

2026 Survey of State Practices Report

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The Survey of State Procurement Practices collects existing policies and legal requirements for the 50 states, five territories, and the District of Columbia, which comprise the National Association of State Procurement Officials (NASPO). This data collection supports NASPO's efforts to maintain a comprehensive knowledge base for public procurement professionals and those interested in advancing the critical government function.

This year's survey (2026 Survey) was revised to better capture the most relevant data on modern procurement office practices and to measure engagement with emerging issues and technology. It provides a statistical milestone against which past and future data can be compared to identify changes in the roles, responsibilities, and practices of state procurement offices and officials.

For the purposes of this report, the term "state" will be used to refer to any responding state, territory, or jurisdiction. Executive procurement officials in 46 member states participated in the online survey, and 44 states completed all or nearly all questions, with another two member states offering responses to a portion of the questions. Survey findings presented in this report reflect statutes, regulations, policies, and practices collected from March to June of 2026. This report summarizes and highlights responses to the 2026 Survey.

To see a copy of the 2026 Survey and all submitted responses in their entirety or access previous surveys and reports, you can visit the [Survey of State Practices page](#) on the NASPO website.

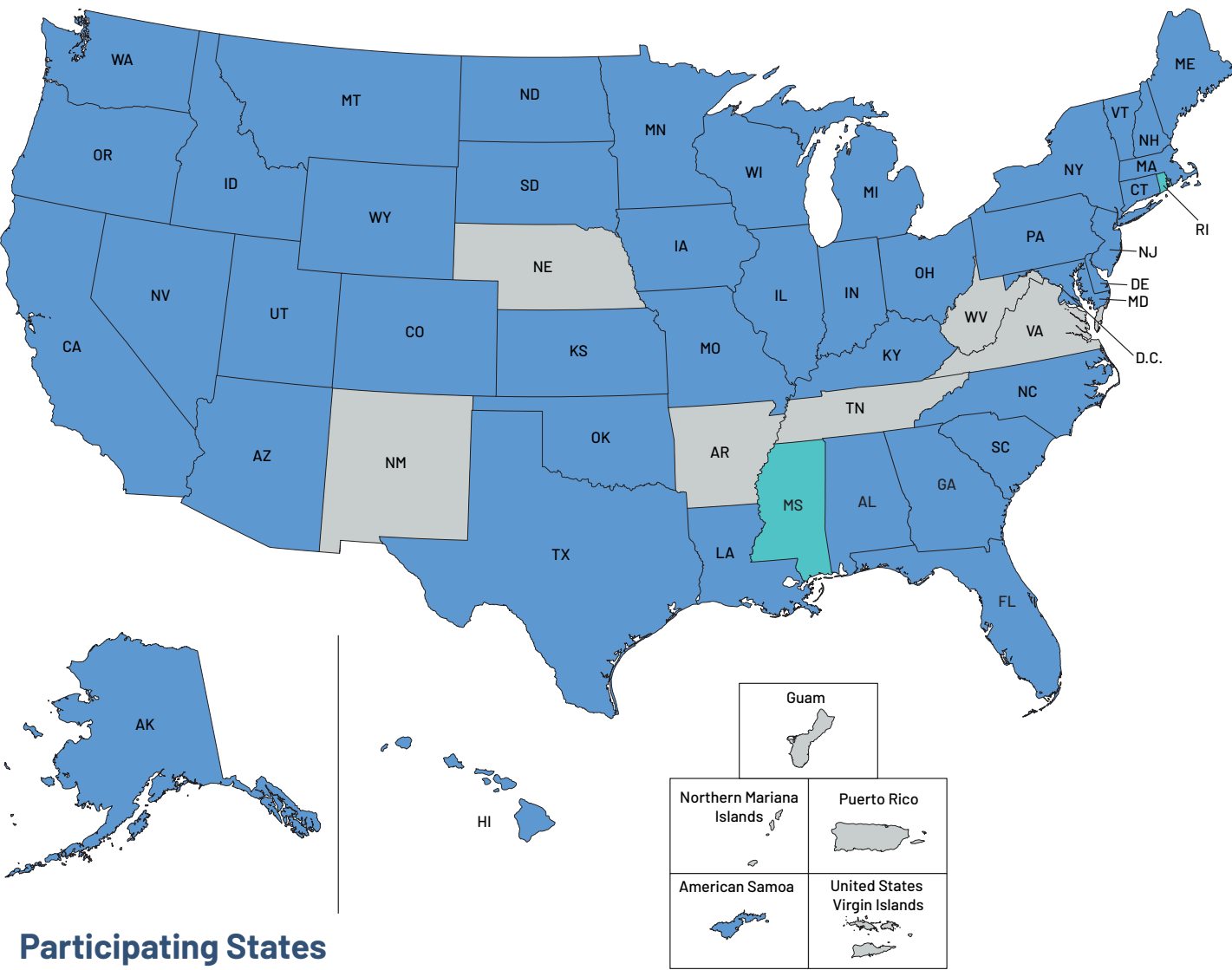
For questions or more details concerning any of the topics covered in this report, please reach out to: research@naspo.org.

Procurement plays a critical role in supporting government functions that improve citizens' lives. Emerging technologies, evolving security threats, and the frequency of natural disasters and other emergencies present critical challenges for our members and immense pressure on their work. With that in mind, NASPO is extremely grateful to those who participated in the 2026 Survey.

This report provides summarized information and response data from the following topical areas covered by the survey:

- State Procurement Laws, Regulations, and Policies
- Procurement Authority
- Procurement Delegation
- Chief Procurement Officer
- Procurement Office Fees
- Supplier Practices
- Solicitation Practices
- Contracting Procedures
- Procurement Systems
- Protests and Claims

PROCUREMENT OFFICE PARTICIPATION

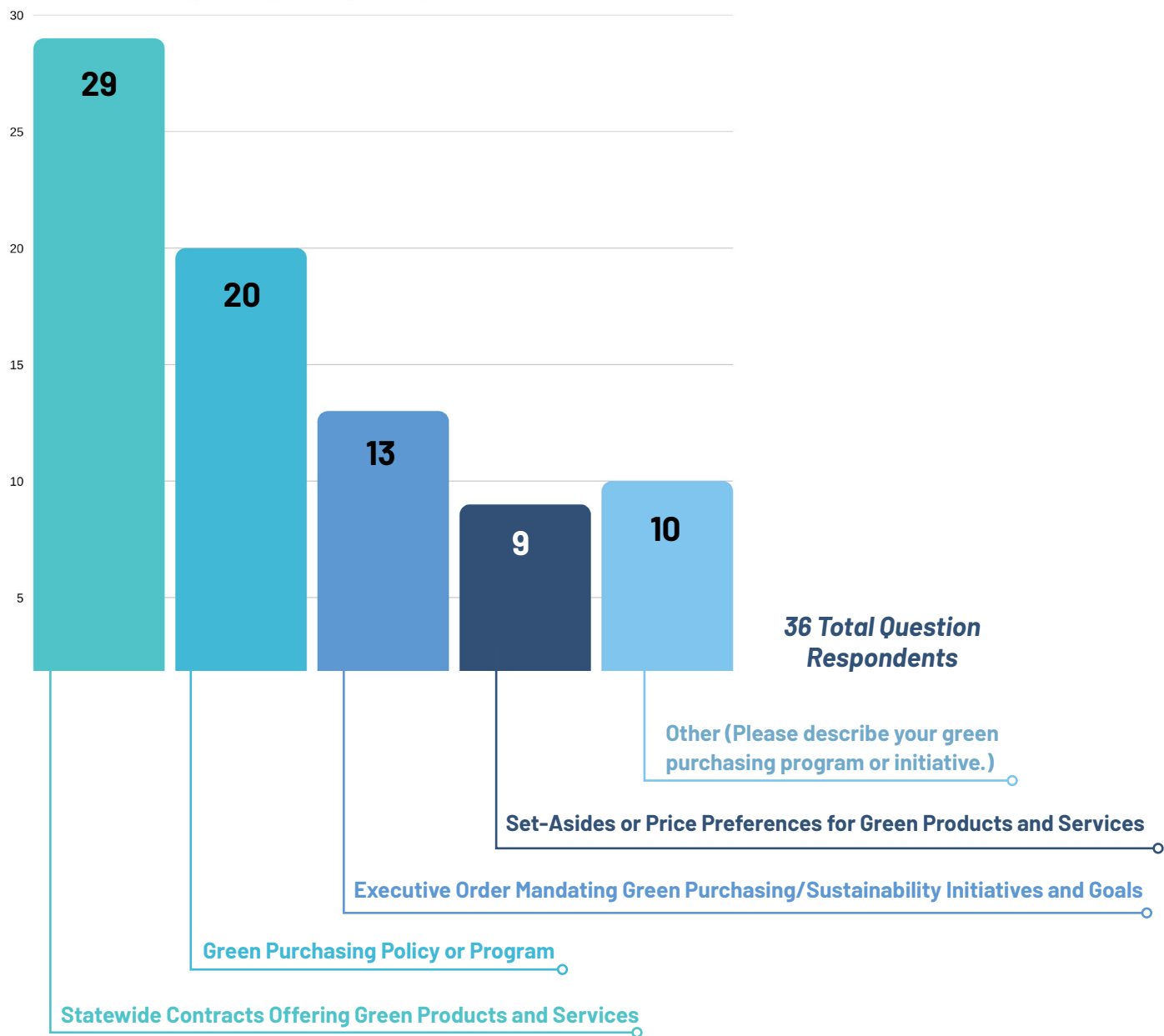


STATE PROCUREMENT LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES

SUSTAINABLE PURCHASING

Among the responses, 36 states (78.2% of survey respondents) reported having at least one sustainable purchasing initiative. The prevalence of listed sustainable purchasing initiatives is detailed below. The most common sustainable purchasing action is the offering of statewide contracts with identified sustainable/environmentally preferable products and services, continuing a trend through past surveys. For further information on “other sustainable purchasing initiatives,” see the complete responses in the [Appendix](#).

Has your state implemented any of the following sustainable purchasing programs or initiatives? (Select all that apply.)

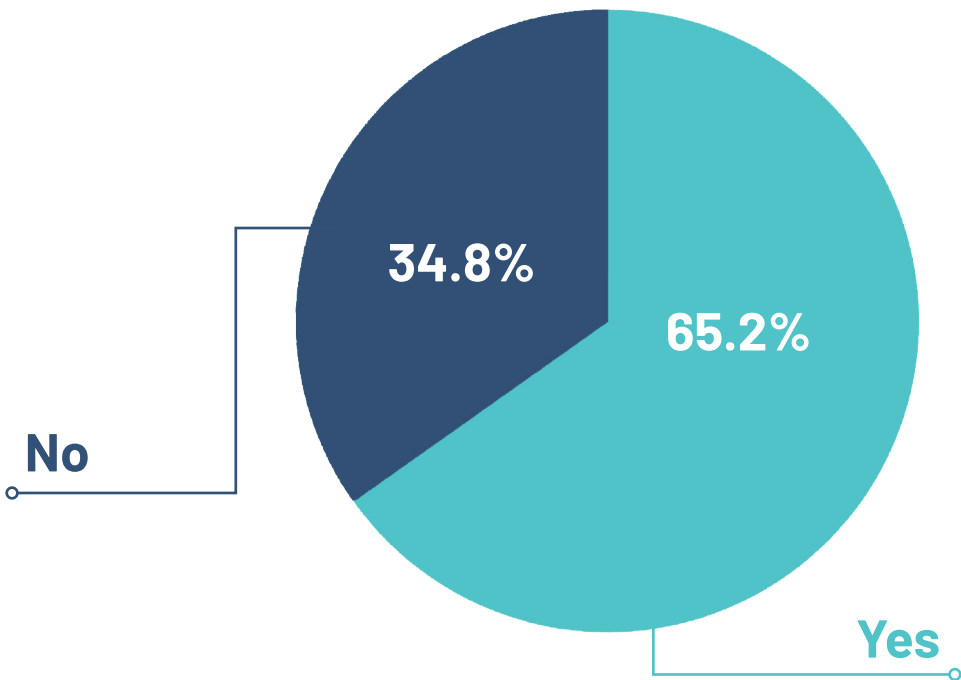


SUPPLIER DIVERSITY

Among the responses, 30 states (65.2% of respondents) reported having a supplier diversity initiative. For further information on state supplier diversity initiatives, see the complete responses in the [Appendix](#).

Has your state implemented a supplier diversity initiative?

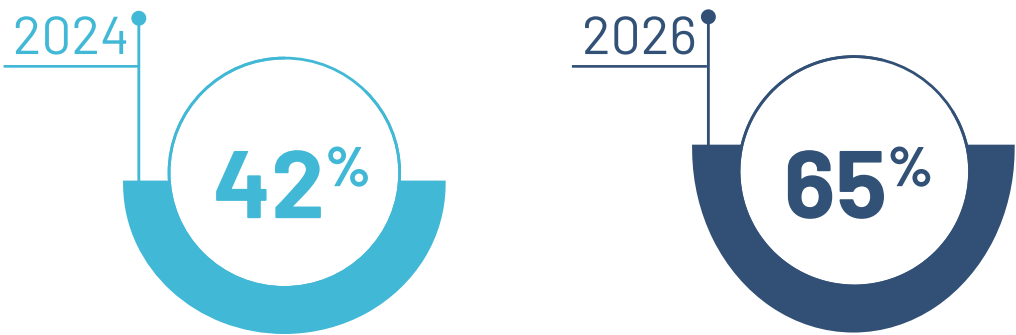
46 Total Question Respondents



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

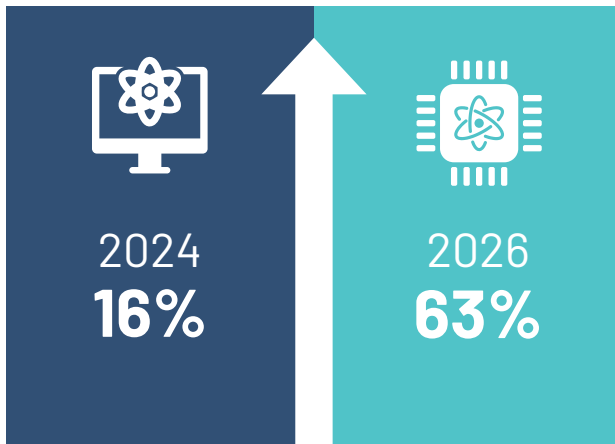
Survey results reflect the growing presence and impact of artificial intelligence (AI) technology in government operations.

The percentage of responding states with official guidance on the use of AI grew from:



As AI continues to permeate software tools and platforms, its impact is reflected in the growth in states' adoption of AI-enhanced tools and in their consideration in technology contract terms and conditions.

Percentage of states reporting the adoption of AI in procurement and contracting processes:



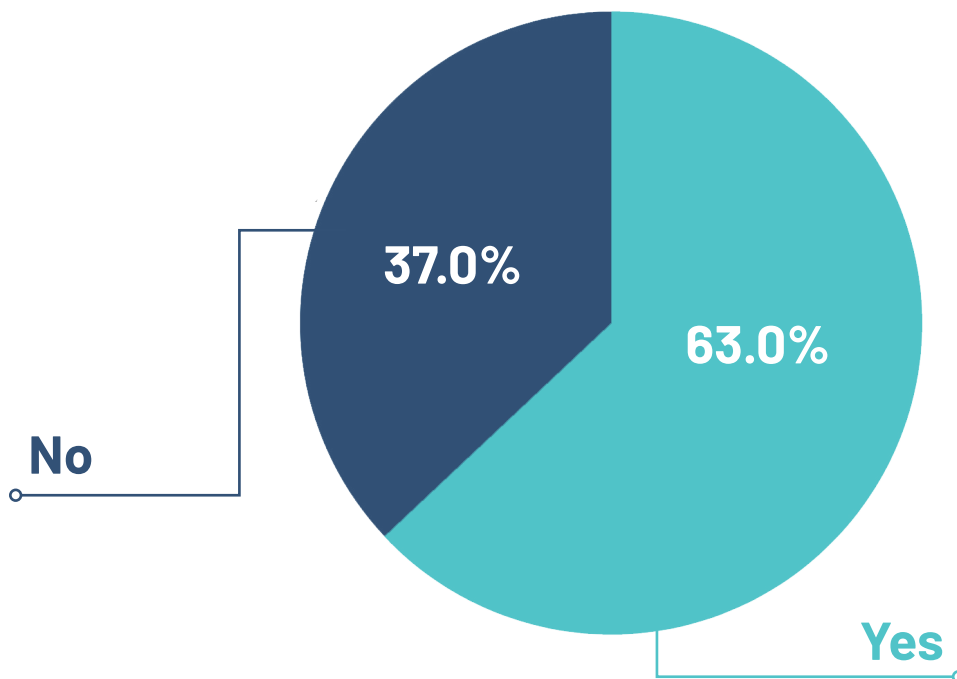
According to response data, the incorporation of AI into procurement and contract management practices includes:

- Updated IT contract terms and conditions that govern the use of AI by suppliers
- Solicitation scope/specifications and contract drafting
- Procurement process and policy guidance for buyers

For further information on state AI policies and usage, see the complete responses in the [Appendix](#).

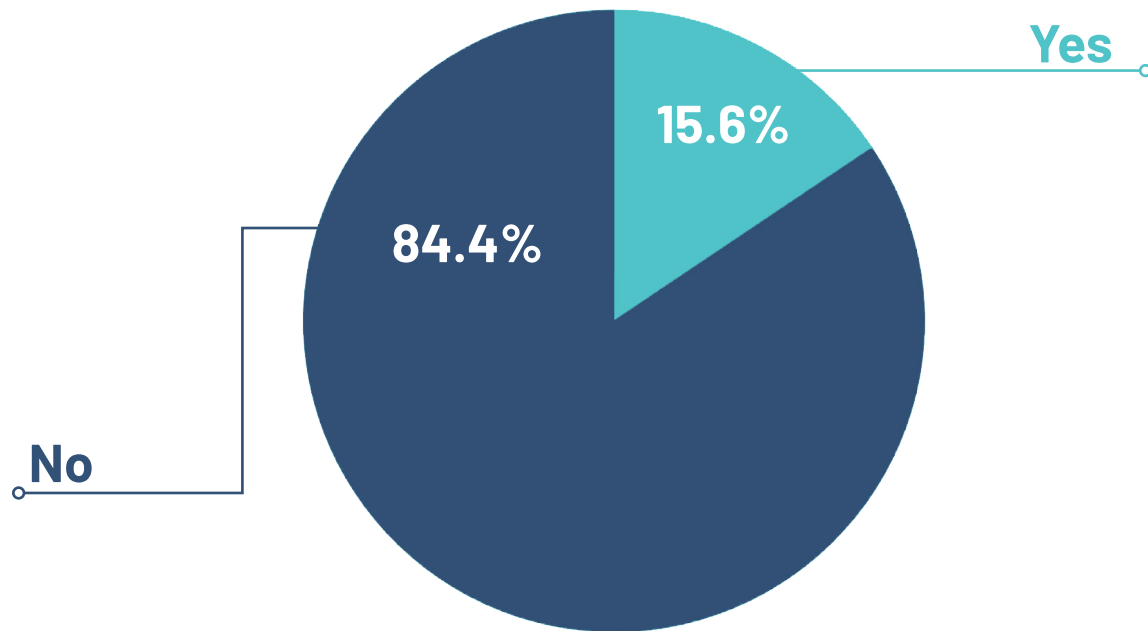
Has your state enacted an official policy, executive order, statute, or regulation on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) for government operations?

46 Total Question Respondents



Has your office incorporated any artificial intelligence (AI) technology into your procurement or contract management processes?

45 Total Question Respondents



PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY

For the purposes of this section, the responsibilities of a state central procurement office include the following, per the 4th Edition of the *NASPO State and Local Government Procurement: A Practical Guide*:¹

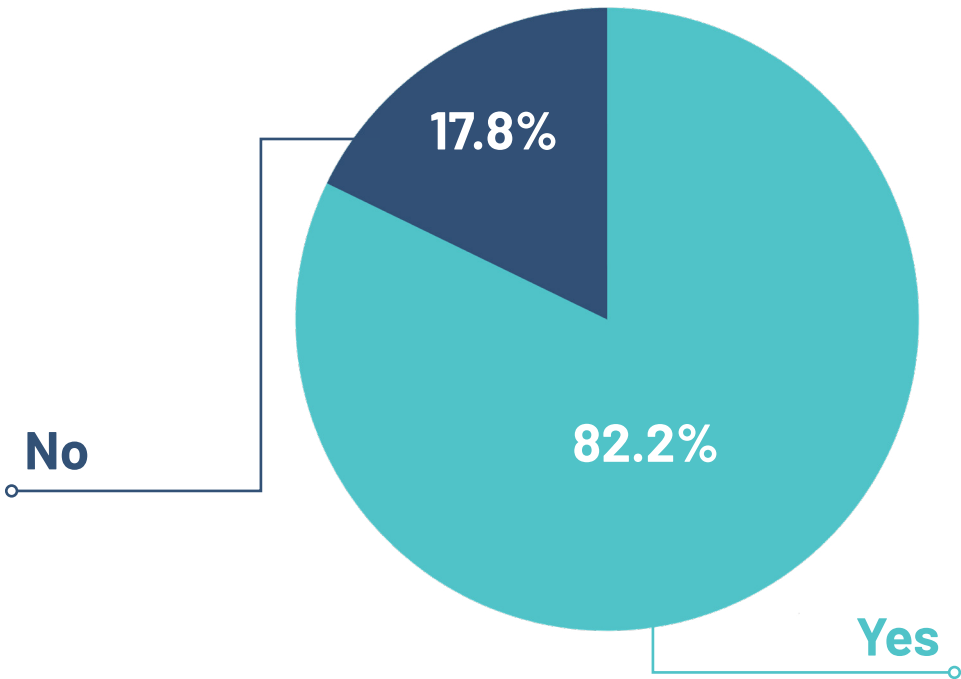
- Establishing or administering comprehensive procurement law or policies covering all state agencies and types of procurement, with centralized management and oversight placed in the hands of the Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)
- CPO leadership and management in decision-making, policy generation and implementation, and procurement authority for procurement operations statewide

¹NASPO, *State & Local Government Procurement: A Practical Guide*, 4th ed. (Plantation: JRoss Publishing, 2024), 9.

CENTRAL PROCUREMENT OFFICE WITH PURCHASING AUTHORITY

Does your state have a central procurement office with statutory purchasing authority across all areas of procurement within the state?

45 Total Question Respondents



SPECIALIZED AUTHORITY AND EXEMPTIONS

Among the states, there are some categories of procurement and state entities over which central procurement offices frequently have less authority. The graphic below illustrates procurement authority and oversight for state colleges and universities, building construction, and highway construction.

What entity in your state has statutory authority and oversight for the following procurement categories?



Beyond the central procurement office, the most common entities with authority and oversight of procurement for state institutions of higher education were:

- Public/State university systems
- Procurement offices for higher education or the state department of education
- Individual institutions with their own procurement codes or offices independent of the state central procurement office
- Shared authority between the central office and the department of education or the institutions

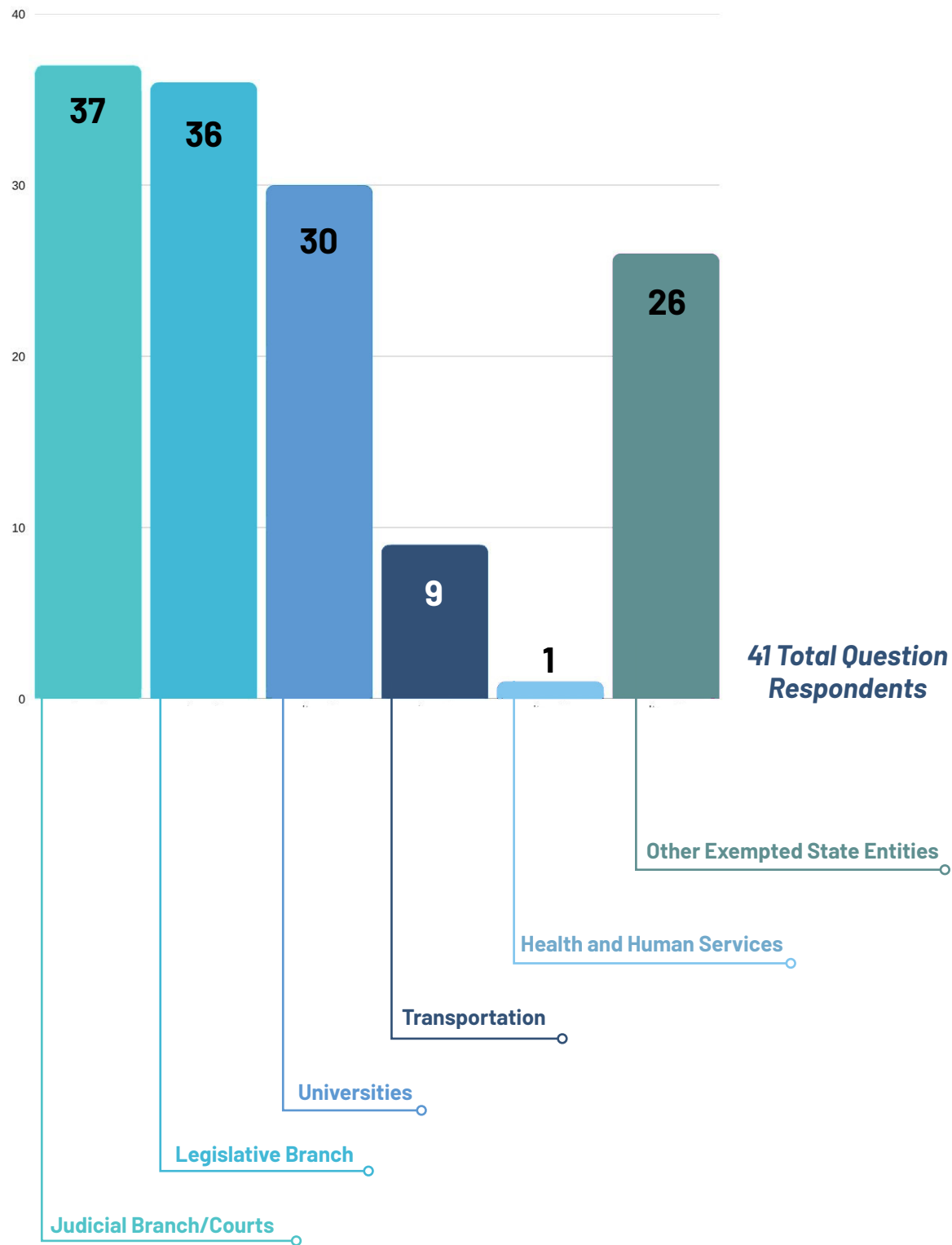


For outside entities with authority and oversight for **building construction**, responses mostly indicated a dedicated facilities management, capital assets, or building construction office, frequently within the same administrative department as the state procurement office.



For **highway construction**, a great majority of responses (86.4%) indicated that a state department of transportation has authority and oversight.

Are the following state entities exempt from central procurement oversight?
(Select all that apply.)

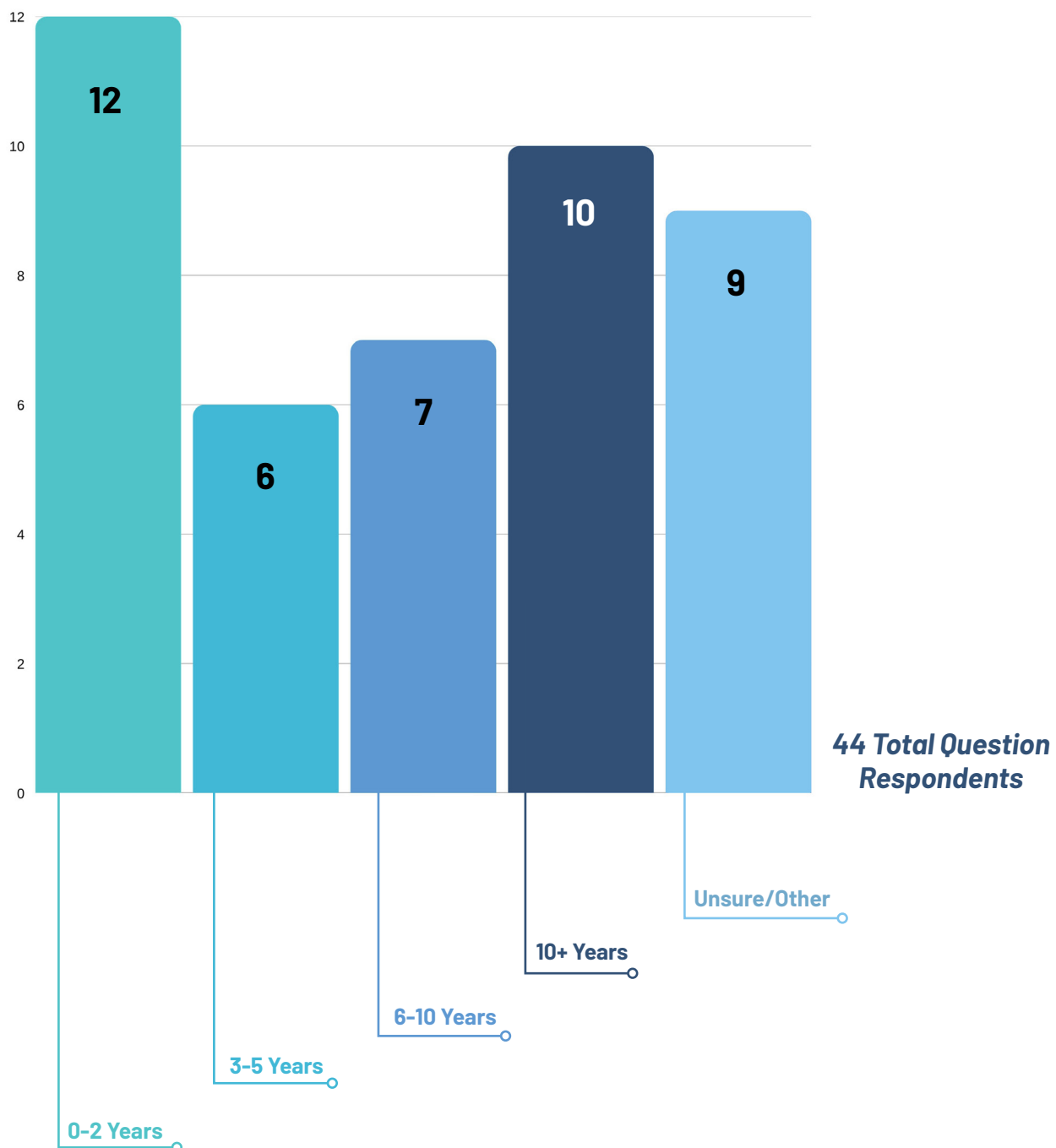


The most commonly listed “other” exempt entities include:

- Elected/Constitutional offices
- Port Authority
- Retirement systems
- Railroad agencies
- Treasury

PROCUREMENT CODE UPDATES

How recently has your procurement code been significantly updated, amended, or changed?



PROCUREMENT DELEGATION

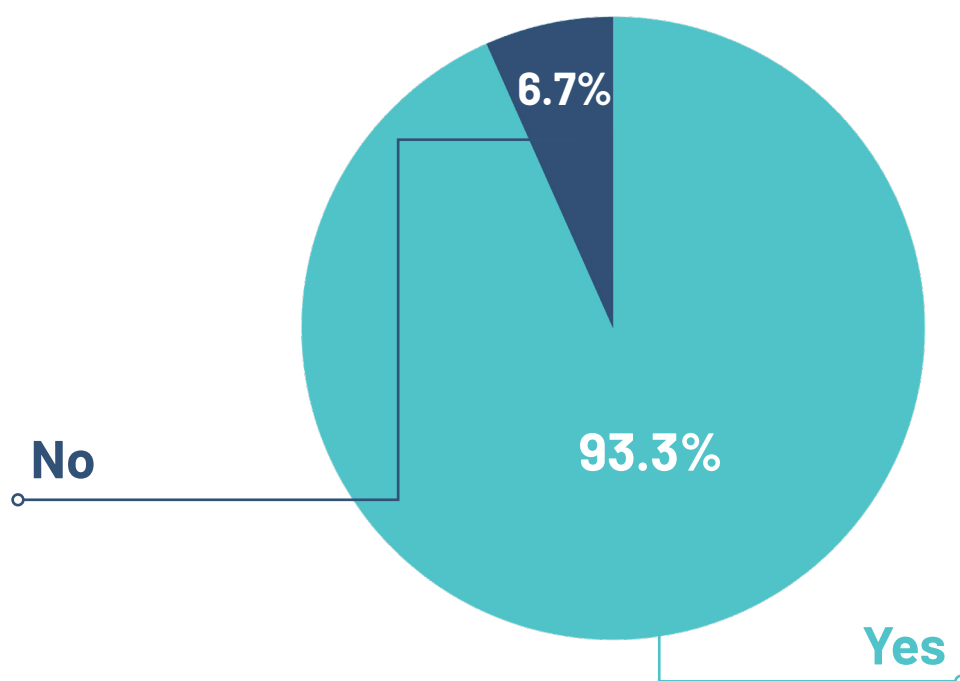
DELEGATION OF PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY

Delegation of procurement authority refers to the power of entities to issue solicitations and make awards without direct approval by the state central procurement organization. Among the responding states, delegated purchasing authority thresholds for equipment and services represent a broad range of practices:

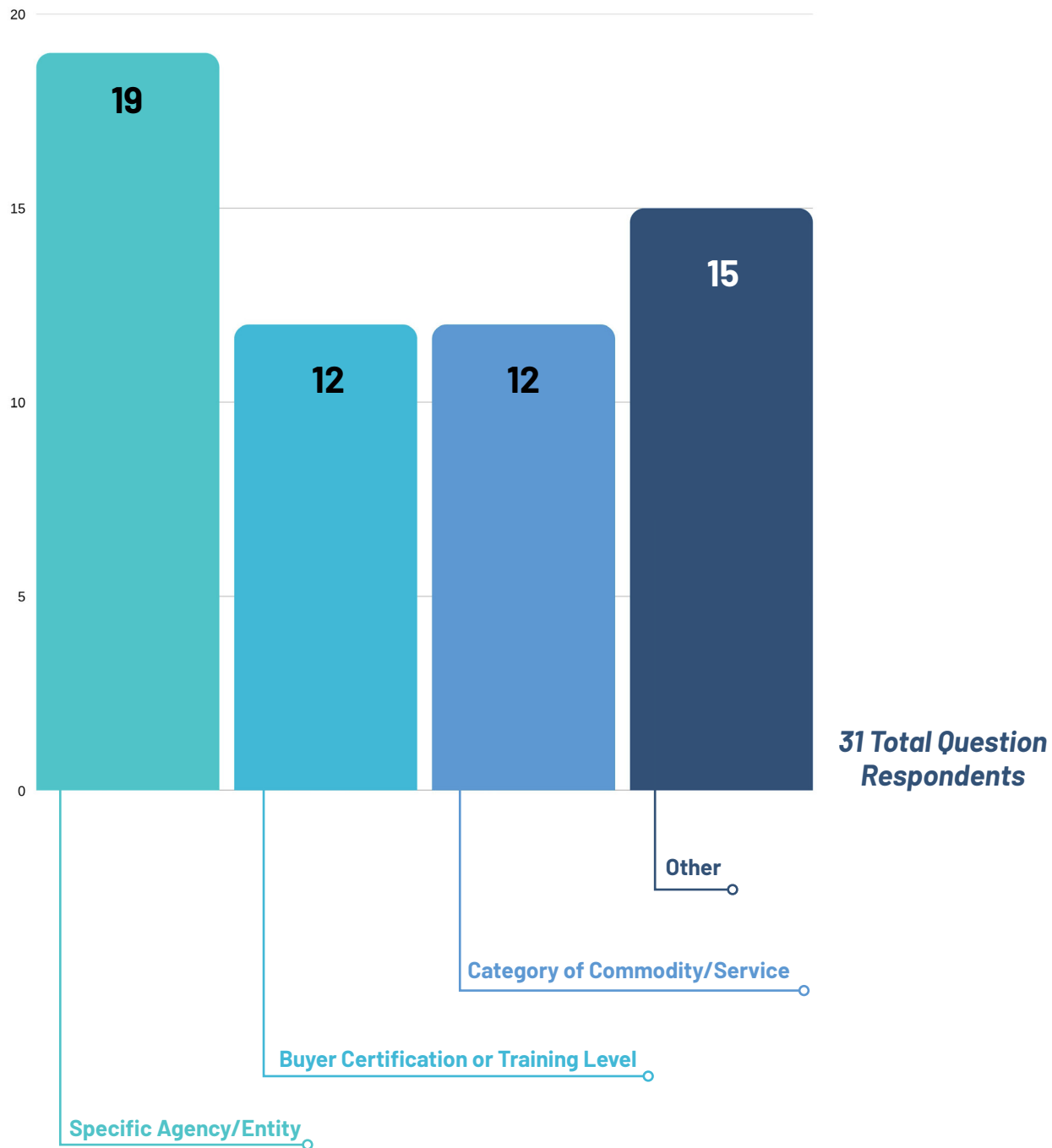
- Lowest reported delegation threshold is \$10,000 (Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont)
- Highest reported delegation threshold is \$1,000,000 (Georgia)
- California specifies a \$5 million delegation authority for technology hardware and \$10 million for technology services
- 9 states reported no limit on delegated purchasing authority established in statute or regulation for commodities
- 10 states reported no limit on delegated purchasing authority for services
- 4 states indicated that delegated purchasing authority thresholds are agency-specific
- 3 states indicated that delegated purchasing authority thresholds are procurement/project-specific

Does your central procurement organization have authority under statute or regulation to delegate portions of its authority to other state agencies?

45 Total Question Respondents



Are your state's delegated procurement or purchasing authority thresholds based on any of the following factors? (Select all that apply.)



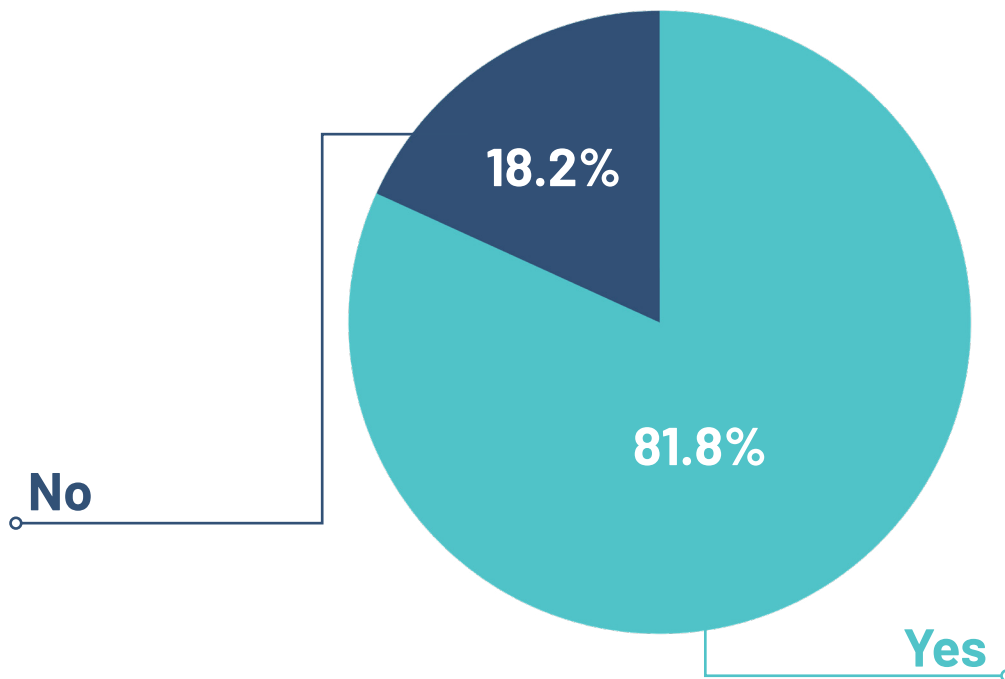
Common responses of "other" include:

- Method of procurement/solicitation
- Contract value
- Prior agency performance

AUDIT AUTHORITY

Does your state's central procurement office have authority to conduct audits of purchases made at the state/agency/division level (not including procurement audits conducted outside of the central procurement office, e.g., by the auditor general's office)?

44 Total Question Respondents



Most responding states that express audit authority are authorized to audit purchasing activity by all entities under the central procurement office's oversight or jurisdiction. Several states reported audit/review activities connected to agencies with delegated procurement authority. In many states, these audits are conducted regularly by a compliance team or office within or adjacent to central procurement. The response data in the [Appendix](#) provides more details about audit authority.

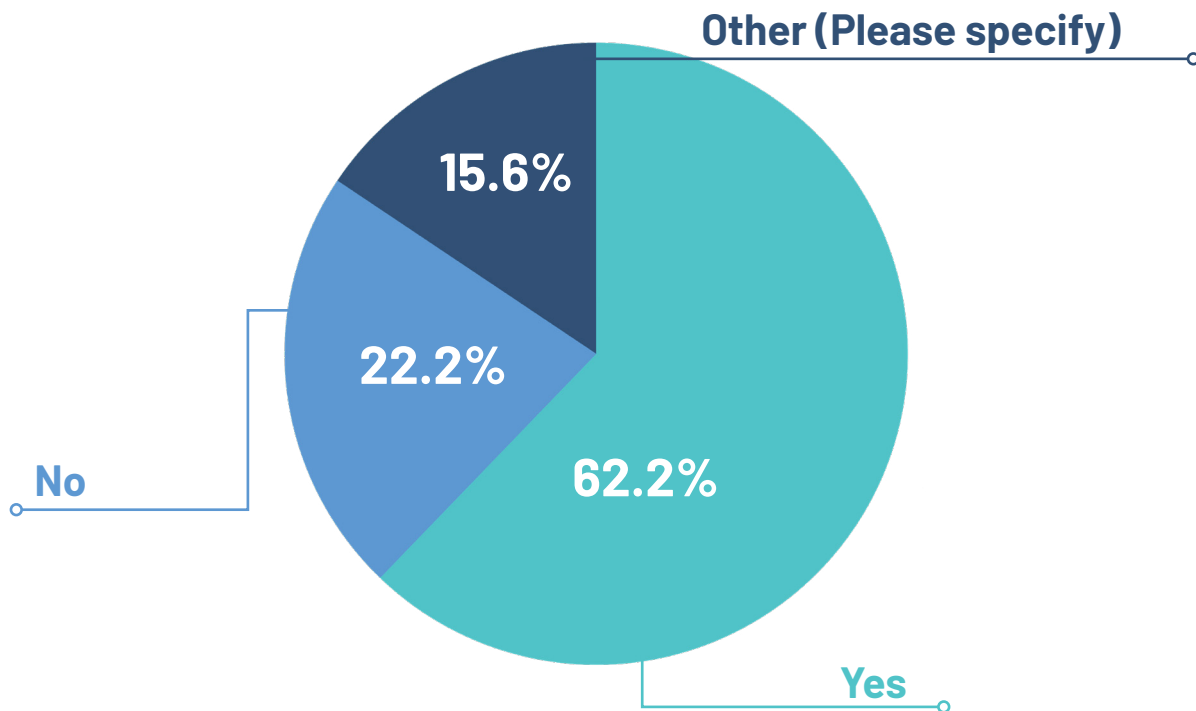
CHIEF PROCUREMENT OFFICER

As described in the survey, the major responsibilities of the central procurement office and final authority residing with the Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) commonly include:

- Developing rules, policies, and procedures prescribing the way goods and services may be procured
- Establishing state-wide and agency-specific contracts
- Performing contract oversight, administration, management, and compliance activities
- Resolving contract disputes
- Providing training for procurement staff and agencies
- Managing supplier registration, relationships, and training

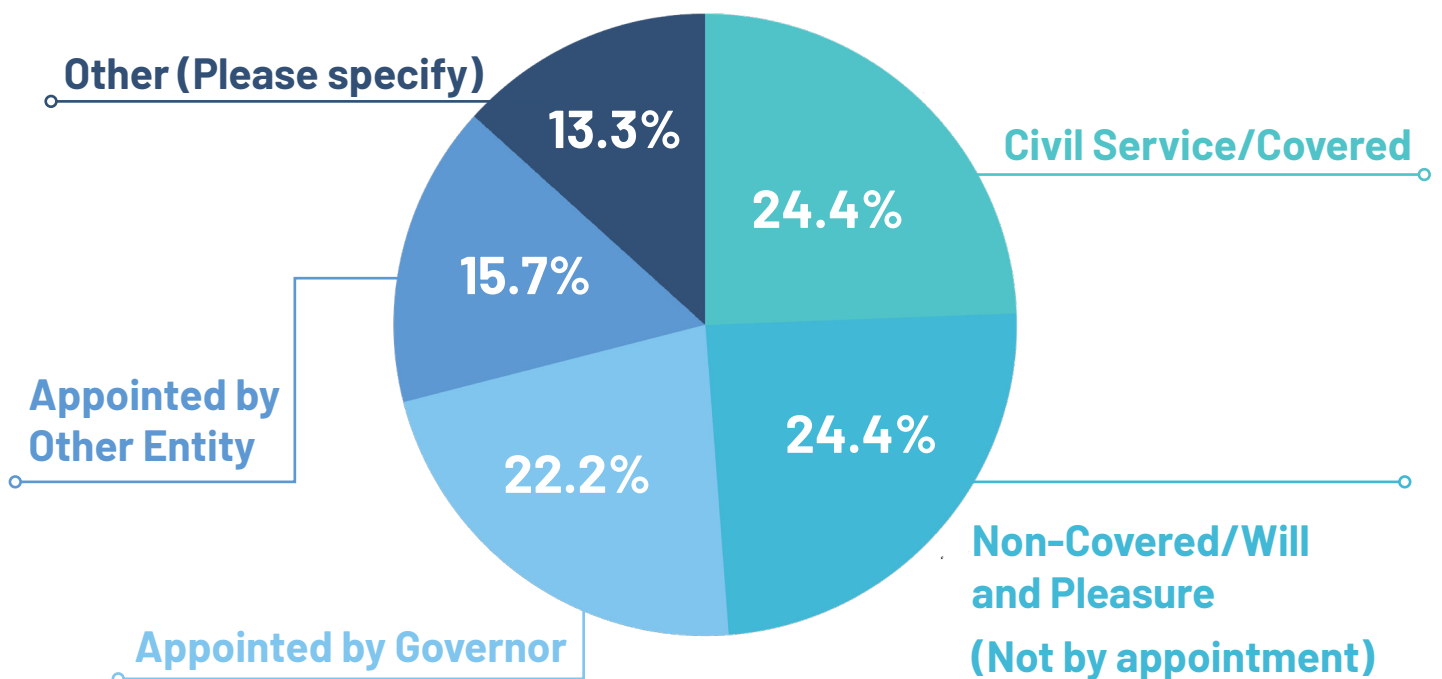
Is the title, role, and authority residing with the CPO established in statute?

45 Total Question Respondents



Current CPO's position classification as official head of the central procurement office

45 Total Question Respondents



CPO OFFICE STRUCTURE

Among responding states, three described structures where CPOs report directly to the governor. CPOs in 13 states (29.5% of respondents) report to the executive leader of a cabinet-level operating department, such as the Department of Administrative Services, Department of General Services, Department of Finance, or equivalent, who reports to the governor. For 25 states (56.8%), the CPO reports to a director/administrator who is supervised by a cabinet-level department executive who reports directly to the governor. Illinois represents a unique structure with independent CPOs who are confirmed by the Illinois Senate. Detailed responses from the states are available in the [Appendix](#).

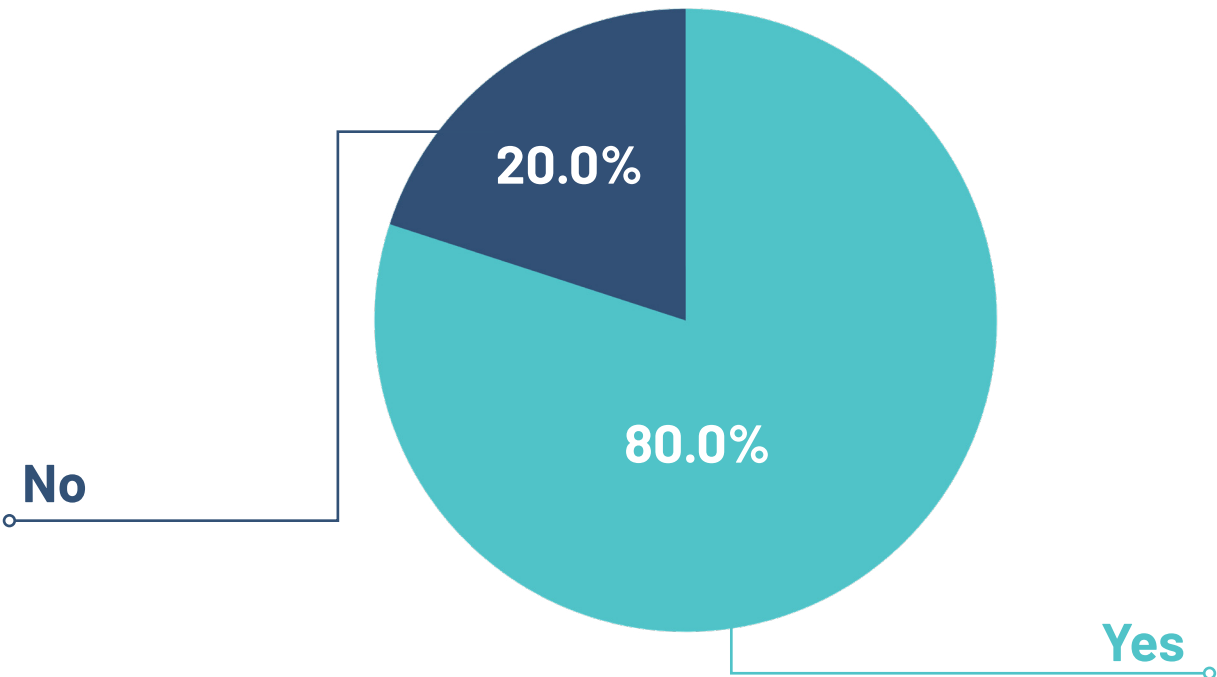
The size of state central procurement offices varies greatly depending on the state’s size and the procurement authority. Personnel numbers reported by survey respondents range from as few as six in Wyoming or nine in Alaska to 157 procurement professionals in the District of Columbia and 240 in California. Centralization, delegation, and population are all factors impacting the size of state central procurement staff.

REMOTE/HYBRID WORK

Since its widespread adoption during the Covid-19 pandemic, remote work and hybrid remote/in-office policies among public entities have remained popular. In the 2026 Survey, 80% of responding state procurement offices reported having established a remote or hybrid work policy. Most respondents described a hybrid or flexible schedule with personnel working remotely two or three days a week. More information about these policies can be found in the [Appendix](#).

Does your office have a remote or hybrid work policy for some portion of procurement staff?

45 Total Question Respondents

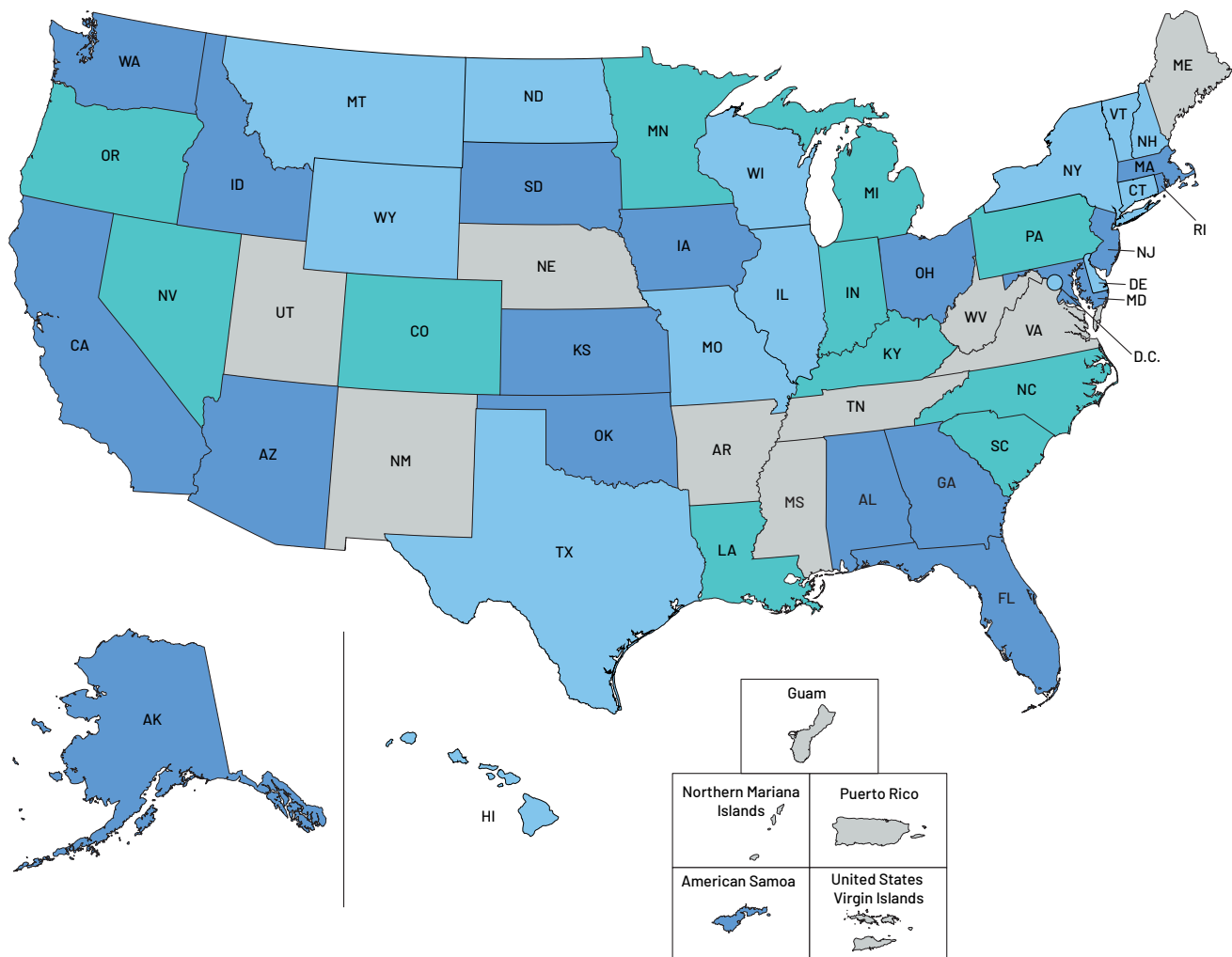


PROCUREMENT OFFICE FEES

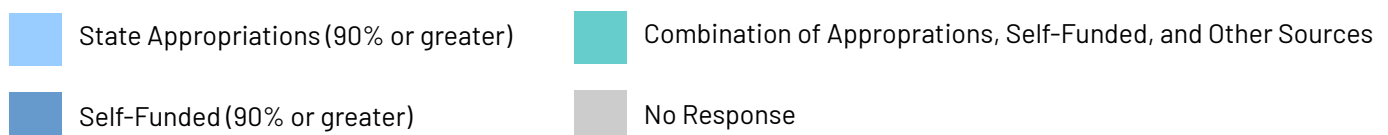
FUNDING SOURCES

Generally, state central procurement offices are funded by state appropriations and/or self-funded through the collection of fees. Of the 39 responding states:

- 14 central procurement offices are completely or nearly completely (90% or greater) funded by state appropriations
- 14 are completely or nearly completely self-funded (90% or greater) with administrative and other fees
- 11 are funded through a combination of state appropriations and self-funding fees
- Of those with combined funding, 7 generate a majority of their own funding

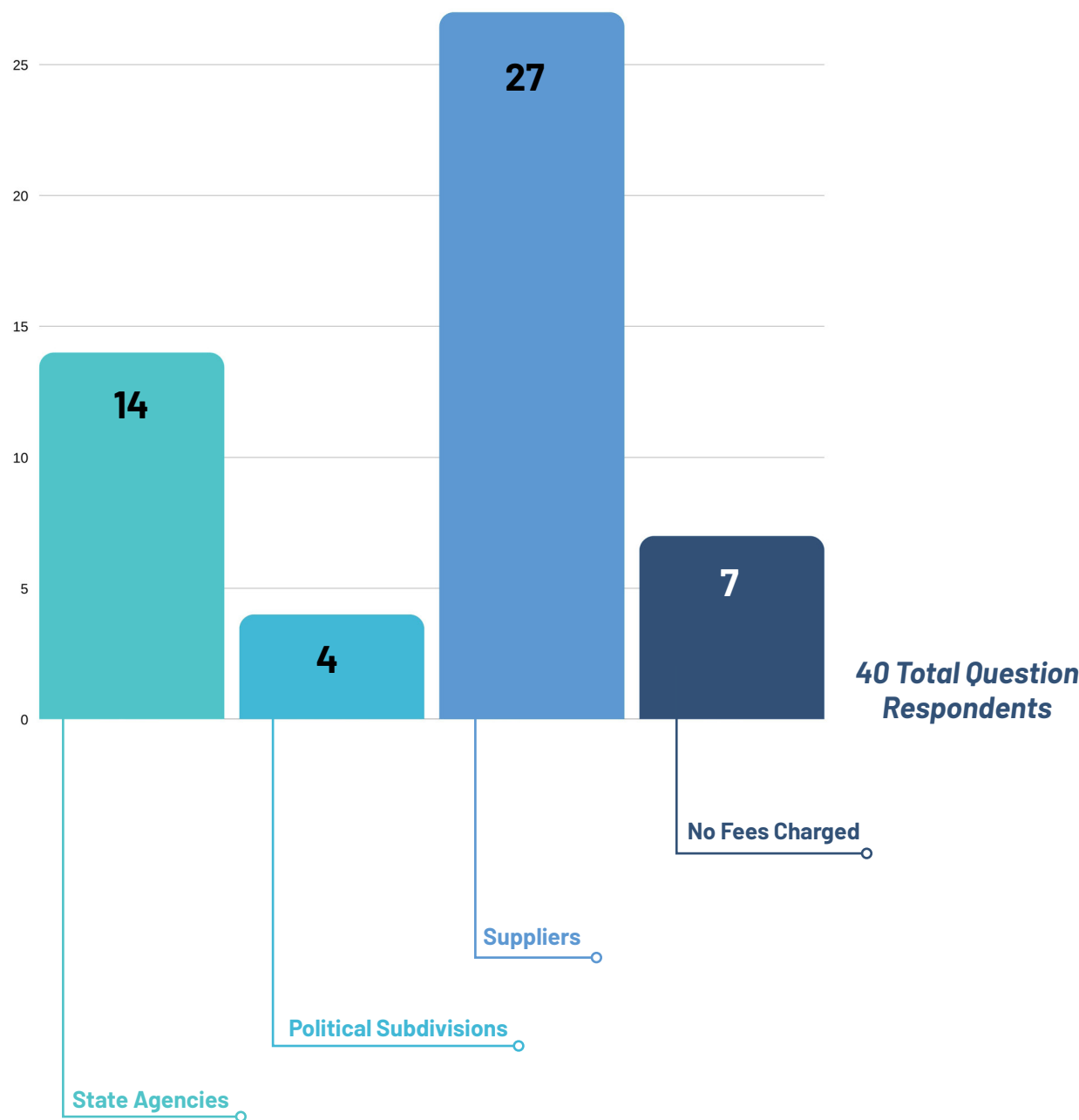


Procurement Office Primary Funding Source



SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FEES

State central procurement offices that charge fees for procurement-related services to the following entities:



The most common fees charged to state agencies by central procurement offices are:

- Administrative fees for statewide contract usage
- Cost allocation plans/interagency transfers
- General administrative fees for procurement services

The most common fees charged to political subdivisions² are related to purchases from statewide contracts.

The most common fees charged to suppliers are:

- Administrative fees for designated state contracts or statewide/cooperative contracts
- Administrative fees for eProcurement activities

Administrative fees are typically calculated as a percentage of sales/purchases made on identified contracts, which are allocated by suppliers and received by the state. They range from .75% to 2%, with 1% being the most common level among states.

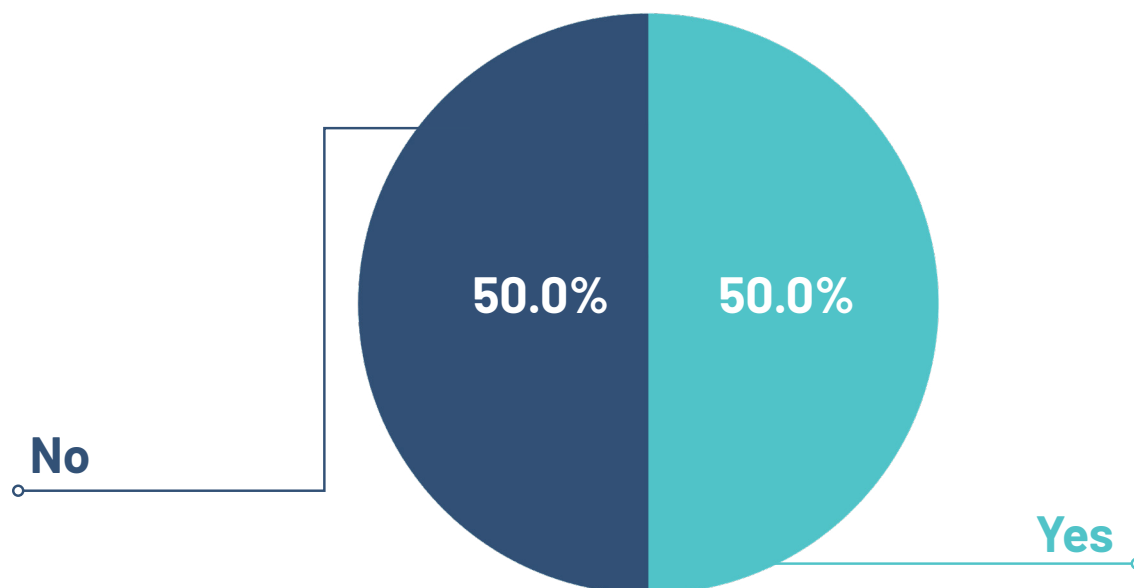
SUPPLIER PRACTICES

SUPPLIER PERFORMANCE METRICS

State central procurement offices maintain a formal record of supplier performance in half of the states that responded. The following charts illustrate supplier performance recordkeeping and key performance indicators (KPIs) at the central procurement level among responding states.

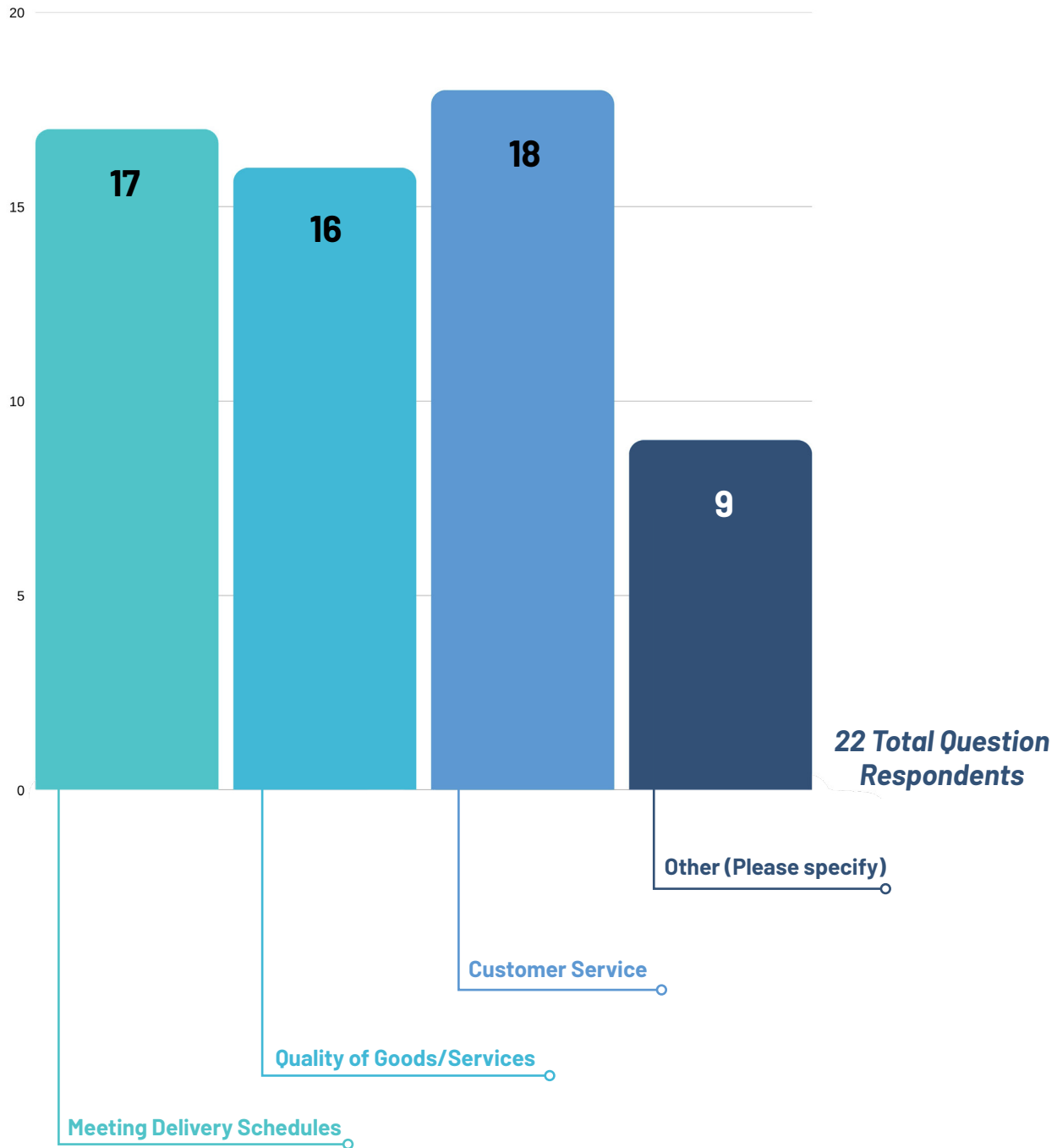
Does your state central procurement office maintain a record of supplier performance?

44 Total Question Respondents



² For the purposes of the 2026 survey and this report, "political subdivisions" refers to local governments within states, such as cities and counties, and their associated entities.

What KPIs for supplier performance does the state central procurement office record? (Select all that apply.)



Other KPIs reported by respondents included:

- Timeliness and accuracy of required sales reports
- Project timeline and budget targets
- Corrective actions, contract breaches, or defaults

SOLICITATION PRACTICES

PROCUREMENT THRESHOLDS³

Of the 43 respondents, at least 10 states have agency- or category-specific thresholds, examples of which include different thresholds for commodities versus services procurements, or higher thresholds for IT or construction projects. States' formal competitive procurement thresholds are explained in greater detail in NASPO's [Repository of State Practices](#).⁴

From the formal procurement threshold survey response data:⁵

- Thresholds for formal procurement range from \$5,000 (Indiana, Kansas) to \$350,000 (Colorado)
- The average threshold for formal procurement is \$70,714
- The median threshold for formal procurement is \$50,000
- The most common threshold for formal procurement is \$100,000

Respondent data concerning informal/limited-competition and small purchase thresholds also shows a wide variety of limits. Of the 41 respondents, at least 10 states have agency-, category-, or supplier-specific thresholds. Seven states reported separate thresholds for identified categories (e.g., construction or professional services) or agency-dependent boundaries. Another two states have higher thresholds for small purchases from certified targeted businesses (small, veteran-, and minority-owned). This excludes state-defined sole source and emergency procurements.

Ten states indicated an informal bid/quote or intermediate competitive process between small purchasing and formal sealed competitive procedures.

From the informal/non-competitive threshold survey response data:⁶

- Thresholds for informal/limited competition/small purchase procurements range from \$1,000 (New Hampshire) to 4 states set at \$100,000

³ For the following discussion of procurement thresholds, "formal competition" requires that all suppliers able to supply the commodity, service, or construction that the procurement seeks must be invited to participate in the competitive procurement. Most often, the law applicable to the public entity sets a maximum expected dollar amount below which a contract may be exempt from formal competition. If the expected contract price or cost of the procurement meets or exceeds that dollar amount specified in the law, full—or formal—competition is required. An invitation to participate, or solicitation, must be readily and publicly available.

⁴ The Repository of State Practices (RoSP) is a database of state procurement statutes, regulations, and policies covering 24 procurement topics. NASPO's Research and Innovation team uses research to regularly update the RoSP. National Association of State Procurement Officials, "Repository of State Practices," NASPO, Accessed August 31st, 2026, <https://www.naspo.org/research-and-innovation/rospl/>.

⁵ Figures are based on reported established thresholds for general commodities/services.

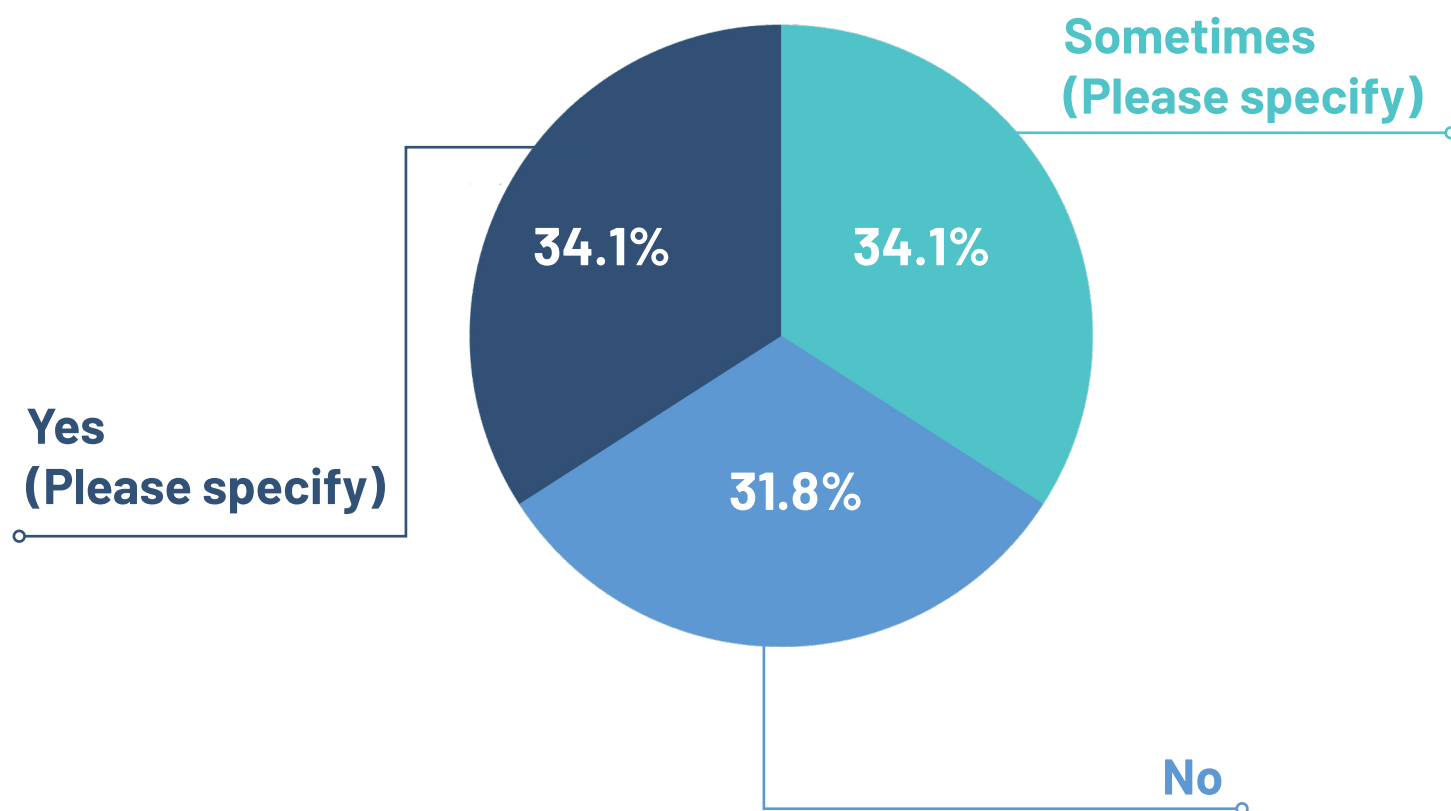
⁶ Figures are based on reported established thresholds for general commodities/services.

- The average threshold for informal/small purchase procurement is \$27,590
- The median threshold for informal/small purchase procurement is \$15,000
- The most common threshold for informal/small purchase procurement is \$10,000

PRE-AWARD REVIEWS

For contracts developed by the state central procurement office, is there a review, approval, or pre-audit step (by someone outside of the state central office) that precedes public announcement of the contract award?

44 Total Question Respondents



For procurements conducted by state central offices, 34% of responding states include a pre-award review by an outside entity as part of their regular process. For another 34% of states, pre-award reviews are conditional and are most frequently category-specific (e.g., IT or professional services), while some reviews are determined by contract value above an established threshold.

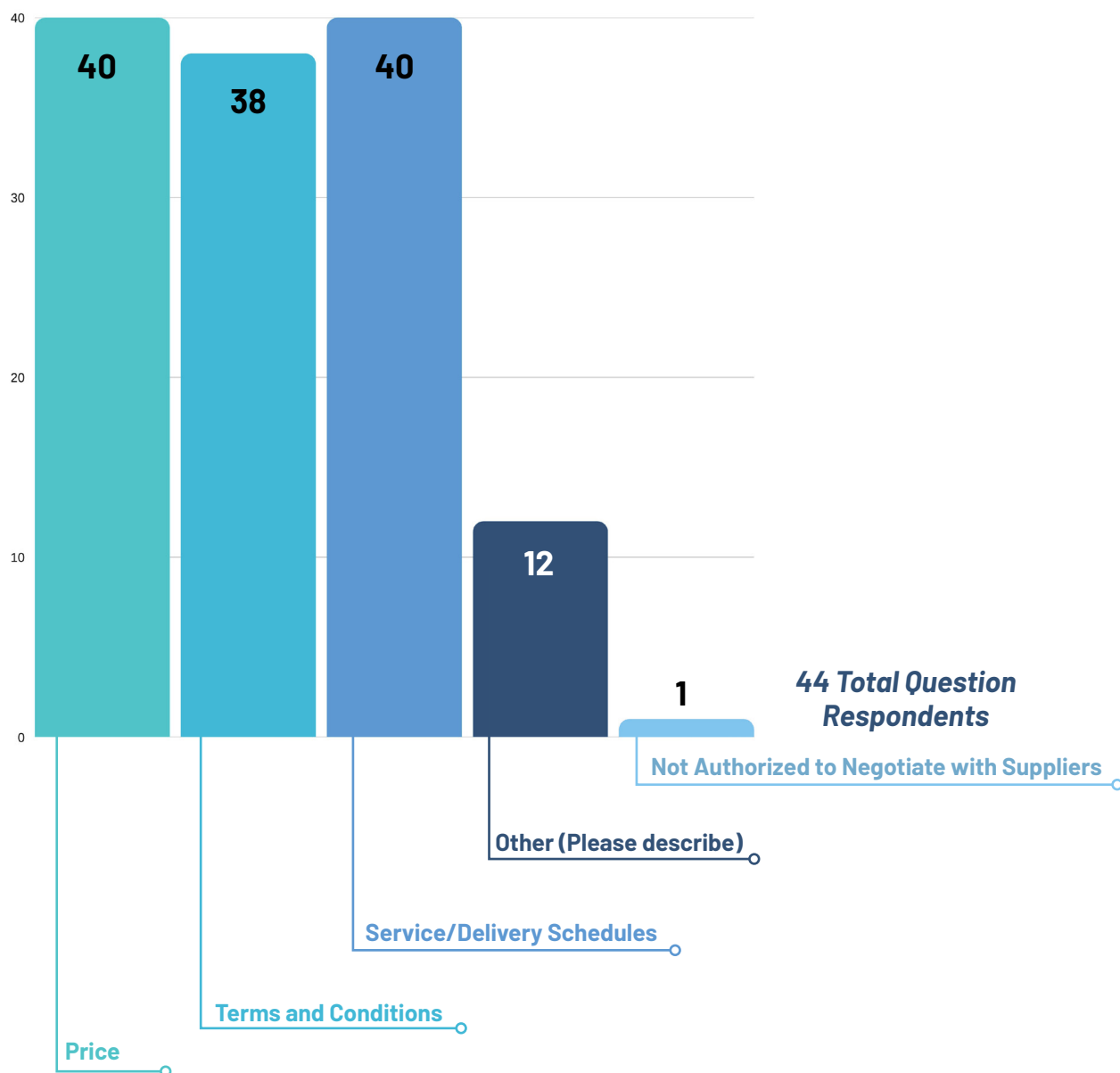
Most common among state responses, pre-award review is conducted by:

- Attorney general, justice department entity, or administrative legal counsel
- Customer agencies
- CIO or IT department entity
- Comptroller, finance, or treasury official
- Executive or legislative committee

For the detailed responses from each participating state, you can visit the [Survey of State Practices page](#) on the NASPO website.

NEGOTIATIONS

For which of the following criteria is your office authorized to negotiate with a supplier? (Select all that apply.)

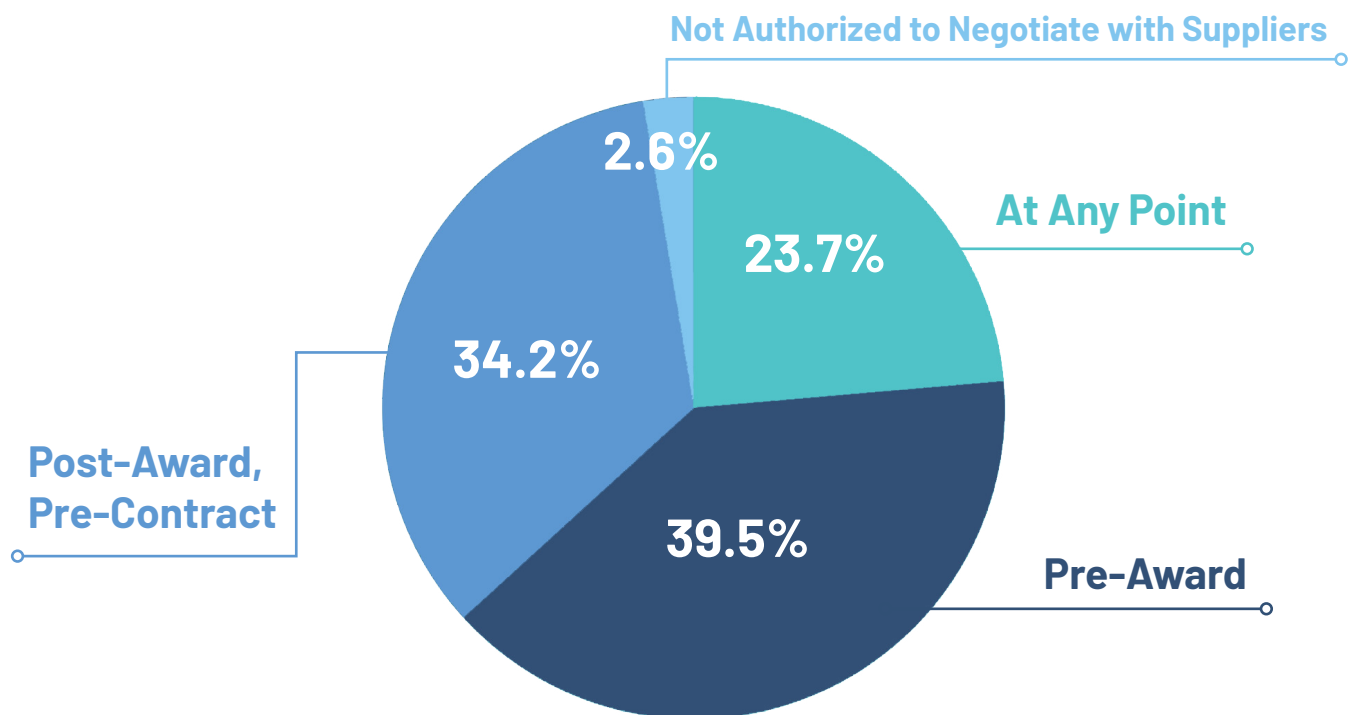


The responses of “other” consist of:

- Authority and/or criteria are dependent upon the procurement method used
- Clarification of terms and conditions
- Immaterial items/details beyond the solicitation scope

At what point in the procurement process are you authorized to negotiate with a supplier?

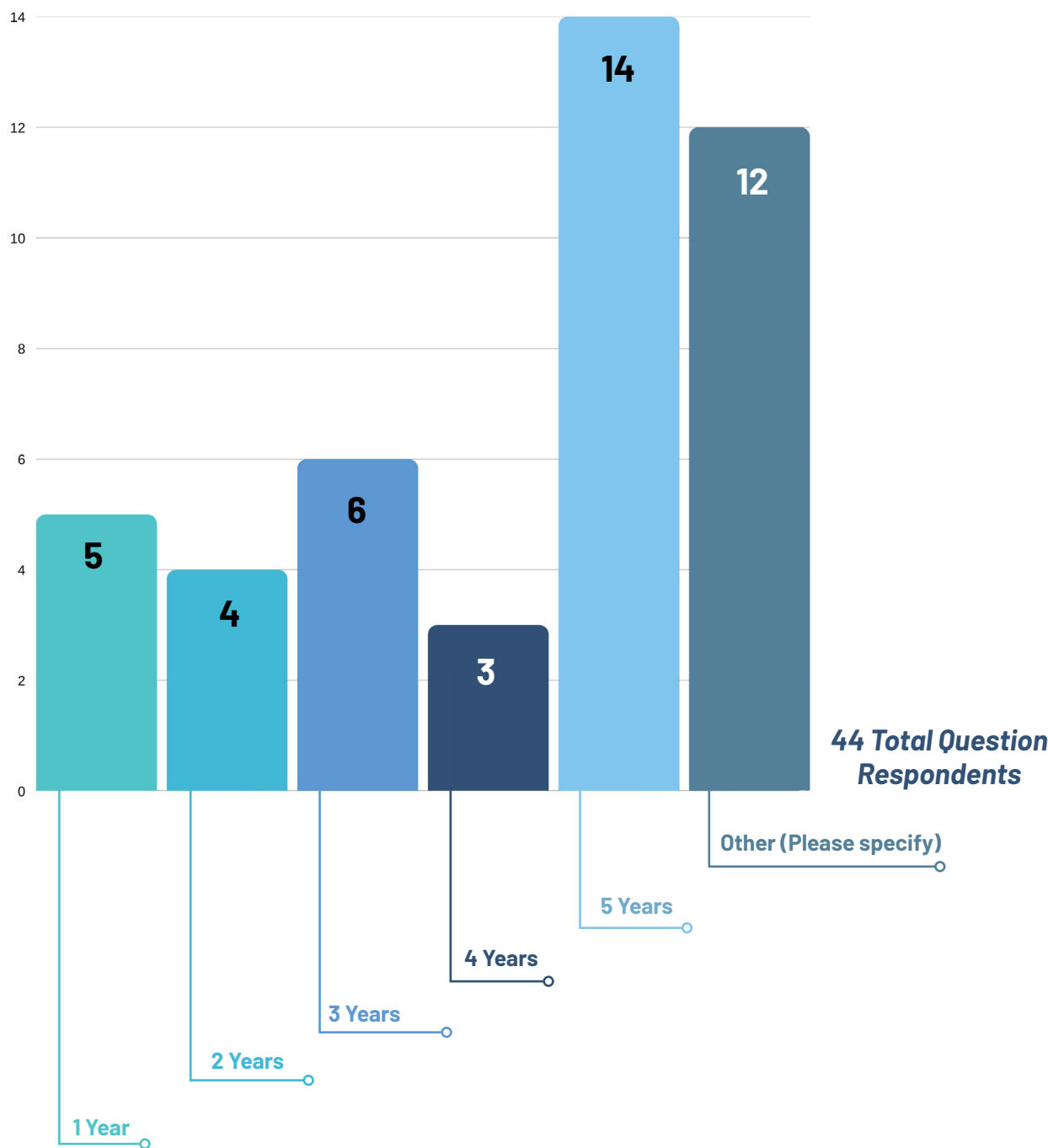
44 Total Question Respondents



CONTRACTING PROCEDURES

CONTRACT DURATION

On average, what is your state’s standard contract length for all contracts?



Among the responses of “other,” seven states reported not having a standard contract length or that contract length varies depending upon commodity/service category or project. Three states have one-year standard lengths for new contracts that can then be renewed multiple times. Two states have a standard length of six years.

Of the 43 question respondents, nine states (20.9%) reported a maximum contract duration of five years, while another seven states (16.3%) reported a maximum duration of 10 years. However, 22 states (51.2%) do not have a maximum duration established. Common responses also included:

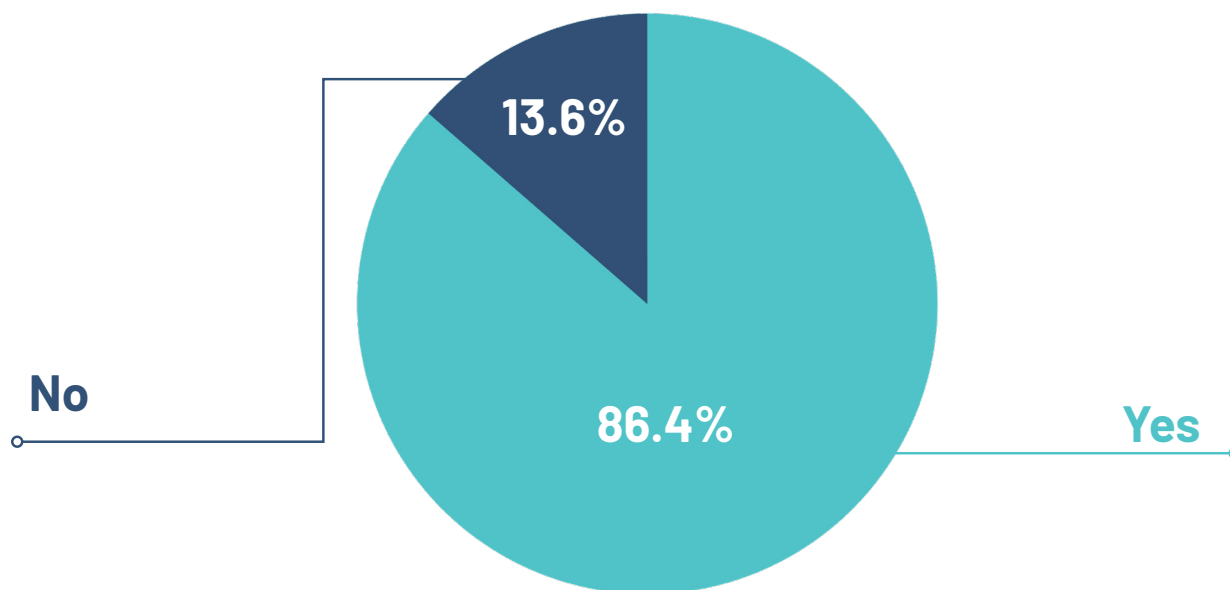
- Higher maximum durations or exemptions to duration rules, permitting longer periods for some IT/technology contracts
- CPO or other executive authority can authorize contracts longer than the established duration
- Varied maximum durations dependent on commodity/service categories and/or business justification

PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

ePROCUREMENT AND DIGITAL PROCESSES

Does your state use an eProcurement system?

44 Total Question Respondents



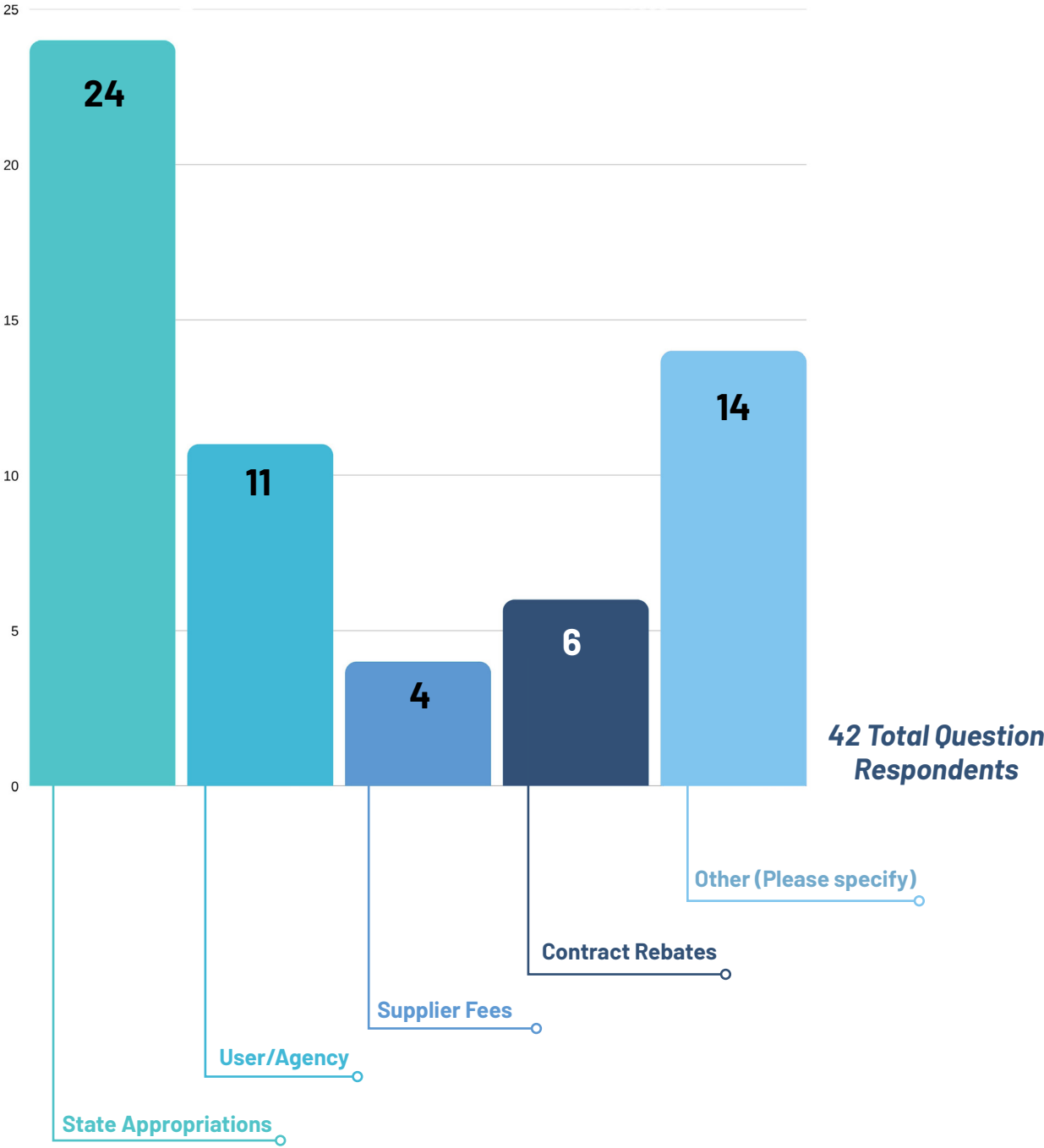
PRIMARY PROCUREMENT SOLUTIONS BY DEVELOPER

ORACLE/PEOPLESOFT	8
IVALUA	6
SAP	5
SOVRA/PERISCOPE	5
CGI	4
JAGGAER	2
EUNA	2
OTHER SOFTWARE	6
TOTAL QUESTION RESPONDENTS	38

Additional notes on eProcurement use from the 2026 Survey:

- Several states reported using more than one software to cover the full scope of eProcurement functions
- 3 states not using an eProcurement solution reported using other enterprise software (such as an ERP) for multiple procurement functions
- Some states indicated the use of in-house solutions for functions not currently covered by their primary eProcurement system
- 19 states reported that they are currently in the process of procuring, upgrading/expanding existing systems, or implementing a new system at the time of the survey. This reflects significant movement in the expansion of eProcurement capabilities and usage among states in the last several years

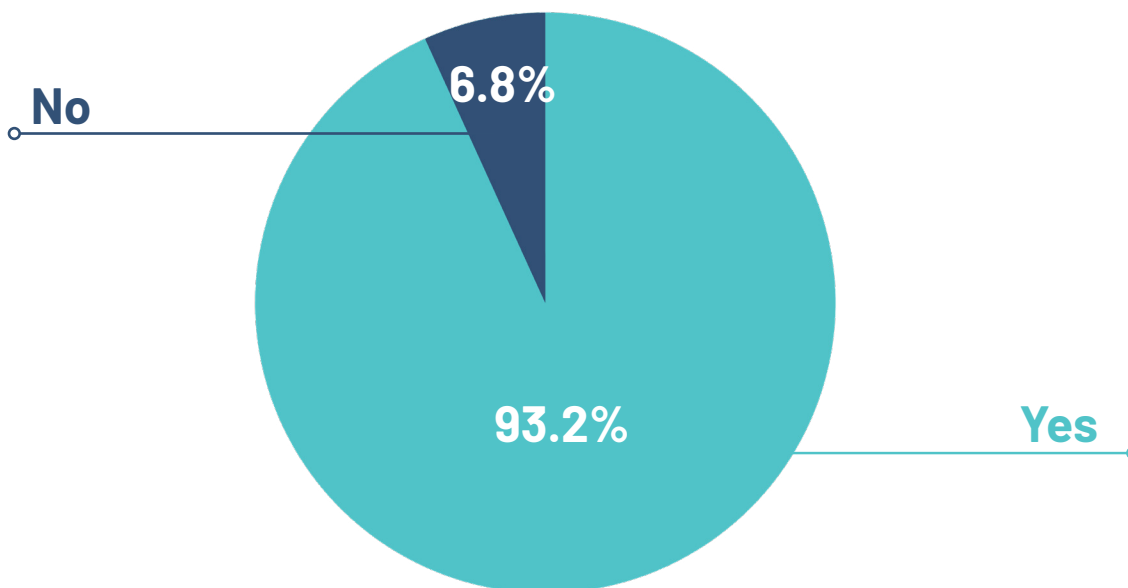
How is your eProcurement system funded? (Select all that apply.)



PROTESTS AND CLAIMS

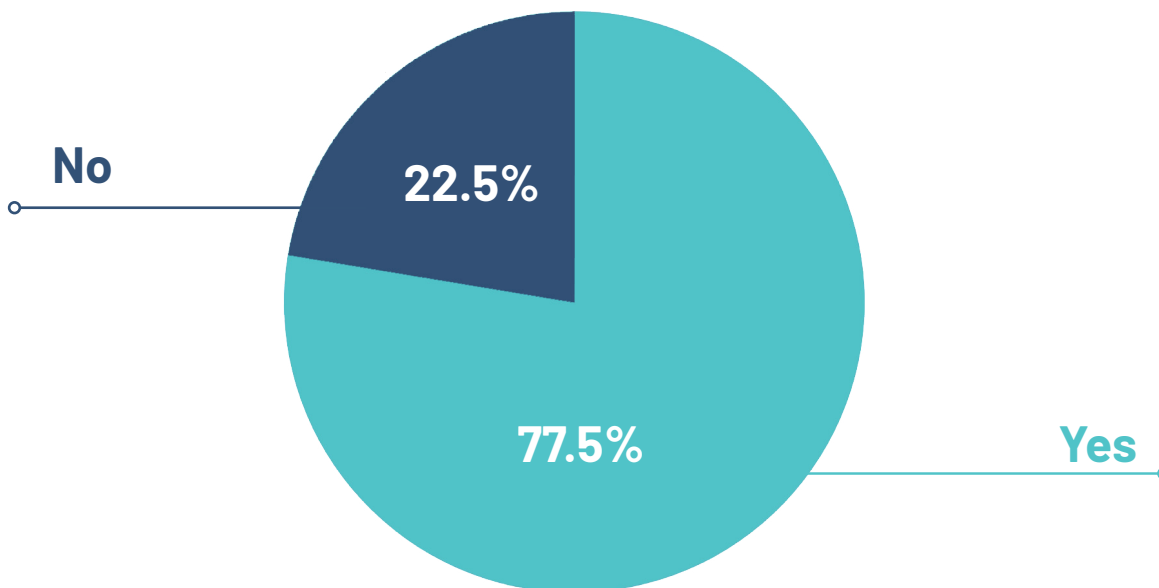
Does your statute, rule, or regulation authorize suppliers to protest procurement decisions?

44 Total Question Respondents



At the conclusion of a protest and appeal process, does your statute, rule, or regulation authorize a supplier to file a lawsuit concerning a procurement decision?

40 Total Question Respondents



For comprehensive information on the bid protest and appeal procedures for all states and territories, visit the [**Repository of State Procurement Practices \(RoSP\)**](#) on NASPO's website.

APPENDIX

Text-based response data from selected survey questions as submitted by participants.

Has your state implemented any of the following green purchasing programs or initiatives?

Other (Please describe your green purchasing program or initiative.)	
CA	Recycled content reporting
DC	D.C. Law 24-16. Green Food Purchasing Amendment Act of 2021 https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/laws/24-16
FL	Recycled products
GA	Georgia law O.C.G.A. 50-5-60.3 Use of Retreated Tires and O.C.G.A. 50-5-60.5 Implementation of policies requiring reduction and reuse of materials generated by state agencies
ID	There is an optional 5% preference for recycled paper, but we don't use it because it has no clear parameters.
MO	Missouri State Recycling Program created by R.S.MO sections 34.031 and 34.032. MSRP is staffed by recycling manager and supported by the Missouri Interagency Recycling Committee and a large number of employee volunteers.
ND	https://www.omb.nd.gov/doing-business-state/procurement/guidelines-rules-and-laws/guidelines-green-procurement
OR	Sustainable Procurement Program Manager as part of the State Procurement Services office.
UT	Sustainable Purchasing ongoing training
VT	No set-asides but may spend up to 10% more for comparable products that are made of recycled materials providing the State entities that are to use the product provide consent. Electric vehicles and EVSE contracts that also include station management services.

Has your state implemented a supplier diversity initiative?

Yes (Please describe or provide a link to information.)	
CA	We have a supplier diversity program, however due to CA's Prop 209, we do not have a mandate for supplier diversity.
CO	https://dhr.colorado.gov/statewide-equity-office/supplier-diversity
DE	Our state utilizes a number of different supplier diversity initiatives. By Executive Order, Gov Carney's E.O. #49 promotes the program and provides guidance; including plans by each agency within the state. The Office of Supplier Diversity operates within the Division of Small Business to engage, educate and promote supplier diversity initiatives. The state operates a separate Supplier Diversity Council to make recommendations to the OGOV/Legislature. And, central contracting promotes outreach (not required by DE Code) to engage and promote opportunity for formally procured contracts.
DC	dslbd.dc.gov
FL	Supplier Development— https://www.dms.myflorida.com/business_operations/state_purchasing/office_of_supplier_development_osd
GA	https://doas.ga.gov/state-purchasing/small-business-and-supplier-diversity
IL	30 ILCS 500/20-5(e); 30 ILCS 575
IN*	https://www.in.gov/idoa/indiana-veteran-owned-small-business-program/
IA	https://www.iowaeda.com/small-business/targeted-small-business/
KY	https://finance.ky.gov/eProcurement/Pages/state-agency-and-local-government-procurement.aspx
LA	https://www.doa.la.gov/doa/osp/vendor-resources/hudson-and-veteran-initiatives/
MD	https://regs.maryland.gov/us/md/exec/comar/21.11.03

* This information has been updated based on significant program changes occurring after response data was recorded.

MA	The Supplier Diversity Program (SDP) encourages the award of state contracts in a way that strengthens and increases business opportunities for Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs), Women Business Enterprises (WBEs), Service-Disabled Veteran Business Enterprises (SDVOBEs), Veteran Business Enterprises (VBEs); Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Business Enterprises (LGBTBEs); and Disability-Owned Business Enterprises (DOBEs). The Massachusetts Supplier Diversity Office (SDO), working with the Governor’s Office of Access, Opportunity, and Community Affairs, sets spending goals for Executive Departments, also called benchmarks, for purchasing from MBE, WBE, DOBE, LGBTBE, and SDVOBE / VBE businesses. Only those businesses certified by the SDO or SDO-recognized third-party certification organizations qualify for the program. For more information, please visit https://www.mass.gov/supplier-diversity-program-sdp
MI	https://www.michigan.gov/dtmb/procurement/contractconnect/programs-and-policies/programs/misc
MN	Office of Equity and Procurement—https://mn.gov/admin/business/vendor-info/oep/
MO	Statute 37.020 RSMo establishes and implements a plan to increase and maintain participation of certified minority and women’s business in state procurements. Such plan is set forth in 1CSR 40-1.050. Office of Equal Opportunity promotes diversity within the state workforce and works to improve opportunities for minorities and women to access state employment and state contracting opportunities.
NV	Veteran’s NRS 333.3365: https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-333.html#NRS-333Sec3365
NJ	https://www.nj.gov/treasury/diversity/
NY	https://esd.ny.gov/doing-business-ny/mwbe
NC	https://www.doa.nc.gov/divisions/historically-underutilized-businesses-hub

OH	Ohio has the Minority Business Development (MBE) program, which requires state agencies to set-aside 15% of competitively made purchases during a fiscal year for competition only by state-certified MBEs. Ohio also has the Encouraging Diversity, Growth, and Equity (EDGE) program, which awards a percentage and sets a participation goal for (currently 5%, which is set annually by the Ohio Department of Development) of all state agency contracts/purchases for information technology products, supplies, and/or services; construction, architecture and engineering; and professional services to EDGE participants. Ohio also has the Women-owned Business Enterprise (WBE) program, which assists women-owned businesses in obtaining contracts for goods and services, construction, architecture, engineering, information technology and professional services. Ohio's Veteran-friendly Business Enterprise (VBE) program assists veteran-owned businesses to become certified and compete for contracts for products, supplies, and/or services, including construction services.
OK	The Oklahoma State Department of Commerce certifies diverse businesses. We don't offer preferences, but we do list diverse/women-owned companies on our website for agencies to refer to. We meet all affirmative measures required for grant purposes.
OR	https://oregon4biz.diversitysoftware.com/ and https://www.oregon.gov/das/Procurement/Pages/equity.aspx
PA	https://www.dgs.pa.gov/Small%20Diverse%20Business%20Program/Pages/default.aspx
RI	https://dedi.ri.gov/
SC	https://smbcc.sc.gov/
VT	We currently maintain a directory of self-certified Minority and Women owned businesses as part of our central procurement activities, and we are aware of other State agencies' maintenance of similar and sometimes expansive program specific diversity efforts (sometimes specifically shaped by particular federal funding). With the implementation of our eProcurement system, VTBuys, and in collaboration with the Equity Office, suppliers are now able to identify diversity designations as applicable.
WA	https://des.wa.gov/about/agency-overview/initiatives/supplier-diversity-state-contracts
WI	https://doa.wi.gov/ProcurementManual/Documents/PRO-606.pdf

Has your state enacted an official policy, executive order, statute, or regulation on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) for government operations?

Yes (Please describe or provide a link to information.)	
AZ	https://aset.az.gov/policies-standards-and-procedures
CA	EO 23-19 on Governor's website
CO	https://oit.colorado.gov/ai
DE	https://webfiles.dti.delaware.gov/pdfs/pp/Generative%20Artificial%20Intelligence%20Policy.pdf
DC	https://mayor.dc.gov/release/mayor-bowser-signs-order-defining-dc%E2%80%99s-ai-values-and-ai-strategic-plan ; Mayor's Order 2024-028 Articulating DC's Artificial Intelligence Values and Establishing Artificial Intelligence Strategic Benchmarks.pdf
GA	https://gta.georgia.gov/policies-and-programs/artificial-intelligence
IL	Public Act 103-804
IN	"IC 4-13.1-5-1" "Artificial intelligence" " Effective 7-1-2025. Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, 'artificial intelligence' means computing technology that is capable of simulating human learning, reasoning, and deduction through processes such as: (1) acquiring and analyzing information for the purpose of improving operational accuracy through improved contextual knowledge; (2) identifying patterns in data; and (3) improving operational outcomes by analyzing the results of a previous operation and using the analysis to modify the operation to achieve an improved result. As added by P.L.108-2024, SEC.3. Policy by state IT is still in draft."
LA	https://gov.louisiana.gov/assets/ExecutiveOrders/2025/JML-Exective-Order-25-103.pdf ; https://gov.louisiana.gov/assets/ExecutiveOrders/2025/JML-Executive-Order-25-109.pdf

MA	The Executive Office of Technology Services and Security released Guidelines for the Use and Development of Generative Artificial Intelligence on 4/12/24, available at https://www.mass.gov/doc/guidelines-for-the-use-and-development-of-generative-artificial-intelligence/download
MI	https://www.michigan.gov/dtmb/-/media/Project/Websites/dtmb/Law-and-Policies/Governance/State-of-MichiganDTMBAAdoption-and-Usage-of-Artificial-IntelligenceGuidelines-and-Responsibilities-P.pdf?rev=0cc08787fe2f40998f24c-8b7773161e3
MN	https://mn.gov/mnit/government/policies/security/ai-standard/?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery
MO	Executive Order 26-02: https://www.sos.mo.gov/library/reference/orders/2026/eo2
NH	Currently we include the following statement on our solicitations: “Artificial Ingelligence (AI) Use: Any use of AI shall require prior approval from the state of New Hampshires CIO and CISO and follow federal and state of New Hampshire policy, procedures and standards as applicable.”
NJ	https://innovation.nj.gov/projects/ai-task-force/
NY	https://its.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2026/01/nys-p24-001-acceptable-use-of-ai.pdf
NC	https://it.nc.gov/resources/artificial-intelligence/ai-framework-responsible-use
ND	https://www.ndit.nd.gov/about-us/it-governance
OH	https://das.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/de987825-6f6d-41e7-86b9-31c957551975/IT-17.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOT-WORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3S01F56-de987825-6f6d-41e7-86b9-31c957551975-oWr6g0E
OK	https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/omes/documents/AIUsageStandard.pdf
OR	https://www.oregon.gov/eis/Pages/ai-advisory-council.aspx & https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2025R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/302186

PA	https://www.oa.pa.gov/Policies/eo/Documents/2023-19.pdf
RI	https://governor.ri.gov/executive-orders/executive-order-24-06
SC	https://www.admin.sc.gov/SCAIStrategy
UT	https://dts.utah.gov/what-we-are-doing/our-initiatives/artificial-intelligence/
VT	https://digitalservices.vermont.gov/ai
WA	https://watech.wa.gov/policies/artificial-intelligence
WI	https://det.wi.gov/Documents/AUP%20-%20Effective%20Date%203.10.2025.pdf

Has your office incorporated any artificial intelligence (AI) technology into your procurement or contract management processes?

Yes (Please describe)	
AZ	We have added a Generative AI term to our Uniform Terms and Conditions
CT	Document management, drafting, research and all areas of Procurement
DE	AI processes are used in creating scopes, writing correspondence, and some AI features are built into our technology solutions.
GA	The Georgia Department of Administrative Services, State Purchasing Division, has incorporated use of AI on a limited basis through the use of approved software tools. For example, in training development, we have adopted use of an AI feature within a licensed design tool. For select staff completing training, ChatGPT licenses have been assigned for use in administrative and research tasks.

IN	In the pilot phase right now on categorizing contracts, procured spend, Notebook LM for scope development, CoPilot for productivity
KY	Policy
MD	Piloting for market research
MI	We are using machine learning for a variety of tasks related to data analytics. We are in the process of implementing a tool to assist with the contract authoring and negotiation phase on the contract.
NH	See answer to question 4
NJ	Using internal Generative AI features for specification development and evaluating future 3rd party products
NY	Our Procurated Vendor Feedback System
NC	Utilizing AI for Market Research, comparing T&C's, and streamlining our Compliance Review process
ND	AI Clause in IT Contract.
OK	We currently are implementing an AI chat bot to answer questions about procurement.
PA	Have issued ChatGPT licenses to staff and will be training on using ChatGPT for scope of work drafting, procurement handbook "bot," and an RFP bot.
SC	We are currently working to launch a pilot to aid in our auditing function. We are also looking for opportunities introduce AI Tech into our processes to improve efficiencies. Nothing implemented yet but in planning stage.
UT	Used in to assist in drafting of some procurement SOWs

VT	AI Usage Disclosure (12-19-2025) – This form is to be included in any RFPs or SOW RFPs that are likely to solicit vendor responses proposing the use of artificial intelligence. We are currently piloting this form through Q1 2026.
WA	https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fdes.wa.gov%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2F2025-04%2FWA-Procurement-AI-contract-clauses.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK

Please indicate who the CPO reports to, and to whom the CPO's supervisor reports: (i.e., the Governor, another official in the Governor's cabinet, the Secretary of Administration, another executive, etc.)

AL	CPO reports to Assistant Finance Director > Finance Director > Governor
AK	CPO reports to Director of Administrative Services who reports to the Commissioner of Administration
AS	The Governor
AZ	In statute, the Chief Procurement Officer is the Director of the Department of Administration. The Director delegates all Chief Procurement Officer duties and oversight to the State Procurement Administrator. The Director reports to the Governor's Deputy Chief of Staff, aka the Cabinet Director.
CA	CPO reports to the Director of the Department of General Services. The Director reports to the Secretary of the Government Operations Agency. The Secretary reports to the Governor.
CO	The CPO reports to the State Controller. The State Controller reports to the Executive Director of the Department of Personnel & Administration, who reports to the Governor.
CT	The CPO reports to the Commissioner of Administrative Services who reports to the Governor.

DE	CP0 reports to Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Director of OMB is a Cabinet level position that reports to the Governor
DC	CP0 reports to Assistant City Administrator who reports to the City Administrator
FL	Deputy Secretary of the Department of Management Services who reports to Secretary of the Department of Management Services
GA	The CP0 reports to the Department's Commissioner. The Commissioner reports to the Director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.
HI	The Governor and State Legislators
ID	CP0 reports to Director of Department of Administration, who reports to the Governor.
IL	No reporting—Independent CP0s serve 5 years terms and confirmed by Illinois Senate
IN	CP0 (delegated authority from the Commissioner of IDOA) reports to Commissioner of IDOA. Commissioner of IDOA is appointed by the Governor.
IA	CP0 reports to COO of DAS—Central Procurement & Fleet Services Enterprise, who reports to the Director of the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) who is appointed by the Governor.
KS	The CP0 reports to the Secretary of Administration they answer to the Governor
KY	Office of Procurement Services Executive Director is the designee of the Finance & Administration Cabinet Secretary, who reports to the Governor.
LA	CP0 reports to the Assistant Commissioner of Finance, who reports to the Deputy Commissioner, who reports to the Commissioner, who reports to the Governor
ME	DAFS Commissioner
MD	The CP0 reports to the Secretary of the Department of General Services; The Secretary reports to the Governor.

MA	CPO is appointed by the Secretary of the Executive Office for Administration and Finance, who reports to the Governor.
MI	The CPO officially reports to the Chief Deputy Director of the Department of Technology Management and Budget who reports to the Department Director, a cabinet-level position.
MN	CPO reports to an Assistant Commissioner; Assistant Commissioner reports to the Commissioner. Commissioner of Administration reports to the Governor
MO	Director of Purchasing reports to Deputy Commissioner of Administration and Deputy Commissioner of Administration reports to Commissioner of Administration who reports to the Governor
MN	Governor → Department of Administration Director → CPO
NV	Purchasing Administrator (CPO) reports to the Director of the Department of Administration, who in turn reports to the Governor.
NH	The Commissioner of the Department of Administrative Services
NY	Deputy Commissioner, Shared Services, Office of General Services.
NC	CPO Reports to the Deputy Secretary for Service Operations of NC Department of Administration: Deputy Secretary reports to the Secretary of NCDOA (Cabinet Role); Secretary reports to Governor
ND	CPO reports to Director of Office of Management and Budget
OH	CPO reports to the Department of Administrative Services' Assistant Director. The Assistant Director reports to the Director of Administrative Services.
OK	Deputy Director of OMES, who reports to the Director of OMES, who reports to the Governor.
OR	Deputy Director, to the Director, then to the Governor

PA	CPO reports to Deputy Secretary for Procurement who reports to the Secretary of Department of General Services, who reports to the Governor
RI	Governor
SC	CPO reports to the Director of the Division of Procurement Services who reports to the Executive Director of the State Fiscal Accountability Authority. The members of the Authority are the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Chairman of Senate Finance, and Chairman of House Ways and Means.
SD	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Human Resources and Administration
TX	CPO reports to Associate Deputy Comptroller, who reports to the Comptroller
UT	CPO reports to Deputy Commissioner of Department of Government Operations, reporting to the Commissioner of Department of Government Operations, reporting to Governor's Chief of Staff, reporting to Governor.
VT	CPO reports to the Commissioner of Buildings and General Services, under the Agency of Administration.
WA	CPO reports to Director of Department of Enterprise Services; DES Director reports to Governor.
WI	CPO (Director, State Bureau of Procurement) reports to a Deputy Division Administrator who reports to the Division Administrator within the Department of Administration.
WY	Administration & Information, General Services Administrator, and Administration & Information Director

Please describe or provide a link to your office's remote/hybrid work policy.

AL	Buyers in good standing are allowed to work remote 4 days per month, basically once per week
AK	Currently in office 2 days per week
AZ	https://remotework.az.gov/sites/default/files/2021-09/ASPS-HRD-PA5.01_Remote_Work_Program_policy_12.2.20_PDF.pdf
CA	Not available to provide however the current policy is mandatory in the office a minimum of two days per week.
CO	Staff can choose to work from home 100% of the time, or go into the office to a hoteling space. We also offer flex schedules where staff can work longer daily schedules and take a day off every week or two.
CT	https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/opm/olr/notices/telework-award122721.pdf#page=27
DE	https://dhr.delaware.gov/policies/documents/awa-policy.pdf?ver=0404
DC	DCHR Compressed, Flexible, and Telework Schedules Policy (https://edpm.dc.gov/issuances/compressed-flexible-and-telework-schedules-jan2024/) OCP Telework Policy
GA	DOAS has adopted a hybrid work policy with requirements for in-office/hoteling cubicle as set by leadership.
ID	Employees may request for telework up to 2 days per week. All telework is on Tues and/or Thursday so that all staff are together in the office 3 days per week.
IL	Remote working permitted 3 working days per week

IA	After 6 months of employment we may grant hybrid arrangements. 3 days in office/2 remote.
KS	The policy is written so that each Agency head can determine the level of remote work one can do. Some offices are 100 percent on site some are 100 percent offsite. Our office is onsite in office Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and able to work remote Monday and Friday.
KY	2 days remote and 3 days in the office—mandatory in-office every Wednesday
ME	In office 1 day a week, 4 days remote
MD	https://dbm.maryland.gov/employees/Pages/telework/teleworkHome.aspx —This is a Statewide Policy from the Department of Budget and Management. The Office of State Procurement follows the minimum required two days in the office and three days teleworking, but some come into the office more often depending on in-person meetings.
MA	All employees are required to work in the office a minimum of two days per week, including, but not limited to, each unit's scheduled collaboration day as determined by their supervisor.
MI	Monday/Tuesday/Friday—Work from Home. Wednesday/Thursday— In office
MN	Team members report to the office 50% of the time unless they are more than 50 miles away from the procurement office.
MT	https://doa.mt.gov/_docs/shrd/Policies/Telework_Policy.pdf
NH	Remote work authority is delegated to division directors and monitored by Agency leadership. No formal policy is established. Our division currently offers 2 days per week remote to eligible staff.
NJ	Hybrid work policy—Two days remote and Three days in office
NY	Telecommuting allowed for four days, within a two week period.
NC	We have a hybrid work policy that affords our staff the ability to be in the office 2 days per week, and work remotely 3 days per week, at the discretion of the CPO.

ND	Contact hrms@nd.gov for remote work Human Resources policy.
OH	All Office of Procurement Services team members report to the office on a hybrid “Week 1/Week 2” schedule. During Week 1, team members work remotely Mon.-Tues. and report to the office Weds.-Fri. For Week 2, team members work remotely Mon.-Weds. and report to the office Thurs.-Fri.
OR	https://www.oregon.gov/das/Policies/50-050-01.pdf and https://www.oregon.gov/das/HR/Documents/Working%20Remotely%20guidelines.pdf
PA	Commodity teams are assigned to report in-person one day a week
RI	Remote work policy allows up to two days remote/three days in-office by Administrator of Purchasing Systems and Procurement Specialists; one day remote and four days in-office by Assistant Procurement Specialists; mandatory all-staff in-office days on Mondays and Thursdays.
TX	Three days in office, two days telework
UT	Remote/hybrid work policies are established at the discretion of the Department. Not all positions are appropriate for remote/hybrid. All employees engaging in remote/hybrid work schedules have mandatory training to complete annually and establish an agreed upon telework agreement and work schedule. Employees living within 50-miles of their primary work location (office) must work from there two days a week, employees hired on living beyond 50-miles from their primary work location for eligible positions are considered full-time telework or remote. Management may require an employee to report to any work location at any time for any lawful, work-related reason.
VT	Our department currently allows for a hybrid model in which we are in the office three days a week, and remote two.
WA	https://des.wa.gov/services/small-agency-support/human-resources/employee-toolkit/mobile-work
WI	Staff are required to be in the office at least one day per week
WY	2 Buyers permanently telework, 1 Buyer teleworks a few days a week, 1 Buyer does not telework, 1 Support staff teleworks 1 day a week. CPO teleworks sporadically (typically 2 days a week).

Does your state's central procurement office have authority to conduct audits of purchases made at the state/agency/division level (not including procurement audits conducted outside of the central procurement office, i.e., by the auditor general's office) ?

	Yes (Please specify)
AK	Even as a decentralized state, CPO office can audit agencies
AZ	We have a policy for Procurement Compliance Reviews, which are conducted by our compliance team.
CA	Accreditation procedures as well as statutory authority provide DGS with the ability to request an audit
CO	Our central procurement office has this authority. Also, the Office of the State Auditor is sometimes directed by the legislature to review certain procurements.
CT	Audit - Delegation of Authority
DE	Audit language exists in every central contract bid, and separately central contracting has maintained a cost recovery contract for ad hoc use. However, the central office has no authority to take punitive action against an agency for improper use.
DC	Section 204 of the PPRA authorizes the CPO to review, monitor, and audit the procurement activities of the District
FL	The division has oversight for all agencies
GA	Yes, State Purchasing's audit team monitors statewide procurement activity to improve efficiency and compliance with state procurement laws, policies, and administrative rules. We analyze procurement data, solicitations, contracts, and transactional information. We also audit vendors' contract compliance.
HI	§103D-206 Additional duties of the administrator of the procurement office.

ID	Informal; more common if an agency has delegated authority. These are “reviews” more than “audits.”
IL	30 ILCS 500/10-10
KS	We conduct reviews but no actual audits of agency spend.
MD	We review agencies delegated procurements—conducted by our Procurement Agency Compliance Unit
MA	OSD conducts random Quality Assurance audits of agency procurement activities to assure compliance with procurement statutes, regulations and policies.
MI	We do this annually unless otherwise necessary.
MN	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/16C.05
MO	Delegated procurement authority to departments and state agency procurement officers provides for reviews by the state purchasing office of their procurements conducted under that delegated authority.
MT	https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0180/chapter_0040/part_0020/section_0210/0180-0040-0020-0210.html
NH	DAS DPSS reviews and posts all single agency contracts and RFP’s. Audit is performed to identify statewide contract violations
NJ	Contract Compliance and Auditing Unit also Comptroller’s Office
NC	We have a Risk/Compliance review section of our office that conducts compliance reviews on agency procurement departments.
ND	https://ndlegis.gov/information/acdata/pdf/4-12-02.pdf
PA	The department may audit and monitor the implementation of its regulations and the requirements of this part.

SC	SC Code 11-35-1230 See Audit Program at https://procurement.sc.gov/audit
TX	The Comptroller's Office (which houses the statewide procurement division) also has authority to audit purchases of statewide procurements by other entities
VT	Yes. However, limited to purchase delegations issued by the Central Procurement Office.
WI	Agency authority to purchase goods and services is delegated to them by the central purchasing office per statute. Central purchasing's ability to audit agency purchases is outlined in their delegation agreement.
WY	We ensure purchases are in the best interest of the State upon receipt, and they follow the appropriate Statute, Rule, and/or Policy