

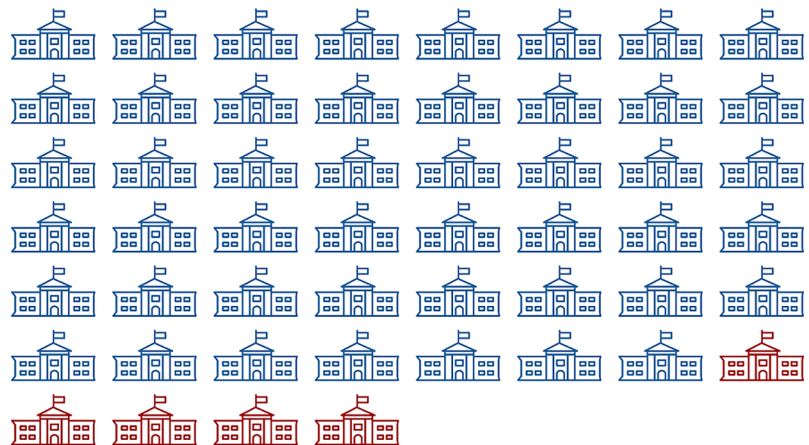
Survey of State Procurement Practices

About the Survey

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

Central procurement officials in 47 jurisdictions, including member states and the District of Columbia, responded to this year's online survey. Survey findings presented in this report reflect statutes, laws and regulations, policies and agency practices as of August 2016, the period of the data collection.

Participating States



■ Completed Surveys (47)

■ No Response (5)

This report summarizes responses to the *2016 Survey*. An interactive version of the complete survey responses is also available on the NASPO.org web site.

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 give them the tools to operate in this challenging environment are presented in the Appendix at the end of this report.

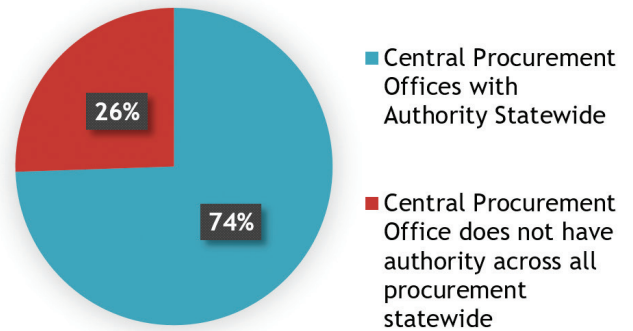
NASPO supports states implementing the 2000 American Bar Association Model Procurement Code's provisions into their procurement laws if they see fit. Forty-seven percent of the jurisdictions responding to the survey indicated that they have adopted the provisions of the Model Code in its entirety or partially.

Procurement Authority

All states have a central procurement office, but the oversight of those offices varies widely depending on what types of procurement are included in their statutory authority.

Almost 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.

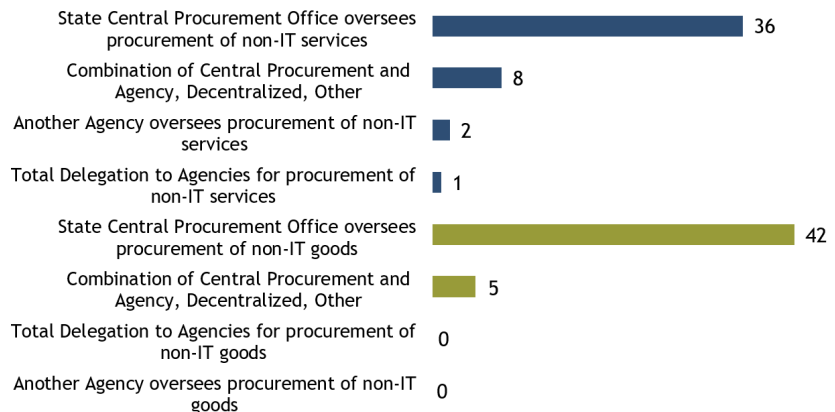
State Central Procurement Office Authority Statewide



Non-Technology Goods and Services

Eighty-nine percent of responding state central procurement offices have statutory procurement authority and oversight for non-technology goods. Seventy-seven percent of responding state central procurement office have statutory procurement authority and oversight for non-technology services. The chart below presents a state count for the entity that has 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.

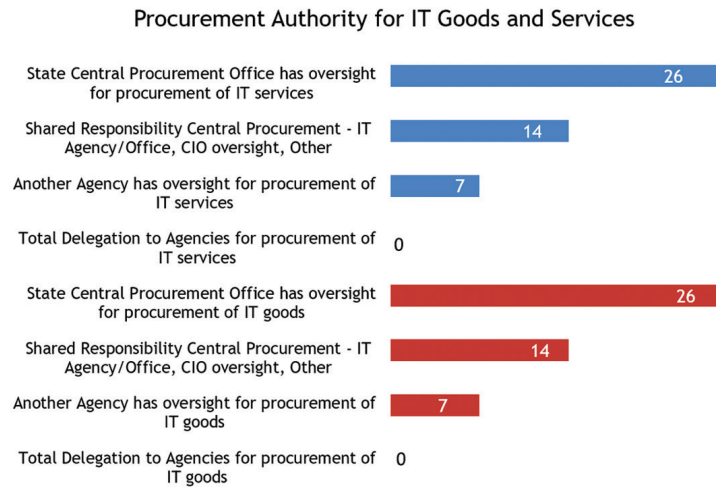
Procurement Authority for non-IT Goods and Services



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.

IT Goods and Services

Fifty-five percent of state central procurement offices have statutory authority and oversight over information technology (IT) goods and services. The chart below presents a state count for the entity that has authority for procurement of IT goods and services.



Procurement Authority by Category

The table below shows the oversight by state central procurement offices nationwide for different types of procurement.

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 11 states.

Table 1
Statutory Procurement Authority and Oversight

Purchasing Category	State Central Procurement Office/ Entity with Purchasing Authority and Oversight
Non-technology Goods	42
Non-technology Services	36
IT Goods	26
IT Services	26
Higher Education	10
Building Construction	9
Highway Construction	4

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 state level is trending up. Almost all responding jurisdictions purchase from NASPO ValuePoint (formerly WSCA-NASPO) cooperative

contracts. This is an increase of 26 percent compared to 2015. Thirty-seven states use MMCAP (Minnesota Multistate Contracting Alliance for Pharmacy) cooperative contracts, which is an increase of 25 percent compared to the previous year. Twenty-nine jurisdictions use GSA (U.S. General Service Administration) schedules, which also increased by 20 percent. Increased use of other cooperative purchasing organization contracts, such as NJPA (National Joint Powers Alliance) and U.S. Communities, increased by 24 percent and 17 percent respectively.

Procurement Delegation

All but one participating jurisdiction 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.

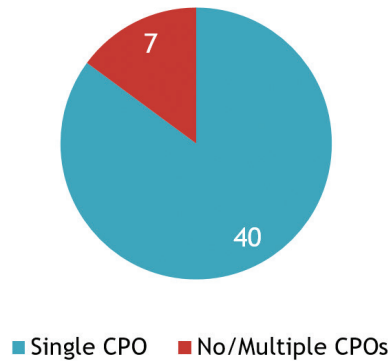
According to the NASPO publication, *State and Local Government Procurement: A Practical Guide*, the ideal procurement organizational structure is a comprehensive law covering all agencies and types of procurements, with centralized management placed in the hands of the chief procurement official at a high executive level within a government. In practice, this varies among the states. Chief Procurement Officers reporting directly to the Governor were reported in five states. Other CPOs report to other officials in the Governor's cabinet, Secretary or Commissioner of the Department of Administration, Treasurer, etc.

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

- Developing rules, policies, and procedures prescribing the manner in which goods and services may be procured
- Establishing state-wide 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

All but three responding jurisdictions have indicated that they use an electronic procurement (eProcurement) or Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. This represents a 15 percent increase compared to 36 states using eProcurement systems in the previous year.

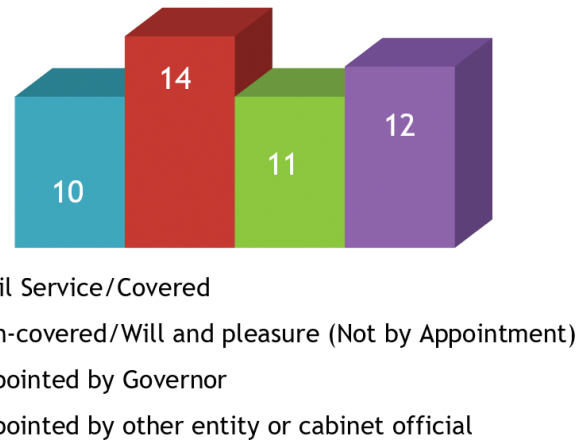
States with Single CPOs



Of all survey respondents, 85 percent of the responding jurisdictions have a Single Chief Procurement Officer (CPO). For the remainder, procurement responsibility is split with other CPOs or there are other CPOs at different control agencies throughout the state. In 62 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 which 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 10 states are civil service positions.

CPO Position

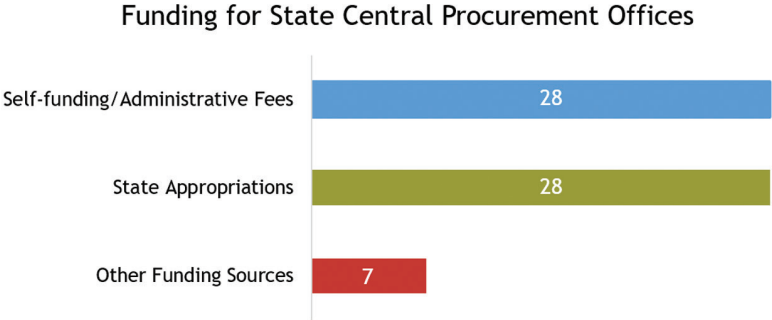


The size of the state central procurement office varies depending on the size of the state and procurement authority. Staff sizes reported by survey respondents range between as few as seven for procurement offices in small states and more than 190 procurement professionals in large states such as California or the procurement office in the District of Columbia.

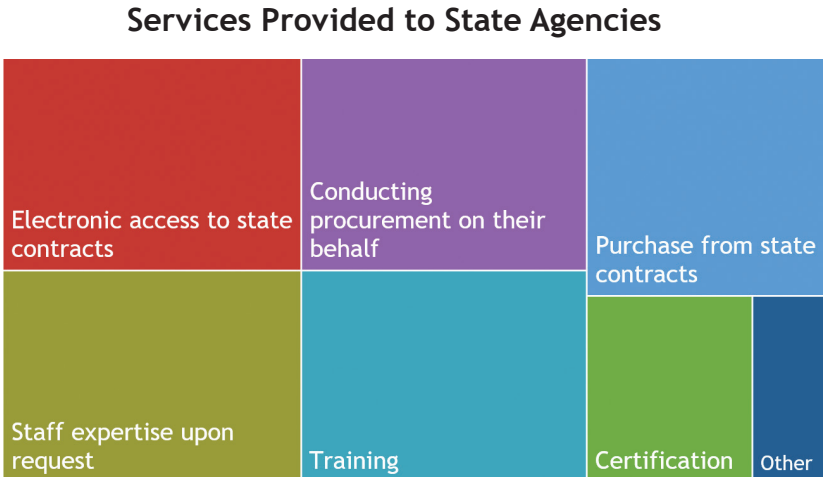
Seventy-four percent of survey respondents indicated the procurement responsibilities of the central procurement office have increased in the past two years. While procurement responsibilities continue to grow, only 38 percent of responding states indicated a staff increase, which represents no improvement from the staffing challenges reported two years ago. Given that sixty-two percent of procurement offices are actually 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 workloads that are almost two times greater than those reported two years ago in the 2014 Survey of State Procurement Practices.

State Purchasing Office

Twelve state central procurement offices are funded solely by state appropriations and fourteen are completely self-funded. The remainder are funded by a combination of state appropriations and other self-funding means such as administrative fees. The chart below shows a state count for different funding sources for state central procurement offices for the states responding to this question.



State central procurement offices across the nation provide various services to state agencies as shown in the chart below.



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

Vendors' List Practices

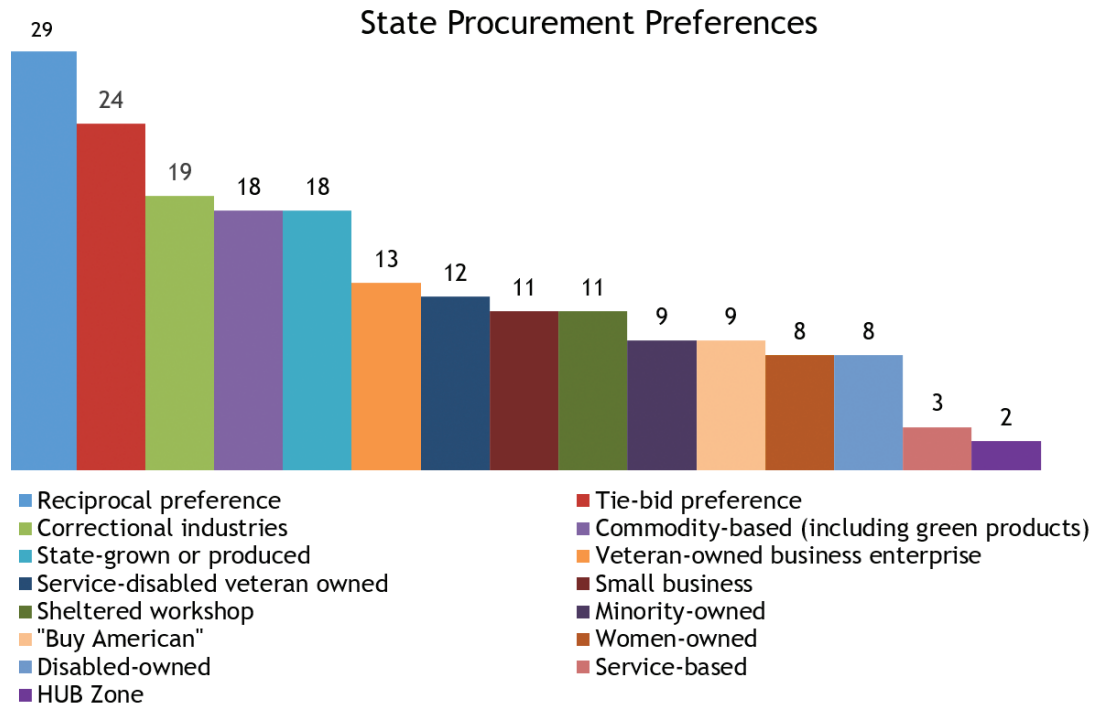
Eighty-three percent of the jurisdictions responding to the survey do not charge a fee for vendor registration. Utah charges an administration fee based on contract award. Vendor registration fees charged by states range from a one-time fee of \$12 to annual/biennial fees up to \$125.

The vast majority of states identify socio-economic business categories, according to their state's applicable definition on their centralized bidders' lists, including women-owned, minority-owned, and small business enterprises.

State procurement offices still post a list of suspended or debarred bidders on their web site, with slightly fewer states (66 percent) reporting this practice compared to last year's survey.

Procurement Preference Policies

Many states grant preferences to bidders/proposers in response to a solicitation for products or services based on pre-established criteria set in law. The chart below presents the prevalence of state procurement preferences nationwide by preference type.



Of the responding states, 19 have in-state bidding preference laws that are mandatory. Four states, including Alabama, Hawaii, Tennessee, and Vermont, indicated that their in-state preference laws are discretionary.

Sixteen jurisdictions perform small business certification. In five states, another entity, such as the federal government, certifies small businesses.

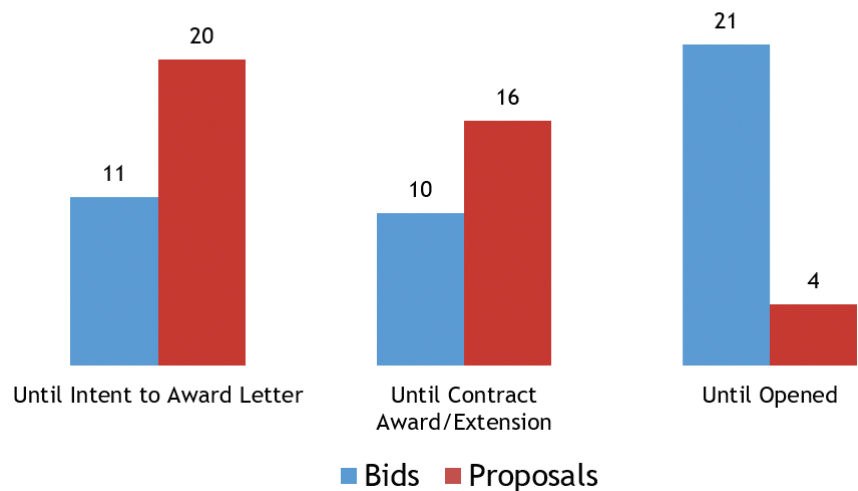
Solicitation Practices

Forty-one central procurement offices have authority to conduct best value procurement and 43 have authority to conduct multi-step competitive sealed bidding. Forty 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-three jurisdictions have authority to conduct noncompetitive procurements. Chief procurement officers 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.

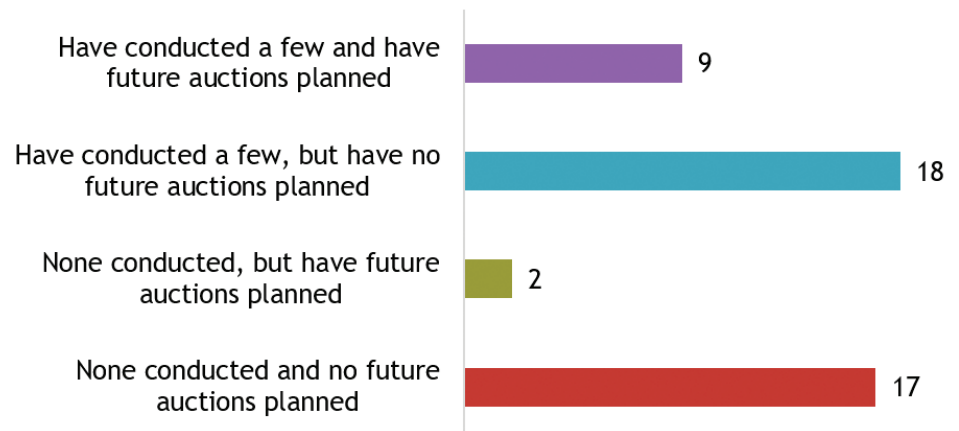
Bid and Proposal's Confidentiality



Eighty-three percent of the jurisdictions responding to the survey do not charge a fee for vendor registration.

Reverse auctions are one type of tools used by state central procurement offices in which multiple vendors compete in a fixed-duration bidding event. States' reported experiences using reverse auctions are shown in the chart below.

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.

Twelve 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. Thirty-seven jurisdictions provide contract management training to state agency contract administrators and 24 maintain a materials inspection manual, contract manual, or similar set of guidelines. State central procurement offices in 24 states track and maintain a record of vendor performance.

Electronic Procurement

All but three responding jurisdictions have indicated that they use an electronic procurement (eProcurement) or Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. This represents a 15 percent increase compared to 36 states using eProcurement systems in the previous year. This is a recognition of the continued growth and the value of eProcurement implementations nationwide.

Existing eProcurement systems are funded through state appropriation in 23 states, user/agency fees in 13 states, and vendor fees in nine states. Another funding model is to apply administrative fees for vendors or agencies purchasing through statewide contracts.

Twenty-six jurisdictions use the NIGP commodity code system and 16 use UNSPSC.

Protests and Claims

Forty-one jurisdictions have a statute, rule, or regulation that authorizes vendors to protest procurement decisions, and 31 states allow vendors to appeal a decision on a protest. Fewer states (28) have a law, rule, or regulation authorizing vendors to file a lawsuit concerning a procurement decision. Twenty-two states provide an administrative procedure for a contractor to file a contract claim, by statute, rule, or regulation, which is a slight decrease compared to 2015.

Twenty-one 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.

Appendix State Procurement Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Responding States	State 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	No Response
ARKANSAS	No Response
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	www.state.de.us www.delaware.gov gss.omb.delaware.gov MyMarketplace.Delaware.gov
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	http://ocp.dc.gov/page/laws-regulations-ocp

Responding States	State Procurement Laws, Regulations, and Policies
<p>FLORIDA</p>	<p>Section 24.109, Florida Statutes, Administrative Procedure http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2016/24.109</p> <p>Section 110.123, Florida Statutes, State Group Insurance Program, http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2016/110.123</p> <p>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</p> <p>Chapter 283, Florida Statutes, Public Printing: http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2012/Chapter283</p> <p>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</p> <p>Chapter 337, Florida Statutes, Contracting; Acquisition, Disposal, and Use of Property http://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2016/Chapter337</p> <p>Chapter 413, Florida Statutes, Employment and Related Services for Persons with Disabilities: http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0400-0499/0413/0413ContentsIndex.html&StatuteYear=2014&Title=-%3E2014-%3EChapter 413</p> <p>Rule Chapter 28-110, Florida Administrative Code, Administrative Commission, Departmental, Bid Protests, https://www.flrules.org/gateway/Division.asp?toType=r&DivID=398</p> <p>Rule Chapter 60A-1, Florida Administrative Code, Division of Purchasing, General Regulations: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60A-1</p> <p>Rule Chapter 60A-9, Florida Administrative Code, Office of Supplier Diversity, https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60A-9</p> <p>Rule Chapter 60D-13, Procedures for Contracting for Design-Build Services, https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=60D-13</p> <p>Rule Chapter 60E, Florida Administrative Code, Blind and Handicapped Purchasing Commission: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/Division.asp?DivID=226</p> <p>Rule Chapter 71A, Florida Administrative Code, Office of Information Security https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=60dd-2</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>
<p>GEORGIA</p>	<p>http://doas.ga.gov/state-purchasing/law-administrative-rules-and-policies</p>
<p>HAWAII</p>	<p>www.spo.hawaii.gov</p>
<p>IDAHO</p>	<p>https://purchasing.idaho.gov/</p>
<p>ILLINOIS</p>	<p>cpogs.illinois.gov</p> <p>ilga.illinois.gov</p>
<p>INDIANA</p>	<p>http://www.in.gov/idoa/2944.htm</p>
<p>IOWA</p>	<p>Code of Iowa https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/8A.311.pdf</p> <p>Iowa Administrative Code https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/iac/chapter/08-03-2016.11.117.pdf</p> <p>Iowa Administrative Code https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/iac/chapter/08-03-2016.11.118.pdf</p>

Responding States	State Procurement Laws, Regulations, and Policies
KANSAS	http://www.admin.ks.gov/offices/procurement-and-contracts
KENTUCKY	No Response
LOUISIANA	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	Mass.gov/OSD
MICHIGAN	http://www.michigan.gov/micontractconnect/0,4541,7-225-48677---,00.html http://www.michigan.gov/dtmb/0,5552,7-150-9131_9347---,00.html#500PURCH
MINNESOTA	http://www.mmd.admin.state.mn.us
MISSISSIPPI	http://www.dfa.ms.gov/dfa-offices/purchasing-travel-and-fleet-management/purchasing-and-travel/procurement-manual/ http://www.mspb.ms.gov/media/65452/pscrb_rules_and_regulations_effective_7_1_2016.pdf http://www.its.ms.gov/Procurement/Documents/ISS_Procurement_Manual.pdf#page=1
MONTANA	http://sfsd.mt.gov/SPB/LawsRules
NEBRASKA	<p>Statutes which govern the procurement of commodities/goods Statutes may be viewed on the following website: http://uniweb.legislature.ne.gov/QS/laws.html 81-145 Materiel Division; Terms, Defined 81-153 Materiel Division, Powers and Duties, Enumerated 81-154 Materiel Division, Standard Specifications 81-154.01 Materiel Division, University of Nebraska; Purchase Agreements 81-156 Laboratory Tests; Fee 81-159 Requisitions by Using Agency; Procedures Used by Materiel Division 81-161 Competitive Bids, Award to Lowest Responsible Bidder; Elements Considered 81-161.01 Competitive Bids; Time Requirements; Waiver 81-161.02 Competitive Bids; Rejection by Materiel Division; Grounds; New Bids 81-161.03 Direct Purchases, Contracts, or Leases 81-161.04 Materiel Division; Surplus Property; Sale Procedure; Proceeds of Sale 81-162 Purchases or Leases; Form of Contract 81-1118 Materiel Division; Established; Duties; Administrator; Branches Established 81-1118.01 Materiel Administrator; Inventory Record; State Property; Powers and Duties 81-1118.02 All Officers, Departments and Agencies; State Property; Inventory; How Stamped; Action to Recover 81-1118.03 Personal Property; Purchase or Lease; Approval; Solicitation by Department of Administrative Services 81-1118.04 Materiel Division; Purposes 81-1118.05 Materiel Division; Powers and Duties 81-1118.06 Materiel Division; State Purchasing Bureau; Purposes 81-1184 Legislative Intent 81-1185 State Government Recyclable Materiel, Defined 81-1186 Department; Duties 81-1187 Disposition of State Government Recyclable Materiel 81-1188 Resource Recovery Fund; Created; Use; Investment 81-1189 Rules and Regulations 81-15, 159 Legislative Findings and Intent, State Purchases, Preference Requirements 81-2401 - Prompt Payment Act 81-2408 84-712.01 Public Records; Right of Citizens, Full Access, Access by Modem; Fee Authorized 84-712.05 Records Which May be Withheld From the Public; Enumerated Statutes which govern the procurement of contractual services Statutes may be viewed on the following website: http://uniweb.legislature.ne.gov/QS/laws.html 73-101.01 Resident bidder, defined; preference 73-501 Purposes of Sections 73-502 Terms, Defined 73-503 Documentation; Requirements 73-504 Competitive Bidding Requirements 73-505 State Agency Directors; Duties 73-506 State Agency Contracts for Services; Requirements 73-507 Exceptions 73-508 Pre-Approval; Required; When 73-509 Pre-Process; Required; When; Procedure 81-2401 - 81-2408 Prompt Payment Act 84-712.01 Public Records; Right of Citizens; Full Access; Fee Authorized 84-712.05 Records Which May be Withheld from the Public; Enumerate 84-602 - Transparency, contracts posted to public website; 73-602 - Transparency in Government Procurement Act - gathering of statistical information</p>

Responding States	State Procurement Laws, Regulations, and Policies
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	No response
NEW YORK	<p>State Finance Law Article 11 http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/lawssrch.cgi?NYLWO: click on the “Laws” tab, then “Laws of New York”, then scroll to “State Finance”, and then choose “Article 11” - (160 - 168) 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 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 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</p> <p>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 Advertising Requirement Contract Reporter Advertising Thresholds and Notice Requirements Agency Discretionary Purchasing Discretionary Purchases</p>
NORTH CAROLINA	http://ncadmin.nc.gov/government-agencies/procurement/procurement-rules http://www.ncleg.net/
NORTH DAKOTA	https://www.nd.gov/omb/agency/procurement
OHIO	procure.ohio.gov http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/125 http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/123
OKLAHOMA	https://www.ok.gov/DCS/Central_Purchasing/CP_Processes,_Rules_&_Statutes/index.html
OREGON	http://www.oregon.gov/das/Procurement/Pages/Authlaw.aspx
PENNSYLVANIA	The Commonwealth enacted its own Procurement Code which used the model code as a basis but is customized to meet the needs of our state.
RHODE ISLAND	http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE37/37-2/INDEX.HTM
SOUTH CAROLINA	www.procurement.sc.gov http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t11c035.php

Responding States	State Procurement Laws, Regulations, and Policies
SOUTH DAKOTA	<p>State Purchasing Statute: http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=5-18A</p> <p>Construction: http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=5-18B</p> <p>Administrative Rule Related to Purchasing: http://legis.state.sd.us/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=10:02:05</p> <p>Procurement Management Home Page: http://www.state.sd.us/boa/opm/</p>
TENNESSEE	<p>http://tn.gov/generalservices/topic/education-library</p>
TEXAS	<p>State Purchasing Manuals - http://comptroller.texas.gov/purchasing/publications/</p> <p>Government Code 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>Utah Code Part 63G-6a and Utah Administrative Code R33</p>
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 on-line 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. Includes procurement of materials, commodities, contract services, supplies, and equipment for all state agencies through an effective process that meets all statutory and administrative requirements.</p> <p>Websites:</p> <p>http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/29/049/00903</p> <p>http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/29/049/00903a</p> <p>http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/29/049/00922</p> <p>http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/29/005/00152</p> <p>http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/29/005/00161</p>
VIRGINIA	<p>http://www.eva.virginia.gov</p>
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 (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 (also on the Purchasing Division's site map at http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/sitemap.html)</p>

Responding States	State Procurement Laws, Regulations, and Policies
WISCONSON	<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>
PUERTO RICO	No response
WYOMING	No response

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