

Definition:

- Single procurement authority (i.e. central procurement office) for all goods and services required by state agencies, including IT and in some cases construction. Exceptions could include federally-funded programs, elected officials, and other statutorily-exempt agencies.
- Central procurement office retains a high degree of oversight, authority and decision-making ability over the procurement approach used for agency and statewide purchasing (e.g., type of solicitation, application of exemptions, cooperative purchasing, etc.).
- Agencies have minimal autonomy to procure goods and services without specific delegation and approval from the central procurement office.
- Majority of procurement activity takes place in and/or is closely controlled by the central procurement office.
- Central procurement office maximizes buying power by leveraging volume of all agencies.
- Central procurement office establishes policies related to procurement; supports agencies' efforts to comply with administrative directives related to procurement, maintain ethical standards, and adhere to laws, rules and policies; and pursues improvement opportunities through statute, policy and process changes.

BENEFITS	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ increased cost savings⇒ consistent policies⇒ standardized templates and processes⇒ improved spend management and contract management⇒ consolidating resources and maximizing results⇒ eliminating redundancies at agency level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ added complexity⇒ workforce challenges⇒ difficult to provide oversight when expertise and resources are at the agency level⇒ customer satisfaction, agency relations issues