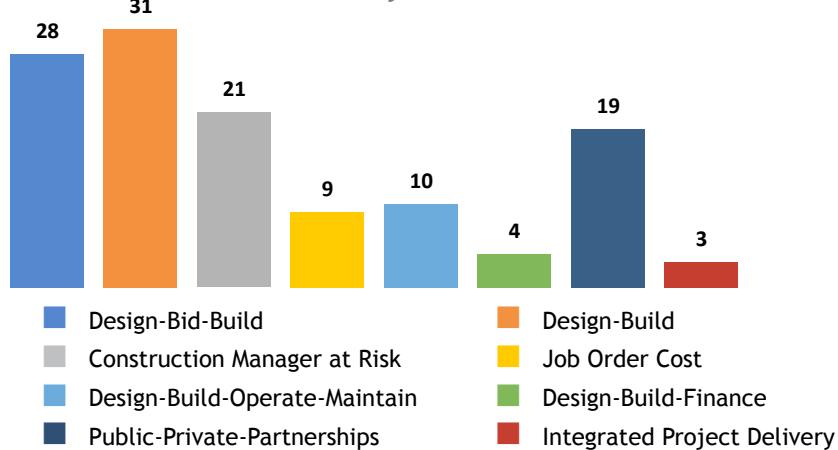
Purchasing Category	State Central Procurement Offices/ Entities with Purchasing Authority and Oversight
Non-technology Goods	40
Non-technology Services	35
IT Goods	28
IT Services	27
Higher Education	5
Building Construction	7
Highway Construction	3

The judicial and legislative branches and universities are exempt from the central purchasing oversight in a vast majority of states. Transportation is exempt from state central procurement oversight in 12 states.

The following chart shows the project delivery methods authorized by state law when awarding contracts for construction or renovation of state infrastructure (e.g. buildings, bridges, highways).

The survey results confirm the fact the use of cooperative purchasing at state level continues to increase. All responding jurisdictions purchase from NASPO ValuePoint cooperative contracts.

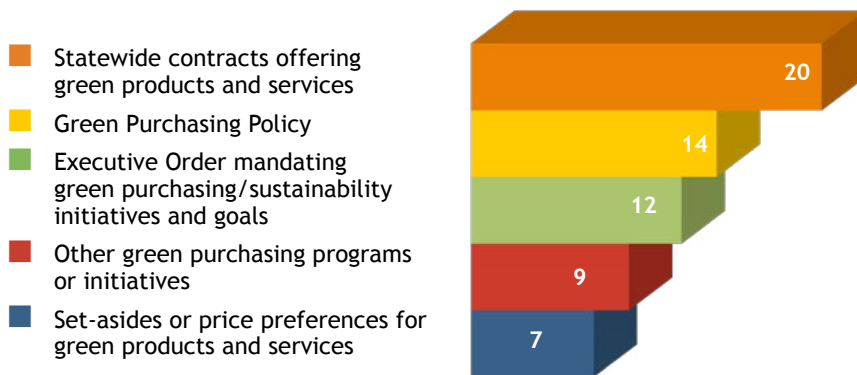
Construction Project Delivery Methods Authorized by State Law



Green Purchasing

Many states leverage their purchasing power to achieve environmentally preferable goals at the policy or program level, or by offering statewide contracts that include green products and services, which have a lesser or reduced negative effect on health and the environment when compared to competing products or services serving the same purposes. The chart below shows the number of states that implemented various types of green programs and initiatives.

State Implementation of Green Purchasing Policies, Contracts, and Programs

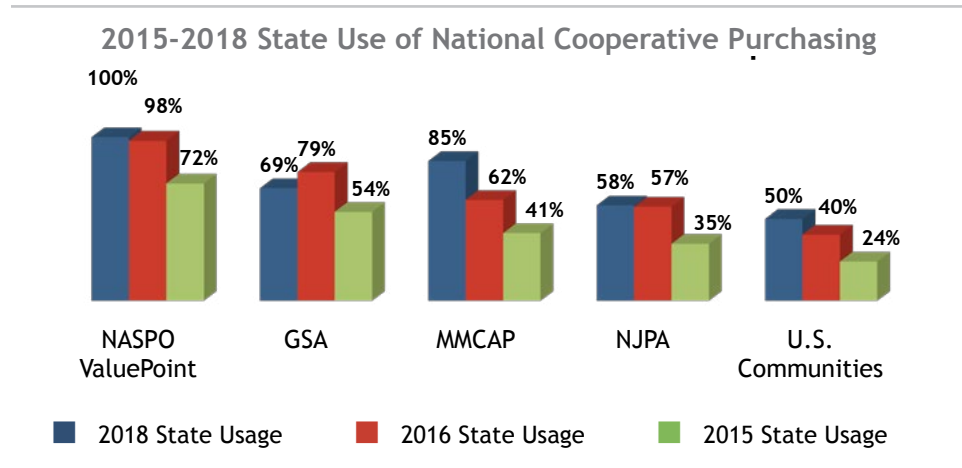


Cooperative Procurement

Cooperative purchasing has become increasingly popular due to the potential for saving state governments significant time and money. Jurisdictions having authority to enter into cooperative purchasing will typically consider any available cooperative purchasing award that meets the best interest of their jurisdictions. The survey results confirm the fact that the use of cooperative purchasing at the state level continues to increase. All responding jurisdictions purchase from NASPO ValuePoint cooperative contracts. This represents an increase of two percent from 2016 and 28 percent compared to the

The ideal procurement organizational structure is a comprehensive law covering all agencies and types of procurements, with centralized management placed in the hands of the chief procurement official at a high executive level within a government.

usage reported in 2015. Forty-one states use MMCAP (Minnesota Multistate Contracting Alliance for Pharmacy) cooperative contracts, which is an increase of 23 percent compared to 2016. Thirty-three jurisdictions use GSA (U.S. General Service Administration) schedules, which decreased by 10 percent compared to the usage reported in 2016. Increased use of other cooperative purchasing organization contracts, such as NJPA (National Joint Powers Alliance) and U.S. Communities were also reported. The chart below shows a comparison of usage of cooperative purchasing contracts provided by national consortia between 2015 and 2018, based on NASPO survey results.



Procurement Delegation

All but two participating jurisdictions have authority under their statutes or regulations to delegate portions of their authority to other state agencies. Delegation refers to the power of entities to issue solicitations and make awards without direct approval by the central procurement organization.

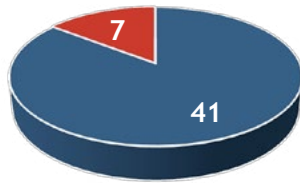
The dollar levels of delegated authority vary widely by state, depending on the type of procurement, agency delegation authority, or whether there is a statewide contract and an expectation that it be used by state agencies. Some states allow higher levels or unlimited delegation authority but require some level of review of bid documents and approval by the central procurement office.

Chief Procurement Officer

Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) means the official who leads the state central procurement office and is responsible for the control of all procurement efforts across the state, as established by statute or law.

According to the NASPO publication, *State and Local Government Procurement: A Practical Guide*, the ideal procurement organizational structure is a comprehensive law covering all agencies and types of procurements, with centralized management placed in the hands of the chief procurement official at a high executive level within a government. In practice, this varies among the states. CPOs reporting directly to the governor were reported in four states. CPOs in most states report to the head of the Department of Administrative Services, or Department of General Services, who then reports to other officials in the governor’s cabinet, secretary or commissioner of the Department of Administration, treasurer, etc.

State CPO Positions



- Single CPO
- No/Multiple CPOs

For the purposes of this survey, major responsibilities of the central procurement office and final authority residing with the CPO include:

- ✓ Developing rules, policies, and procedures prescribing the manner in which goods and services may be procured
- ✓ Establishing statewide contracts to leverage enterprise spend
- ✓ Establishing agency-specific contracts
- ✓ Performing contract oversight, contract administration, contract management, and contract compliance
- ✓ Resolving contract disputes
- ✓ Centralized procurement training for procurement staff and agencies
- ✓ Supplier relationships and training
- ✓ Vendor registration

CPO Position Classification



- Civil Service/Covered
- Non-covered/Will and pleasure (Not by Appointment)
- Appointed by Governor
- Appointed by other entity

Of all survey respondents, 85 percent of the responding jurisdictions have a single CPO. For the remainder, procurement responsibility is split with other CPOs, or there are other CPOs at different control agencies throughout the state. In 61 percent of the states, the title, role and authority residing with the CPO is established in statute. Almost all single CPOs of these jurisdictions prescribe procurement rules and regulations, except for a few states that have a different configuration where the final oversight authority resides in a different body such as the commissioner's office, procurement policy board or council.

The employment structure for the CPO position classification as the official heading the state central procurement office varies among the states. Most CPO positions are at the will and pleasure of the employer, or appointed. CPOs in 11 states are civil service positions.

The size of the state central procurement office varies greatly depending on the size of the state and procurement authority. Staff sizes reported by survey respondents range between as few as five for procurement offices in small states like Wyoming to more than 210 procurement professionals in large states like California or the procurement office in the District of Columbia. The total number of central procurement office staff reported by the participating CPOs is approximately 2,213.

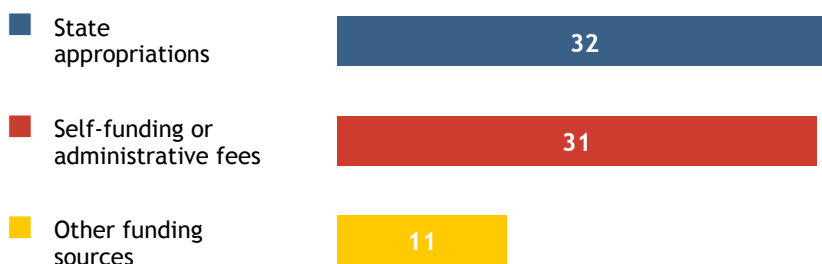
Eighty-three percent of survey respondents indicated the procurement responsibilities of the central procurement office have increased in the past two years. This is a nine percent increase compared to the increase reported by CPOs responding to the 2016 NASPO Survey. While procurement responsibilities continued to significantly grow, only 35 percent of responding states indicated a staff increase, which is three percent lower than the staff increases reported in 2016. These numbers are in line with the staffing challenges reported two years ago. Given that 23 percent of procurement offices are experiencing a staff reduction or no change in staffing, more needs to be done in the procurement workforce area to alleviate the rapid increase in responsibilities, which is not matched by additional staff to support increasing workloads.

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State Purchasing Office

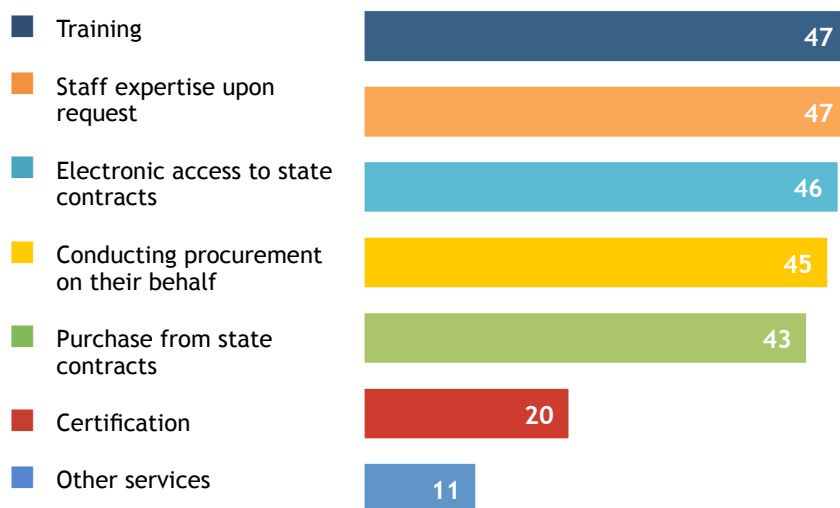
Thirty-two state central procurement offices are funded solely by state appropriations and 31 are completely self-funded. The chart below shows a state count for different funding sources for state central procurement offices for the states responding to this question.

Funding Types for State Central Procurement Offices



State central procurement offices across the nation provide various services to state agencies. A state count for the most common types of services provided is shown in the chart below. Additional services provided by the central procurement office to state agencies include: procurement modeling, vendor outreach events, procurement consulting, contract transparency reporting, compliance reviews, negotiation services, freight bill auditing, small business/disabled business certification and outreach, engineering, environmentally preferred purchasing and many more.

State Count: Services Provided to State Agencies



Of the jurisdictions responding to the survey, 26 charge political subdivisions for procurement-related services provided by the central procurement office. Thirty-seven states charge vendors for procurement-related services. Thirty-four responding states charge state agencies for procurement-related services provided by the central procurement office.

All but one responding jurisdictions have indicated that they use an electronic procurement (eProcurement) or Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. This represents a 4.3 percent increase compared to 2016.

Vendors' List Practices

Seventy-nine percent of the jurisdictions responding to the survey do not charge a fee for vendor registration. The frequency of the fees charged for vendor registration is annual for most states reporting this practice. Utah charges an administrative fee based on contract award. Vendor registration fees charged by states range from a one-time fee of \$12 to annual/biennial fees up to \$125.

Thirty state central procurement offices post a list of suspended or debarred bidders on their website.

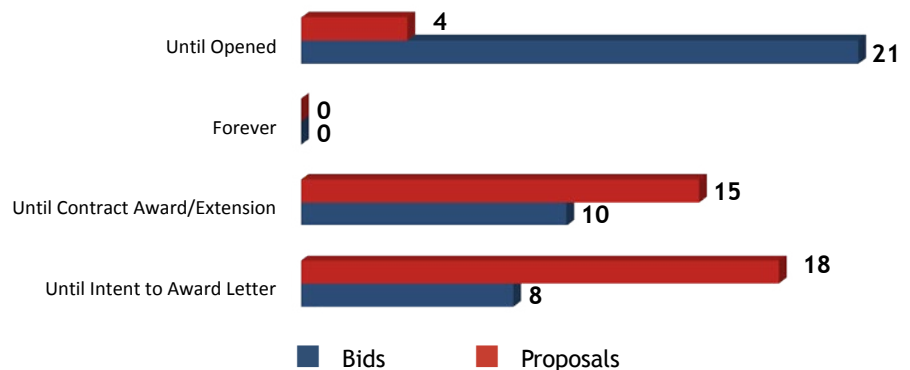
Solicitation Practices

Forty central procurement offices have authority to conduct best value procurement and 44 have authority to conduct multi-step competitive sealed bidding. Forty-one jurisdictions have a statutory, regulatory or operating procedure for determining bidder responsibility and 37 jurisdictions have statutory or policy provisions to determine bid responsiveness.

Forty-five jurisdictions have authority to conduct noncompetitive procurements. CPOs of those jurisdictions have authority to develop sole source procedures, including criteria and lists of non-competitive commodities where competition may be waived.

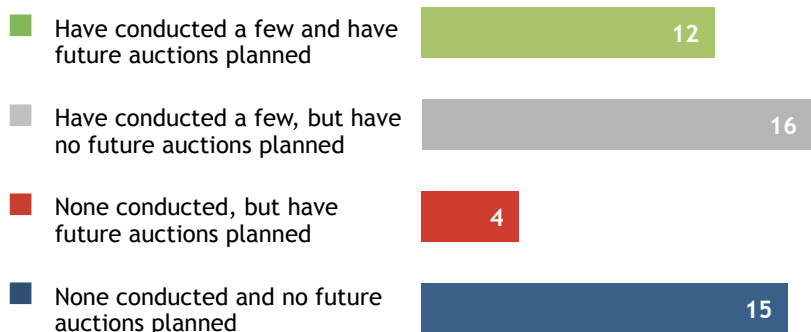
State practices around confidentiality of information provided in bids and proposals are presented in the chart below.

Confidentiality of Bids and Proposals



Reverse auctions are a tool used by state central procurement offices in which multiple vendors compete in a fixed-duration bidding event. The reported experiences of states using reverse auctions are shown in the chart below.

States' Experiences Conducting Reverse Auctions



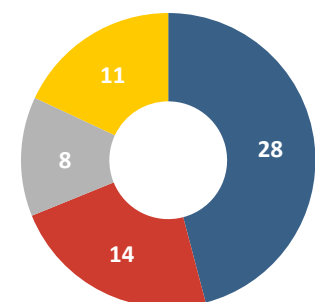
Contracting Procedures

Contract execution is the process through which a state central procurement office enters into a binding contractual relationship, e.g., use of an award that operates as an acceptance of a bid or offer, issuance of a purchase order to accept a bid or offer, or bilateral execution of a contract document after an award decision is made.

Eleven states have a review process, approval or pre-audit step for contracts developed by the state central procurement office by an entity outside the procurement office prior to public announcement of a contract award.

Contract management is an essential part of the procurement process. Twenty-seven jurisdictions provide contract management training to state agency contract administrators and seven states maintain an online materials inspection manual, contract manual, or similar set of guidelines. State central procurement offices in 11 states track and maintain a record of vendor performance. Delivery, service level, end user and stakeholders' vendor performance rating, final decisions on agency complaints were some of the aspects of vendor performance tracked and centrally reported.

Types of Funding for Existing State eProcurement Systems



- State appropriations
- User/agency fees
- Vendor fees
- Other (technology fund, surplus, admin fees, etc.)

Electronic Procurement

All but one responding jurisdiction indicated that they use an electronic procurement (eProcurement) or Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. This represents a 4.3 percent increase compared to 2016 and is in lockstep with the growing trend in eProcurement implementations experienced at the state level over the past decade.

The main types of funding for existing eProcurement systems are state appropriation in 28 states, user/agency fees in 14 states, and vendor fees in eight states. Other funding sources used by states are administrative fees paid by vendors or agencies purchasing through statewide contracts, technology funds, or budget surplus (see chart to the left).

Twenty-seven jurisdictions use the NIGP commodity code system, 15 use UNSPSC, and one state uses NAICS.

Protests and Claims

Forty-three jurisdictions have a statute, rule, or regulation that authorizes vendors to protest procurement decisions, and 29 states allow vendors to appeal a decision on a protest. Fewer states (26) have a law, rule or regulation authorizing vendors to file a lawsuit concerning a procurement decision. Twenty-four states provide an administrative procedure for a contractor to file a contract claim, by statute, rule or regulation, which is a slight increase compared to 2016.

Twenty-four state laws authorize vendors to appeal a decision on a contract claim. Seven states are authorized to require protest bonds by statute, rule or regulation.

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Appendix: State Procurement Laws, Regulations and Policies

Participating States	Links to Procurement Laws, Regulations and Policies
ALABAMA	www.Purchasing.Alabama.Gov http://alisondb.legislature.state.al.us/alison/CodeOfAlabama/1975/Coatoc.htm
ALASKA	http://doa.alaska.gov/dgs/pdf/State Procurement Code.pdf
ARIZONA	https://spo.az.gov/administration-policy/state-procurement-resource/procurement-regulations
ARKANSAS	http://www.dfa.arkansas.gov/offices/procurement/Pages/default.aspx
CALIFORNIA	http://www.dgs.ca.gov/pd/Resources/publications.aspx
COLORADO	https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/osc/procurement-resources
CONNECTICUT	CGS Chapter 58: https://www.cga.ct.gov/2015/pub/chap_058.htm Regulations: http://www.sots.ct.gov/sots/lib/sots/regulations/title_04a/052.pdf
DELAWARE	https://gss.omb.delaware.gov/ http://MyMarketplace.Delaware.gov http://delcode.delaware.gov
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	http://ocp.dc.gov/page/laws-regulations-ocp
FLORIDA	Section 24.109, Florida Statutes, Administrative Procedure: http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2016/24.109 Section 110.123, Florida Statutes, State Group Insurance Program: http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2016/110.123 Chapter 120, Florida Statutes, Administrative Procedure Act: http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0100-0199/0120/0120.html Chapter 283, Florida Statutes, Public Printing: http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter283 Chapter 287, Florida Statutes, Procurement of Personal Property and Services: http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0200-0299/0287/0287.html Chapter 337, Florida Statutes, Contracting, Acquisition, Disposal, and Use of Property: http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2016/Chapter337 Rule Chapter 28-110, Florida Administrative Code, Administrative Commission, Departmental, Bid Protests: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/Division.asp?toType=r&DivID=398 Rule Chapter 60A-1, Florida Administrative Code, Division of Purchasing, General Regulations: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60A-1 Rule Chapter 60A-9, Florida Administrative Code, Office of Supplier Diversity: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60A-9 Rule Chapter 60D-13, Procedures for Contracting for Design-Build Services: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60D-13 Rule Chapter 60E, Florida Administrative Code, Blind and Handicapped Purchasing Commission: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/Division.asp?DivID=226 Rule Chapter 71A, Florida Administrative Code, Office of Information Security: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=60dd-2 Rule Chapter 74-1, Florida Administrative Code, Agency for State Technology, Project Management and Oversight: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=74-1 DMS State Purchasing Numbered Memoranda: http://www.dms.myflorida.com/business_operations/state_purchasing/documents_forms_references_resources/purchasing_memos_rules_and_statutes/state_purchasing_numbered_memoranda

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Appendix: State Procurement Laws, Regulations and Policies

Participating States	Links to Procurement Laws, Regulations and Policies
GEORGIA	http://doas.ga.gov/state-purchasing/law-administrative-rules-and-policies
HAWAII	http://spo.hawaii.gov/references/hrs/
IDAHO	https://purchasing.idaho.gov/governing-laws-and-policies
ILLINOIS	http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs5.asp?ActID=532&ChapterID=7
INDIANA	No response
IOWA	Code of Iowa: https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/8A.311.pdf Iowa Administrative Code: https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/iac/chapter/08-03-2016.11.117.pdf Iowa Administrative Code: https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/iac/chapter/08-03-2016.11.118.pdf
KANSAS	http://www.admin.ks.gov/offices/procurement-and-contracts
LOUISIANA	Statutes: http://www.legis.la.gov/legis/lawsearch.aspx RS39:1551-1755 Louisiana Procurement Code; RS 39:196-200 Information Technology; RS 39:1527-1546 Insurance; RS 39:1751-1755 Telecommunications; RS 39:1761 Lease/Purchase; RS 42:1101-1170 Code of Ethics; RS 43:1-34 Printing; RS 43-111-211 Advertisements; RS 44:1-41 Public Records Purchasing Rules & Regulations: http://www.doa.la.gov/osp/legalinfo/rulesregs03-10-2017.pdf http://www.doa.la.gov/osr/LAC/34V01/34.doc Small Purchase Executive Order: http://gov.louisiana.gov/assets/ExecutiveOrders/JBE-17-18.pdf Legal Information: http://www.doa.la.gov/pages/osp/legal-Index.aspx
KENTUCKY	http://www.lrc.ky.gov/statutes/ http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/frntpage.htm http://finance.ky.gov/services/policies/Pages/default.aspx
MAINE	http://www.maine.gov/purchases/policies/index.shtml http://www.maine.gov/purchases/policies/statutes/index.shtml
MARYLAND	www.dsd.state.md.us
MASSACHUSETTS	https://www.mass.gov/orgs/operational-services-division
MICHIGAN	http://www.michigan.gov/micontractconnect/0,4541,7-225-48677---,00.html
MINNESOTA	http://www.mmd.admin.state.mn.us/
MISSISSIPPI	http://www.osa.ms.gov/downloads/Purchase_Law_Update.pdf
MISSOURI	http://oa.mo.gov/purchasing/procurement-authority
MONTANA	http://sfsd.mt.gov/SPB/LawsRules
NEBRASKA	Statutes which govern the procurement of commodities/goods. Statutes may be viewed on the following website: https://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/browse-statutes.php
NEVADA	http://purchasing.nv.gov/local_gov/Regulations/
NEW HAMPSHIRE	https://das.nh.gov/purchasing/index2.asp
NEW JERSEY	http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/purchase/
NEW MEXICO	http://www.generalservices.state.nm.us/statepurchasing/

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NEW YORK	<p>State Finance Law Article 11: http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/lawssrch.cgi?NVLWO. Once there you need to click on the “Laws” tab, then “Laws of New York”, then scroll to “State Finance” and then choose “Article 11” - (160 - 168)</p> <p>STATE PURCHASING New York State Procurement Council - New York State Procurement Guidelines http://www.ogs.ny.gov/BU/PC/Docs/Guidelines.pdf</p> <p>Vendor Responsibility: https://www.osc.state.ny.us/agencies/guide/MyWebHelp/Content/XI/16.htm</p> <p>New York State Comptroller Approval of Contracts and General Contracts Processing: https://www.osc.state.ny.us/agencies/guide/MyWebHelp/Content/XI/2/2.htm</p> <p>Procurement Lobbying Law New York State Legislative Law § 1-t: Advisory Council on Procurement Lobbying. State Finance Law §139-j. Restrictions on contacts during the procurement process. State Finance Law §139-k. Disclosure of contacts and responsibility of offerors. List of Non-Responsible Vendors http://ogs.ny.gov/acpl/regulations/SFL_139j-k/NonResponsible.asp</p> <p>NYS Department of Law Debarment List: https://labor.ny.gov/workerprotection/publicwork/PWDebarmentInformation.shtm</p> <p>NYS Workers Compensation Board: http://www.wcb.ny.gov/content/main/Employers/wclcompliance.jsp</p> <p>Consortia Purchasing: http://www.ogs.ny.gov/procurecounc/pdfdoc/consort.pdf</p> <p>Advertising Requirement Contract Reporter Advertising Thresholds and Notice Requirements. Agency Discretionary Purchasing Discretionary Purchases.</p>
NORTH CAROLINA	<p>http://ncadmin.nc.gov/government-agencies/procurement/procurement-rules</p> <p>http://www.ncleg.net/</p>
NORTH DAKOTA	<p>https://www.nd.gov/omb/agency/procurement</p>
OHIO	<p>http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/125</p> <p>http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/123</p>
OKLAHOMA	<p>https://www.ok.gov/DCS/Central_Purchasing/CP_Processes,_Rules_&_Statutes/index.html</p>
OREGON	<p>http://www.oregon.gov/das/Procurement/Pages/Authlaw.aspx</p>
PENNSYLVANIA	<p>http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/LI/consCheck.cfm?txtType=HTM&t1=62</p>
RHODE ISLAND	<p>http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE37/37-2/INDEX.HTM</p>
SOUTH CAROLINA	<p>www.procurement.sc.gov</p> <p>http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t11c035.php</p>
SOUTH DAKOTA	<p>http://sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=5-18A</p>
TENNESSEE	<p>No response</p>
TEXAS	<p>State Purchasing Manuals: https://comptroller.texas.gov/errors/404.php</p> <p>Purchasing Statute: http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.2155.htm</p> <p>Statewide Procurement: Rules: http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=4&ti=34&pt=1&ch=20</p> <p>Department of Information Resources: Rules: http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=3&ti=1&pt=10</p>
UTAH	<p>https://purchasing.utah.gov/</p>

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VERMONT	<p>State of Vermont Administrative Bulletin 3.5 establishes the general policy and minimum standards for soliciting services and products from vendors outside of state government, processing the related contract(s), and overseeing established contracts through their conclusion. The Bulletin is online at: http://aoa.vermont.gov/bulletins.</p> <p>The Office of Purchasing & Contracting carries out the procurement responsibilities assigned to the Commissioner of the Department of Buildings and General Services (BGS) in 29 VSA Chapter 49 and 29 VSA Chapter 5 § 152 and § 161 and is responsible for making all purchases of goods/products, including fuel, supplies, materials and equipment for all State Agencies and Departments. Further, OPC is responsible for administering solicitation, procurement and contracting, as set forth in Administrative Bulletin 3.5. As such, OPC has centralized authority for commodity purchases (technology and non-technology), bid administration of technology projects, oversight of some Statewide services (technology and non-technology), vertical construction procurements for the Department of Buildings and General Services (BGS), and procurements by specific State Agencies and Departments over a certain threshold.</p> <p>Websites: http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/29/049/00903 http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/29/049/00903a http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/29/049/00922 http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/29/005/00152 http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/29/005/00161</p>
VIRGINIA	No response
WASHINGTON	<p>Procurement Laws: http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=39.26</p> <p>Policies: http://des.wa.gov/about/pi/ProcurementReform/Pages/Policies.aspx</p> <p>Guides: http://des.wa.gov/services/ContractingPurchasing/PoliciesTraining/Resources/Pages/sampleForms.aspx</p>
WEST VIRGINIA	<p>Purchasing Division Webpage - WVPurchasing.gov</p> <p>West Virginia Code: www.legis.state.wv.us</p> <p>(also on the Purchasing Division's site map at http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/sitemap.html)</p> <p>West Virginia Code of State Rules: www.sos.wv.gov</p> <p>(also on the Purchasing Division's site map at http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/sitemap.html)</p>
WISCONSIN	<p>Policies (State Procurement Manual): https://vendornet.wi.gov/GenProcurement/ProcurementManual.aspx</p> <p>Statutes (Chapter 16 Subchapter IV): http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/16.pdf</p> <p>Admin. Code (Chapter Adm 5): http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/adm/5</p> <p>Admin. Code (Chapter Adm 6): http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/adm/6</p> <p>Admin. Code (Chapter Adm 7): http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/adm/7</p> <p>Admin. Code (Chapter Adm 8): http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/adm/8</p> <p>Admin. Code (Chapter Adm 9): http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/adm/9</p> <p>Admin. Code (Chapter Adm 10): http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/adm/10</p> <p>Admin. Code (Chapter Adm 50): http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/adm/50</p>
WYOMING	http://ai.wyo.gov/general-services/contracts--purchasing