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**STATE OF OKLAHOMA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL SERVICES**

## **Department of Central Services, Central Purchasing history**

Oklahoma's Board of Public Affairs was created by the state Legislature two years after statehood in 1909. That entity continues today as the Department of Central Services (DCS).

### **1909**

Originally, the Board consisted of three persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Their terms of office coincided with the Governor's. The Governor was given authority to remove any member if "in his opinion, the public interests may thereby be sub served." Member's salaries were set at \$3,000 per year. Members were prohibited from accepting "rebates". Acceptance of a rebate constituted a felony with a fine not to exceed \$5,000 and a term in the state penitentiary of not less than five nor more than 10 years.

As constituted, the board was authorized to employ such clerical and manual help or assistance as may be necessary to the proper discharge of its duties. In 1909 those duties were: construction, repair, maintenance, insurance and operations of all buildings used or occupied by or on behalf of the state; to contract for building materials and rent buildings and rooms for any state office or officer; it was required to keep an accurate account of all property purchased for the state or any of the departments or officers thereof, including both branches of the Legislature; and it was required to purchase and acquire all furnishings, furniture and supplies of every kind or description for the use of the state or its officers. Though the scope of these duties has changed due to statutory exemptions, these duties are performed today by DCS Construction and Properties, Facilities Services and Purchasing Divisions.

### **1911 to 1919**

During the 1911 Legislative session, additional duties were given to the Board. Added was a requirement that the Board ascertain the needs for state penal, charitable and educational institutions and all branches of government for necessary supplies and report its findings prior to the start of each Legislature. (At that time the Legislature met every other year.) The Board was required to keep records of the location, grade, quality and costs of the different kinds of building materials produced in the state. It was also required to grant preferences to Oklahoma product suppliers.

1913's Legislature transferred the Supervisor of Public Printing to Board authority. The Board was also required to perform an inventory of all state property and maintain those records in their office. It was given responsibility to dispose of surplus equipment by transfer from one department to another or through auction to the highest bidder. It was also given authority to "designate quarters" for each and every department of the state. The Board was directed to perfect title to all lands owned or claimed by the state. It was also directed to acquire tornado and fire insurance for all buildings owned by the state. Most of these duties are still performed by DCS. DCS includes Central Printing and Risk Management Divisions and the State Surplus Property Program.

Authority to transfer or trade excess goods produced at a state institution for the benefit of that institution was given to the Board in 1915.

Responsibility for sale of oil and gas leases on penal or eleemosynary (charitable institution) lands by bid was given to the Board in 1917. Also, a law was enacted that prohibited driving nails, boring holes or marking the walls in the new Capitol building without Board approval. That law remains in effect today.

With the State Capitol building completed, the 1919 Legislature gave the Board several new responsibilities. It was directed to control improvements and repairs about the Capitol building. It was authorized to purchase all

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lighting, plumbing, heating and ventilation supplies. It was directed to employ janitors, engineers and mechanics, telephone operators and visitors' attendants. It was required to put the House and Senate chambers in order prior to each session. Today, most of these duties are performed by the Facilities Services Division.

Also in 1919, the "Capitol Improvement District" was created. The Board was given several duties related to this district. It was directed to survey within a one mile radius of the Capitol all land unincorporated by "any city of the first class" (Oklahoma City). Within this district, the Board was authorized to build roads. The Board was authorized to solicit bids for construction. Roads would be financed by 10 year "special assessment" bonds. Assessments would come from adjoining property owners. When completed, these roads would be considered part of the State Highway System to be maintained by the State Highway Commission. Though boundaries have since been changed, the district created in 1919 is known today as the Capitol-Medical Center Improvement and Zoning District which is staffed by DCS employees.

## **1921 to 1929**

The Board was given responsibility for a growing fleet of state automobiles in 1923. Duties included purchase, maintenance and proper marking of all vehicles. These responsibilities continue today and are carried out by the Fleet Management Division.

In 1927, the Legislature decided to memorialize historic state locations with granite markers. It required the Board to procure markers for the Historical Society from the State Reformatory at Granite, Oklahoma. A few of these markers still stand today.

Recognizing changing times and added responsibilities, the 1929 Legislature passed Board members salary increases. The chairman's salary was increased to \$5,400 per year. The other two members' salaries were increased to \$4,800 per year.

## **1931 to 1939**

Significant new responsibility was given to the Board in 1931 when it was authorized to employ or contract with an auditor or auditing company to audit the books, records and files of all state commissions and departments. When completed, these reports were sent to the Governor. Also in 1931, the Board was given a one-time appropriation to furnish food, clothing, shelter and general upkeep of orphan children not in state institutions. Per capita expenditure was not to exceed \$150 per year. For the first time, the Legislature removed a duty from the Board. After 1931, the Board was no longer responsible for procurement of furniture or supplies for the House and Senate.

The Board was directed to assign sixth floor Capitol attic space to Boy Scout Troop 29 for their use for meetings or play in 1935. This troop was known as "The Capitol Troop".

With major oil discoveries on public lands in the 1930's, the Legislature gave the Board responsibility to ensure the State's interests were served. The Board was authorized to put state land leases out to bid in 1935. With discovery of oil under the Capitol building and on surrounding state owned land, the Board was given authority to put those leases to bid in 1937. Special funds were established for sale and royalty proceeds and use of funds was specified.

During the "Great Depression", the federal government established programs to put people to work. A special session of the Legislature was called by the Governor in 1936. Resulting legislation directed the Board to build and furnish a state office building southwest of the Capitol, on the west side of Lincoln Blvd. and due west of the Oklahoma Historical Society Building. The Board was mandated to apply to the federal government for a Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works grant to cover as much expenses as possible. Remaining expenses would be paid from state funds, not to exceed \$1 million. The Board was to make plans for the building and award the bid to the "lowest responsible bidder". It was also directed that workers "wherever practicable and available be bona fide resident laborers of the State of Oklahoma." The result of these efforts was the first of several state office buildings in the Capitol Complex. It was named for Keokuk Falls native, Olympic gold medalist and professional athlete, Jim Thorpe.

Several new responsibilities were given to the Board during the 1937 Legislature. The Board was given responsibility for running all state hospitals with the exceptions of University Hospital, Crippled Children's Hospital and state Soldiers Hospital. The Board was directed to vacate possession of specified lands around the State Capitol but responsibility for roads was retained. The Board was authorized to establish and operate diversified

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industries in penal and charitable institutions to produce goods for use by the state and political subdivisions. These goods were to generally not be otherwise manufactured in the state. It was directed to hire an industrial agent to supervise and direct industrial activities. They were required to consult departments and institutions to establish standards for quantity and quality with prices not to exceed wholesale market prices for similar products. The Board was directed to produce a catalog of these goods and products for distribution to all departments and institutions. These goods could only be sold to departments, institutions or charitable groups unless that product was not manufactured in the state. The Board was allowed to pay prisoners for their work up to \$0.50 per day. A prisoner's family received 50% of the amount earned and the prisoner received the other 50% upon release. Money earned by the prisoner could not be confiscated to pay fines or for penalties for violation of prison rules.

Purchasing law was significantly changed in 1939. Requirements that all purchases in excess of \$200 be competitively bid and awarded to the "lowest and best" bidder were added. Inventory responsibility was transferred from the Board to individual boards, commissions, departments and institutions. Each entity was required to make an annual inventory of all currently held items, record all new acquisitions, make record of all dispositions and compare those records with the next annual inventory. The Legislature authorized 64 new positions for the Board with specified salaries for each position. The total annual cost of these salaries was set at \$99,200.

### 1959 to 1990's

In 1959, Governor J. Howard Edmondson brought his "prairie fire" campaign promises to state government. One of the many reforms implemented during his first year in office was the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act. Prior to the Act, most purchasing authority was diffused throughout state agencies. The charge against the system was that agency directors were primarily political cronies and that the system allowed the politicians to dictate who got state contracts. The Act sought to remedy the situation, creating the position of the Central Purchasing Director and providing procedures for the Central Purchasing Division to follow when making acquisitions. It also brought reporting requirements and penalties for failure to follow the Act.

In 1967, a bill passed to raise the purchasing sealed bid limit to \$500.

In response to allegations of widespread corruption, particularly for state construction projects, in 1974 the Legislature passed several bills related to construction contracting. The Public Competitive Bidding Act provided specific procedures to solicit and award construction contracts for state counties, municipalities and schools. Another bill specified procedures for hiring architects, engineers and land surveyors. The legislature also passed the Anti-Kickback Act, which set heavy penalties for seeking, receiving or offering kickbacks.

In 1980, the sealed bid limit was raised for purchasing to \$750. It would not be changed again until 1991, when it was raised to \$2,500.

The early 1990's were a tumultuous time for the Central Purchasing Division. The Walters' administration proposed legislation that critics charged would dismantle centralized procurement. The bill proposed raising the sealed bid limit to \$10,000. The bill lacked safeguards to prevent a return to the pre-Central Purchasing Act times. After passing the Senate, the bill died in the House.

### 1997 to 2011

#### 1997:

Governor Keating appointed the Fallin Commission to review and recommend changes to the central purchasing law. This action began the evolution of modernizing state purchasing laws over the next 14 years to maximize the use of state fiscal and human resources through sound, streamlined processes that preserve the state's procurement integrity. The Central Purchasing Division also determined implementation of best practices used in the private sector critical to meeting the increasing volume of state acquisitions.

#### 1998:

**House Bill 1822** was passed as a result of the Fallin Commission's effort. The bill made major changes to state purchasing law to allow agencies, boards and commissions with certified procurement officers to execute purchases for \$25,000 or less without involvement of the Central Purchasing Division. Additionally, the revised purchasing law established safeguards, which included review of a state agency's acquisitions by the State Purchasing Director; training and certification of state agency procurement staff; approval of state agency internal

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purchasing procedures by the DCS Director; and requirements related to sole source acquisitions, professional services contracting and high technology purchasing. HB 1822 also added definitions for "best value" and "lowest and best" bid selection criteria.

#### **1999:**

**Senate Bill 508** continued reform of the Central Purchasing Act. The bill included revisions to clean up problem areas identified during implementation of changes mandated by HB 1822 in 1998. SB 508 statutory revisions provided clarification between sole source acquisitions, which are not competitively bid, and sole brand acquisitions, which are competitively bid but with a narrow field of suppliers; increased the minimum threshold from \$2,500 to \$10,000 for acquisitions reported by state agencies to the State Purchasing Director for professional services contracts, nonprofessional services contracts and contracts for leasing property; authorized the State Purchasing Director to review all state agency acquisitions, not just those under \$25,000. The bill increased the fee which suppliers pay to receive invitations to bid and requests for proposal from \$10 per commodity classification to \$25 (based on estimate of actual cost of providing the solicitation documents). The bill consolidated the exemptions for Higher Education, OneNet, and other entities designated exempt from the Central Purchasing Act into a new section. It repealed "buy Oklahoma" language that caused some retaliation by other states against Oklahoma suppliers and conflicted with provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Use of electronic commerce is introduced into the Act.

#### **2000:**

**Senate Bill 1592** expanded a section of the Central Purchasing Act related to acquisition of computer software maintenance and hardware maintenance contracts to permit the State Purchasing Director to negotiate high technology system contracts, in addition to enterprise agreements and consolidation contracts. The bill amended open record requirements related to acquisition records to allow the State Purchasing Director to designate bidders' financial or proprietary information as confidential if the information is required to be submitted with a bid, proposal, or quotation.

#### **2002:**

**Senate Bill 1381** authorized the Director of the Department of Central Services to promulgate rules providing for use of a state purchase card by state agencies. Review of state agency acquisitions by the State Purchasing Director was expanded to include audit authority. The bill also authorized the State Purchasing Director to recover administrative costs of training by assessing a fee to state agencies.

#### **2003:**

**House Bill 1329** enacted the Oklahoma Online Bidding Act. The Act authorized state agencies to use online bidding to obtain bids authorized by the Central Purchasing Act or the Public Building Construction and Planning Act for the purchase of goods, services, construction or information services whenever the agency determines that electronic or online bidding is more advantageous than other procurement methods provided by law. The Act provides requirements for the online bidding process and authorizes the DCS Director to promulgate rules to implement the Act.

**House Bill 1393** revised the duties of the State Purchasing Director to include a requirement to verify that potential suppliers are eligible to do business in Oklahoma by confirming registration with the Secretary of State, prior to the award of any contract exceeding \$25,000.00.

**House Bill 1593** required the State Purchasing Director, as a condition of awarding a contract, to verify with the Oklahoma Tax Commission that the business entity to which the state contract is to be awarded, whether the contract is required to be competitively bid or not, has obtained a sales tax permit.

#### **2004:**

**Senate Bill 1135** modified language related to the one-percent fee of any contract for products or services of the severely disabled so that the fee is assessed by the State Use Committee against the qualified organization and further qualified the purpose of the fee. The bill also authorized investment of the State Use Committee Revolving Fund in any of the types of instruments in which the State Treasurer is authorized by law to invest; and the interest earned to be retained by the fund.

**House Bill 2277** authorized the State Purchasing Director to allow state agencies to use a state purchase card for acquisitions on Central Purchasing Division statewide contracts with no limit on the transaction amount. The bill also mandates the Office of State Finance, with input from the State Purchasing Director, to promulgate

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payment procedure rules for state agencies to adhere to regarding statewide contracts issued by the State Purchasing Director.

**House Bill 2197** established new law that required the information Services Division of the Office of State Finance to work in conjunction with the Department of Central Services to assure state compliance regarding accessibility of information technology for individuals with disabilities based on the provisions of Section 508 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. The bill mandates that each state agency, when developing, procuring, maintaining or using information technology, or when administering contracts or grants that include the procurement, development, upgrading or replacement of information technology, ensure that the information technology allows employees, program participants, and members of the general public access to use of information and data that is comparable to the access by individuals without disabilities, unless an undue burden would be imposed on the agency. To assure accessibility, the OSF Information Services Division and DCS are directed to adopt accessibility standards, establish review procedures to evaluate accessibility of custom-designed information technology systems proposed by a state agency prior to expenditure of state funds; review and evaluate accessibility of information technology commonly purchased by state agencies and provide accessibility reports on such products to those responsible for purchasing decisions; provide in partnership with Oklahoma Able Tech, the state assistive technology project located at Oklahoma State University, training and technical assistance for state agencies to assure procurement of information technology that meets adopted accessibility standards; consult with the Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services and individuals with disabilities in accessibility reviews of information technology and in the delivery of training and technical assistance; establish complaint procedures to be used by an individual who alleges that a state agency fails to comply with accessibility requirements; work with and seek advice from the Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Advisory Council; require state agencies to submit evidence of assurance of compliance with state accessibility standards; and authorizes the OSF Director and DCS Director to promulgate rules to implement the provisions of the legislation. HB 2197 also added a new section to the Central Purchasing Act requiring the DCS Director to promulgate rules prescribing an information technology access clause requiring compliance with the accessibility to information technology standards to be included in all contracts for the procurement of information technology by, or for the use of, state agencies as defined by the bill.

#### **2008:**

**House Bill 3325** continued the modernization of the Central Purchasing Act by adding definitions of “electronic payment mechanism” and “environmentally preferable products and services,” terms used more frequently in the acquisition process due to growth of technology applications and sustainability projects. Definitions were also added for “contractor” and “solicitation,” to further align Oklahoma procurement terms with those used by other state governments and the private sector. The bill expanded the definition of “statewide contract” to allow its use by local governmental entities in addition to state agencies. The State Purchasing Director, in cooperation with the Office of State Finance and the State Treasurer, was authorized to develop an electronic payment mechanism for use in settlement of accounts payable invoices, with no limit, to make payment for products and services acquired pursuant to the Central Purchasing Act. A criterion for use of the state purchase card was expanded to allow state agencies to purchase regulated utilities with no transaction amount limit. The acquisition threshold for a state agency to make an emergency acquisition was increased from \$35,000 to \$50,000. HB 3325 contributed significantly to streamlining the procurement process and advancing use of electronic commerce by removing notarization requirements from the statutory bid and contract non-collusion statement.

The Central Purchasing Division began a concerted effort to analyze its internal policies and procedures to synchronize its modernization with changing procurement laws and methodologies. The Division developed a Statement of Work (SOW) as a performance tool. Phase 1 of the SOW required a thorough review of the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act and the Central Purchasing administrative rules promulgated to administer the Act. Phase 1 also included review of Central Purchasing Division procurement processes and procedures, the State Purchase Card Program, organization of the Division, use of technology and the Certified Procurement Officer training program. A critical requirement of Phase 1 was the high level Spend Analysis of state agency acquisitions and review of existing financial systems. The Spend Analysis identified a variety of savings opportunities for the State and, as a result, was the impetus for changing the way the State conducted its acquisition activities.

Phase 1 resulted in:

1. Increased competitive bidding threshold from \$2,500 to \$5000 for low value solicitations; reducing transactional activity and associated costs;

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2. Increased state agency delegated purchasing authority from \$25,000 to \$50,000; authorizing additional authority not exceeding \$100,000, whenever practicable;
3. Created a "best practice" that incorporates written, multi-round negotiations and intra-contract negotiations in order to derive more favorable pricing and other value-added contract outcomes;
4. Created additional best practices, which include detailed, quarterly vendor reporting and tracking vendor performance with quarterly business reviews;
5. Established improved and consistent use of ITB and RFPs with clear definitions and guidelines for split purchasing;
6. Developed initial spend categories through the high level Spend Analysis of approximately \$5.8 billion; identified 23 categories or addressable spend of \$800,000,000; selected 6 categories for implementation of strategic sourcing processes in Phase 2 and 3.
7. Reviewed available financial systems and assessed availability of information to support a strategic sourcing initiative; identified key gaps in existing financial/data systems.

Phase 2 and 3 provided essential training to the entire Central Purchasing Division in the best practices of strategic sourcing. The six SPEND SMART sourcing initiatives were administered by the Central Purchasing Division by implementing processes gained from the training together with participation and support of Treya Partners, a procurement consultant. The sourcing initiative resulted in over \$10 million savings to the State. The necessary administrative and operational expenditures of \$1.4 million were fully funded by agency available resources.

## 2009:

**House Bill 1170** created the Chief Information Officer (CIO) position for the State, to be appointed by the Governor. The CIO is to serve as Secretary of Information Technology and Telecommunications in the Governor's Cabinet. The CIO is to have jurisdictional areas of responsibility related to information technology and telecommunications systems of all state agencies as provided for in the Oklahoma Information Services Act. The first CIO is to complete an assessment of the implementation of the transfer, coordination, and modernization of all information technology and telecommunication systems of all state agencies as provided for in the Act, which are to be approved by State Governmental Technology Applications Review Board. The bill gives the CIO sole and exclusive authority and responsibility for all acquisitions of information and telecommunications technology, equipment, software, products and related peripherals and services used or consumed by state agencies. The bill authorizes the CIO to designate certain information technology and telecommunications contracts for state agencies as statewide contracts and mandatory statewide contracts in order to carry out the powers and duties established for the CIO position. The bill mandates the CIO and the Information Services Division of OSF be subject to the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act and the Public Competitive Bidding Act of 1974, the Oklahoma Lighting Energy Conservation Act and the Public Building Construction and Planning Act. The bill amended the responsibilities of the OSF Information Services Division to include establishing and enforcing minimum standards for the acquisition of technology-related services and imaging systems, copiers, facsimile systems printers, scanning systems and any associated supplies. The Information Services Division is to review and approve all statewide contracts for software, hardware and information technology consulting services. The CIO is responsible for enforcing state agencies to comply with information security and internal control standards. HB 1170 measure also decreased from \$25,000 to \$10,000, the maximum amount of state funds executive branch agencies may use on computer hardware, software or any contract for information technology services or equipment without written authorization from the CIO.

**House Bill 1032** created the Oklahoma State Government Modernization Act of 2009 recognizing it vital for state government to modernize governmental activities by taking advantage of new technologies to provide more cost-effective services to the citizens while also enhancing transparency. The bill required the Central Purchasing Director to provide, on a monthly basis, to the Office of State Finance a complete listing in electronic format of all state agency State Purchase Card transactions. The data from the State Purchase Card spend is integrated with Oklahoma's Open Books transparency site. HB 1032 also enacted the statutory revisions identified by the Central Purchasing Division Statement of Work, including the increased delegated state agency acquisition authority thresholds; modified state agency acquisition reporting requirements to coordinate with new acquisition authority thresholds; authorized the State Purchasing Director to renegotiate existing contracts with an incumbent supplier for purposes of obtaining more favorable terms for the state; increased the maximum state purchase card transaction amount from \$2,500 to \$5,000; required the State Purchasing Director to report documented savings realized by each state agency through the application of best spend practices including the collection and tracking of spend data, strategic sourcing programs, and implementation of managed and mandatory statewide contracts; required the State Purchasing Director to document the reasons for the failure to issue a mandatory statewide

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contract for any items comprising total statewide spend in the amount of \$5 million or greater in the spend savings report; authorized state agencies an unlimited acquisition threshold whenever the agency has subject matter experts on staff having the specialized expertise to purchase agency goods or services, in addition to necessary legal and procurement staff to procure and monitor the contracts and provided the Director of Central Services has certified that the proposed purchase does not conflict with consolidated statewide spend initiatives; and increased the state agency emergency acquisition threshold limit from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

## **2010:**

**House Bill 2332** added Oklahoma institutions of higher education to entities the State Purchasing Director includes in the monthly report of State Purchase Card transactions to the Office of State Finance for transparency purposes. The bill continued streamlining procurement processes by increasing the contract amount subject to required verification of the contract provider having a sales tax permit from zero dollars to exceeding \$5,000; required the non-collusion certification statement for only bids and contracts exceeding \$5,000; and deleted language restricting payment for postage stamps or post office box rental to the U.S. Post Office to warrants or checks.

## **2011:**

**House Bill 1034** creates the Information Technology Consolidation and Coordination Act. The intent is to reform and consolidate the information technology structure, operations and purchasing procedures of the state to ensure that state government promotes and encourages private sector growth in a competitive global economy; move state government forward with respect to electronic purchasing, billing and payment services, and other transactions, to ensure that the state delivers essential public services to its citizens in the most efficient manner at the lowest possible cost to taxpayers; streamline and consolidate systems for financial and administrative services, with particular emphasis on combining the seventy-six financial systems, twenty-two unique employee time and record-keeping systems, seventeen types of document imaging systems, thirty data center locations and one hundred twenty-nine electronic mail and smart phone services used by the state; and it prohibits state agencies from spending or encumbering any funds for the purchase, lease, lease-purchase, lease with option to purchase, rental or other procurement of any information technology assets without the prior written approval of the Chief Information Officer (CIO). It directs the CIO, beginning in fiscal year 2013, to provide a modification of such assessment identifying the amount of savings to the taxpayers resulting from the act and any required changes to the law and to make related recommendations to the governor for inclusion in the next executive budget. It directs the CIO to recommend changes to the OSF director and Governor for inclusion in the next executive budget submitted to the Legislature. Beginning July 1, 2011, the bill also requires all appropriated and non-appropriated state agencies to use specified information technology services and systems, including the data service center of the divisions, networking services, communication or intercommunication, electronic mail, and security systems.

HB 1034 also modified the criteria for use of the State Purchase Card to include unlimited interagency payments, and professional services as defined in 18 O.S. § 803 (e.g. services provided by a physician, veterinarian, attorney, architect etc). It requires a state agency to evaluate the performance of all professional service contracts exceeding the "fair and reasonable" dollar threshold. HB 1034 is effective November 1, 2011.

**House Bill 2140** consolidates the Department of Central Services, Office of Personnel Management, Employee Benefits Council and the Oklahoma State and Education Employees Group Insurance Board into the Office of State Finance. The measure states that by Dec. 31, 2011, the OSF director is to direct the consolidation of the administrative functions of each of the named agencies. It requires the OSF director to demonstrate a 15 percent overall cost reduction, based on appropriated funds, as a result of the consolidation and produce a report detailing the source and estimated amounts of resulting savings, which shall be included in the Governor's Executive Budget for fiscal year 2013. It also directs the OSF director by Dec. 31, 2011 to provide recommendations to the Legislature for streamlining, reduction or elimination of the governance structures and statutorily established positions of each of the consolidated agencies. Until otherwise provided for by law, the governance structures and statutorily established positions of each of the consolidated agencies shall be maintained. Any funds appropriated to, in the possession of or allocated to any of the consolidated agencies shall be deemed to be funds of the Office of State Finance. The bill mandates the OSF Director to assume the responsibilities of the Director of the Department of Central Services and directs "Whenever the term "Director of Public Affairs" appears in the Oklahoma Statutes it shall mean the Director of the Office of State Finance. Whenever the term "Director of Central Services" appears in the Oklahoma Statutes it shall mean the Director of the Office of State Finance or designee. The bill authorizes the OSF Director to hire the State Purchasing Director and provides the OSF director authority to promulgate rules under the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act.

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**House Bill 1086**, creates the Transparency, Accountability and Innovation in Oklahoma State Government 2.0 Act of 2011. The bill requires all payments made by the State Treasurer to be conveyed by an electronic payment mechanism unless specifically exempted. The bill establishes the "Oklahoma State Government IT Project monitoring and Transparency Initiative and requires the Chief Information Officer to develop and maintain an online web presence at the web address "projects.ok.gov" to allow the public to monitor the status of every information technology project resulting in expenditure in excess of \$100,000. Each project required to be reported at projects.ok.gov must be updated regularly to provide the public with updates as to the status of the project's estimated completion time, deliverables and cost. HB 1086 creates a new section in the Central Purchasing Act requiring the Department of Central Services to utilize a wiki venue to provide for the public two-way communication between procurement officers and potential vendors who have questions regarding a request for proposal or invitation to bid. The Department shall provide editing access to all interested potential bidders and viewing access to all members of the public. The Department of Central Services shall provide agency-level procurement officers with a wiki platform for reporting the availability of items for purchase at a cost which is less than comparable products on a mandatory statewide purchase contract. The Department shall provide wiki editing access to all state agency procurement officers and viewing access to all members of the public. State agency procurement officers shall utilize the wiki described to report all findings of products which can be purchased for less than comparable products which are on a mandatory statewide purchasing schedule. For the purposes of this section, the term "wiki" shall mean a collaborative website which can be directly edited by anyone with editing access and viewed by all members of the public. Access to the wikis shall be featured prominently on the Department's website.