



**To:** APOs and CUPOs

**AUD #23-16**

**CC:** Jim Barnaby, Deputy Commissioner, State Purchasing Division  
Mary Chapman, Deputy Division Director  
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**From:** Audits, State Purchasing Division

**Date:** November 15, 2022

**Re:** Audit of Open Market Purchases – POs issued in September 2022

### **Background**

Section 1.3.4.5 of the Georgia Procurement Manual (GPM) provides that state entities “may elect to go to the open market to identify a source of supply for the needed good or service (if) the APO/CUPO determines an open market purchase is the appropriate purchasing method under Tier 4 of the Order of Precedence.” When the competitive bidding rules are not applicable, under normal circumstances, this election may only be made when no source of supply exists from a:

1. mandatory statewide contract (Tier 1 of the Order of Precedence)
2. existing state entity contract (Tier 2 of the Order of Precedence)
3. the statutory source of supply (Tier 3 of the Order of Precedence)

When purchasing from the open market, “the state entity may not split reasonably foreseeable or related purchases into two or more transactions to circumvent the requirement that any purchase of \$25,000 or more is based on competitive bidding.” Section 6.3.1.2 of the GPM states the purchase type of OMP should be used if “A state entity’s purchase made on the open market regardless of dollar amount on a one-time basis (e.g., the state entity is not establishing a term contract).” Selecting the correct purchase type code of “OMP” for open market purchases allows accurate spend data to be collected by various staff, from contract managers, entity procurement staff, budget analysts, and auditors. The audit scope and methodology used in this audit are summarized in **Appendix A**.

### **Audit Summary**

SPD Audits reviewed every PO coded as an open market purchase across the enterprise<sup>1</sup> with a dollar amount of \$50,000 or greater. This sample included 46 POs that totaled \$378.6 million. These 46 POs represented 92% of all OMP POs for September 2022.

### **Audit Objectives**

1. Determine if OMP POs were coded correctly.
2. For OMP POs miscoded, identify the correct purchase type.
3. Identify areas for improvement related to the coding of OMP POs.

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<sup>1</sup> Excluding Augusta University. Augusta University provides their PO query quarterly. The audit team is working with Augusta University to get read-only access to their financial system so their POs can be audited monthly.

## Audit Issues

In September 2022, 17,247 POs totaling \$409.9 million were coded as an open market purchase (OMP). Of these POs, 46 POs were \$50,000 or more. These 46 POs totaled \$378.6 million, or 92% of all OMP POs issued in September 2022. SPD reviewed these POs to determine if they were correctly coded as OMP.

SPD Audits found that 39 (85%) of the 46 POs sampled appeared to be incorrectly coded as OMP. These POs totaled \$376.3 million (99%) of the \$378.6 million POs reviewed. These 39 POs appeared to be miscoded for the following reasons. These are also summarized in **Table 1**.

1. State entity contract (AC) – these POs appeared to be related to an agency contract (AC) since an existing contract was attached to the PO or a contract number was referenced in the PO header or cited in the Contract ID field.
2. Exempt (EXM) – these POs were related to services or products exempt from the State Purchasing Act or used an exempt NIGP code on the PO.
3. Statewide contracts (SWCC or SWCM) – these were POs to suppliers on either statewide convenience contracts (SWCC) or statewide mandatory contracts (SWCM). The statewide contract number was sometimes cited in the Contract ID field.
4. Emergency (EMER) – these POs appeared to be related to procurements made necessary by an emergency.
5. Sole Source (SS) – these POs appeared to be related to a sole source since a sole source contract was attached to the PO or a sole source contract number was referenced in the PO header or cited in the Contract ID field.

**Table 1**  
**Summary of OMP POs,**  
**which appear to be miscoded - September 2022**

Original Purchase Type Code	Correct Purchase Type Code	Description	Number of POs	PO Amount
OMP	EXM	Exempt	6	\$369,350,538
OMP	AC	State Entity Contract	23	\$5,145,575
OMP	SWCC	Statewide Contract - Convenience	7	\$1,082,315
OMP	SWCM	Statewide Contract – Mandatory	1	\$627,027
OMP	SS	Sole Source	1	\$78,375
OMP	EMER	Emergency Purchase	1	\$51,870
		<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>\$376,268,073</b>

Sources: 1) PeopleSoft query TGM\_OEPO019D\_PO\_SPEND\_BY\_DATE; 2) BOR\_OPO019D\_PO\_LIST\_BY\_BU\_DTL; 3) PO data provided by Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State University, and University of Georgia.

Of the remaining seven POs, we found the following:

1. Six POs, totaling \$2.2 million, were correctly coded as OMP. These POs were conducted as procurements outside of the authority of the State Purchasing Act and not under the Department of Administrative Services (DOAS) purview.
2. One PO, totaling \$72,000, had been cancelled.

## **Recommendations**

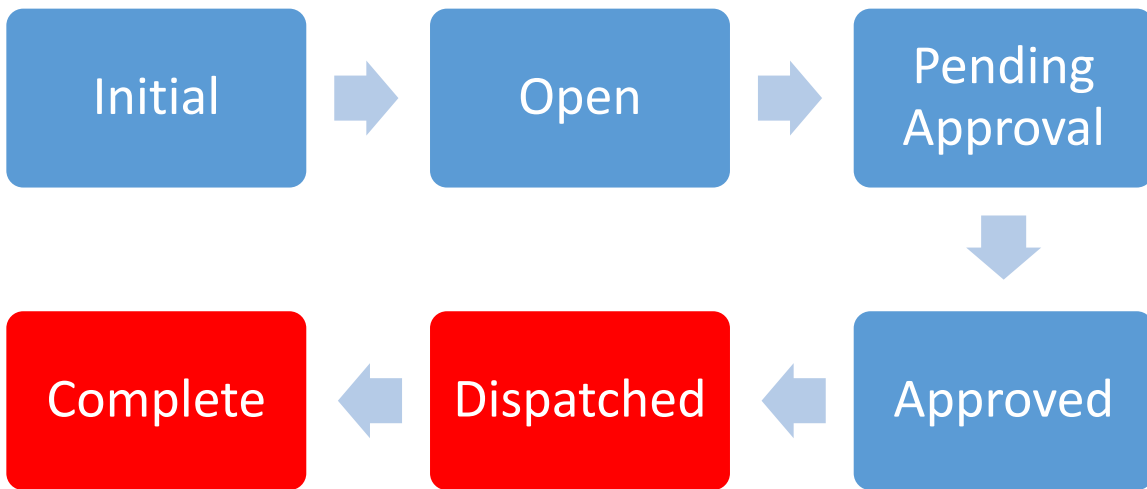
1. APOs and CUPOs should review all recent POs coded as OMP with a value of \$50,000 or more to determine whether the correct purchase type code has been used.
2. SPD should work with IT, State Accounting Office, and USG to implement controls on OMP POs over \$24,999.99, including, but not limited to:
  - a. Systems messages reminding users that they are coding a PO that is over the competitive bidding limit as OMP.
  - b. Mandatory PO approvals by APOs/CUPOs for OMP POs above a certain dollar threshold.
  - c. Mandatory approvals by SPD Agency Sourcing for OMP POs more than a state entity's delegated purchasing authority.
  - d. Disabling the use of purchase type code OMP for certain supplier types.
3. APOs/CUPOs should review PO data from this audit at the buyer level to ensure that staff is adequately trained and, where necessary, re-trained in the correct use of purchase type codes.
4. SPD should establish a strategy to analyze OMP spend to determine at what volume of POs are issued and at what level of total supplier spend if a statewide or state entity contract should be developed.
5. SPD should revise the GPM and issue guidance to state entities on the proper coding of POs, which come from a solicitation posted for a one-off purchase and were not intended to establish a term contract. Since posting on the GPR allowed the state entity to demonstrate they have satisfied the competitive bidding requirements, the resulting one-time POs with values more than \$24,999.99 should include the event ID in the PO header or the PO reference field. Additionally, APOs and CUPOs should remind their procurement staff that POs should always be sourced from an event, where possible, so event IDs can easily be referenced on POs and POs to the event from which they emanate.

# Appendix A

## Audit Background, Scope, and Methodology

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This audit is of purchase orders (POs) issued in September 2022 - PO dates between September 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022. The PO dates were current as of the date the PO queries were run, which was in the first week of October. The PO queries come from different financial systems. Except for the Georgia Institute of Technology, which uses Workday, all other audited state entities use PeopleSoft for their financial system. It is not the same instance of PeopleSoft since each instance is configured differently. The objective of the audit was to audit POs issued or dispatched. Since the PO queries are run from different financial systems, the terminology used to indicate the PO status varies. For TGM entities, the PO life cycle consists of the following steps:



Only those POs in the stage of dispatched or complete were included in this audit. Phases, before dispatched, represent the internal approval process a state entity uses before the PO is sent to the supplier. For the TGM entities, this is known as dispatched. Complete is the status used when the PO is closed and can no longer be modified or used.