



NEW YORK CITY COMPTROLLER
BRAD LANDER

Annual Summary Contracts Report for the City of New York

Fiscal Year 2024

BUREAU OF CONTRACTS ADMINISTRATION

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A Message from the New York City Comptroller

Dear New Yorkers,

I'm pleased to share the Annual Summary Contracts Report, covering Fiscal Year (FY24).

Each year, this Report provides the public with one of the most granular snapshots of what New York City purchased in the prior fiscal year, who it purchased it from, and in what ways these purchases were made. Taken together, these purchases reflect investments in economic development projects, critical infrastructure, shelter services, and other goods and services that enable City agencies to accomplish their missions on behalf of New Yorkers.

This Report also helps bring to the surface a number of important trends in City Procurement that are otherwise difficult to glean. For instance, even as New York remains one of the largest contracting jurisdictions in the country, the total value of new City procurement contracts declined again in FY24 from the previous year (\$32.2 billion in FY24, down from \$38.2 billion in FY23). Instead, the City leaned more heavily on low-dollar value Purchase Orders, which actually yielded a net-increase in individual purchase actions.

Additionally, this year's data shows that contract registration delays, created under the City's onerous procurement process, continue to persist at worrying levels. These delays often place enormous financial strains on business and non-profits that are doing work that we all rely on. Many organizations are forced to borrow to cover cash flow and triage their own expenses, making it extremely difficult to pay their workers, sustain operations, and grow their footprint. Procurement delays are also causing the City to compromise on standards designed to improve fairness and competition in the contracting space.

Due to the seriousness and complexity of the retroactivity problem, my Office is releasing a [spotlight](#) report as a companion to the FY24 Annual Summary Contracts Report. I encourage you to take a look at this spotlight for more information about the dynamics behind the retroactivity rates discussed below.

We have also recently updated our popular [NYC Contract Primer](#), which contains useful descriptions of many of the contract categories, solicitation methods, and contracting processes that are discussed in this Report. These updates include additional content on subcontracting, master agreements, and other common topics of inquiry my Office has received from the public.

I hope that you'll find this report and its companion pieces to be informative and useful!



Brad

I. Executive Summary

The City’s procurement system encompasses tens of thousands of transactions each year. The supplies, services, and construction purchased by the City and the revenue agreements it enters into enable agencies and elected officials to serve the public, address critical challenges, and encourage growth.

In accordance with section 6-116.2 of the New York City Administrative Code (Administrative Code), the Comptroller’s Office is required to publish an annual summary report of contracts and agreements assumed by New York City during the previous FY.¹ This “Annual Summary Contracts Report” (or Report) aims to provide better transparency into the City’s contracts that were registered in FY24, and how these agreements are entered into.

The content in this Report that is specifically mandated by the Administrative Code includes detail for:²

1. All franchises, concessions, or goods and services contracts valued at more than \$10K (or more than \$15K for construction contracts);
2. The types and dollar amounts of each contract from the previous FY;
3. The agency, affiliated agency, elected official, or City Council that entered into each contract, franchise, or concession;
4. The vendors associated with each contract, franchise, or concession entered into with the City; and
5. How the City selected the contractor, franchisee, or concessionaire.

While not related to City contracting actions, this Report also contains data required by Sections 6-109 and 6-130 of the Administrative Code, relating to the Comptroller’s enforcement of certain living and prevailing wage requirements.³

Role of the Comptroller’s Office

Under the New York City Charter (“Charter”), the Comptroller’s Office is responsible for reviewing and approving city contracts and agreements before they are legally effective, unless this authority has been delegated to City agencies or is otherwise not legally required.⁴ During a

¹ Fiscal Year 24, or FY24, refers to the period between July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024

² NYC Administrative Code §6-116.2(a)

³ NYC Administrative Code §§6-109, 6-130

⁴ NYC Charter §328(a) and §328(d)

review period lasting no more than 30 calendar days by law, the Comptroller's Office ensures that appropriate funds exist for the City to make payments to vendors, confirms that the contracting agency followed proper procurement rules, and that there was no corruption in the decision-making process. The Comptroller's Office also ensures that contracting agencies have vetted vendors looking to do business with the City and verified that they are operating in good standing, and therefore eligible to be awarded City contracts.

Operating within guidelines set forth by the Charter and Administrative Code, the Comptroller's Office achieves the functions outlined above by:⁵

1. Encumbering funds to contracts for use in payments for goods and services;
2. Maintaining a registry of City contracts and agreements;
3. Presenting objections if the Comptroller's review process yields sufficient concern that there was corruption in the awarding of a new contract, or that an agency failed to sufficiently review an awarded vendor; and
4. Tracking expenditures and revenues associated with registered contracts and agreements.

The Comptroller's registration authority is separate and distinct from decisions relating to the necessity of new procurements or revenue opportunities, which vendors are selected for City contracts, how contracted goods or services will be provided, and (besides checking for cases of corruption or debarment) whether specific vendors are fit to contract with the City.⁶ Each of these processes may be managed by different partners across the City, and can take a considerable amount of time to advance. Accordingly, the Comptroller remains committed to working with the Mayor's Administration to streamline outdated and lengthy processes in City contracting so that:

- Needed goods, services, and construction can be brought to bear more quickly;
- Vendors doing business with the City, including non-profits and M/WBEs, can get paid more quickly for the goods, services, and construction that they are providing; and
- The City can save time and money by realizing greater efficiencies in the contracting process.

⁵ PPB Rules §1-01(e)

⁶ In certain circumstances, franchises and concessions are also subject to the approval of the Franchise and Concession Review Committee (FCRC). The FCRC is comprised of the following officials or their designees: the Mayor; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; the Corporation Counsel; the Comptroller; and one additional appointee of the Mayor. The Borough Presidents also serve as members of the FCRC. Each member of the FCRC holds one vote, except for the Borough Presidents, who share one vote, which is determined according to the location of the concession and/or franchise at issue.

Additional Reporting Sections

This Report expands on procurement data mandated by the Administrative Code in order to provide more context around City contracting activities. Additional sections of this Report present information on the following topics:

1. Real property transactions
2. Contract modifications (including construction change orders)
3. Task Orders registered under agency master agreements
4. Purchase Orders
5. Emergency procurements
6. Contract registrations with applied industry classifications
7. Contract registrations by agency type
8. Retroactive registration data (i.e. contracts registered after their start dates)

Source Data

In order to accomplish these aims, this Report draws extensively from data stored in the City's Financial Management System (FMS), a computerized database jointly administered by the Mayor and the Comptroller and maintained by Financial Information Services Agency (FISA).⁷ Each agency, affiliated agency, elected official, and the City Council, is required to enter information in FMS for every franchise and concession, as well as for every contract for goods or services worth more than \$10K (or \$15K if the contract is related to construction, repair, rehabilitation, or alteration).

Information in Section IX of this Report relating to the Comptroller's enforcement of certain living and prevailing wage requirements was provided by the Comptroller's Bureau of Labor Law, rather than FMS.

The City tracks data in FMS using a variety of identifiers that reflect vital contract information. Two of the most prominent identifiers for the purposes of this Report are "Contract Type" and "Award Method."⁸ To better track expenses and revenues, agencies are required to specifically identify the type of contract submitted for registration by selecting from a list of predetermined contract type codes in FMS. Award Method categories indicate how the City selects vendors for a particular contract. This Report also references "Industry classifications" which are not entered by agencies into FMS but

⁷ Section § 6-116.2 of the New York City Admin Code [Reporting of contracted goods and services; computerized data base.

⁸ Tables outlining Contract Types and Award Methods, as well as their corresponding FMS codes, can be found in Section XII - Appendices

are instead derived from various FMS data points to reveal procurement trends by sector. Data used for this Report is available to readers in Section XI – Appendices.

Topline Citywide Numbers for FY24

Registered
\$32.25B 
 In Registered
 Contract Value

Registered
12,200+ 
 Procurement
 Actions

A total of 12,205 new procurement and revenue contracts were registered in FY24 for a total value of \$32.25 billion. The contracts in this Report reflect binding agreements between the City and another entity, or sometimes between two City agencies, which contain the terms and conditions to be performed by both parties as well as the terms of payment (as applicable). This Report broadly organizes contracts into procurements (where the City is contracting for goods, services, or construction) and revenues (where the City is a recipient of funds from another entity). The 12,205 figure does not include registered Real Property Transactions, which are captured in Section III of this Report. Though they are constituted as newly registered agreements in FY24, Real Property Transactions are not covered by the reporting requirements outlined for this report under the Administrative Code.

Table 1 below illustrates that the vast majority of registered contract volume, by both the number of actions and total value, is driven by procurement actions. Registrations for procurement contracts in FY24 reflect City investments in economic development projects, new construction, and further expansion of the City’s homeless shelter capacity

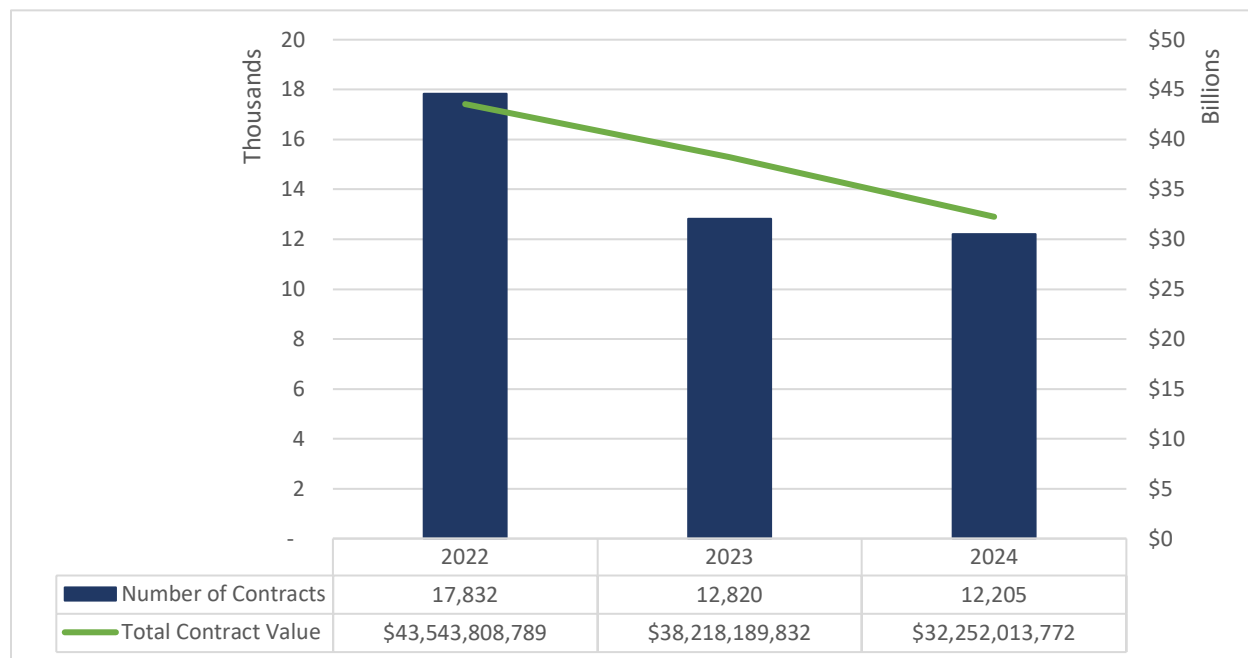
Table 1: FY24 New Contract Registrations

Category	# of Actions	Value of Actions
Total Registered Contract Actions	12,205	\$32,252,013,772
Total Procurement Actions	12,002	\$31,545,994,160
Total Revenue Actions⁹	203	\$706,019,612

⁹ Revenue actions exclude Corpus funded contracts for FY23.

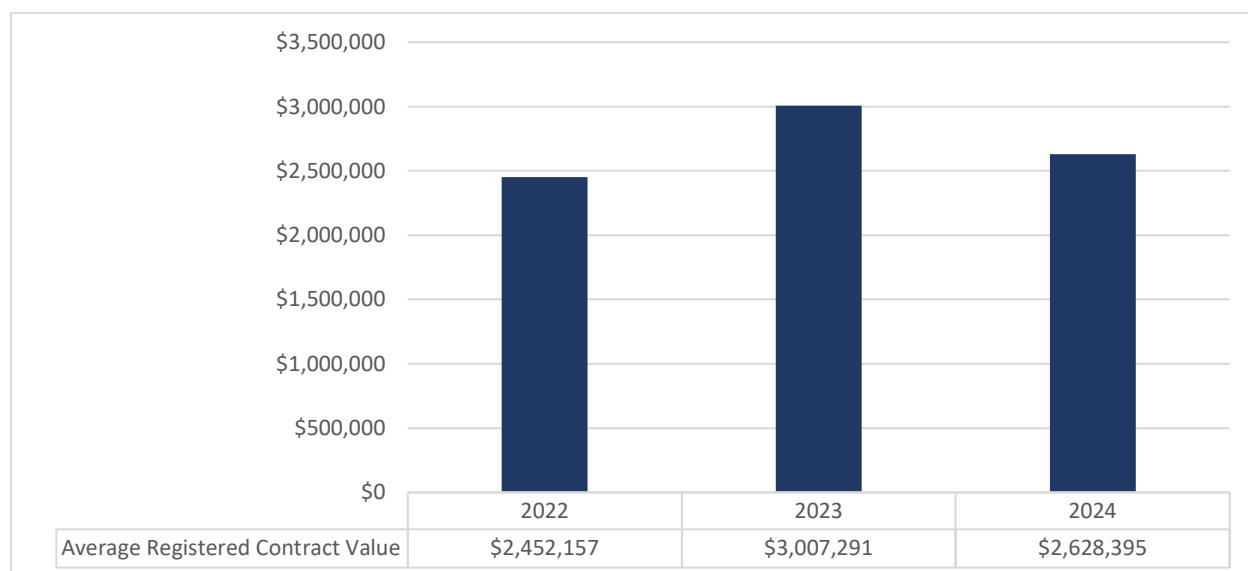
As Chart 1 below shows, the total volume and value of new registered contracts was lower in FY24 than the prior fiscal year. However, this does not necessarily indicate a decline in the City's procurement activity. Our analysis in Section IV of this Report shows that the number of purchase orders processed increased in FY24.

Chart 1: New Registered Contract Volume and Value, FY22-FY24



Our analysis also found that the average contract value was almost \$500 thousand less in FY24 than it was in FY23. Chart 2 shows the average value of a contract in FY22, FY23, and FY24.

Chart 2: Average Procurement Contract Value FY22-FY24



FY24 Procurement Contracts at a Glance

Table 2 illustrates that just ten agencies account for 75% of the City's FY24 procurement value. The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) makes up the largest share (19.07%) of the City's procurement value. This is because DHS, whose agency mission is to provide temporary shelter for those in need, is leading the City's contracting for emergency shelter services.

Table 2: Top Ten Agencies Based on FY24 Procurement Value from New Contracts

Agency	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Registered Contract Value
DHS	163	1.36%	\$6,015,034,666	19.07%
DEP	279	2.32%	\$2,540,975,669	8.05%
DSS/HRA	329	2.74%	\$2,447,074,948	7.76%
DDC	230	1.92%	\$2,402,976,995	7.62%
EDC ¹⁰	3	0.02%	\$2,249,560,067	7.13%
DOE	3,377	28.14%	\$1,884,593,064	5.97%
NYCHA	210	1.75%	\$1,810,778,754	5.74%
MAYOR	180	1.50%	\$1,623,068,462	5.15%
DOHMH	1,040	8.67%	\$1,526,513,217	4.84%
TRANSIT	3	0.02%	\$1,427,756,404	4.53%
Grand Total	5,814	48.44%	\$23,928,332,246	75.85%

¹⁰ The contracts in this Report that are attributed to the NYC Economic Development Corporation (EDC) were registered under the Department of Small Business Services (SBS). EDC is a nonprofit organization incorporated under the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York. SBS contracts with and retains EDC to function as a development consultant and provide economic development-related services on behalf of the City.

The ten contracts with the largest registered procurement values account for \$6.95 billion, which is almost a quarter (22.02%) of the City's overall procurement value in FY24. These contacts are displayed below in Table 3. Note that this table includes information on contract end-dates to draw attention to the fact that several of these top-ten procurements are for goods, services, or construction that will be provided over the course of many years.

Table 3: Top Ten FY24 Registered Procurement Contracts by Value

Contract #	Agency	Vendor legal name	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
20248803874	SBS	New York City Economic Development Corporation	City-wide economic development services	\$1,797,034,767	7/1/2023	6/30/2024
20241412213	TRANSIT	Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Purchase of buses, non-revenue vehicles, work trains, escalators, and train track infrastructure	\$1,417,756,404	3/1/2022	6/30/2024
20241408431	DSS/HRA	Riseboro Community Partnership Inc	Operation and maintenance of approximately 600 units of permanent housing for homeless individuals, families, and families with children	\$599,402,516	7/1/2023	6/30/2066
20248801023	DHS	Acacia Network Housing Inc	Provision of shelter services for families with children across approximately 1487 units	\$555,815,576	7/1/2023	6/30/2026

Contract #	Agency	Vendor legal name	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
20248807555	DHS	Samaritan Daytop Village Inc	Provision of shelter services for homeless families with children	\$500,023,608	5/1/2024	6/30/2058
20248801671	HPD	Rapid Reliable Testing NY LLC	Temporary housing and support services	\$432,000,000	5/5/2023	5/4/2024
20248801046	MAYOR	The Legal Aid Society	Legal representation for indigent criminal defendants	\$431,093,870	7/1/2023	6/30/2025
20249470535	DOE	Edgewood Partners Insurance Center	Insurance for DOE student transportation	\$413,857,744	7/1/2023	6/30/2026
20248803863	SBS	New York City Economic Development Corporation	Various industrial, commercial, waterfront, maritime, market, aviation, rail freight and intermodal transportation development projects	\$402,525,300	7/1/2023	6/30/2024
20248803714	DHS	Project Renewal Inc	Shelter services for homeless single adults	\$397,289,420	11/1/2023	12/31/2056

FY24 Revenue Contracts at a Glance

In addition to procurement agreements, City agencies also contract with private entities for the right to use NYC-owned property in exchange for payment, services, or both. The City derives millions of dollars in revenue from such contracts each year. Over 200 revenue actions were registered in FY24 for a total value of \$706 million, but the majority of this value can be attributed to Corpus Funded contracts. Corpus Funded contracts are related to the City's pension management expenses, and while they are currently recorded as revenue transactions, they do not actually generate revenue for the City's general fund.

Excluding Corpus Funded contracts, the City registered 169 new revenue contracts in FY24 for a total value of \$310.3 million. Table 4 contains the top ten revenue contracts that were registered in FY24, by value (excluding Corpus Funded actions).

Table 4: Top Ten FY24 Registered Revenue Contracts by Value (Excluding Corpus Funded)

Contract #	Agency	Vendor legal name	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
20248807635	DSNY	Pratt Paper (NY) Inc.	New York City Paper Recycling	\$60,000,000	5/1/2024	4/30/2034
20248201727	DPR	AMG RETAIL I LLC	Concession for the maintenance an operation of gas stations along NYC roadways	\$43,036,623	5/1/2024	4/30/2039
20248801167	LAW	CARISK IMAGING IPA LLC	Diagnostic Testing Services for use by city employees in workers' compensation cases	\$31,000,000	5/16/2021	12/31/2023
20248202102	DPR	STATUE CRUISES, LLC	Ferry service to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island from Battery Park	\$27,500,000	6/28/2024	2/28/2034
20248201278	DOT	BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY LP	Revocable consent to allow the maintenance and use of pipelines	\$20,303,640	7/1/2023	6/30/2033

Contract #	Agency	Vendor legal name	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
			underneath City streets			
20248201966	DPR	NY TENNIS AT CENTRAL PARK, LLC	Operation of the Central Park Tennis center including concessions for a tennis pro, pro shop, and snack bar	\$18,516,937	6/8/2024	6/7/2044
20248201591	DPR	TOUR CENTRAL PARK INC	Operation and maintenance of bicycle rental stations around Manhattan	\$14,655,615	10/22/2022	10/21/2029
20248201952	DPR	CLEARVIEW GOLF LLC	Operation and maintenance of a golf course and clubhouse at Clearview Golf Course, Queens.	\$14,500,000	6/7/2024	6/6/2044
20248200001	DOT	CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK INC	Enabling ConEd to construct and maintain improvements to DOT street light poles relating to the smart grid	\$12,503,415	7/1/2022	6/30/2032
20248201547	DPR	LA TOURETTE GOLF LLC	Operation and maintenance of a golf course and clubhouse at La Tourette Golf Course, Staten Island	\$11,500,000	4/11/2024	4/10/2044

How to Navigate This Report

Section II – New Contract Action Trends: Section II will present data trends for the following contract categories:

1. Competitive Contracts
2. Limited or Non-Competitive Contracts
3. Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules
4. Supplemental Contracts
5. Revenue Contracts

Section III – Real Property Transactions: While not covered under the Administrative Code’s scope for this Report, the City also enters into contracts relating to Real Property Transactions each year. Section III will review data trends for these contracts, which mostly consist of lease agreements.

Section IV – Contract Modifications and Administration: While not explicitly called for inclusion in this Report by the Administrative Code, Section IV delves into trends relating to actions undertaken against existing contracts in FY24. Broadly speaking, these actions fall into one of the following categories:

1. Actions taken by the City to encumber funds, or to otherwise modify some aspect of an active contract;
2. Processing Task Orders (TOs) against existing Master Award contracts; or
3. Executing purchase orders for goods, services, or construction (generally under small purchase limits).

Section V – Emergency Procurements: Section V provides additional data regarding the sourcing of required goods or services to meet emergency needs, as authorized by Section 315 of the NYC Charter, and Section 3-06 of the Procurement Policy Board (PPB) Rules.

Section VI – Procurement Actions by Industry: Section VI presents FY24 contract data through the lens of industry classifications, which are used by the City to support analysis of procurement trends.

Section VII – Procurements by Agency Type: Section VII provides information regarding the volume, value, and industry classifications of procurement contracts registered to each agency in FY24.¹¹

Section VIII – Retroactive Contract Registrations: Section VIII examines retroactive contract trends, where contracts are legally implemented after the first day of their term.

¹¹ A list of agencies with at least one registered contract in FY23, inclusive of FMS code, agency short name, and agency type, can be found in Section XI – appendices

Section IX – Bureau of Labor Law – Living and Prevailing Wage Cases: Section IX summarizes the Comptroller’s enforcement of certain living and prevailing wage standards, as required under Sections 6-109, 6-130, and 6-145 of the Administrative Code.

Section X – Glossary of Terms: The glossary defines relevant City procurement and contract registration terminology.

Section XI – Appendices: This Section contains complete supporting data sets for the interposed tables as well as other data points required by the Administrative Code that are not specifically referenced in this report.

Resources to Supplement This Report

While not used to generate data for this Report, readers may find the following resources useful for learning more about city contracting and financial trends.

Contract Primer

In the Fall of 2023, this Office released a new Contract Primer to provide the public with a straightforward guide to the basics of the City’s contracting workflows and essential solicitation methods. Readers can reference information on key entities in NYC contracting, learn about the NYC contracting cycle, and access links to helpful public-facing resources. Critically, the Primer also defines contract categories, solicitation methods, and additional contracting processes that are discussed in this Report.

Helpful Links:

- [Click this link to access the Contract primer](#)

Checkbook NYC

In July of 2010 the Comptroller’s Office launched [Checkbook NYC](#), an online transparency tool that for the first time placed the City’s day-to-day spending in the public domain. Using an intuitive dashboard approach that combines a series of graphs and user-friendly tables, Checkbook NYC provides up-to-date information about the City’s financial condition.

Checkbook NYC has been ranked the top transparency tool in the nation for tracking government spending by the United States Public Interest Research Group and was named New York City 2013 “Best External Application” by Government Technology Magazine.

Checkbook NYC also contains a majority of the City’s contract data. This tool enables users to examine data on its “Contracts” tab by fiscal year (or other date ranges), procurement category, contract types, and more.

Helpful Links:

- [Click this link to access Checkbook NYC](#)
- [Click this link to view videos on how to navigate Checkbook NYC's search functions](#)

PASSPort Public

Procurement and Sourcing Solutions Portal (PASSPort) is the City of New York's end-to-end digital procurement platform that manages every stage of the procurement process from vendor enrollment, to the solicitation of goods and services, to contract registration and management. PASSPort Public refreshes data periodically from PASSPort such that the public can derive insight into the City's procurement system.¹²

Helpful Links:

- [Click this link to access PASSPort Public](#)
 - [Browse vendors](#)
 - [Browse solicitations](#)
 - [Browse contracts](#)

Agency Procurement Plans (M/WBE, LL63, and Human Services)

Under Local Law 1 of 2013, SBS and the Mayor's Office of Contract Services (MOCS) are required to publish an annual plan and schedule listing the anticipated contracting opportunities for the coming fiscal year. These plans include the following information for each solicitation: the specific type and scale of the services to be procured, the term of the proposed contract, the method of solicitation the agency intends to utilize, and the anticipated fiscal year quarter of the planned solicitation.

Similarly, under Local Law 63 of 2011, MOCS is required to publish a plan and schedule detailing the anticipated contract actions (for certain categories of procurement) of each City agency for the upcoming fiscal year. This requirement applies to contracts valued at more than \$200K providing standard or professional services, including against agency task orders.

Lastly, MOCS also publishes plans reflecting proposed procurements relating to human service programs. This information is collected from, and organized by, city agencies.

¹² The information in PASSPort public only represents a portion of total city contracts as the data sourced within PASSPort has only been available in the system since January 2020.

Helpful Links:

- [Click this link to view M/WBE Procurement plans by agency](#)
- [Click this link to view LL63 plans by agency](#)
- [Click this link to view Human Service procurement plans by agency](#)

City Record Online

The City Record Online (CROL) is a searchable database of notices published in the City Record newspaper which includes but is not limited to: public hearings and meetings, public auctions and sales, solicitations and awards and official rules proposed and adopted by city agencies.¹³

Helpful Links:

- [Click here to access the City Record On Line](#)
- [Click here to view the CROL user manual](#)

Retroactivity Spotlight

“Registration” is a step in the procurement process at which most contracts become legally effective, allowing the City to pay the vendors with whom it does business. Building on trends explored in Section VIII of this report, the Comptroller’s office has released an analysis spotlighting the problem of retroactive contract registrations in NYC procurement. Registration delays, which extend to both contracts registered by this Office and self-registered by City agencies, often place enormous financial strains on business and non-profits. Many organizations are forced to borrow to cover cash flow and triage their own expenses, making it extremely difficult to pay their workers, sustain operations, and grow their footprint.

The spotlight analysis explores questions relating to retroactivity including:

1. FY24 Retroactive Rates for Procurement Contracts
2. Retroactivity rates between Comptroller-registered and agency self-registered actions.
3. An examination of retroactivity rates across Mayoral agencies
4. Case studies of contract transparency milestones that were delayed or missed

Helpful Links

- [Click here to access Retroactive Contract Registrations Spotlight](#)

¹³ The City Record print edition and The City Record Online are produced by the NYC Department of Citywide Administrative Services.

II. New Contract Actions Trends

Overview

Table 5 provides a breakdown of new procurement and revenue agreements by contract group.¹⁴ Subsequent tables provide details about the distribution of subgroups, by volume and value. As with previous years, competitively sourced contracts in Group 1 comprise the largest share of contract value. Limited or Non-Competitive method contracts comprised more than three quarters of the total contract volume in FY24.

Table 5: FY24 New Procurement and Revenue Contracts by Category

Contract Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Group 1: Competitive Method Contracts	1,235	10.12%	\$13,172,377,586	40.84%
Group 2: Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	9,674	79.26%	\$11,491,155,853	35.63%
Group 3: Not Subject to PPB Rules	252	2.06%	\$194,640,658	0.60%
Group 4: Supplemental Contracts	841	6.89%	\$6,687,820,063	20.74%
Group 5: Revenue Contracts	203	1.66%	\$706,019,612	2.19%
Grand Total	12,205	100.00%	\$32,252,013,772	100.00%

Charts 3 and 4 provide a year-over-year comparison of contract volume and value by the groupings listed in the table above. Both graphics show consistent year over year trends across the contract groups.

¹⁴ For more information about these contract groups, please refer to the Contract Primer: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/contract-primer/>

Chart 3: FY22-24 Volume of New Contracts by Contract Group

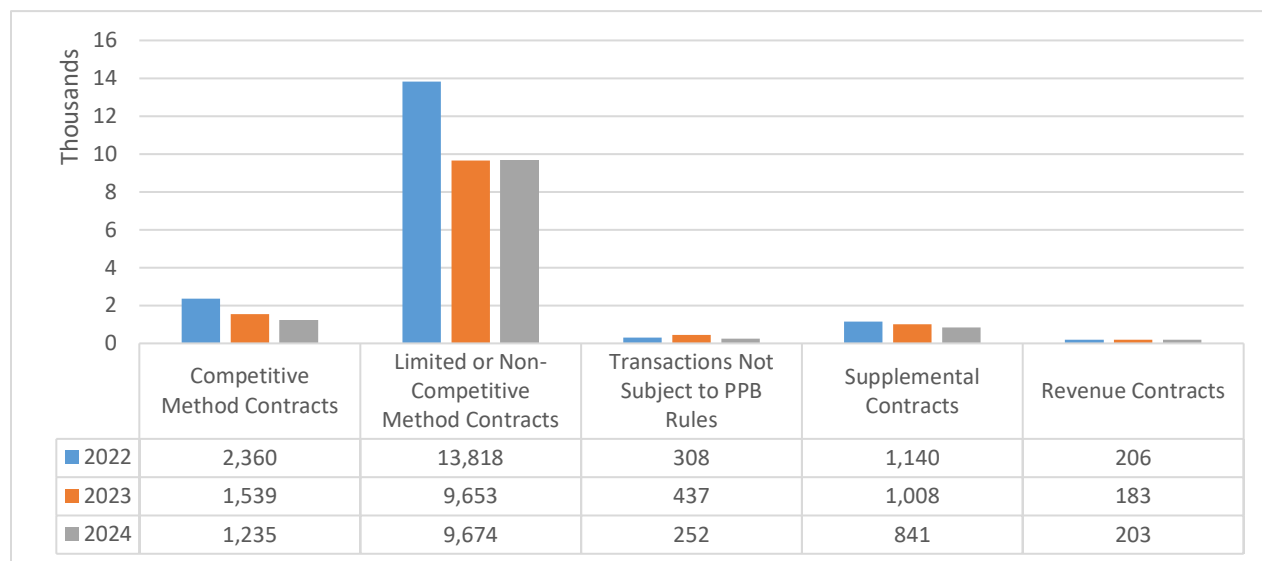
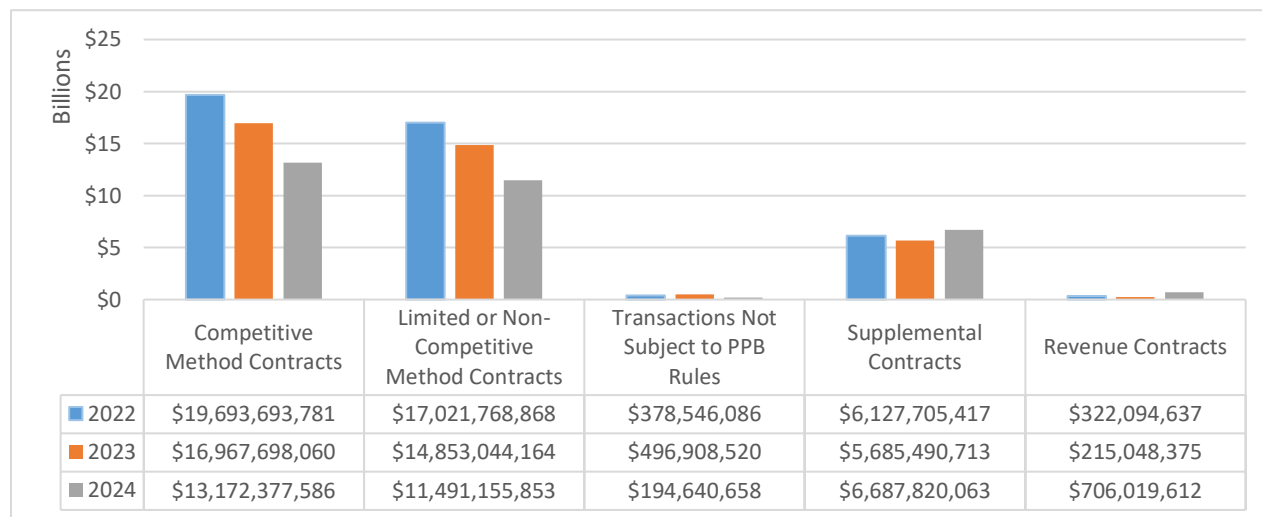


Chart 4: FY22-24 Value of New Contracts by Contract Group



Group 1: Competitive Method Contracts

Competitive Method contracts are designed to help the City obtain the highest value based on price or quality. There were fewer Competitive Sealed Proposal (CSP) procurements in FY24 relative to the previous year. Accelerated procurements, which are used by the City to expedite commodity purchases, increased this year driven by new contracts to provide foodstuffs for populations served by DOC and ACS. Table 6 provides a breakdown of competitive method subgroups by volume and value.

Table 6: Competitive Methods Contracts by Subgroup

Subgroup	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Competitive Sealed Bid Contracts	567	45.91%	\$4,676,592,455	35.50%
Competitive Sealed Proposal Contracts	550	44.53%	\$8,312,097,728	63.10%
Accelerated Procurement Contracts	118	9.55%	\$183,687,404	1.39%
Grand Total	1,235	100.00%	\$13,172,377,586	100.00%

Group 2: Limited or Non-Competitive Methods

Limited or Non-Competitive procurement methods were responsible for the largest share of new procurement contracts (9,674 actions or 79.26%). Although the increase was modest, this was the only procurement category where the City registered more contracts relative to FY23. Table 7 provides a breakdown of subgroups under Group 2 by volume and value.

Table 7: Limited/Non-Competitive Methods Contracts by Subgroup

Subgroup	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Buy-Against Procurement Contracts	1	0.01%	\$936,000	0.01%
Demonstration Project Contracts	2	0.02%	\$31,602,017	0.28%
Determined by Government Mandate Contracts	122	1.26%	\$448,368,090	3.90%
Discretionary (Line Item) Contracts	1,964	20.30%	\$763,051,527	6.64%
Emergency Procurement Contracts	162	1.67%	\$2,476,674,247	21.55%
Government-to-Government Contracts	24	0.25%	\$1,623,310,073	14.13%

Subgroup	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Innovative Procurement Contracts	68	0.70%	\$112,199,128	0.98%
Intergovernmental Procurement Contracts	287	2.97%	\$550,560,482	4.79%
Micropurchase Contracts	1,419	14.67%	\$14,193,887	0.12%
Negotiated Acquisition Contracts	899	9.29%	\$2,308,520,601	20.09%
Small Purchase Contracts – General	3,459	35.76%	\$104,834,986	0.91%
Small Purchase Contracts – M/WBE	1,140	11.78%	\$278,654,045	2.42%
Sole Source Contracts	127	1.31%	\$2,778,250,770	24.18%
Grand Total	9,674	100.00%	\$11,491,155,853	100.00%

Buy-Against Contracts

Buy-Against procurements are used by City agencies to preserve the continuity of goods or service provision after a vendor defaults on their contract, or following the termination of a vendor's contract because of a material breach to the agreement.¹⁵

Table 8: FY24 Registered Buy-Against Contracts

Contract Number	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20241200166	DCAS	READY AMERICA INC	Emergency Water for OEM	\$936,000	5/21/2028

¹⁵ PPB Rules §1-01(e)

Discretionary Contracts

Discretionary procurements reflect agreements between City agencies and nonprofit organizations, or public service providers, that have been selected by City elected officials other than the Mayor and the Comptroller, or allocated through line-item appropriations in the city budget.¹⁶ While the vast majority of elected official selections are made through the City Council, the list of elected officials that are able to enter into discretionary contracts also includes the five Borough Presidents. The City has long struggled to register its discretionary contracts on a timely basis, which creates enormous strain on the non-profit recipients that otherwise rely on this funding to provide critical services to New Yorkers. As of August 2024, there were over 1,800 discretionary contracts with start dates during the prior fiscal year that were still pending in the City's procurement pipeline.¹⁷

Negotiated Acquisition Contracts

Under section 3-04 of the PPB rules, agencies can move to limit competition via a negotiated acquisition (NA) procurement when the ACCO determines, with CCPO approval, that:

1. There is a time-sensitive situation where a vendor must be retained quickly to meet the terms of a court order or consent decree, to avoid loss of available funding, or to ensure continuity of services.
2. There are a limited number of vendors available and able to perform required work.
3. There is a need to procure legal services or consulting services in support of current or anticipated litigation, investigative or confidential services.
4. There are previously unforeseen or unforeseeable construction-related service needs, typically after construction has begun, that cannot be addressed by a change order or other contract modification.

Negotiated acquisition extensions (NAE) are typically used when agencies have exhausted all contractual renewals, as well as contract extensions permitted by other sections of the PPB Rules, because goods or services were needed for a longer time than originally anticipated, or because the agency has not been able to procure a replacement contract in a timely manner.

DYCD has registered the vast majority of NAs and NAEs since FY22, including 546 contracts across these two procurement methods in FY24 alone. These procurements have largely been used to support the Comprehensive After School System (COMPASS) NYC program, which provides academic, recreation, enrichment, and cultural activities for children enrolled in grades K-12.

¹⁶ 9 RCNY §1-02(e)

¹⁷ Based on data pulled from PASSPort Public on August 8, 2024.

Group 3: Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules

The contracts in Group 3 reflect transactions that are either not mentioned in the PPB rules or are otherwise explicitly excluded in Section 1-02(f). Group 3 makes up a relatively small share of the City's contracting footprint, with just 252 registered parent contracts in FY24 totaling \$194 million. Table 9 provides a breakdown Group 3's subgroups by volume and value.

Table 9: Transactions Not Subject to PPB rules by Subgroup

Subgroup	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Force Account Contracts	18	7.14%	\$8,547,892	4.39%
Grant Agreements	12	4.76%	\$88,072,615	45.25%
Miscellaneous Contracts	48	19.05%	\$70,306,869	36.12%
Professional Membership Negotiation Contracts	17	6.75%	\$517,762	0.27%
Regulated by Government Commission	17	6.75%	\$4,184,138	2.15%
Subscription Contracts	140	55.56%	\$23,011,382	11.82%
Grand Total	252	100.00%	\$194,640,658	100.00%

Group 4: Supplemental Contracts

The contracts in Group 4 reflect new agreements whose terms were set forth by a preceding contract. They accounted for 841 registrations in FY24 totaling \$6.68 billion in value, an increase from the prior fiscal year. The higher value of renewal contracts in FY24 was largely driven by two contracts for shelter services (valued together at over \$800 million), and one \$431 million contract for indigent legal defense services.¹⁸ Table 10 provides a breakdown of Group 4's subgroups by volume and value.

¹⁸ The two shelter services contract numbers are 20248801023 and 20248801143. The legal services contract number is 20248801046

Table 10: Supplemental Contracts by Subgroup

Subgroup	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Assignments	77	9.16%	\$622,114,995	9.30%
Renewals	764	90.84%	\$6,065,705,068	90.70%
Grand Total	841	100.00%	\$6,687,820,063	100.00%

Group 5: Revenue Contracts

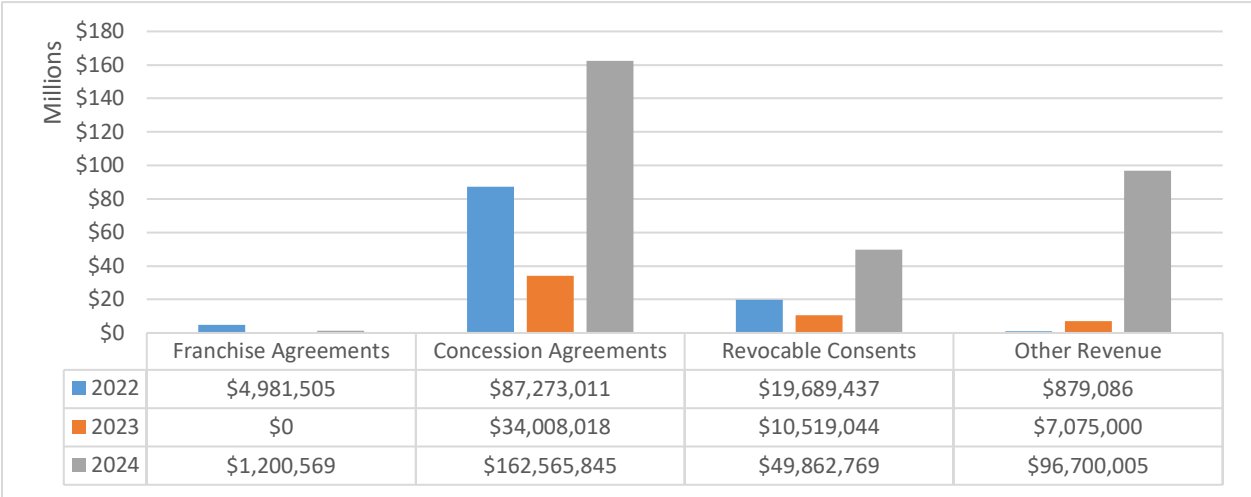
There were 203 registered Revenue contracts in FY24 totaling over \$706 million in value. Group 5 also includes Corpus Funded agreements, which relate to the City's asset management activities. Corpus Funded contracts are currently recorded in FMS as revenue transactions, but they do not actually generate revenues for the City's general fund. Table 11 provides a breakdown of Group 5's subgroups by volume and value.

Table 11: Revenue Contracts by Subgroup

Subgroup	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Franchise Agreements	3	1.48%	\$1,200,569	0.17%
Concession Agreements	93	45.81%	\$162,565,845	23.03%
Revocable Consents	65	32.02%	\$49,862,769	7.06%
Corpus Funded agreements	34	16.75%	\$395,690,424	56.05%
Other Revenue	8	3.94%	\$96,700,005	13.70%
Grand Total	203	100.00%	\$706,019,612	100.00%

Chart 5 presents a year-over-year comparison of registered revenue contracts by category, with corpus funded contracts excluded. Revenue contracts in all subcategories exceeded the prior fiscal year's value.

Chart 5: FY22-FY24 Revenue Totals¹⁹



¹⁹ The “other revenue” category in this chart reflects contracts for the management and marketing of recovered metal, auction services, etc.

III. Real Property Transactions Trends

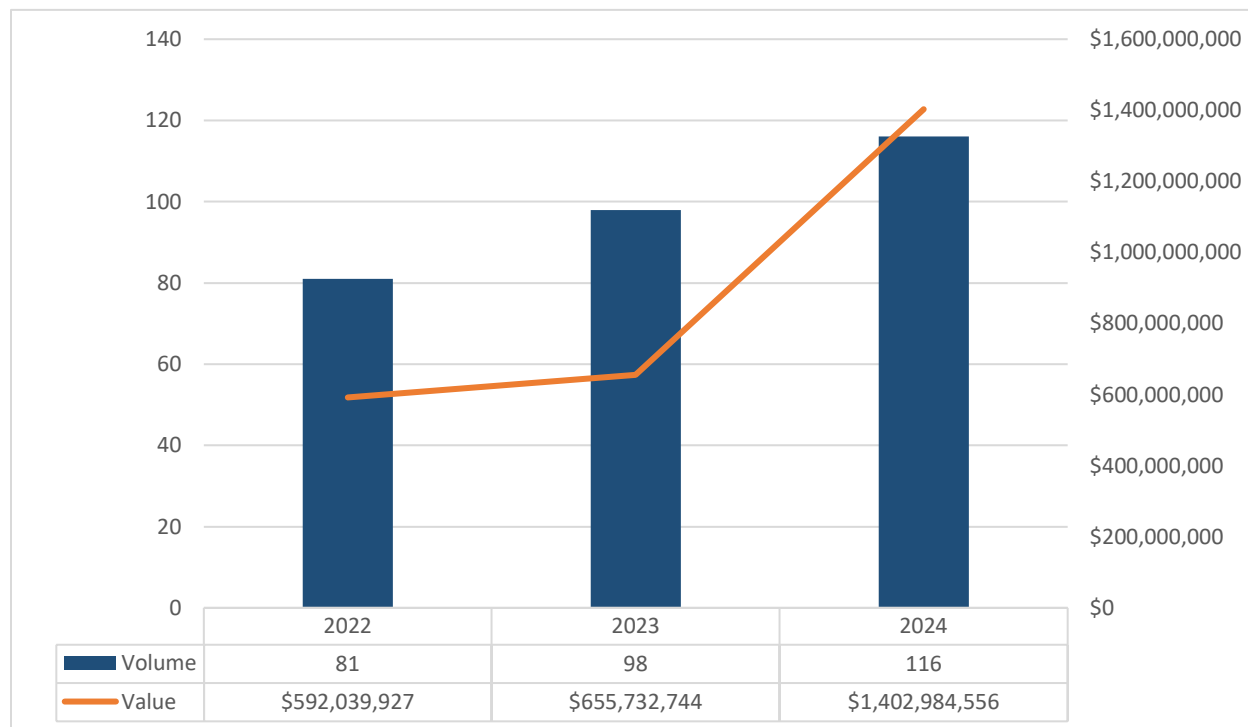
Section III presents data trends relating to Real Property Transactions, which are non-revenue contracts that are also not defined as procurements in either Chapter 13 of the City Charter or in the PPB rules. The City registered 116 Real Property contracts in FY24 for a total value of \$1.4 billion. Table 12 provides a breakdown by award method.

Table 12: FY24 Registered Real Property Contracts by Award Method

Award Method	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Lessee Negotiation	106	91.38%	\$1,400,142,286	99.80%
Real Estate Sales and Purchases	2	1.72%	\$58,770	<0.01%
Watershed Land Negotiation	8	6.90%	\$2,783,500	0.20%
Grand Total	116	100.00%	\$1,402,984,556	100.00%

Chart 6 displays Real Property contract volume and value trends across FY22, FY23, and FY24. The City registered more real property contracts, and at a higher value, in FY24 than in prior fiscal years.

Chart 6: FY22-24 Registered Real Property Contracts by Volume and Value



Real Property Transactions by Agency

Twenty City agencies administered real property transactions in FY24. While the City Council made up the largest share of these contracts by volume, DCAS accounted for almost 70% of city's registered contract value in this category. This value can be attributed in part to additional leases that the City entered to for HRA, NYPD, and BOE, as well as other spaces for use in support of homeless services. Table 13 provides a breakdown of transactions by Agency.

Table 13: FY24 New Real Property Transactions by Agency

Agency	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Value of all Contracts	% share of Value
ACS	2	1.72%	\$20,972,581	1.49%
BKLYN CB #14	1	0.86%	\$78,125	0.01%
BKLYN CB #4	1	0.86%	\$542,928	0.04%
CC or COUNCIL	48	41.38%	\$5,742,372	0.41%
CUCF	4	3.45%	\$409,235	0.03%

Agency	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Value of all Contracts	% share of Value
DCAS	16	13.79%	\$966,663,529	68.90%
DCP	1	0.86%	\$12,700,133	0.91%
DEP	13	11.21%	\$266,363,611	18.99%
DFTA	2	1.72%	\$15,958,642	1.14%
DOC	1	0.86%	\$15,194,243	1.08%
DOP	4	3.45%	\$7,868,772	0.56%
DOT	2	1.72%	\$14,553,128	1.04%
DSS/HRA	4	3.45%	\$14,563,294	1.04%
DYCD	4	3.45%	\$1,386,775	0.10%
FDNY	1	0.86%	\$10,436,019	0.74%
HPD	1	0.86%	\$11,980,459	0.85%
MAN CB #2	1	0.86%	\$887,308	0.06%
MAN CB #4	1	0.86%	\$202,040	0.01%
NYCEM	4	3.45%	\$20,608,709	1.47%
NYPD	5	4.31%	\$15,872,653	1.13%
Grand Total	116	100.00%	\$1,402,984,556	100.00%

IV. Contract Modifications and Administration Trends

Section IV presents data trends relating to modification and contract administration trends.

Modifications

Agencies are authorized to change certain aspects of existing registered agreements, such as:²⁰

- Updating contract amounts to reflect additional authorized or omitted work.
- Extending the duration of a contract for good and sufficient cause (generally not for longer than an additional year).
- Administrative reasons, such as encumbering funds to expense contracts or revising commodity and accounting lines.

Any change that requires a material alteration to the scope of work outlined in an initial contract's terms cannot be resolved by a modification. The agency must instead procure a new contract in such cases.

Table 14 below presents the share of modifications registered by the type of modification.

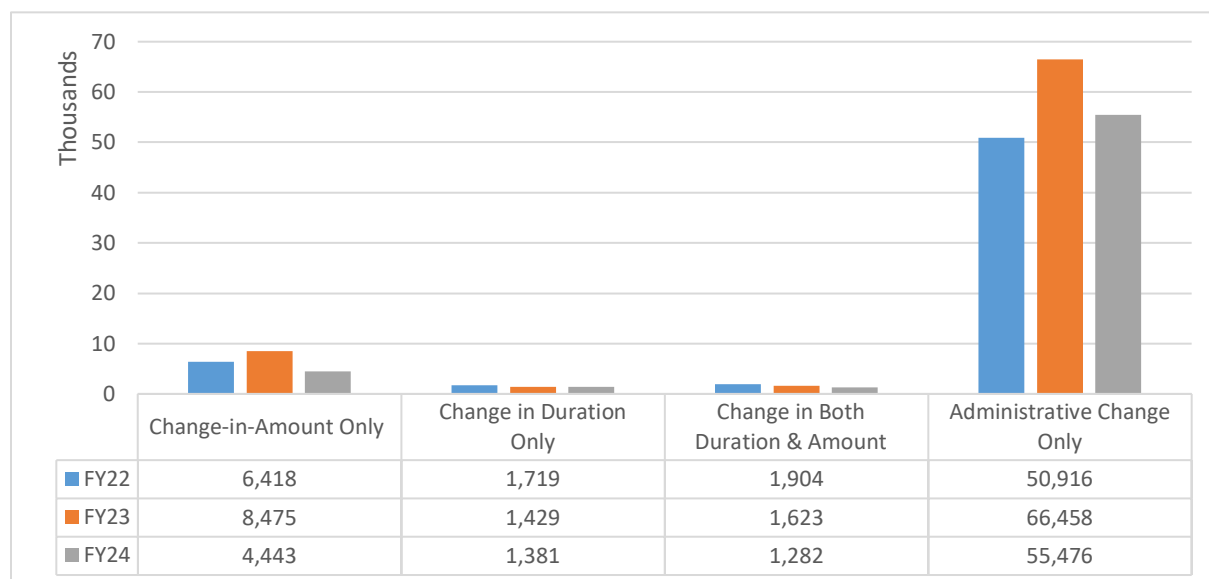
Table 14: FY24 Analysis of Registered Modifications by Category

Modification Category	Total # of Registered Modifications	% Share of Registered Modifications
Change-in-Amount Only	4,443	7.10%
Change in Duration Only	1,381	2.21%
Change in Both Duration & Amount	1,282	2.05%
Administrative Change Only	55,476	88.65%
Grand Total	62,582	100.00%

²⁰ 9 RCNY §4-02

Chart 7 shows year-over-year registered modification trends by category. Notably, the number of modifications decreased in every category relative to FY23 levels. DYCD, typically a big driver of registered modifications for its afterschool programs, processed far fewer of these actions in FY24.

Chart 7: FY22-24 Registered Modifications by Category



FY24 BCA-Registered Contract Modifications by Agency

While agencies have been delegated to self-register some contract modifications, many must be submitted to this Office’s Bureau of Contract Administration (BCA) for review and registration. Over 77% of the modifications that BCA registered in FY24 were administered by just ten agencies. DDC submitted the most BCA-registered modifications, many of which decreased contract values for projects relating to commissioning services and storm sewer construction. Table 15 below displays the top ten agencies by volume of BCA registered actions.

Table 15: Top Ten Agencies with BCA-Registered Modifications in FY24

Agency	# of BCA-Registered Modifications	% Share of BCA-Registered Modifications
DDC	2,169	27.18%
DEP	650	8.15%
DOE	596	7.47%
DPR	559	7.01%
DCAS	442	5.54%

Agency	# of BCA-Registered Modifications	% Share of BCA-Registered Modifications
DOT	441	5.53%
DOHMH	397	4.97%
DSS/HRA	343	4.30%
DHS	322	4.04%
EDC	227	2.84%
Grand Total	6,146	77.02%

Even when isolating change-in-amount modifications, DDC was the source of the most BCA registered modifications with 1,419. See Table 16 below for a breakdown by top ten agencies.

Table 16: Top Ten Agencies with BCA-Registered Change-In-Amount Modifications

Agency	# of BCA-Registered Modifications	% Share of BCA-Registered Modifications
DDC	1,419	28.31%
DOE	567	11.31%
DPR	417	8.32%
DHS	306	6.11%
DSS/HRA	263	5.25%
DEP	258	5.15%
DOHMH	250	4.99%
EDC	194	3.87%
NYCHA	187	3.73%
DYCD	141	2.81%
Grand Total	4,002	79.85%

Construction Change Orders

Construction change orders (CCO) reflect a subset of the modification data discussed above, although the data below includes additional CCOs that were not registered by the Comptroller's

Office.²¹ CCOs are typically used to authorize non-material additional labor and/or equipment needed to complete a construction project. Chart 8 illustrates that CCOs increased modestly in volume, but declined by over \$200 million in value relative to FY23 levels.

Chart 8: FY22-FY24 CCOs by Volume and Value

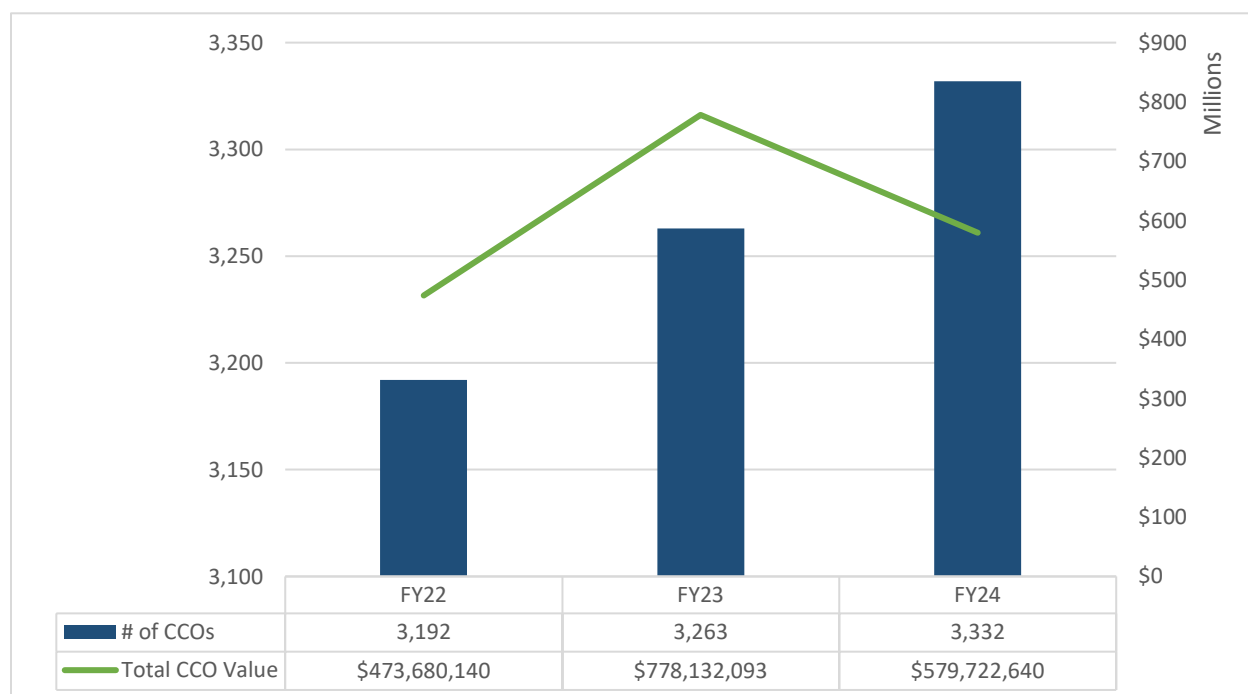


Table 17 reflects the top-five agencies using CCOs by volume. These five agencies comprised over 80% of the CCO volume in FY24. While DDC and DOT registered more CCOs in FY24 than the prior fiscal year, JPD, DPR, and DEP all registered fewer of them.

Table 17: Top Five Agencies with FY24 Registered CCOs, by Volume

Agency	# of Registered CCOs	% Share of FY24 Registered CCOs
DDC	1,301	39.05%
HPD	404	12.12%
DPR	395	11.85%
DEP	347	10.41%

²¹ Modifications associated with Contract types 5 (Construction), 48 (Requirements-Construction and 52 (Requirements-Construction) are considered CCOs.

Agency	# of Registered CCOs	% Share of FY24 Registered CCOs
DOT	252	7.56%
Grant Total	2,699	81.00%

Similarly, Table 18 filters the data above to only display change-in-amount CCOs.

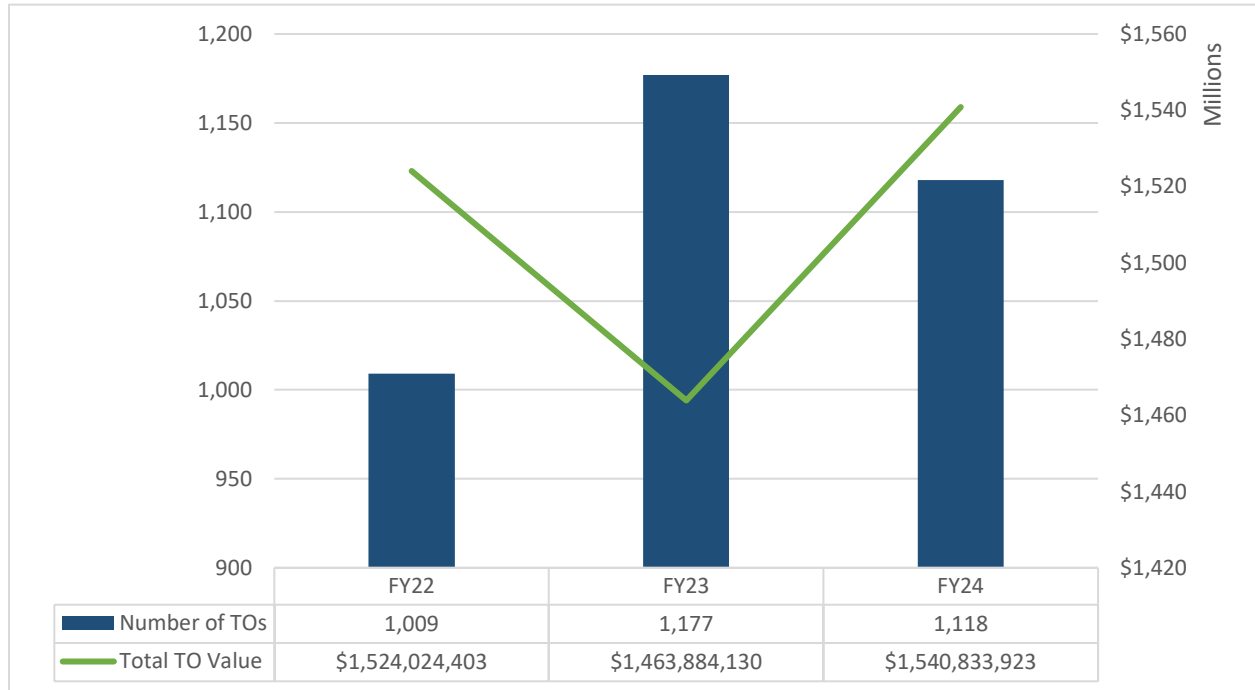
Table 18: Change-in-Amount CCOs for the Top Five Agencies With FY24 CCOs, by Volume

Agency	# of Registered CCOs	Average Original Contract Value	Average Revised Contract Value
DDC	904	\$64,704,530	\$68,397,682
DPR	320	\$7,472,412	\$8,808,375
DEP	166	\$161,263,851	\$168,609,803
EDC	88	\$2,952,553	\$8,699,020
NYCHA	82	\$8,879,567	\$10,120,887

Task Orders

Agencies registered 1,118 TOs in FY24, against 332 Multiple Master Agreements for a total value of \$1.5 billion. About half (529) of these TOs were registered to EDC and NYCHA. Although the volume of registered TOs decreased in FY24, their total value increased relative to FY23. Chart 9 below displays the volume and value of registered TOs from FY22-FY24.

Chart 9: Registered Task Orders FY22-FY24



The top five agencies based on the volume of registered TOs account for over 76% of all TOs registered in FY24, and 77% of the total registered TO value. Table 19 displays the five agencies that registered the most TOs in FY23.

Table 19: Top Five Agencies by Volume of Registered TOs in FY24

Agency	# of TOs	Total Registered Value
EDC	275	\$617,137,619
NYCHA	254	\$205,718,463
DDC	166	\$255,709,248
DPR	106	\$89,118,954
HHC ²²	53	\$26,807,034

²² NYC Health and Hospitals (HHC) is a public benefits corporation that works with the City to provide a range of goods and services. Only HHC contracts with capital funding are captured in FMS and subject to Comptroller registration.

Delivery Orders

Delivery Orders (DO1s) are created when an agency purchases a good or service contracted under a parent master agreement (MA1).²³ While MA1 contract values reflect an estimate of how much the City expects to spend, the sum of DO1s issued under an associated MA1 reflect how much an agency is actually paying under a contract. Only DCAS, OTI, and the DOE are able to enter into new MA1 parent contracts, but other agencies can make purchases under them using DO1s. The Comptroller's office does not review or register DO1 records. Over 300 thousand DO1s were processed in FY24 against 2,079 unique MA1s for a total value of \$5.1 billion. Table 20 reflects the top five agencies with the most DO1 value and Table 21 reflects the top five agencies in terms of DO1 volume.

Table 20: Top Five Agencies by Value of DO1s in FY24

Agency	# of DO1s	# of Unique MA1 Contracts against which DO1s were issued	Total Value
DOE	309,452	1,303	\$3,495,026,362
DCAS	4,902	511	\$745,337,886
OTI	383	24	\$327,866,792
NYPD	2,043	45	\$110,615,859
FDNY	419	44	\$41,803,379

Table 21: Top Five Agencies by Volume of DO1s in FY24

Agency	# of DO1s	# of Unique MA1 Contracts against which DO1s were issued	Total Value
DOE	309,452	1,303	\$3,495,026,362
DCAS	4,902	511	\$745,337,886
DSNY	2,957	34	\$8,906,740

²³ For more information on Master Agreements (MA1s) and their relationship to Delivery Orders (DO1s), please see our Contract Primer: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/contract-primer/>

Agency	# of DO1s	# of Unique MA1 Contracts against which DO1s were issued	Total Value
ACS	2,459	125	\$4,414,579
NYPD	2,043	45	\$110,615,859

DOE holds the most MA1 contracts of any authorized agency by a wide margin so it follows that they have the most volume and value of DO1 records.

Chart 10 displays the changes in DO1 volume and value over the prior three fiscal years. Even as the overall volume and value of Citywide procurements has declined over this period, DO1 value has remained relatively steady.

Chart 10: DO1 Volume and Value FY22-24

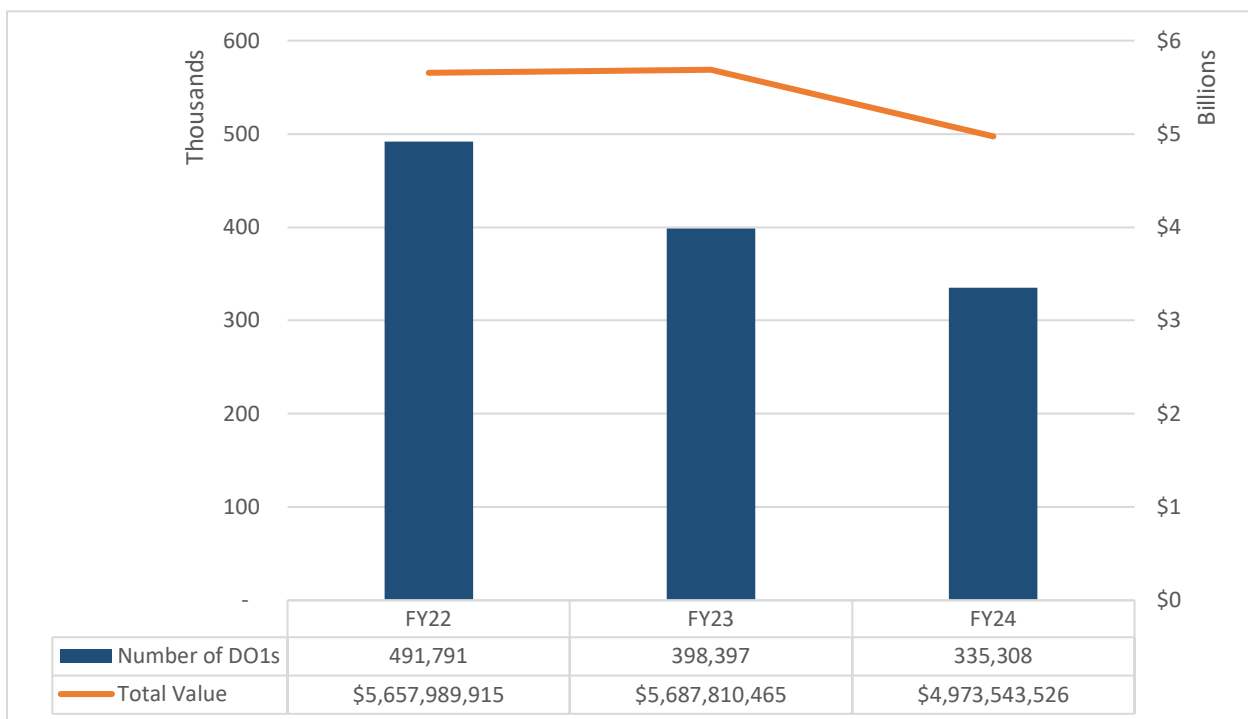


Table 22 reflects the five active MA1 contracts with the most DO1 records in FY24. Four out of the top five master agreement contracts have overutilization which is the total spending (effectuated by DO1s) divided by the current value of the master agreement. Notably, the total value of DO1s can far exceed, or amount to just a fraction of, the estimated value of its parent MA1 contract. Based on an analysis of expired MA1 contracts registered between FY16-23 we found that just under 30% had less than 33% utilization and slightly over 30% had more than 100% utilization.

Table 22: Top Five Master Agreements with the Most Spending in FY24

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Name	Contract Purpose	Total Spending in FY24	% of Term Completed as of 6/30/2024	Utilization of contract as of 6/30/2024 ²⁴
20191200196	OTI	CDW Government LLC	To procure IT Goods and Related Services for NYC	\$345,263,275	89.86%	241.67%
20238804225	DCAS	Garner Environmental Services, Inc.	Emergency Preparedness & Response Goods & Related Services	\$331,191,543	41.64%	1107.99%
20191200181	OTI	Shi International Corp	To procure IT Goods and Related Services for NYC	\$101,143,205	89.82%	290.76%
20149473570	DOE	Pride Transportation Services Inc	Special Education Transportation	\$82,391,408	91.11%	105.55%
20249470535	DOE	Edgewood Partners Insurance Center	To provide pupil transportation insurance	\$72,737,002	33.33%	17.58%

²⁴ For the purposes of this report, utilization refers to the Total of all DO1s issued against a parent MA1, divided by that MA1's current contract value.

Purchase Orders

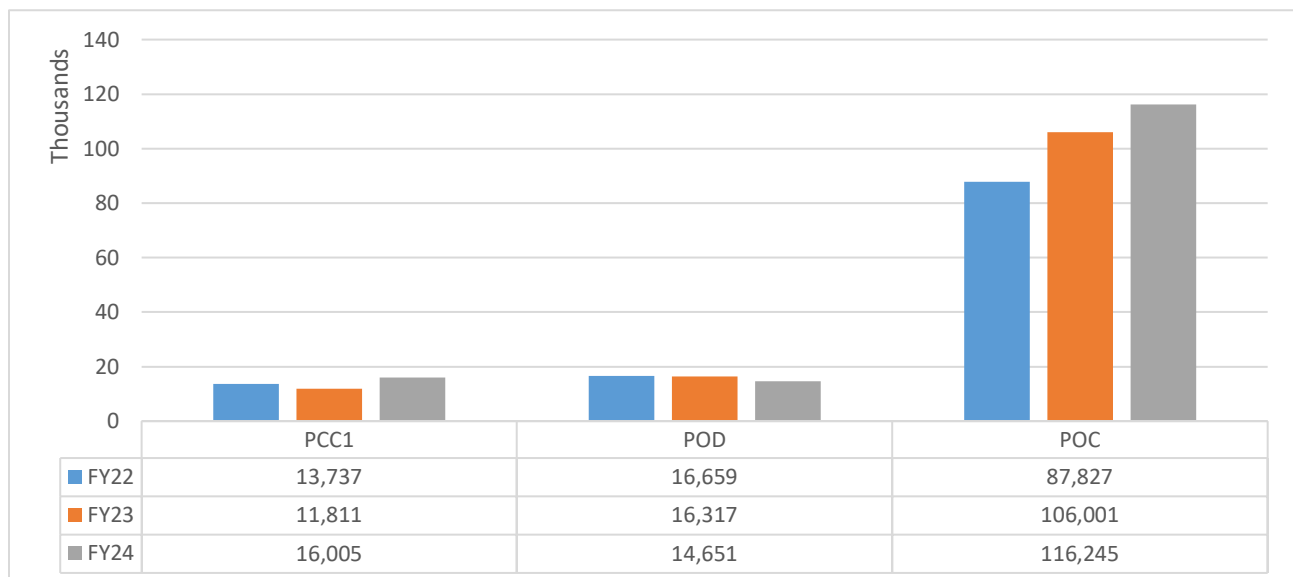
Over 146 thousand POs were recorded in FY24 for a total value of \$435 million.²⁵ Both figures represent an increase over FY22 levels. Table 23 reflects the number and value of POs issued in FY24 by category.

Table 23: PO Records by Category FY24

PO Type	Total # of POs	Actual Amount	Obligation Amount Adjusted for Outyear	Available To Obligate
PCC1	16,005	\$23,080,591	\$23,080,334	\$257
POD	14,651	\$78,245,797	\$77,967,996	\$277,800
POC	116,245	\$334,524,118	\$334,471,919	\$52,199
Grand Total	146,901	\$435,850,506	\$435,520,249	\$330,256

Chart 11 compares the volume of POs issued from FY22-FY24 by category. The City issued more POs in FY24 relative to prior years. As Table 24 illustrates, DOE lead this increased, processing around 10 thousand more POs in FY24 than they did the prior year.

Chart 11: FY22-FY24 Volume of POs by Category.



²⁵ PON1s and condemnations were excluded from these totals

The top-five agencies using POs in FY24, by volume, accounted for over 89% of the total share of POs processed by the City. Table 24 displays the volume and value of POs across each of these agencies. DOE continued to issue the most POs in FY24, issuing nearly ten thousand more POs than they did in the prior fiscal year.

Table 24: Top Five Agencies by Volume of Recorded POs in FY24

PO Type	Total # of POs	% Share of All POs	Total PO Value
DOE	112,740	76.75%	\$304,077,146
HPD	15,988	10.88%	\$20,895,303
NYPD	2,503	1.70%	\$14,241,076
DEP	1,674	1.14%	\$18,608,241
CC or COUNCIL	1,318	0.90%	\$3,209,209
Grand Total	134,223	91.37%	\$361,030,973.93

V. Emergency Procurement Trends

Section V presents data trends relating to procurement methods used by the City to respond quickly in the event of emergencies.²⁶

Emergency Procurement Method Actions

The City processed 162 contracts via the Emergency Procurement method in FY24 for a total value of \$2,476,674,247. Although there was a decline in the # of emergency contracts in FY24 relative to FY23, the value of emergency procurements in FY24 more than doubled. This is likely related to higher-value contracts associated with emergency homeless shelters. In FY23 emergency shelter contracts were initially registered for one year, and then amended to run through June 30, 2026. In FY24, new shelter contracts were already set to have three-year contract terms, expiring in June 30, 2026. Chart 12 displays the number and value of Emergency contracts filed in FMS across FY22, FY23, and FY24 respectively.

²⁶ For a deep dive explanation of the emergency procurement method, please refer to our November 2023 report “Rethinking Emergency Procurements; A Roadmap to Efficiency and Accountability”: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/rethinking-emergency-procurements/>

Chart 12: FY22-24 Emergency Contracts by Volume and Value

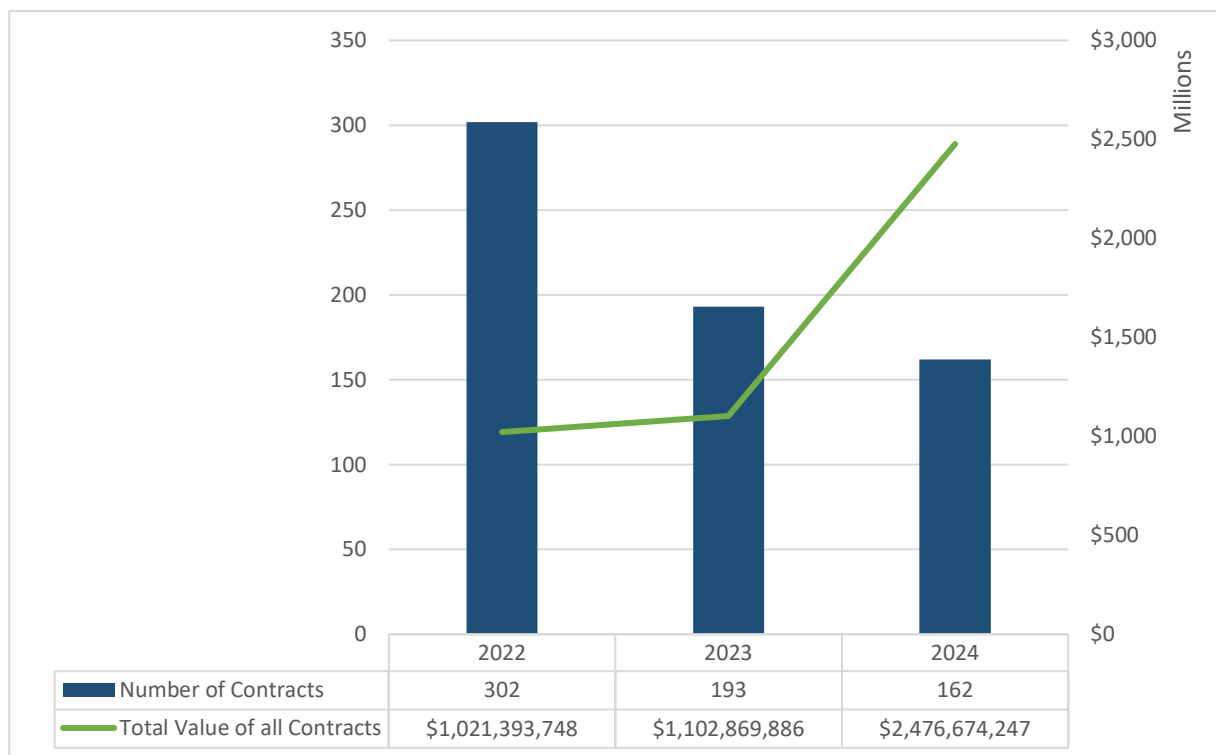


Table 25 displays the top five agencies by volume of new emergency contracts. Together, these agencies account for more than 90% of all emergency procurements in FY24. HPD continues to be the largest driver of these contracts since it is tasked with hiring contractors to conduct emergency building demolitions.

Table 25: FY24 Emergency Procurements Volume by Top Five Agencies

Agency	Number of Emergency Contracts	% Share of Emergency Contracts
HPD	79	48.77%
DHS	56	34.57%
DDC	7	4.32%

Agency	Number of Emergency Contracts	% Share of Emergency Contracts
HHC ²⁷	5	3.09%
NYCEM	3	1.85%
Grand Total	150	92.60%

Table 26 similarly lists the top five agencies by value of new emergency contracts. Once again, the top five agencies account for almost 100% of the total emergency contract value in FY24. DSS/DHS shelter services contracts made up the highest share of contract value. This is because DSS/DHS, whose agency mission is to provide temporary shelter for those in need, is leading the City's contracting for emergency shelter services. In addition, HPP increased from \$34,498,186 to \$713,489,792 this year largely driven by a \$432 million DocGo contract which will be explained in more detail in the agency section of the report.

Table 26: FY24 Emergency Procurements Value by Top Five Agencies

Agency	Value of Emergency Contracts	% Share of emergency contracts
DHS	\$1,016,140,915	41.03%
HPD	\$713,489,792	28.81%
DDC	\$421,077,062	17.00%
DSS/HRA	\$245,914,281	9.93%
FDNY	\$20,557,482	0.83%
Grand Total	\$2,417,179,532.00	97.60%

Table 27 provides a breakdown of modifications to emergency contracts that were filed in FY24. As was the case with new emergency contracts, there were more emergency modifications in FY24 relative to the prior fiscal year.

²⁷ NYC Health and Hospitals (HHC) is a public benefits corporation that works with the City to provide a range of goods and services. Only HHC contracts with capital funding are captured in FMS and subject to filing requirements under the Comptroller.

Table 27: FY24 Emergency Contract Modifications, by Category

Type of Modification	Number of Emergency Modifications
Change To Amount Only	17
Change To Duration Only	9
Change to Both Amount and Duration	49
Administrative Change Only	847
Grand Total	922

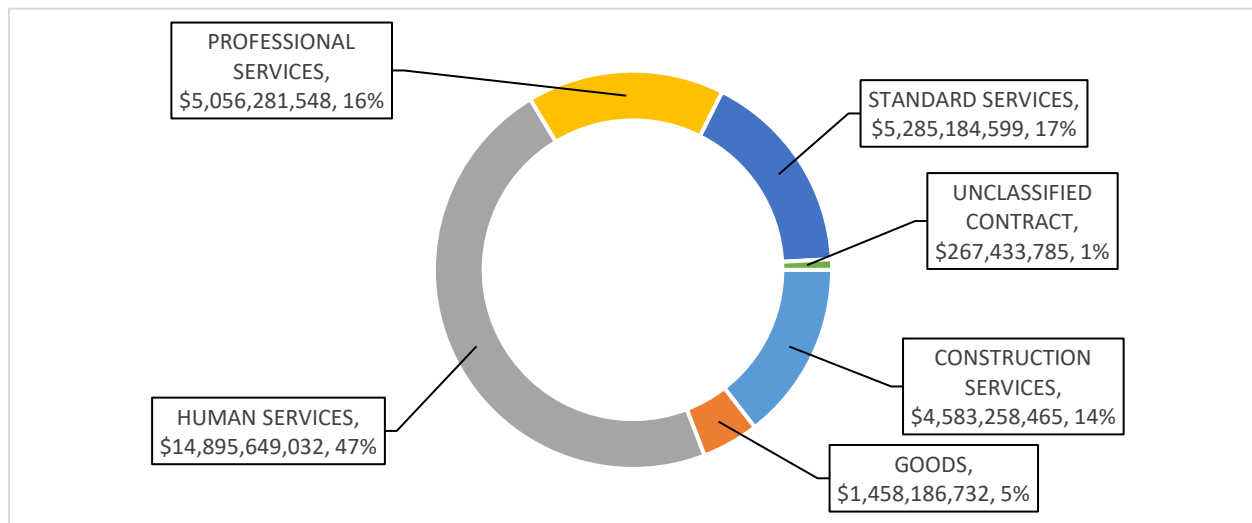
VI. Procurement Actions by Industry

PPB Rules and other applicable procurement rules define several industries that are frequently used by the City to support the analysis of procurement trends. Industry classifications provide another perspective to understand where the City is investing its resources. Section VI of this Report examines FY24 procurements across the following industries:

1. Construction Services
2. Goods
3. Human Services
4. Professional Services
5. Standard Services

Industry classifications were assigned using rules employed by Checkbook NYC based on contract characteristics such as award category, contract type, and expense category. 12,002 procurement contracts were mapped to one of the above industries classifications using Checkbook NYC's rules for a total value of \$31.27 billion. Additionally, 590 procurement contracts, with a total registered value of \$267.43 million, could not be classified into an industry group. Chart 13 below provides a comparison of registered contract value by industry.

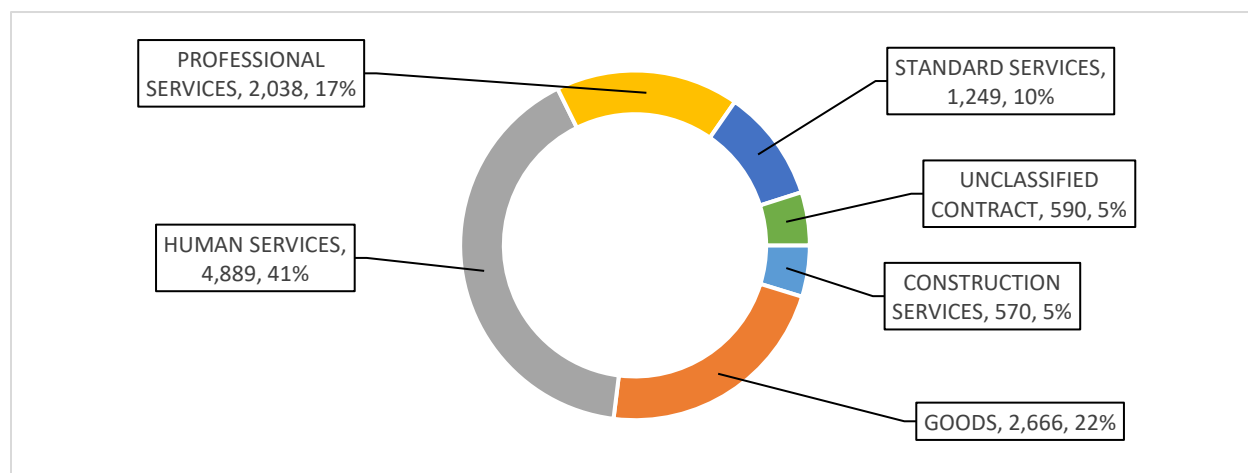
Chart 13: Share of Registered New Procurement Contract Value by Industry



Relatedly, Chart 14 lays out the volume of new procurement contracts by industry. The Construction and Standard Service industries make up a greater share of registered procurement

value than they do of the city's procurement volume, indicating that their contracts tend to be larger in value relative to the contracts in other industries.

Chart 14: Share of Registered New Procurement Contract Volume by Industry



Construction Services

PPB Rules define the Construction Service industry as dealing in the planning, design, or construction of real property or other public improvements.²⁸ In addition to engineering and construction work, this industry also includes contracts for painting, carpentry, plumbing and electrical installation, asbestos and lead abatement, carpet installation and removal, and demolition.

The Comptroller's Office has been working alongside City Hall as a part of the Capital Process Task Force to undertake a comprehensive review of the City's capital process and advocate for recommendations to streamline the city's procurement of construction (and other capially funded) services. The recommendations of this Task Force aim to reduce timelines for capital project completion, achieve taxpayer savings, enhance vendor participation and inclusion in the construction industry, and increase the City's capacity to address emerging needs. Additionally, the Comptroller's Office is working with several City construction agencies to allow for broader usage of the expanded work allowance (EWA), which is a funded, pre-registered allowance in a construction contract that leads to shorter CCO processing times and the ability to make faster payments to contractors.

The 570 new procurement contracts registered in FY24 under the Construction Services industry account for less than 5% of procurement contracts by volume, but the \$4.58 billion associated

²⁸RCNY §1-01(e)

with these contracts makes up nearly 15% of FY24's registered procurement value. Table 28 lists the top ten construction service industry contracts registered in FY24.

Table 28: FY24 Top Ten Construction Service Industry Procurement Contracts, by Value

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20248805667	DEP	POSILICO CIVIL INC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Gowanus Canal excavation and foundation for combined sewer overflow facility	\$312,086,363	12/6/2026
20241416771	NYCHA	NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)	Comprehensive modernization design & construction services at the Saint Nicholas Houses	\$235,675,000	7/21/2028
20248805834	DEP	Bond Civil & Utility Construction Inc	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Upgrades to Little Neck, Linden Place, Park Drive East pump systems.	\$182,424,972	11/6/2027
20248805971	DEP	JETT INDUSTRIES INC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Upgrades to primary settling tanks at the Bowery Bay Wastewater Resource Recovery Facility	\$121,769,000	7/17/2028
20248804754	DEP	PJS Montesano JV LLC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Construction supporting the development of a tunnel between the Kensico Reservoir and the Catskill/Delaware Ultraviolet Light Disinfection (CDUV) Facility	\$107,654,000	7/29/2026

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20238808812	DOT	JOHN CIVETTA & SONS INC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Reconstruction of 5th ave bridge, the 65 th street bridge between 5 th and 6 th av, and 65 th street bridge west of 5 th ave	\$64,795,893	10/8/2025
20248807381	DDC	NICHOLSON & GALLOWAY INC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Bronx county courthouse exterior rehabilitation	\$64,517,895	6/3/2026
20248806027	DEP	PJS Group JV LLC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Power distribution improvements at the Oakwood Beach Wasterwater Resource Recovery Facility	\$64,200,000	10/28/2027
20238808845	DDC	RESTANI CONSTRUCTION CORP	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Reconstruction of southern Brooklyn crosstown select bus service highway	\$64,135,444	8/30/2028
20241416818	NYCHA	NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)	Comprehensive modernization design & construction services	\$60,083,000	4/20/2027

Goods

The Goods industry is made up of contracts for physical items and personal property, including but not limited to equipment, materials, printing, and insurance.²⁹ Procurements related to consumables such as food and fuel may also fall into the goods industry. Under the Charter, DCAS

²⁹ 9 RCNY §1-01(e)

is responsible for procuring all goods, supplies, materials, equipment, and other personal property on behalf of city agencies, unless such authority has been otherwise delegated.³⁰ On occasion, DCAS delegates the procurement of a specific good to a particular agency when it's in the City's best interests, subject to the approval of the DCAS Commissioner and the Comptroller.³¹ For example, DCAS authorized agencies to make goods purchases using the M/WBE Small Purchase method up to \$1.5 million to allow agencies to encourage greater M/WBE participation on contracts.

In FY24, 2,666 contracts were registered within the Goods industry for a total value of \$1.45 billion. This accounts for 4.62% of the total registered procurement value in FY24. Table 29 provides a list of the top ten goods contacts, by value.

Table 29: FY24 Top Ten Goods Industry Procurement Contracts, by Value

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20249470821	DOE	PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS GROUP LLC	RENEWAL OF CONTRACT	Instructional technology hardware	\$92,253,801	2/28/2025
20248801663	DCAS	APPROVED OIL COMPANY OF BROOKLYN INC	ACCELERATED PROCUREMENT	Purchase of hydrogenation-derived renewable diesel	\$91,518,000	7/31/2025
20248804045	DCAS	BATTLE MOTORS INC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Purchase of trucks for DSNY	\$59,918,260	2/28/2029
20248802832	DCAS	AXON ENTERPRISE INC	SOLE SOURCE	Taser equipment, supplies, & services	\$54,791,403	5/31/2028
20248807093	DCAS	BATTLE MOTORS INC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Purchase of trucks with a snow hitch for DSNY	\$51,878,438	5/14/2029
20248803513	DCAS	SEAGRAVE FIRE APPARATUS LLC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Purchase of a tandem axle heavy duty rescue apparatus for FDNY	\$30,510,806	12/31/2028

³⁰ NYC Charter §823

³¹ NYC Charter §329(e)

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20248805396	DCAS	VOLVO CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NORTH AMERICA LLC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Purchase of a loader vehicle for DSNY	\$24,514,465	3/14/2029
20248803535	DCAS	KUEHNE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.	ACCELERATED PROCUREMENT	Purchase of liquid Chlorine	\$23,083,000	11/30/2026
20249476048	DOE	CDW GOVERNMENT LLC	GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT	Administrative Software	\$23,015,440	6/30/2024
20248806587	DCAS	GABRIELLI TRUCK SALES LTD	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Purchase of a heavy-duty flusher body for DSNY	\$22,899,214	4/30/2029

Human Services

The Human Services Industry encompasses services that are provided directly to clients in various at-need groups. Examples of Human Services include but are not limited to: day care, foster care, mental health treatment, operation of senior centers, home care, employment training, homeless assistance, preventive services, health maintenance organizations, and youth services.³² Vendors in this category are primarily nonprofit organizations although services like home and early childcare services are also offered by for-profit businesses.

The Comptroller's Office is participating in a Joint Task Force to Get Non-Profits Paid on Time, which has developed five recommendations to reform the City's procurement process and ensure that nonprofits are paid on time, in full, and with certainty so they can keep doing their jobs of meeting the needs of New Yorkers.

Human Service Industry contracts made up the largest share by both volume of contracts and contract value in FY24. The 4,889 Human Service contracts accounted for over 40% of registered procurements and amounted to \$14.82 billion in total value. Table 30 provides a list of the top Ten Human Service Industry Contacts, by value, all associated with shelter services under DSS/DHS.

³² 9 RCNY §1-01(e)

Table 30: FY24 Top Ten Human Services Industry Procurement Contracts, by Value

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20241408431	DSS/HRA	RISEBORO COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP INC	RFP FROM A PQVL	Operation and maintenance of approximately 600 units of permanent housing for homeless individuals, families, and families with children	\$599,402,516	6/30/2066
20248801023	DHS	ACACIA NETWORK HOUSING INC	RENEWAL OF CONTRACT	Provision of shelter services for families with children across approximately 1487 units	\$555,815,576	6/30/2026
20248807555	DHS	SAMARITAN DAYTOP VILLAGE INC	RFP FROM A PQVL	Provision of shelter services for homeless families with children	\$500,023,608	6/30/2058
20248801671	HPD	RAPID RELIABLE TESTING NY LLC	EMERGENCY	Temporary housing and support services	\$432,000,000	5/4/2024
20248801046	MAYOR	THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY	RENEWAL OF CONTRACT	Legal representation for indigent criminal defendants	\$431,093,870	6/30/2025
20248803714	DHS	PROJECT RENEWAL INC	RFP FROM A PQVL	Shelter services for homeless single adults	\$397,289,420	12/31/2056
20248803361	DHS	URBAN RESOURCE INSTITUTE	RFP FROM A PQVL	Shelter services for homeless families with children	\$394,850,684	6/30/2055

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20248807653	DHS	URBAN RESOURCE INSTITUTE	RFP FROM A PQVL	Shelter services for homeless families with children	\$273,344,878	6/30/2056
20248801143	DHS	AFRICAN AMERICAN PLANNING COMMISSION INC	RENEWAL OF CONTRACT	Shelter services across various commercial hotel locations	\$252,694,950	6/30/2026
20250001576	DSS/HRA	MBD COMMUNITY HOUSING CORP.	EMERGENCY	Permanent affordable housing services	\$245,914,281	6/30/2064

Professional Services

The Professional Services industry includes contracts for the provision of various kinds of expert advice and consulting, including legal services, medical services and information technology and construction-related consulting.³³

2,038 contacts associated with the Professional Services industry were registered in FY24, accounting for 16.98% of all registered procurements. Their \$5.05 billion makes up 16.03% of the total FY24 procurement value.

Table 31 provides a list of the top ten Professional Service Industry Contacts, by value.

³³ 9 RCNY §1-01(e)

Table 31: FY24 Top Ten Professional Services Industry Procurement Contracts, by Value

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20249470535	DOE	EDGEWOOD PARTNERS INSURANCE CENTER	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)	Insurance for DOE student transportation	\$413,857,744	6/30/2026
20248808099	DDC	HUDSON MERIDIAN CONSTRUCTION GROUP, LLC	EMERGENCY	Emergency construction management services for the Horizon Juvenile Center Annex	\$305,247,037	3/27/2030
20248804378	DEP	KENSICO JV PARTNERS	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)	Construction management services for the Kensico-Eastview connection project	\$188,656,207	9/7/2035
20249470640	DOE	CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK SENIOR COLLEGES	GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT	Provision of degree and certification services for NYC certified teachers and teacher candidates	\$128,889,990	5/31/2027
20249477545	DOE	DELL MARKETING LP	NEGOTIATED ACQUISITION AND DOE NEGOTIATED SERVICES	Microsoft software products and support	\$103,810,841	6/30/2028
20248804841	DOT	THORNTON TOMASETTI INC	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)	Total design and construction support services for Riverside Park over sections of the Amtrak Empire Line	\$69,987,086	3/8/2031
20248802236	DEP	HVR Construction Managers-Arcadis Jacobs JV	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)	Construction management services for the Hillview Reservoir Chemical Addition Facilities project	\$64,955,821	10/20/2030

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20248807468	OTI	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCUREMENT	Citywide master agreement for Microsoft product and systems support	\$56,995,394	3/31/2027
20248801377	OTI	SLALOM INC	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)	Provision of system integration services on an as-needed basis	\$50,000,000	12/31/2025
20248805736	OTI	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)	Provision of system integration services on an as-needed basis	\$50,000,000	12/31/2025

Standard Services

The Standard Services industry is composed of services other than Professional Services and Human/Client Services such as custodial services, security guard services, stenography services and office machine repair.³⁴ There were 1,249 contracts registered in the Standard Service Industry in FY24, comprising 10.41% of all procurement contracts. These contracts came to \$5.28 billion in value, accounting for 16.75% of all FY24 registered procurement value. Table 32 provides a list of the top ten Standard Service Industry Contracts, by value.

Table 32 FY24 Top Ten Standard Services Industry Procurement Contracts, by Value

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20248803874	SBS	NEW YORK CITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	SOLE SOURCE	City-wide economic development services	\$1,797,034,767	6/30/2024

³⁴ 9 RCNY §1-01(e)

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20241412213	TRANSIT	METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY	GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT	Purchase of buses, non-revenue vehicles, work trains, escalators, and train track infrastructure	\$1,417,756,404	6/30/2024
20248803863	SBS	NEW YORK CITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	SOLE SOURCE	Various industrial, commercial, waterfront, maritime, market, aviation, rail freight and intermodal transportation development projects	\$402,525,300	6/30/2024
20248805252	DPR	CENTRAL PARK CONSERVANCY INC	SOLE SOURCE	Cleaning; maintenance of landscapes, facilities, and monuments; and repairs and restorations; in Central Park	\$160,000,000	6/30/2033
20248805432	DPR	HISTORIC HOUSE TRUST OF NYC	SOLE SOURCE	Design, construction and construction supervision of capital improvements and renovations of historic houses	\$97,500,000	4/1/2029
20249470760	DOE	22ND CENTURY TECHNOLOGIES INC	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)	Staffing services	\$82,459,355	6/30/2027
20248807120	DHS	Bella Bus Corp.	RENEWAL OF CONTRACT	Bus transportation services for	\$27,375,420	9/30/2025

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
				residents of DHS shelters		
20248808346	DEP	VOLMAR CONSTRUCTION INC	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	General construction-related services for the Bureau of Wastewater Treatment	\$27,000,000	6/28/2027
20248803162	DOT	THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)	Management and operations services supporting high-need public spaces managed by the DOT	\$27,000,000	11/28/2026
20249477321	DOE	S & W WILSON ENTERPRISES INC.	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING	Repair and maintenance of pumps and pump systems	\$26,790,920	12/31/2028

VII. Procurements by Agency Type

City agencies, affiliated agencies, elected officials, and the City Council all take part in the contracting process. Procurements via new contracts and TOs were registered to 69 separate entities in FY24. Section VII of this report examines contracting trends by industry and contract group for each procuring entity. It also compares new procurement contracts registered to agencies operating under the Mayor’s Office (Mayoral Agencies), independent City agencies (Non-Mayoral Agencies), and a collection of state agencies, authorities, boards, libraries, and other corporations that perform public functions in NYC (Other Agencies). With 62.19% of all new procurement contracts, City – Mayoral Agencies were the biggest driver of new contract registrations by volume in FY24. They also accounted for 74.34% of FY24 procurement contract value. Table 33 displays new procurements, by volume and value, across agency type.

Table 33: FY24 New Procurement Contracts and Task Orders by Agency Type

Agency Type	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
City - Mayoral Agency	7,981	60.83%	\$24,133,963,311	72.94%
City - Non-Mayoral	665	5.07%	\$346,516,007	1.05%
Other Agency	4,474	34.10%	\$8,606,348,765	26.01%
Grand Total	13,120	100.00%	\$33,086,828,084	100.00%

City Mayoral Agencies

Every Mayoral Administration directly oversees and appoints department heads for a number of City agencies. Table 34 displays information on new procurement contracts registered to each Mayoral Agency.

Table 34: FY24 New Procurement Contracts by Mayoral Agency

Agency	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
ACS	233	3.12%	\$738,182,047	3.15%
BIC	1	0.01%	\$34,731	<0.01%
CCHR	3	0.04%	\$175,191	<0.01%

Agency	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
CCRB	14	0.19%	\$668,905	<0.01%
DCAS	486	6.51%	\$1,035,112,985	4.41%
DCLA	10	0.13%	\$4,549,542	0.02%
DCP	17	0.23%	\$1,147,562	<0.01%
DCWP	26	0.35%	\$19,450,818	0.08%
DDC	230	3.08%	\$2,402,976,995	10.25%
DEP	279	3.74%	\$2,540,975,669	10.84%
DFTA	408	5.47%	\$327,553,095	1.40%
DHS	163	2.18%	\$6,015,034,666	25.65%
DOB	21	0.28%	\$10,031,990	0.04%
DOC	84	1.13%	\$89,707,544	0.38%
DOF	31	0.42%	\$36,196,117	0.15%
DOHMH	1,040	13.93%	\$1,526,513,217	6.51%
DOI	30	0.40%	\$9,530,879	0.04%
DOP	48	0.64%	\$20,333,657	0.09%
DORIS	3	0.04%	\$254,978	<0.01%
DOT	187	2.51%	\$491,809,904	2.10%
DPR	880	11.79%	\$662,938,110	2.83%
DSNY	68	0.91%	\$85,221,635	0.36%
DSS/HRA	329	4.41%	\$2,447,074,948	10.44%
DYCD	1,639	21.96%	\$1,355,125,498	5.78%
FDNY	120	1.61%	\$270,710,057	1.15%
HPD	250	3.35%	\$933,390,634	3.98%
LAW	76	1.02%	\$48,567,559	0.21%
LPC	2	0.03%	\$76,734	<0.01%
MAYOR	180	2.41%	\$1,623,068,462	6.92%
NYCEM	23	0.31%	\$7,413,795	0.03%
NYPD	216	2.89%	\$72,150,984	0.31%

Agency	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
OTI	206	2.76%	\$561,036,745	2.39%
SBS	141	1.89%	\$108,975,082	0.46%
TLC	20	0.27%	\$4,335,980	0.02%
Grand Total	7,464	100.00%	\$23,450,326,719	100.00%

Administration for Children's Services (ACS)

The Administration for Children's Services (ACS) protects and promotes the safety and well-being of New York City's children, young people, families, and communities by providing child welfare, juvenile justice, foster care, early care, and education services. ACS's volume and value are significantly down from FY23. There was a large number of Enhanced Family Foster Care (EFFC) contracts in FY23 all valued higher than the largest contract in FY24.

Table 35 – ACS: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	12	\$37,907,774	62	\$2,400,819,648	48	\$376,571,253
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	282	\$459,400,680	227	\$334,167,308	150	\$146,733,177
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	16	\$941,200	3	\$461,000	1	\$300,000
Supplemental Contracts	40	\$314,583,237	147	\$920,270,198	34	\$214,577,617
Grand Total	350	\$812,832,891	439	\$3,655,718,154	233	\$738,182,047

Chart 15 – ACS: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

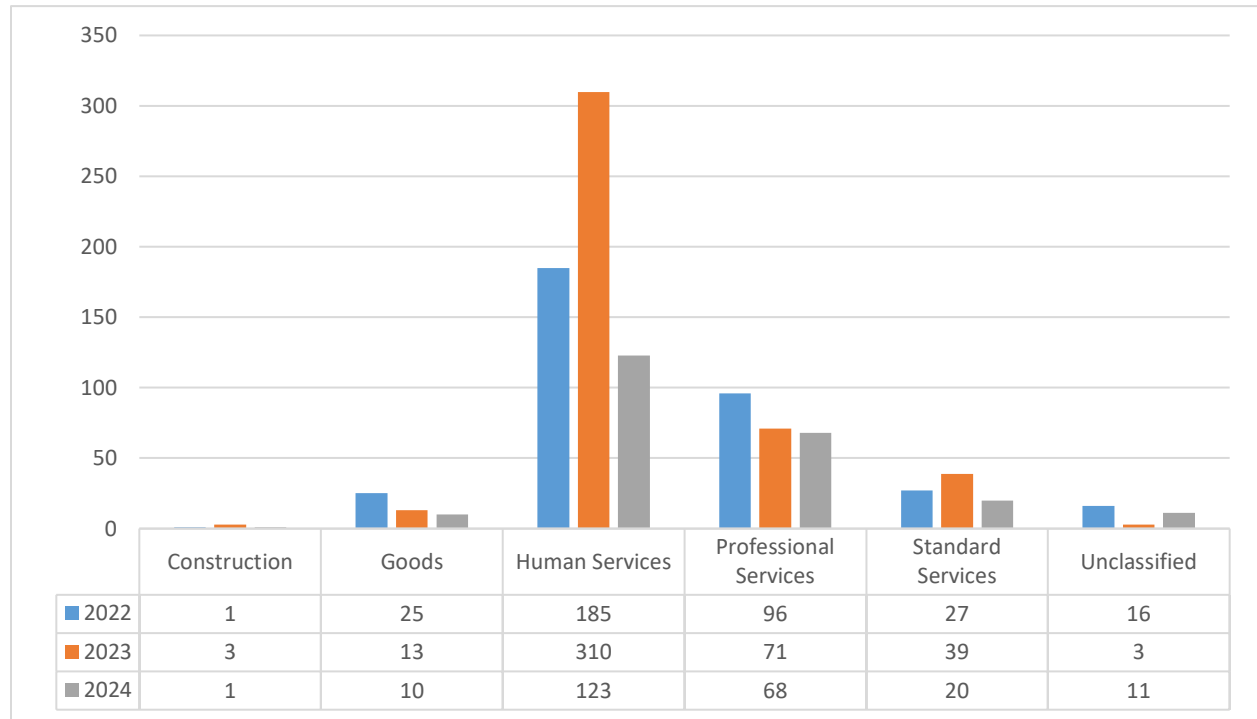
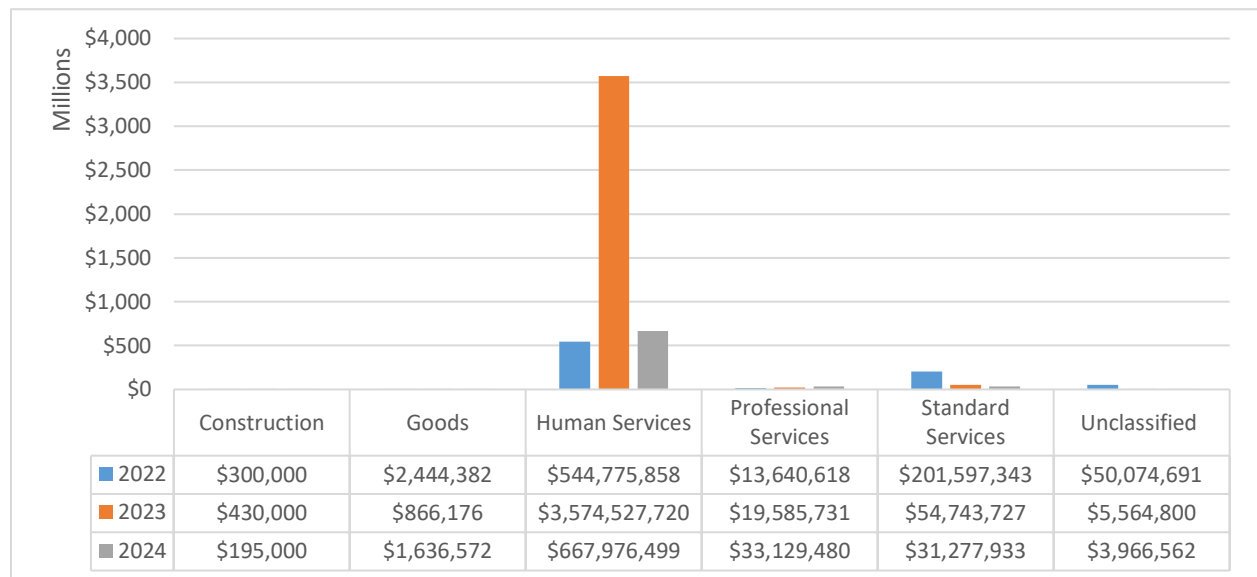


Chart 16 – ACS: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Business Integrity Commission (BIC)

The Business Integrity Commission (BIC) is a law enforcement and regulatory agency charged with oversight of the private carting industry throughout the five boroughs, the city's public

wholesale markets and the shipboard gaming industry. BIC investigates applicants, issue licenses and registrations, conduct criminal and regulatory investigations, enforce applicable laws, and promulgates rules and regulations that govern the conduct of the businesses it oversees.

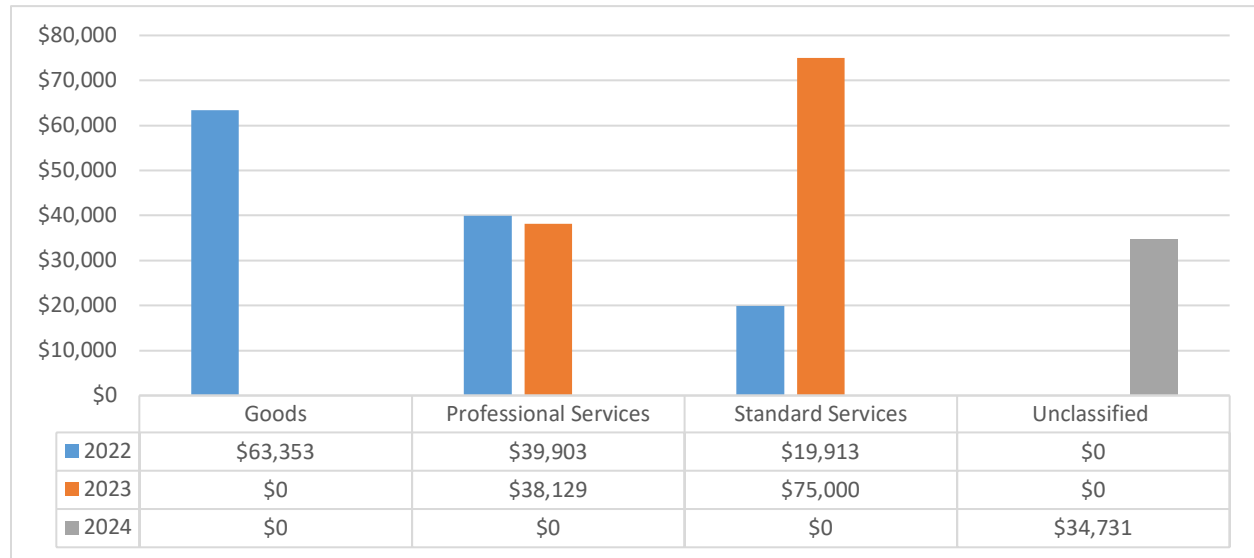
Table 36 – BIC: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	5	\$123,168	2	\$113,129	1	\$34,731
Grand Total	5	\$123,168	2	\$113,129	1	\$34,731

Chart 17– BIC: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 18– BIC: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Commission on Human rights (CCHR)

The City Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) is responsible for enforcing the City’s Human Rights Law, which prohibits discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations among other areas. CCHR is also dedicated to educating the public about their rights and promoting positive community relations. There was a massive multi year rent and electricity contract for \$1.5 million in FY23 that spiked the value.

Table 37 – CCHR: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	5	\$270,000	3	\$223,848	1	\$41,750
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	1	\$25,755	1	\$28,355
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	1	\$1,568,138	1	\$105,086
Grand Total	5	\$270,000	5	\$1,817,741	3	\$175,191

Chart 19 – CCHR: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

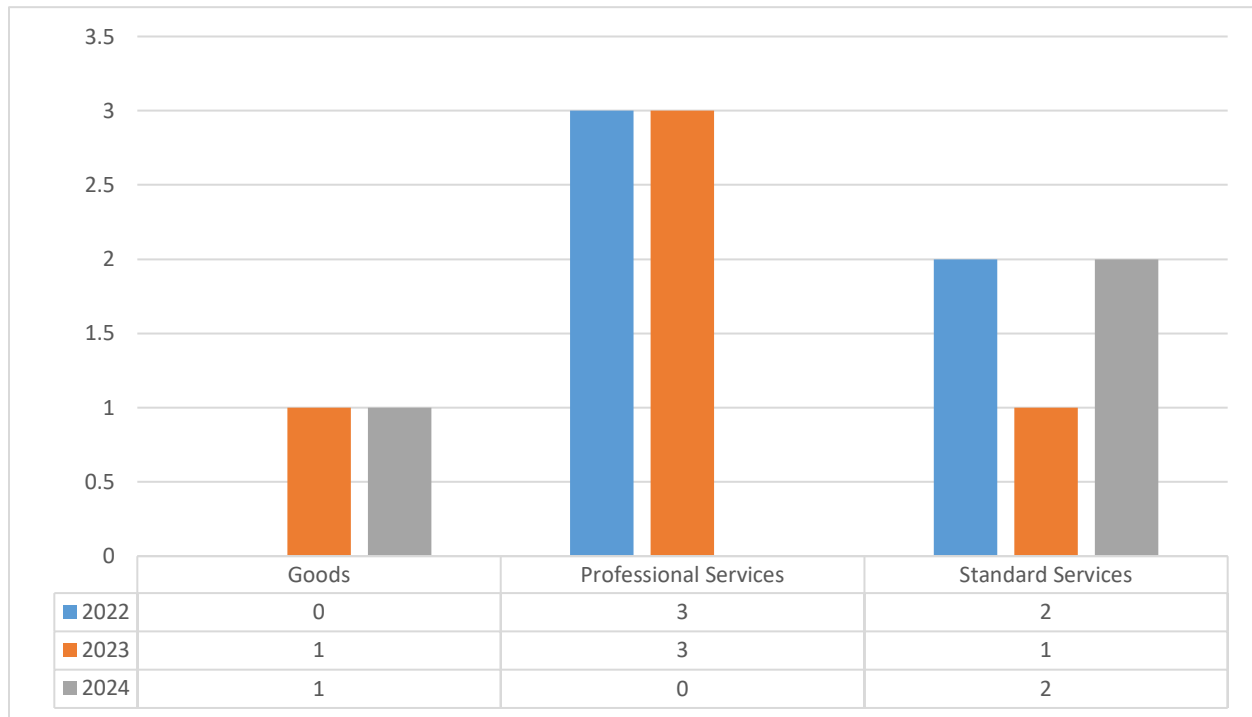
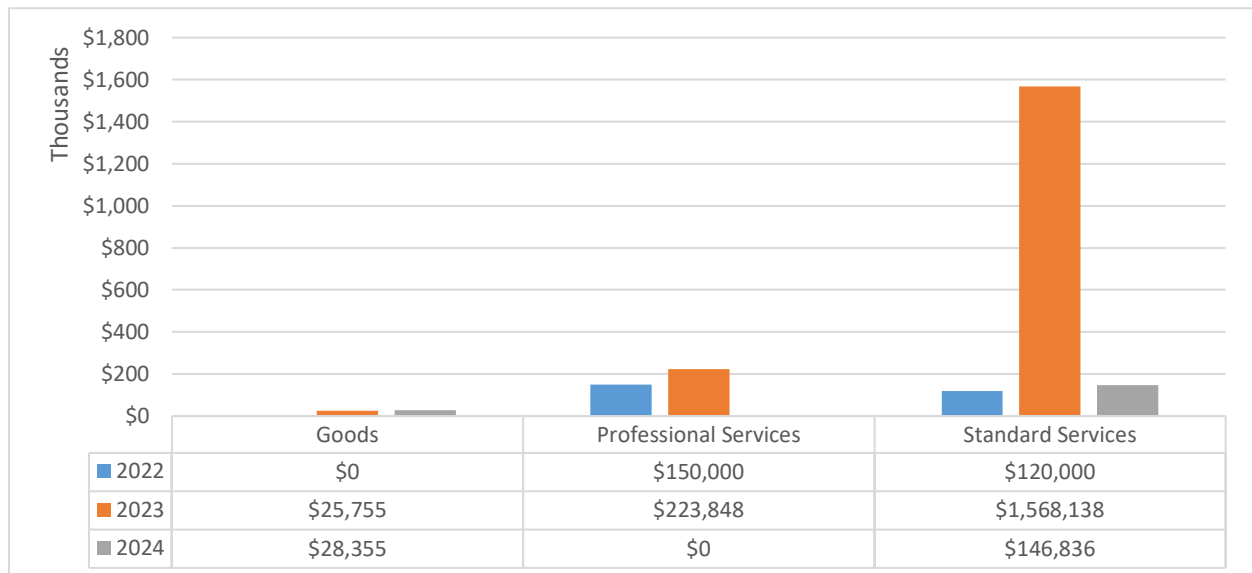


Chart 20– CCHR: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB)

The Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB) is charged with investigating and mediating complaints filed by members of the public against New York City police officers involving the use of force, abuse of authority, discourtesy, or offensive language. CCRB consists of 13 members appointed by the Mayor, the City Council, and the Police Commissioner. It is the largest police oversight agency in the United States.

Table 38 – CCRB: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	21	\$493,705	14	\$498,620	12	\$558,905
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$87,500	0	\$0	2	\$110,000
Grand Total	22	\$581,205	14	\$498,620	14	\$668,905

Chart 21 – CCRB: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

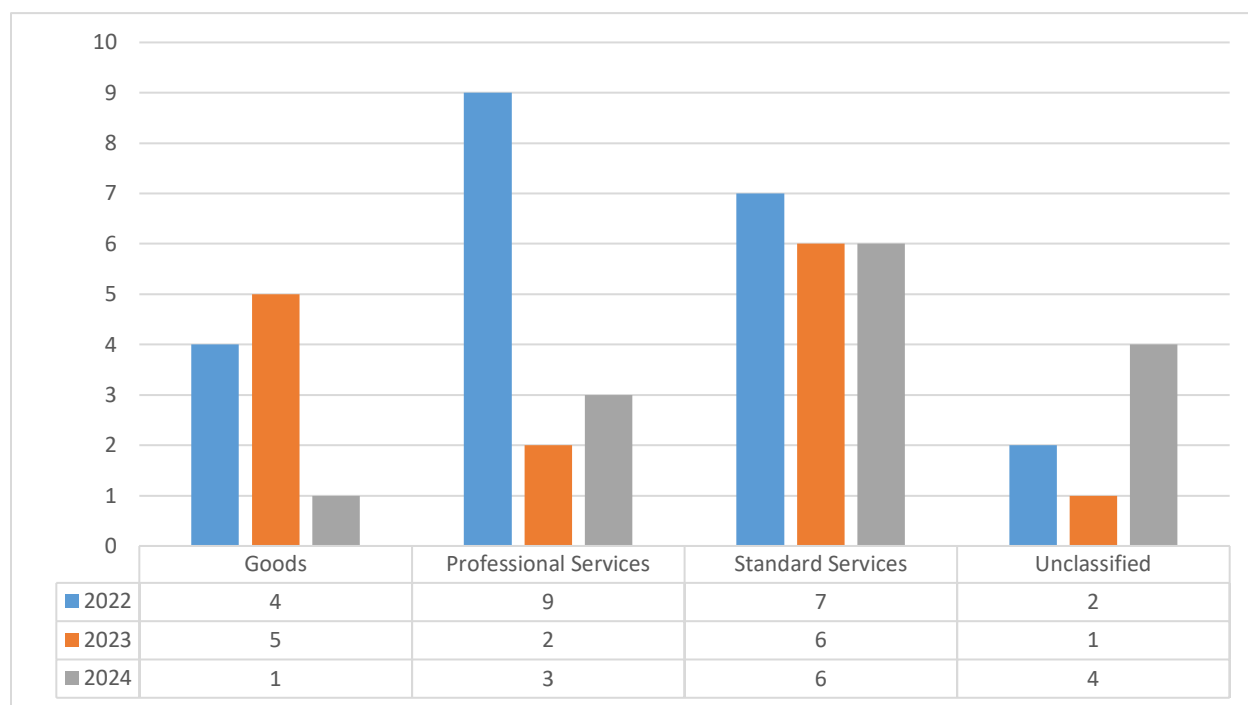
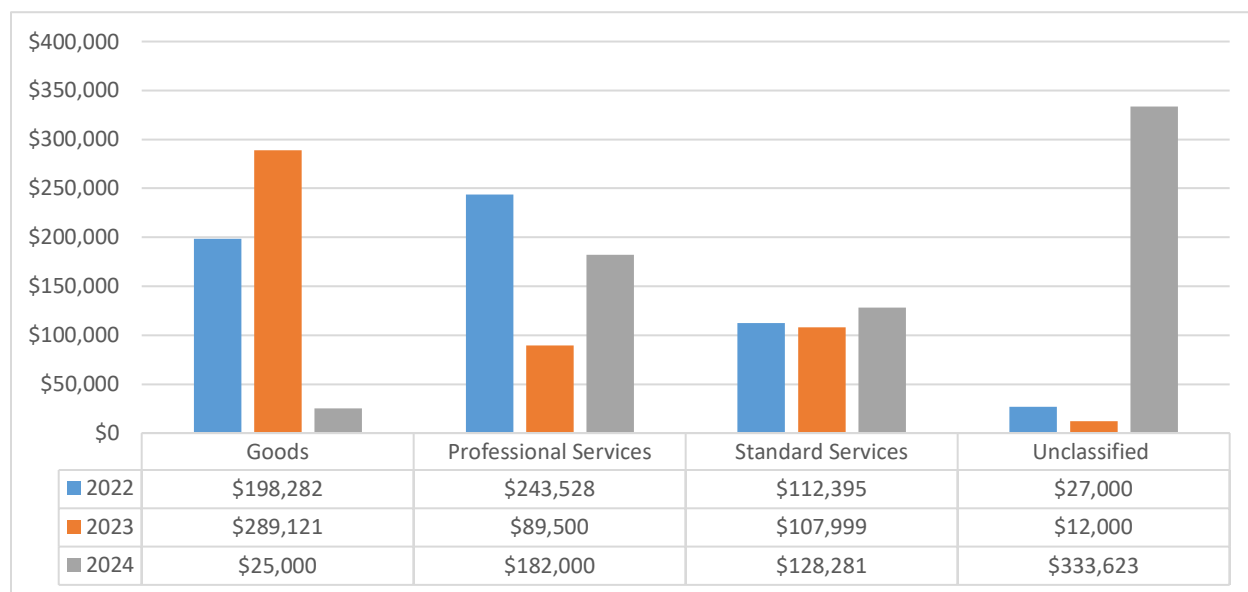


Chart 22– CCRB: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS)

The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) is responsible for supporting City agencies in hiring and training City employees, leasing and managing facilities, workforce recruitment, inspection and distribution of supplies and equipment, and implementation of

energy conservation programs throughout City-owned facilities. Additionally, the DCAS Division of Municipal Supply Service operates as a centralized procurement office for New York City's agencies for goods and services. Its mission is to provide high-quality, cost-effective goods and services that support the long-term strategic and environmental goals of the City. The top 5 contracts in FY23 are all valued higher than the largest contract in FY24 leading to a \$1 billion dollar decrease in value.

Table 39 – DCAS: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	220	\$1,203,843,582	179	\$1,188,084,568	241	\$834,488,117
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	186	\$6,252,381,303	183	\$618,503,809	173	\$104,187,495
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	55	\$273,795,150	196	\$374,518,687	50	\$19,465,808
Supplemental Contracts	50	\$211,849,789	63	\$302,801,091	22	\$76,971,565
Grand Total	511	\$7,941,869,824	621	\$2,483,908,156	486	\$1,035,112,985

Chart 23– DCAS: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

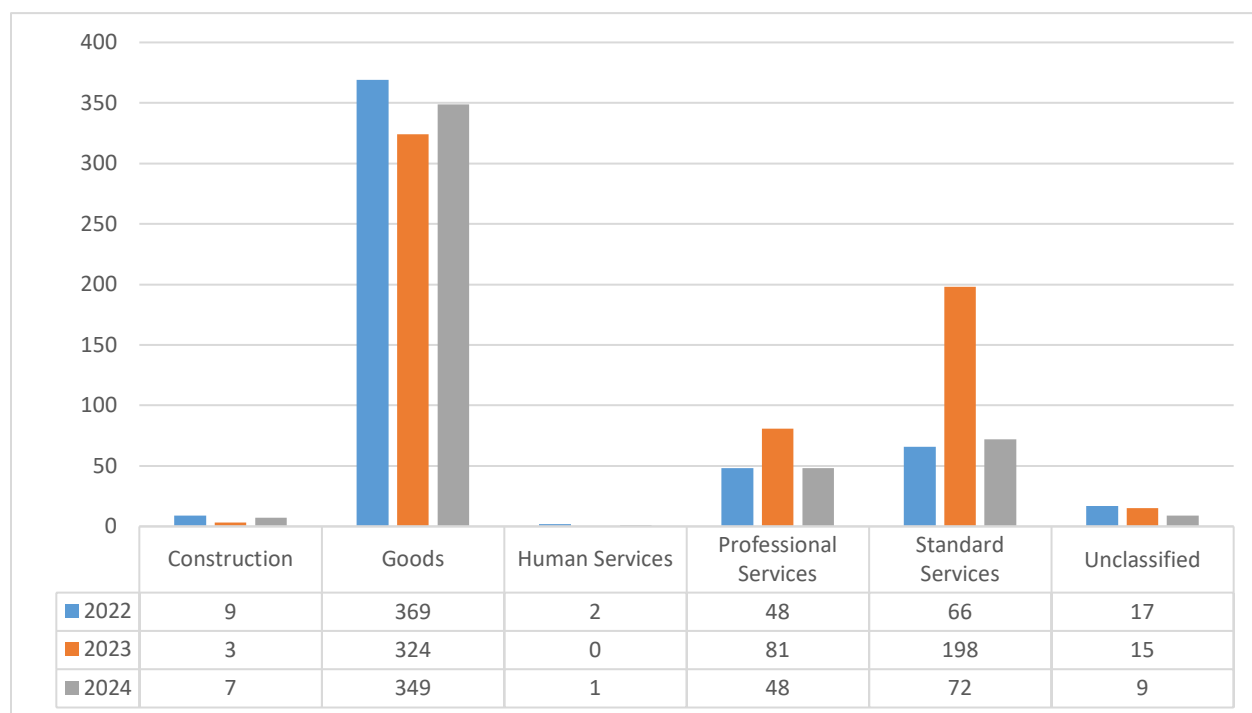
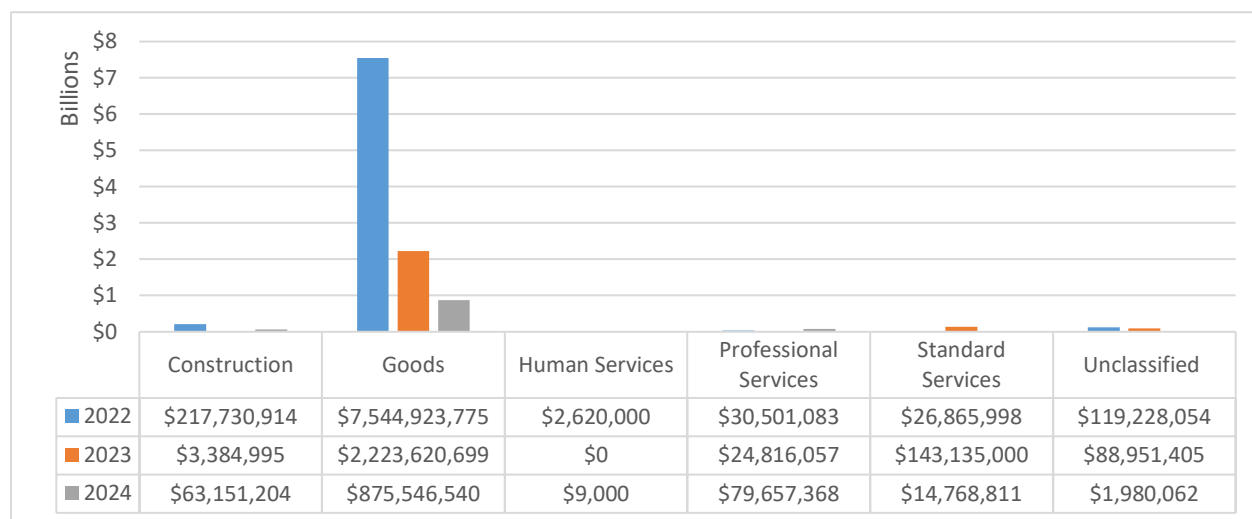


Chart 24 – DCAS: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA)

The New York City Department of Cultural Affairs is dedicated to supporting and strengthening New York City’s vibrant cultural life. DCLA provides public funding for nonprofit cultural organizations throughout the five boroughs and provides advocacy around matters relating to the City’s cultural institutions. The agency represents and serves nonprofit cultural organizations involved in the visual, literary and performing arts; public-oriented science and humanities

institutions including zoos, botanical gardens and historic and preservation societies; and creative artists in all disciplines who live and work within the City’s five boroughs. DCLA also provides donated materials for arts programs offered by the public schools, cultural, social service groups, and commissions works of public art at City funded construction projects throughout the City. Value in FY23 was mostly impacted by an assignment to a lessee in FY23 worth \$4.3 million.

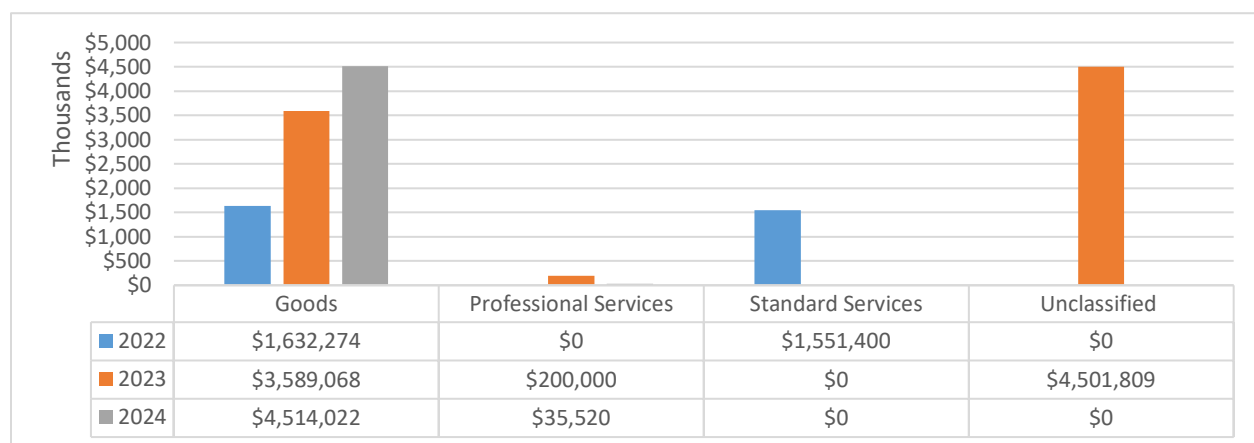
Table 40 – DCLA: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contract s	Total Contract Value	# of Contract s	Total Contract Value	# of Contract s	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	9	\$1,632,274	15	\$3,989,068	10	\$4,549,542
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	9	\$1,551,400	0	\$0	0	\$0
Supplementa l Contracts	0	\$0	1	\$4,301,809	0	\$0
Grand Total	18	\$3,183,674	16	\$8,290,878	10	\$4,549,542

Chart 25 – DCLA: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 26 – DCLA: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of City Planning (DCP)

The Department of City Planning (DCP) promotes housing production and affordability, fosters economic development by coordinating investments in infrastructure and services, and supports resilient and sustainable communities across the five boroughs for a more equitable New York City. In addition, DCP also provides public access to planning resources including land use, housing, and population data through its online Community Portal. DCP registered multiple on call engineering MMA1s in FY23 causing a spike in value.

Table 41 – DCP: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	8	\$12,762,501	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	11	\$559,122	8	\$303,533	15	\$1,010,762
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$37,800
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$99,000
Grand Total	11	\$559,122	16	\$13,066,035	17	\$1,147,562

Chart 27 – DCP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

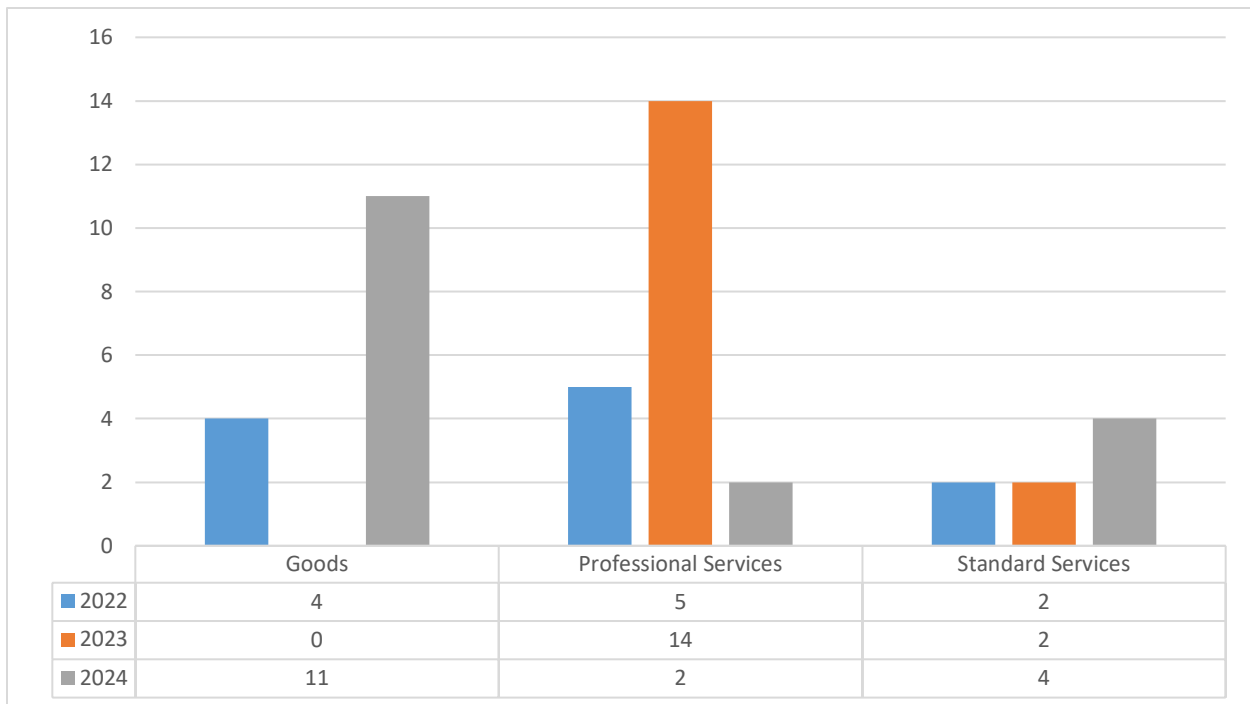
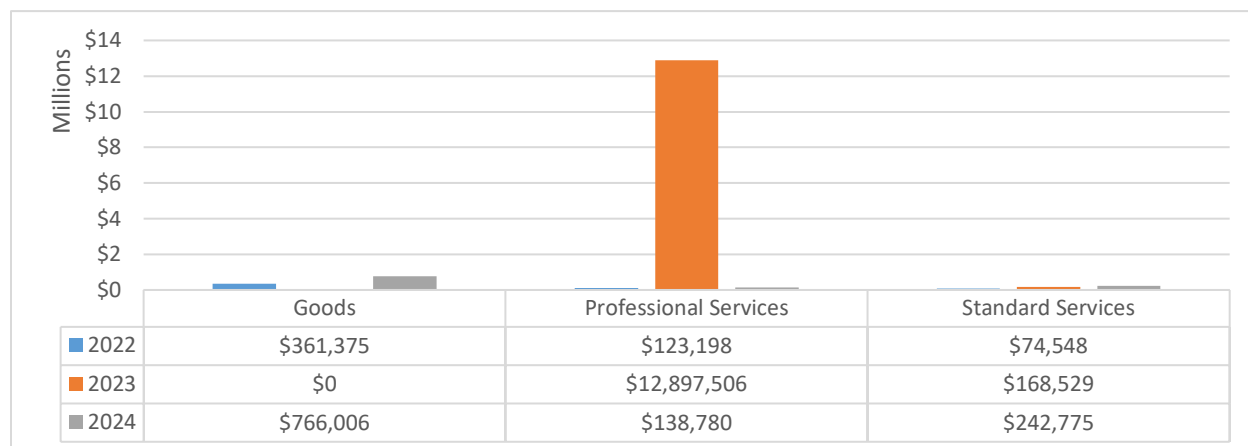


Chart 28 – DCP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Consumer and Worker Protection (DCWP)

The Department of Consumer and Worker Protection (DCWP) licenses, inspects, and educates businesses; assists and informs consumers; and offers free financial counseling and safe banking products to New Yorkers. DCWP licenses approximately 80,000 businesses in 55 different industries. The DCWP also enforces New York City’s Consumer Protection, Paid Sick Leave, and Commuter Benefits laws, as well as other related business laws throughout New York City.

Table 42 – DCWP: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	12	\$65,954,400	5	\$615,008	12	\$3,363,828
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	3	\$1,224,039	1	\$39,000
Supplemental Contracts	1	\$170,000	9	\$9,765,000	13	\$16,047,990
Grand Total	13	\$66,124,400	17	\$11,604,047	26	\$19,450,818

Chart 29 – DCWP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

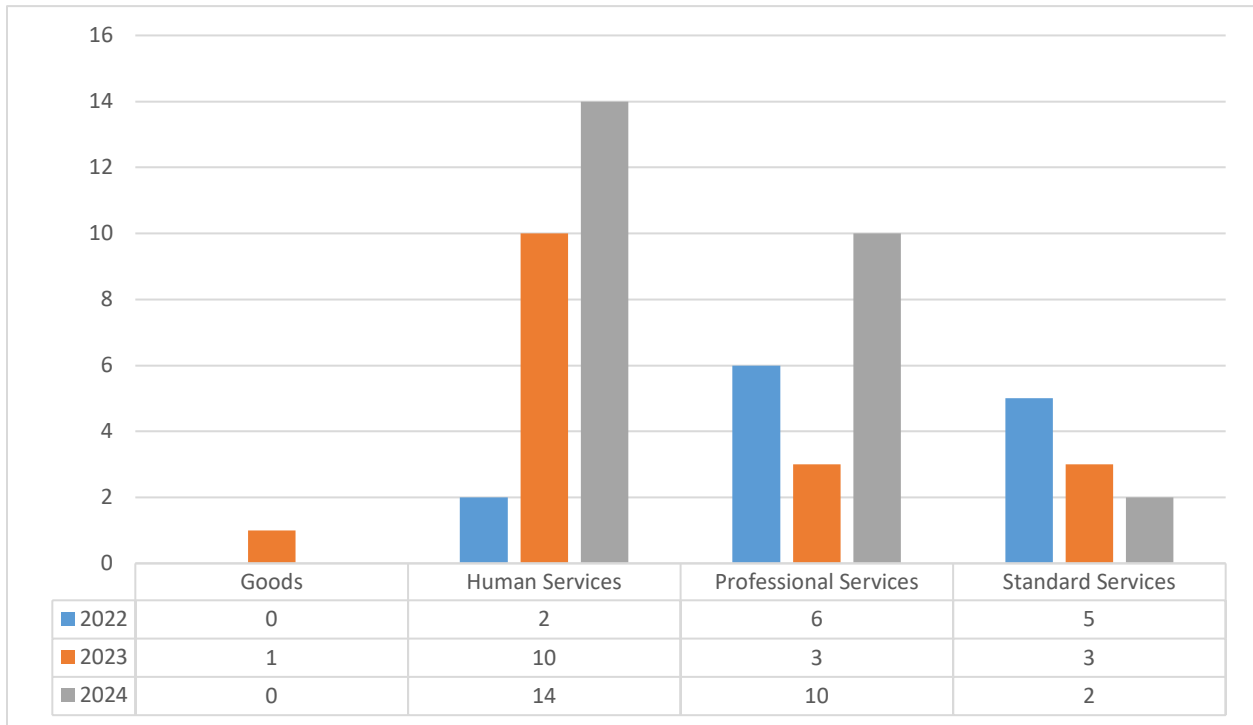
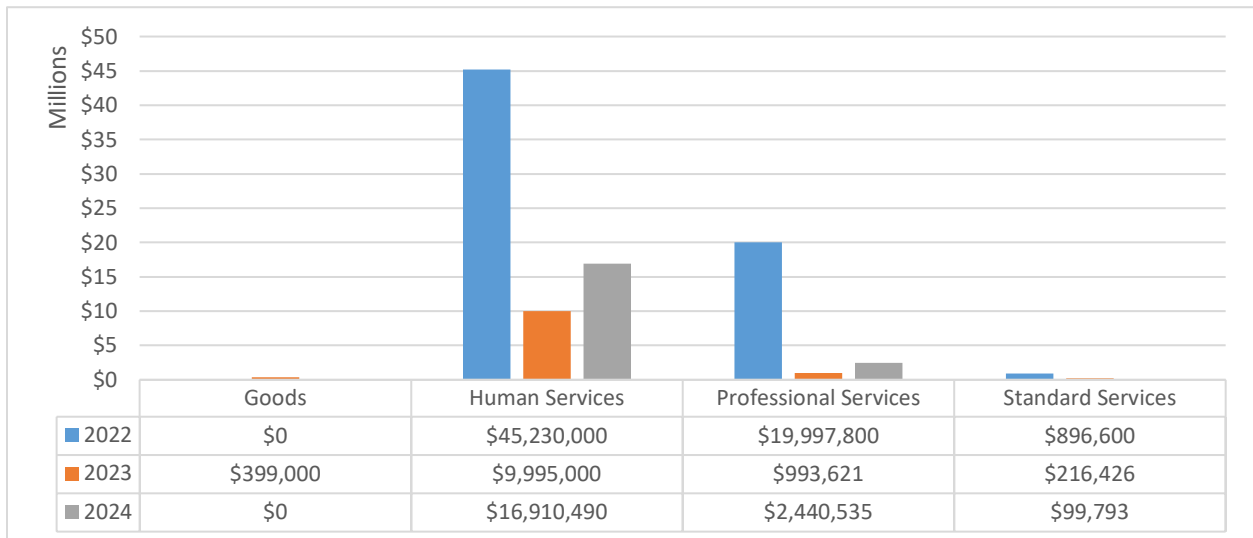


Chart 30 – DCWP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Design and Construction (DDC)

The Department of Design and Construction (DDC) is the City's primary capital construction project manager. DDC provides communities with new or renovated public buildings such as such as firehouses, libraries, police precincts, and new or upgraded roads, sewers and water mains in

all five boroughs. There was a massive almost \$3 billion dollar Borough Based Jail contract in FY23 that created such a large increase in value. Excluding that one contract both volume and value are very similar in FY23 and FY24.

Table 43 – DDC: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	133	\$2,732,414,571	104	\$1,586,429,400	89	\$1,138,314,990
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	92	\$845,520,652	64	\$3,373,780,411	61	\$493,909,929
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	21	\$41,795,599	15	\$8,735,212	21	\$91,909,905
Supplemental Contracts	44	\$201,022,858	33	\$309,607,871	59	\$678,842,171
Grand Total	290	\$3,820,753,679	216	\$5,278,552,895	230	\$2,402,976,995

Chart 31 – DDC: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

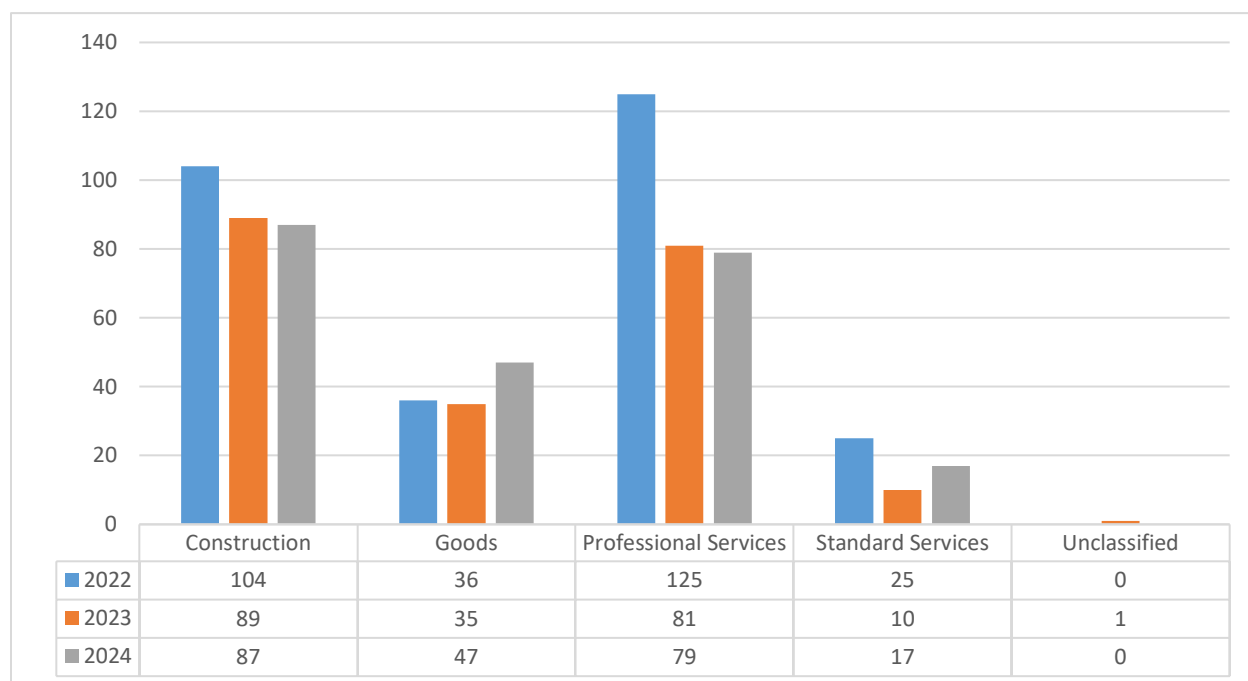
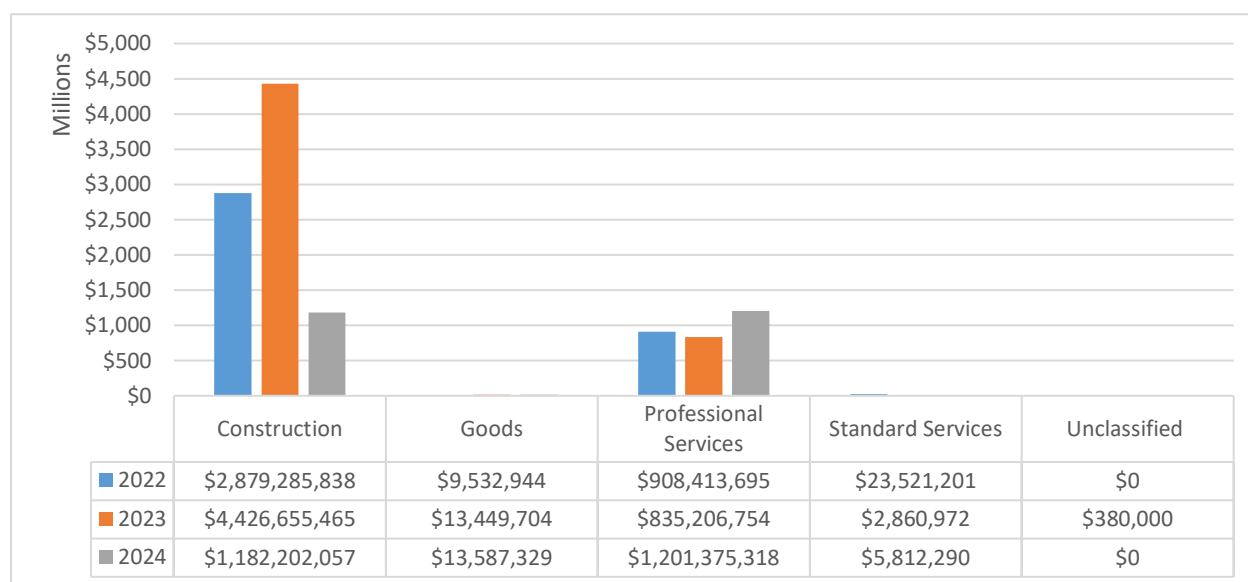


Chart 32 – DDC: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is responsible for managing and conserving the water supply for more than nine million people in New York City and one million upstate New Yorkers. DEP distributes more than one billion gallons of clean drinking water and collects 1.3

billion gallons of wastewater on a daily basis through a vast network of pipes, regulators, and pumping stations. DEP's work is critical to the continued remediation of New York's waterways and ensures the harbor continues to be a safe place for recreation for New Yorkers. In order to protect water coming in and out of the City, DEP oversees one of the largest capital construction programs in the region, which includes new water tunnels from upstate reservoirs and new treatment plants. DEP is also responsible for reducing air, noise, and hazardous materials pollution.

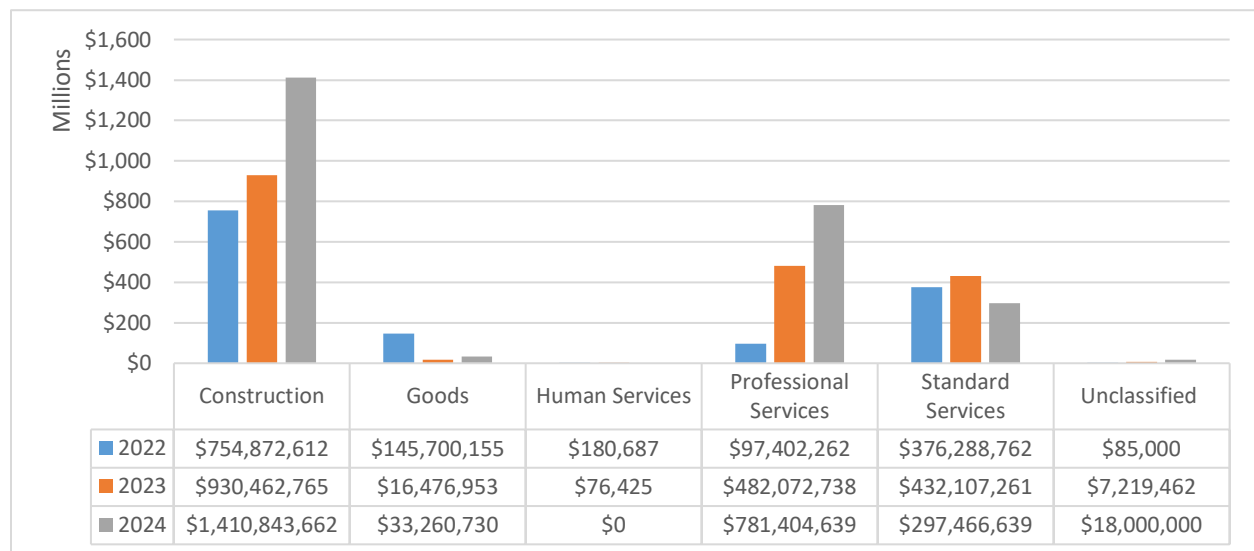
Table 44 – DEP: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	63	\$907,988,722	114	\$1,408,370,040	118	\$2,200,282,400
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	118	\$336,277,640	111	\$305,138,992	120	\$133,799,466
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	13	\$2,946,174	24	\$1,819,877	12	\$1,774,776
Supplemental Contracts	32	\$127,316,942	36	\$153,086,697	29	\$205,119,028
Grand Total	226	\$1,374,529,478	285	\$1,868,415,606	279	\$2,540,975,669

Chart 33 – DEP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 34 – DEP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department For the Aging (DFTA)

The Department for the Aging (DFTA) receives local, state, and federal funds to provide essential services for seniors. These services include case management, transportation, free legal assistance, and home meal delivery. Funds are also awarded to community-based and citywide

organizations to operate Senior Centers throughout the five boroughs which provide sites for seniors to socialize and access services.

Table 45 – DFTA: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	135	\$722,225,623	28	\$150,754,843	23	\$160,270,404
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	480	\$83,583,662	598	\$103,310,405	354	\$118,961,066
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$2,044,630	3	\$4,069,660	0	\$0
Supplemental Contracts	33	\$51,130,199	5	\$8,093,582	31	\$48,321,625
Grand Total	650	\$858,984,114	634	\$266,228,490	408	\$327,553,095

Chart 35 – DFTA: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

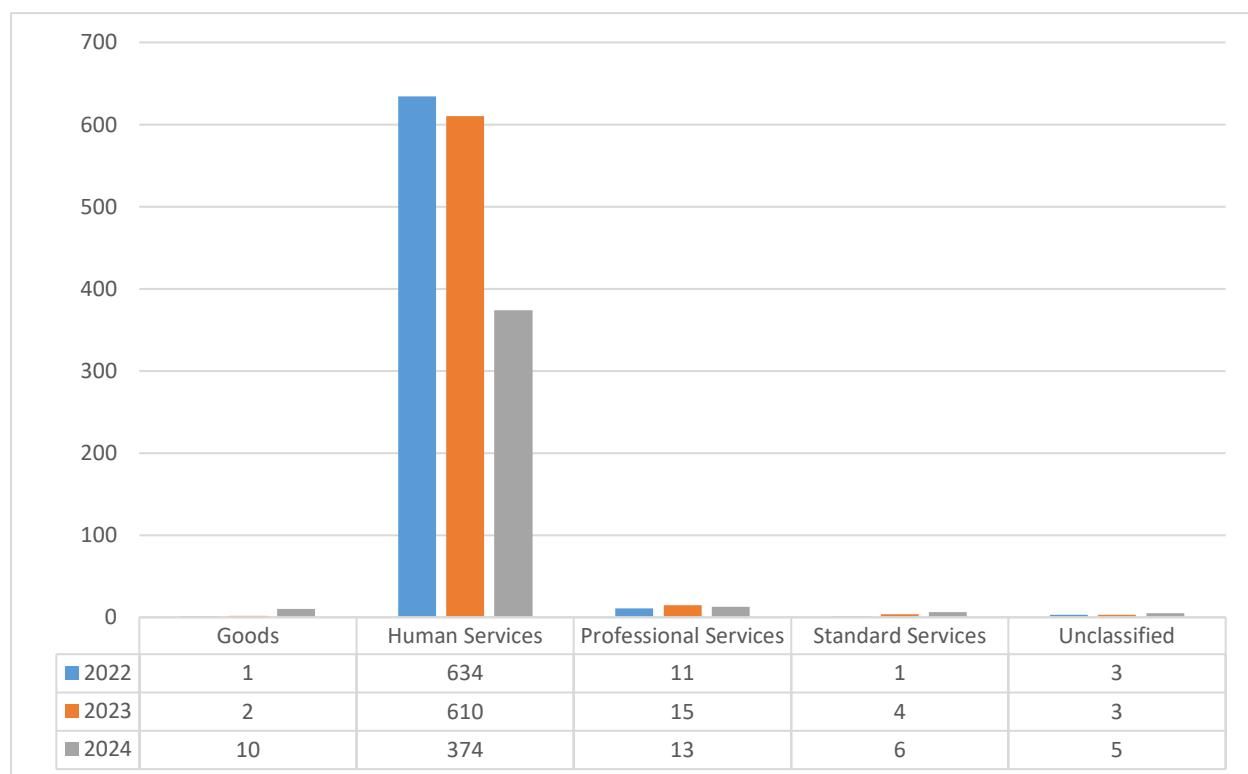
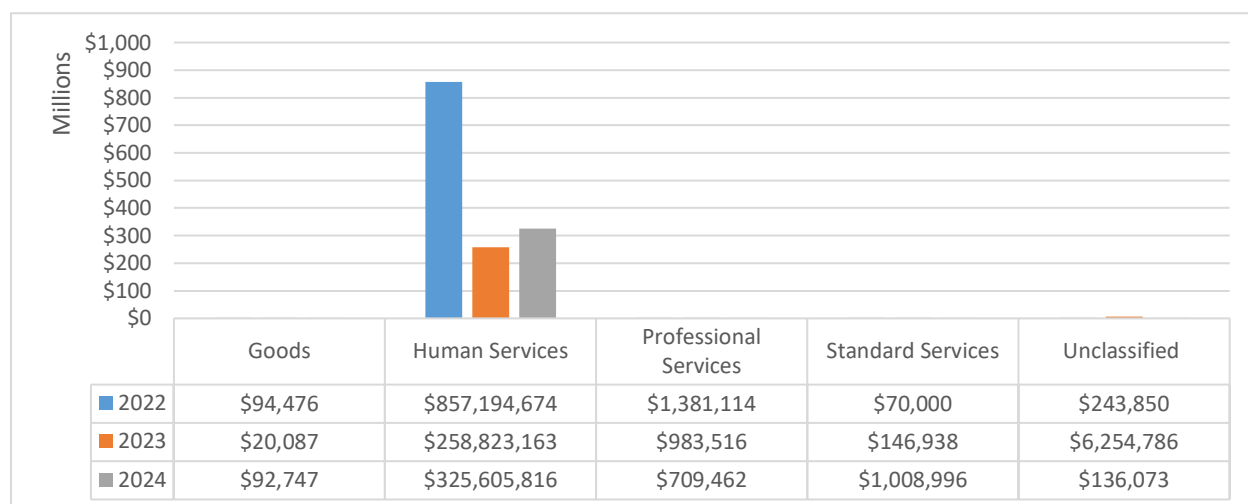


Chart 36 – DFTA: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Homeless Services (DHS)

The Department of Homeless Services collaborates with nonprofit partners to provide temporary shelter and services that homeless New Yorkers need to achieve and maintain housing

permanency. Down \$1 billion from FY23 to FY24 this is mostly driven by shelter contracts. More shelter contracts are being registered for longer terms in FY24 compared to FY23.

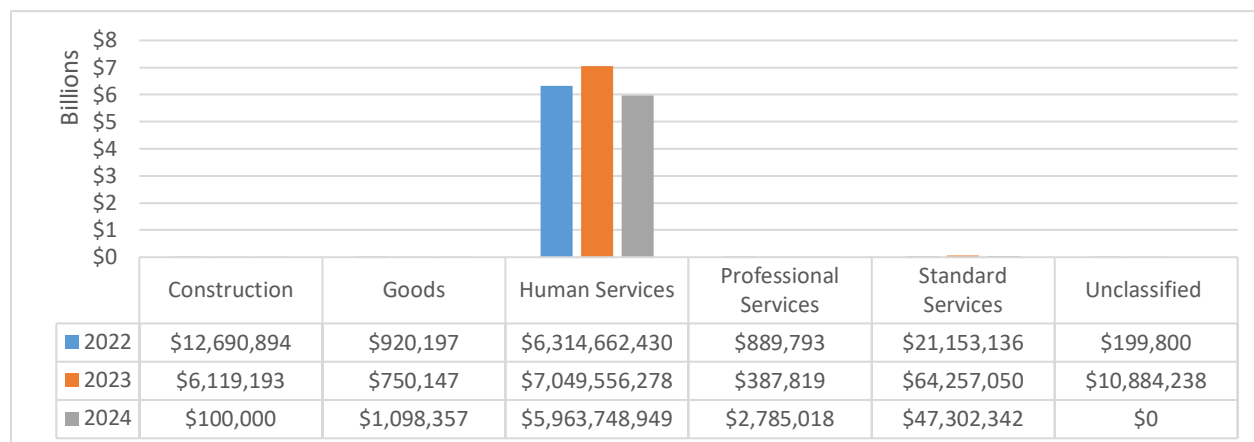
Table 46 – DHS: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	61	\$5,222,450,779	56	\$4,954,498,674	35	\$2,993,415,953
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	61	\$50,441,842	116	\$725,888,138	92	\$1,063,015,524
Supplemental Contracts	49	\$1,077,623,629	60	\$1,451,567,913	36	\$1,958,603,188
Grand Total	171	\$6,350,516,249	232	\$7,131,954,726	163	\$6,015,034,666

Chart 37 – DHS: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 38 – DHS: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Buildings (DOB)

The Department of Buildings (DOB) ensures the safe and lawful use of more than a million buildings and properties in the City by enforcing the City’s Building Code, Electrical Code, Zoning Resolutions, certain New York State Labor Laws and the New York State Multiple Dwelling Law. DOB’s main activities include performing plan examinations, issuing construction permits, inspecting properties, and licensing tradespeople.

Table 47 – DOB: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	3	\$3,839,756	2	\$2,000,000
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	18	\$8,632,729	17	\$2,314,709	11	\$2,935,525
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	9	\$271,613	8	\$873,741	5	\$162,003
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	2	\$6,502,382	3	\$4,934,462
Grand Total	27	\$8,904,342	30	\$13,530,588	21	\$10,031,990

Chart 39 – DOB: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

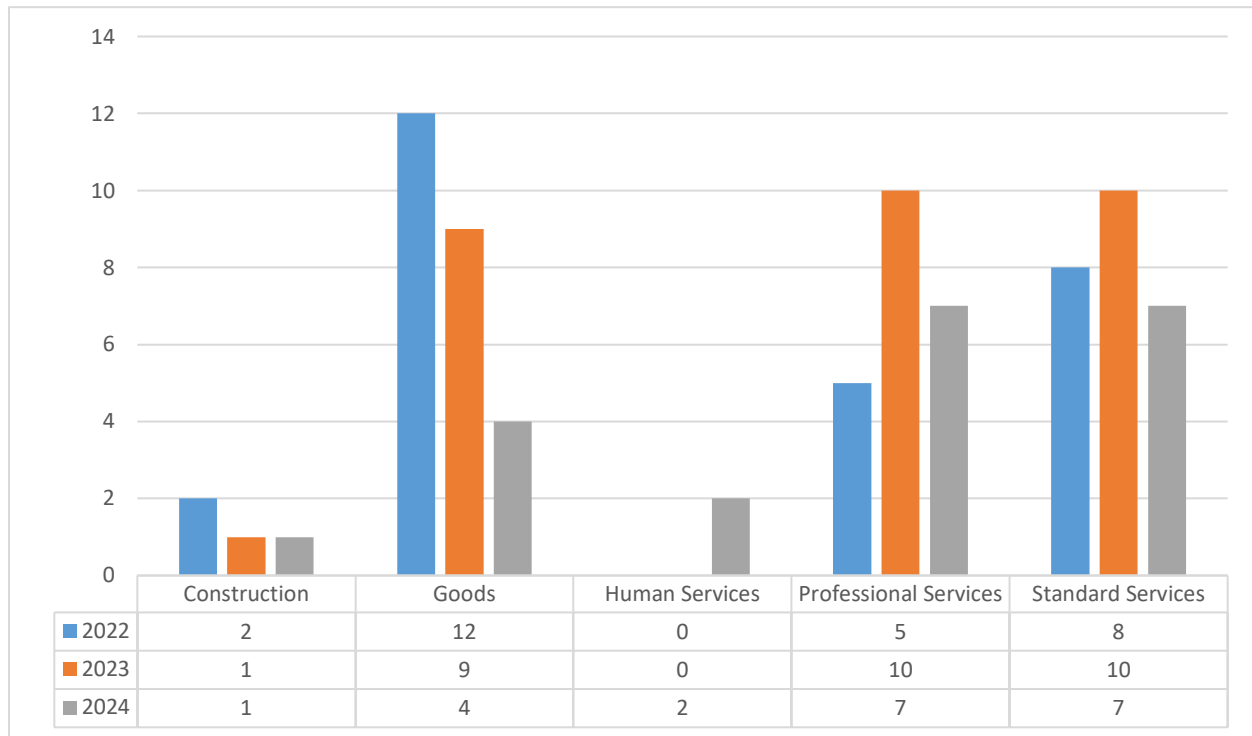
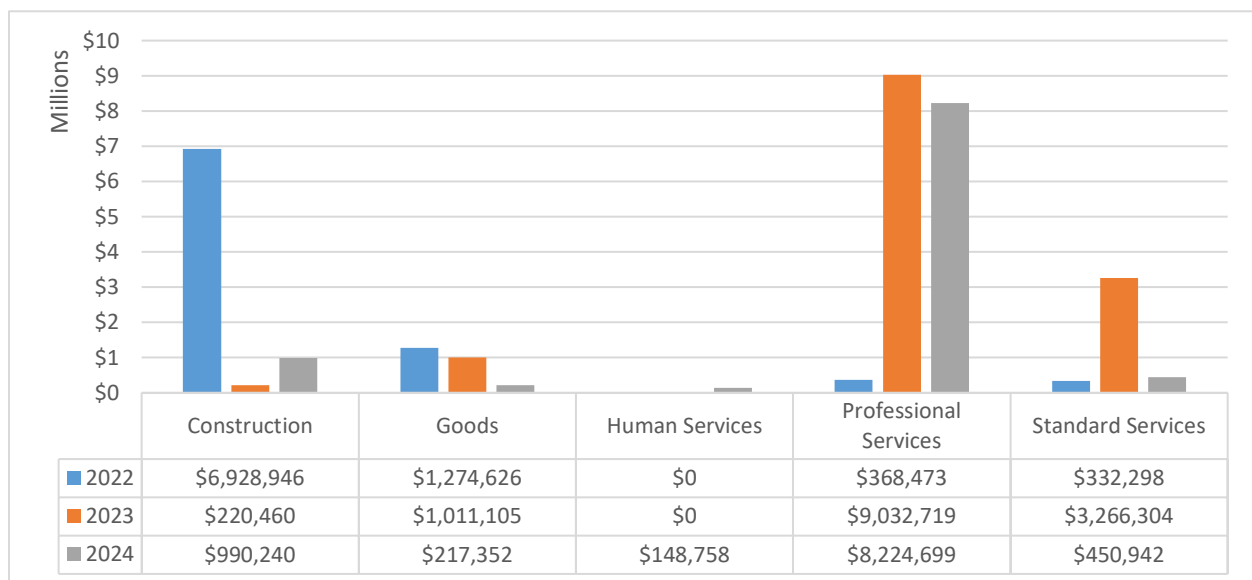


Chart 40 – DOB: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Corrections (DOC)

The Department of Correction (DOC) provides for the care, custody, and control of persons accused of crimes or convicted and sentenced to up to one year of jail time. DOC operates 11 inmate facilities; eight of which are located on Rikers Island. In addition, DOC operates two hospital prison wards and court holding facilities in Criminal, Supreme, and Family Courts in each borough.

Table 48 – DOC: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	7	\$13,344,125	8	\$48,072,037	5	\$17,120,332
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	80	\$43,784,839	88	\$32,624,385	70	\$52,704,359
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	6	\$508,170	3	\$493,137	5	\$1,862,187
Supplemental Contracts	11	\$23,660,787	11	\$22,089,479	4	\$18,020,667
Grand Total	104	\$81,297,922	110	\$103,279,039	84	\$89,707,544

Chart 41 – DOC: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

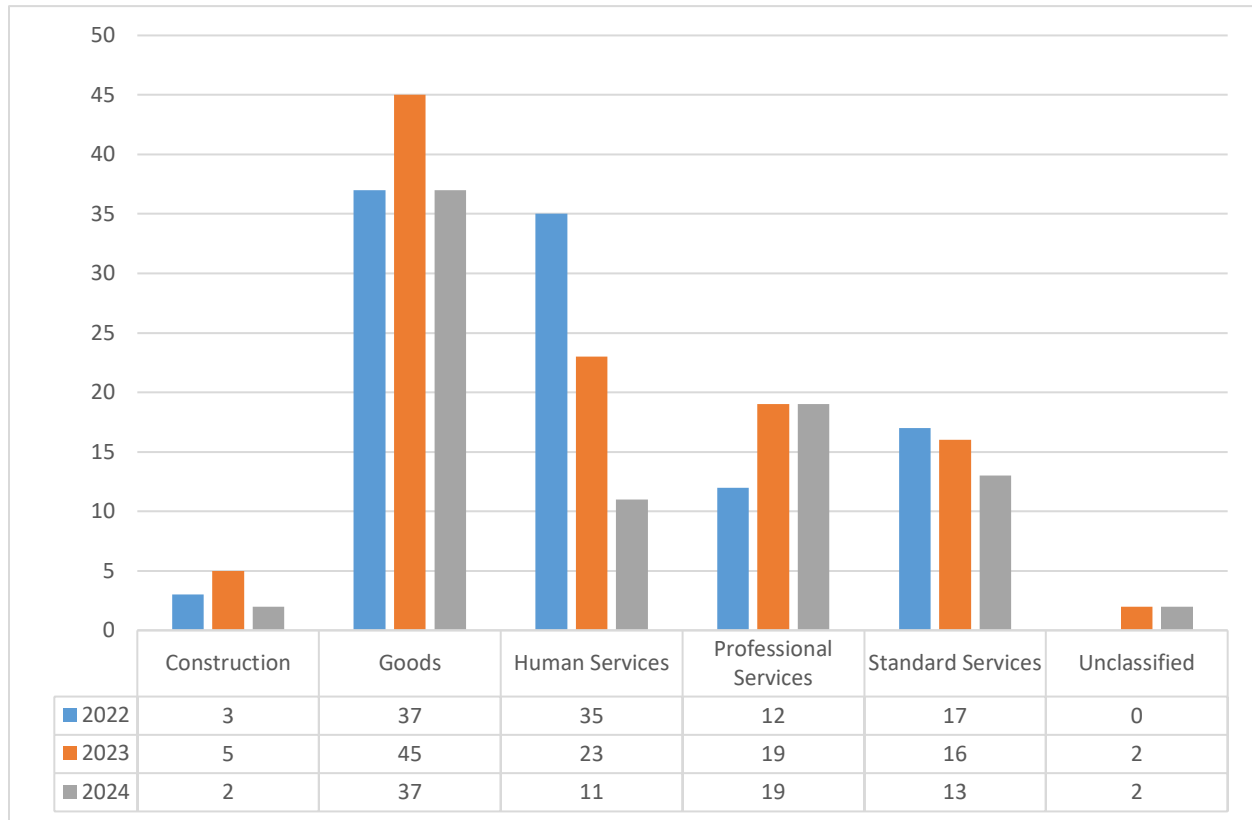
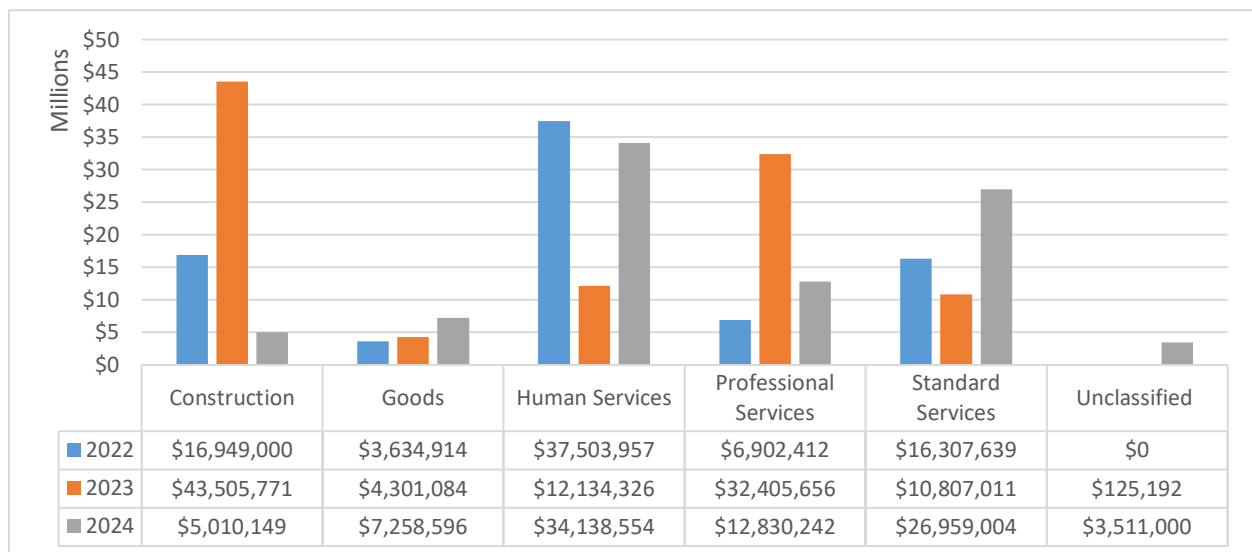


Chart 42 – DOC: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Finance (DOF)

The Department of Finance (DOF) oversees and administers the tax and revenue laws of the City; receives and accounts for City revenues; and provides customer service to taxpayers. Value decreased by a large amount in FY24 because of large renewals and assignments in FY23.

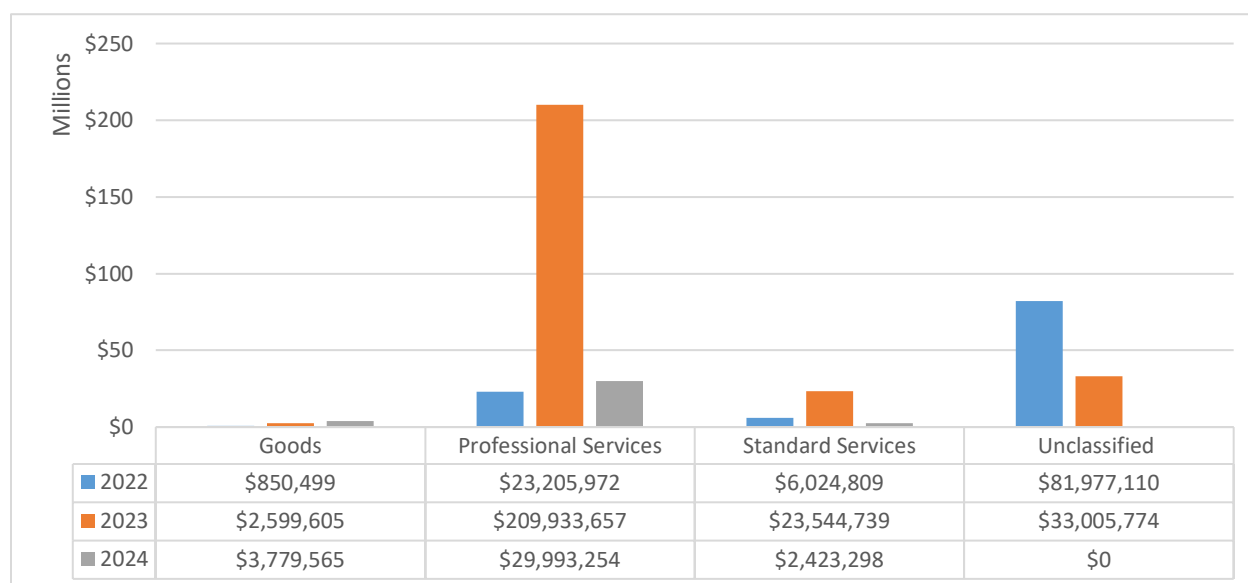
Table 49 – DOF: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	5	\$9,904,337	7	\$148,380,879	1	\$2,284,311
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	34	\$8,212,262	47	\$106,139,329	21	\$30,122,086
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	7	\$260,121	7	\$1,026,226	4	\$522,275
Supplemental Contracts	7	\$93,681,669	11	\$13,537,341	5	\$3,267,445
Grand Total	53	\$112,058,389	72	\$269,083,774	31	\$36,196,117

Chart 43 – DOF: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 44 – DOF: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) protects and promotes the health and well-being of all New Yorkers. The Department engages with communities to develop and implement robust public health programming and policy recommendations, enforces health regulations, responds to public health emergencies, and provides limited direct health services.

Table 50 – DOHMH: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	19	\$163,559,130	49	\$303,123,294	22	\$300,908,174
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	610	\$1,213,340,450	1,175	\$838,625,208	948	\$918,139,107
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	23	\$910,515	31	\$1,437,638	23	\$1,053,056
Supplemental Contracts	102	\$309,942,212	56	\$211,105,618	47	\$306,412,880
Grand Total	754	\$1,687,752,307	1,311	\$1,354,291,758	1,040	\$1,526,513,217

Chart 45 – DOHMH: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

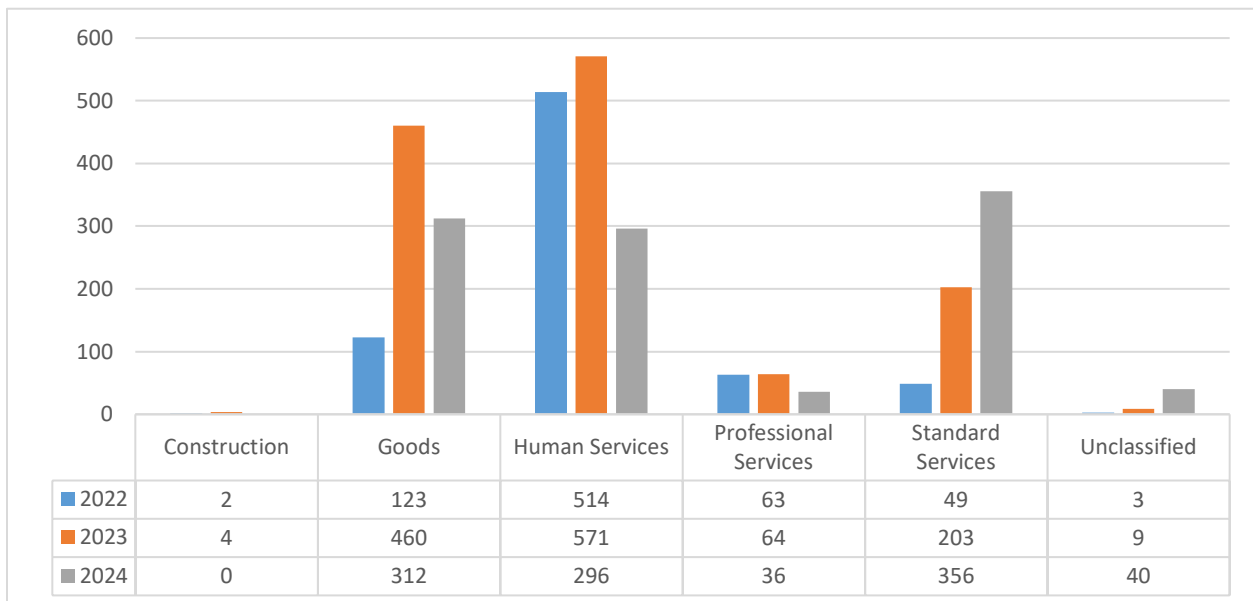
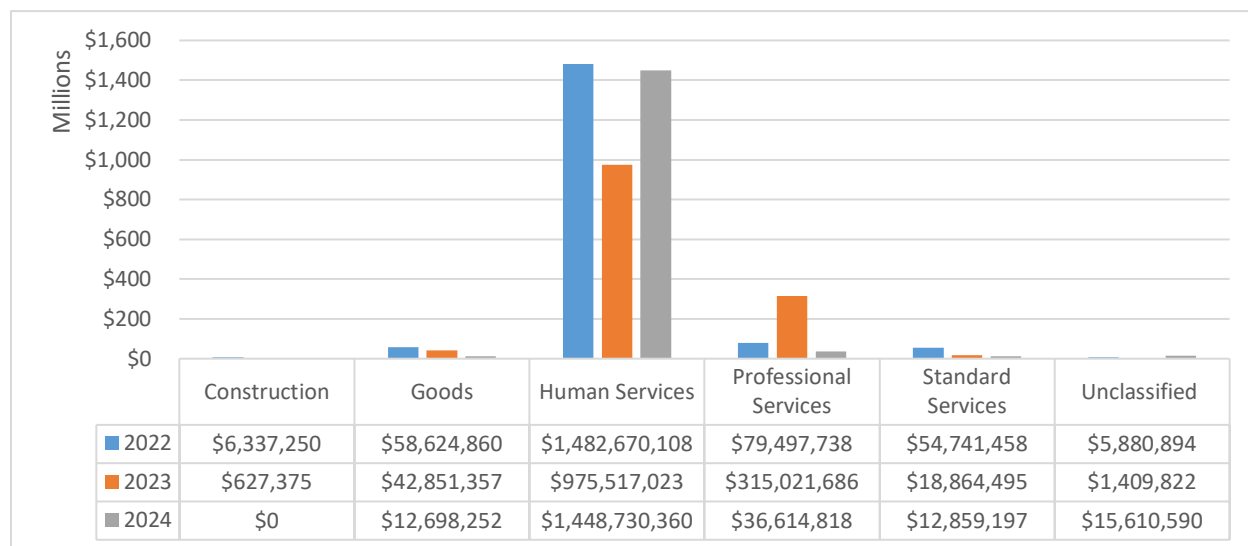


Chart 46 – DOHMH: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Investigation (DOI)

The Department of Investigation (DOI) is responsible for the investigation and referral of criminal prosecution of cases involving fraud, corruption, and unethical conduct among all persons and entities that receive City funds, including the City’s more than 300,000 employees and contractors. DOI is also charged with studying agency procedures to identify corruption risks and recommending improvements to reduce the City’s vulnerability to fraud, waste, and corruption. In addition, DOI conducts investigations into the backgrounds of persons selected to work in decision-making or sensitive City jobs and checks on those who are awarded contracts with the City to determine if they are suited to serve the public trust.

Table 51 – DOI: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	26	\$4,750,491	11	\$878,925	28	\$9,115,101
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$248,108
Supplemental Contracts	1	\$1,000,000	0	\$0	1	\$167,670

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Grand Total	27	\$5,750,491	11	\$878,925	30	\$9,530,879

Chart 47 – DOI: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

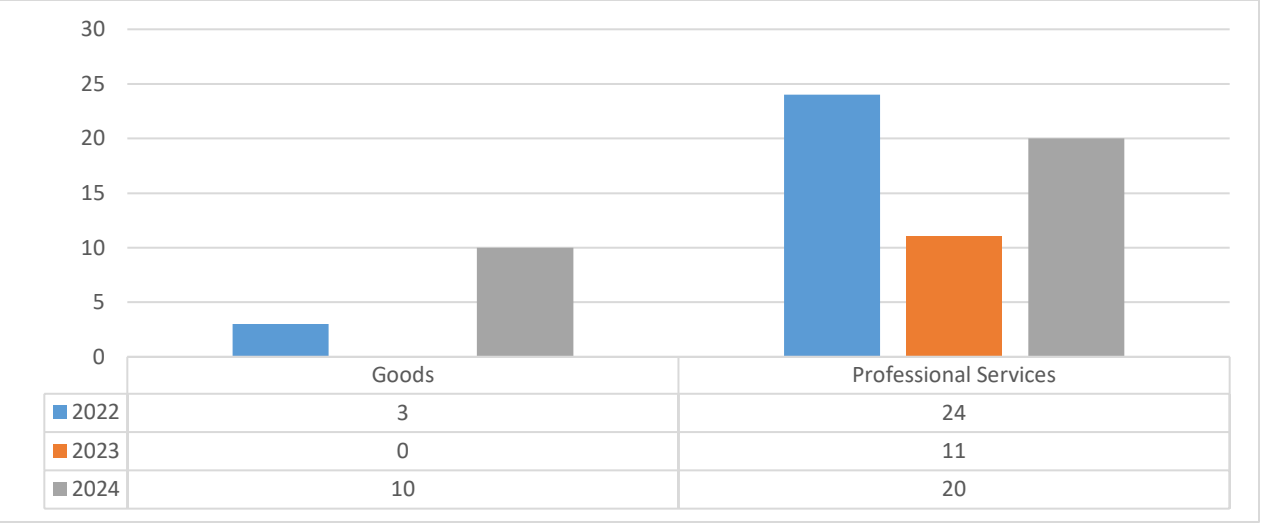
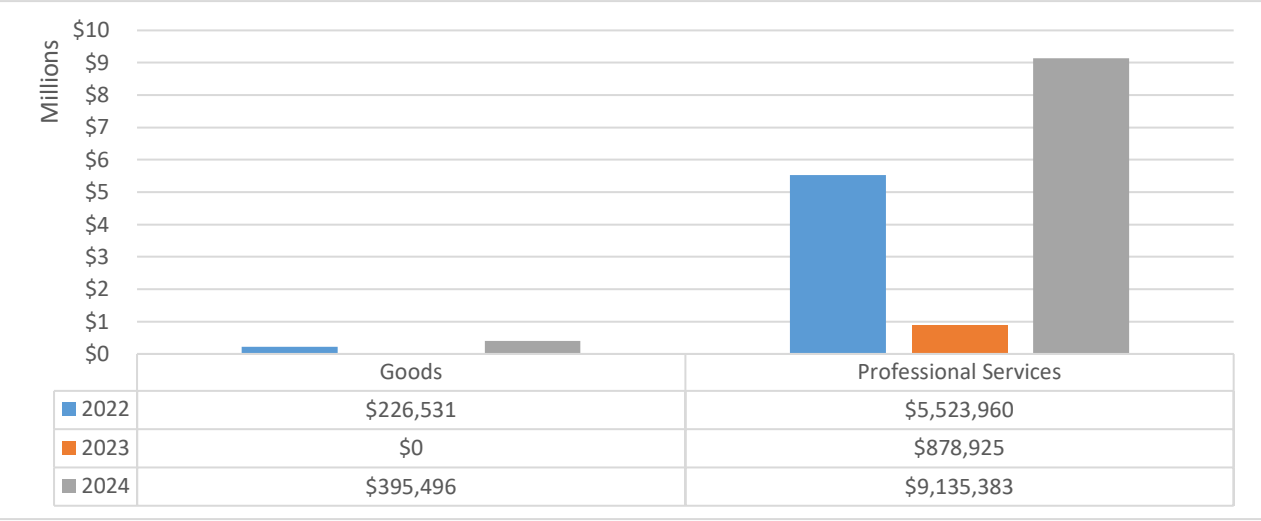


Chart 48 – DOI: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Probation (DOP)

The Department of Probation (DOP) is responsible for the supervising clients on probation throughout the five boroughs. DOP helps build stronger and safer communities by working with and supervising people on probation, fostering positive change in their decision-making and behavior, and expanding opportunities for them to move out of the criminal and juvenile justice

systems through meaningful education, employment, health services, family engagement and civic participation.

Table 52 – DOP: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$258,800	3	\$8,762,500	9	\$9,304,650
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	64	\$8,718,513	30	\$9,438,794	13	\$1,990,377
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	1	\$96,750	1	\$38,250
Supplemental Contracts	30	\$20,021,183	24	\$9,398,816	25	\$9,000,381
Grand Total	95	\$28,998,497	58	\$27,696,859	48	\$20,333,657

Chart 49 – DOP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

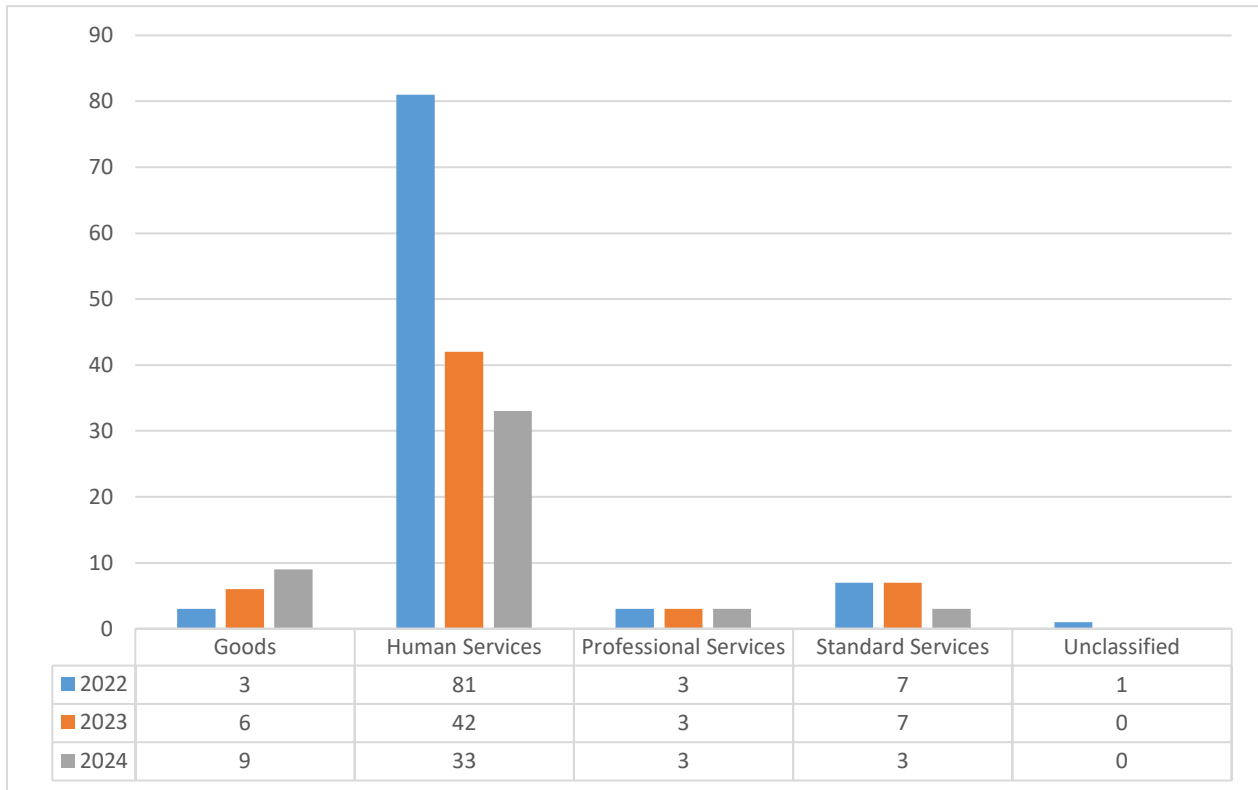
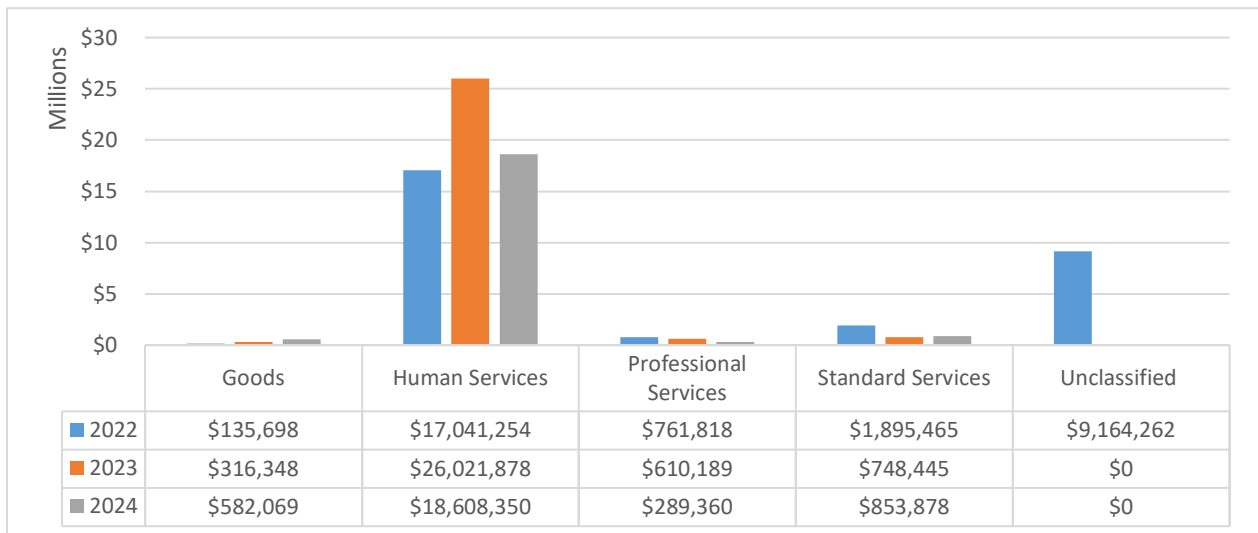


Chart 50 – DOP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Records and Information Services (DORIS)

The Department of Records & Information Services (DORIS) preserves and provides access to the historical and contemporary records of New York City government both online and in-person at the Municipal Library, Archives and Visitor Center. DORIS operates record storage facilities in two locations with a combined capacity of 738,000 cubic feet, and provides records management services to 50 City agencies, ten courts, and the five District Attorneys' offices.

Table 53 – DORIS: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	4	\$195,854	3	\$245,639	2	\$201,755
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	1	\$151,060	1	\$53,223
Grand Total	4	\$195,854	4	\$396,699	3	\$254,978

Chart 51 – DORIS: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

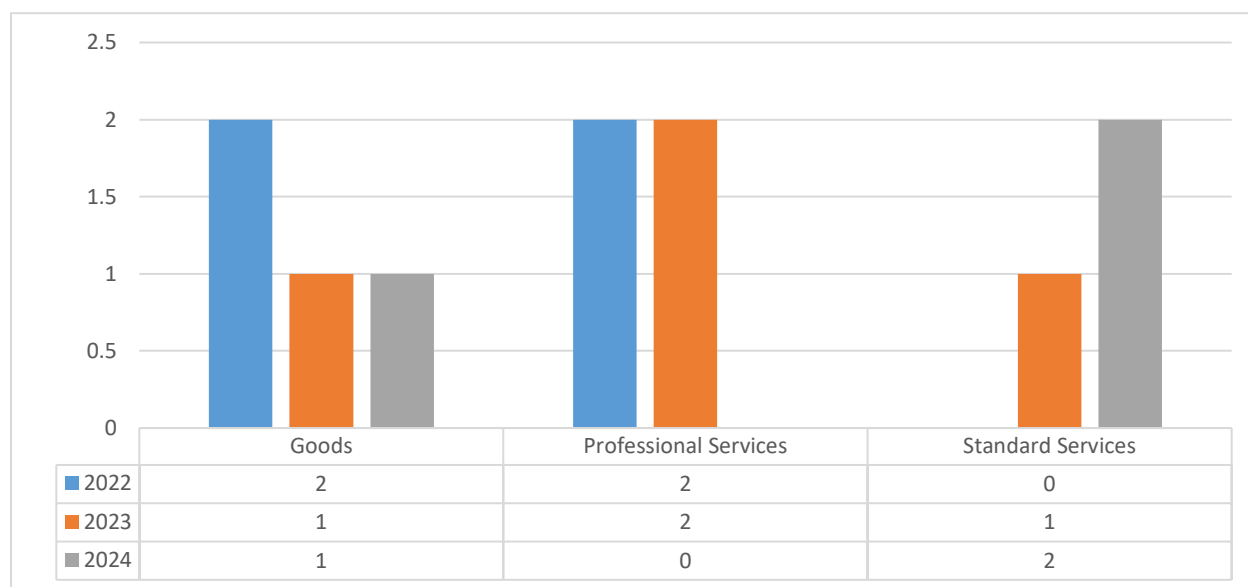


Chart 52 – DORIS: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Transportation (DOT)

The Department of Transportation (DOT) rehabilitates and maintains the City’s transportation infrastructure including bridges, tunnels, streets, sidewalks, and highways. DOT also encourages the use of mass transit and sustainable transportation, and conducts traffic safety programs, such as the Vision Zero initiative to reduce fatalities and serious injuries. Overall, DOT’s work maintains and enhances the transportation infrastructure crucial to the City’s economic vitality and quality of life for all City residents.

Table 54 – DOT: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	26	\$406,556,406	55	\$885,533,120	26	\$366,536,907
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	163	\$59,194,172	152	\$57,353,397	140	\$48,223,315
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	13	\$11,265,110	3	\$15,774,314	4	\$2,914,656

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Supplemental Contracts	27	\$510,093,120	19	\$66,481,901	17	\$74,135,026
Grand Total	229	\$987,108,808	229	\$1,025,142,732	187	\$491,809,904

Chart 53 – DOT: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

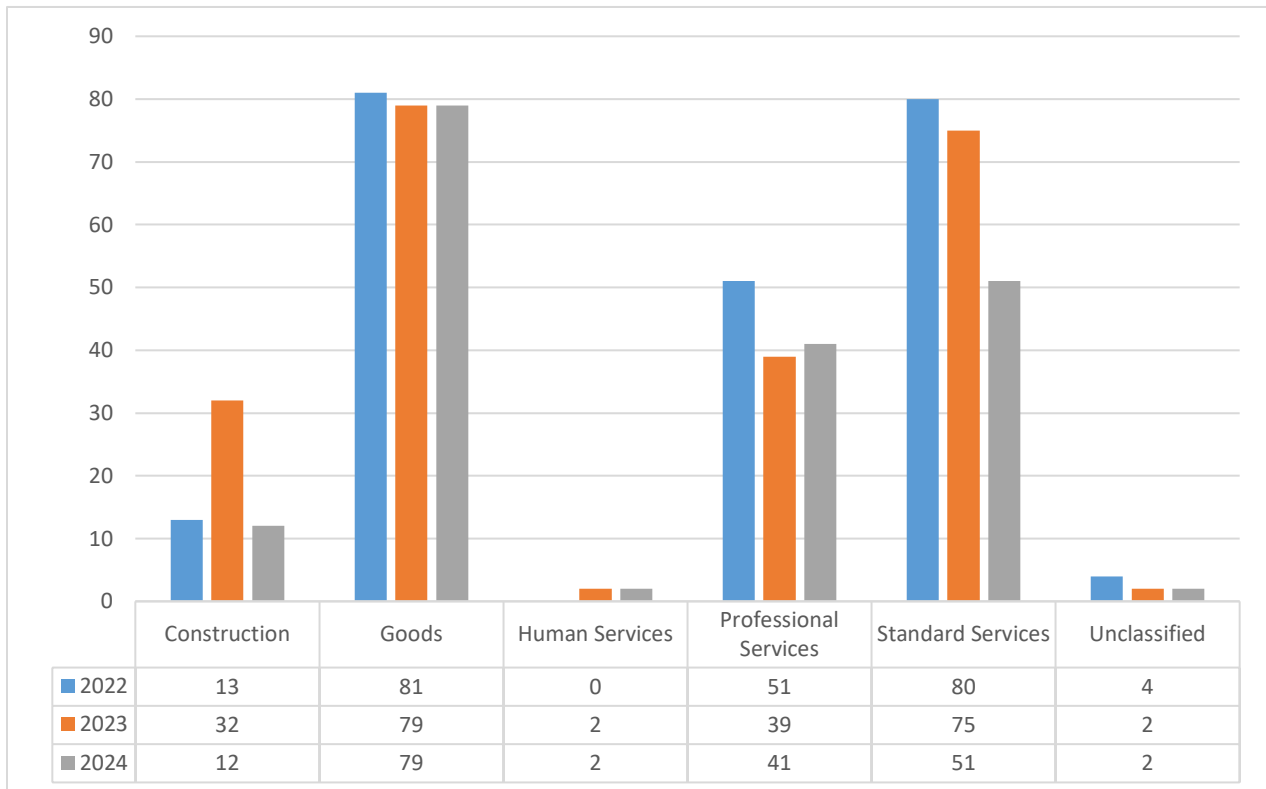
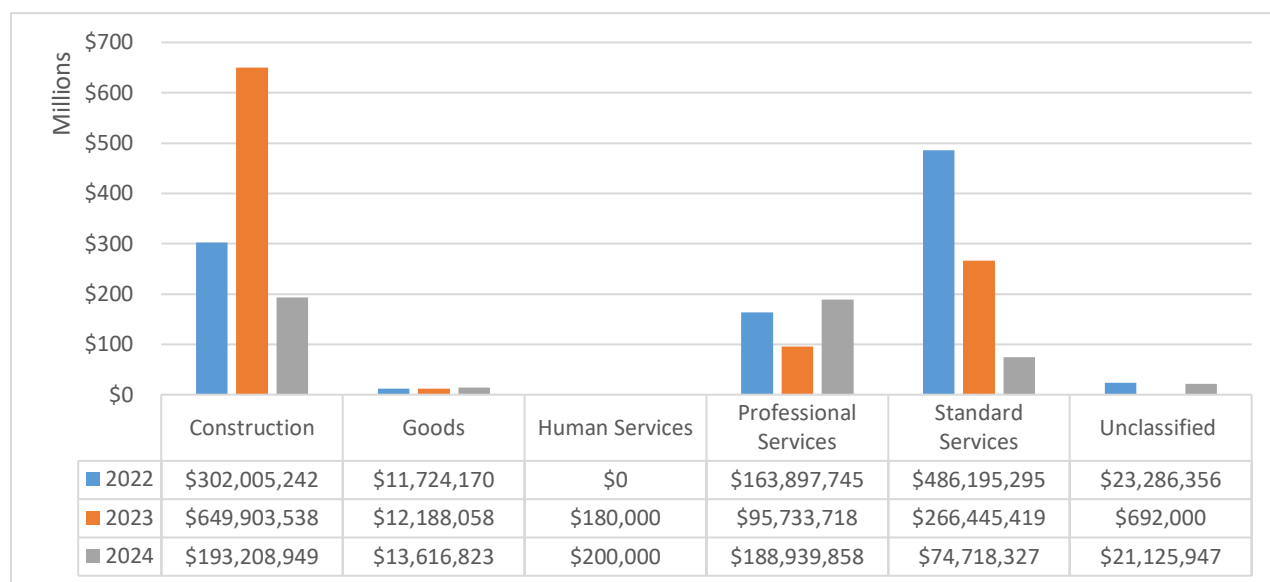


Chart 54 – DOT: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)

The Department of Parks and Recreation is the City agency responsible for the protection and care of more than 5,000 individual properties on over 30,000 acres. These range from large-scale properties like Central Park and Coney Island Beach, to small community gardens and green streets. NYC Parks operates nearly 1,000 playgrounds, more than 800 athletic fields, 65 public pools and 51 recreational facilities, available to all New Yorkers citywide. NYC Parks also looks after 600,000 street trees, and two million more trees in parks.

Table 55 – DPR: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	136	\$521,390,051	132	\$602,653,601	77	\$298,256,517
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	158	\$25,192,155	251	\$26,348,561	786	\$328,786,325
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	14	\$2,478,312	9	\$248,101	7	\$698,175

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Supplemental Contracts	14	\$36,154,391	17	\$98,776,867	10	\$35,197,095
Grand Total	322	\$585,214,909	409	\$728,027,130	880	\$662,938,110

Chart 55 – DPR: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

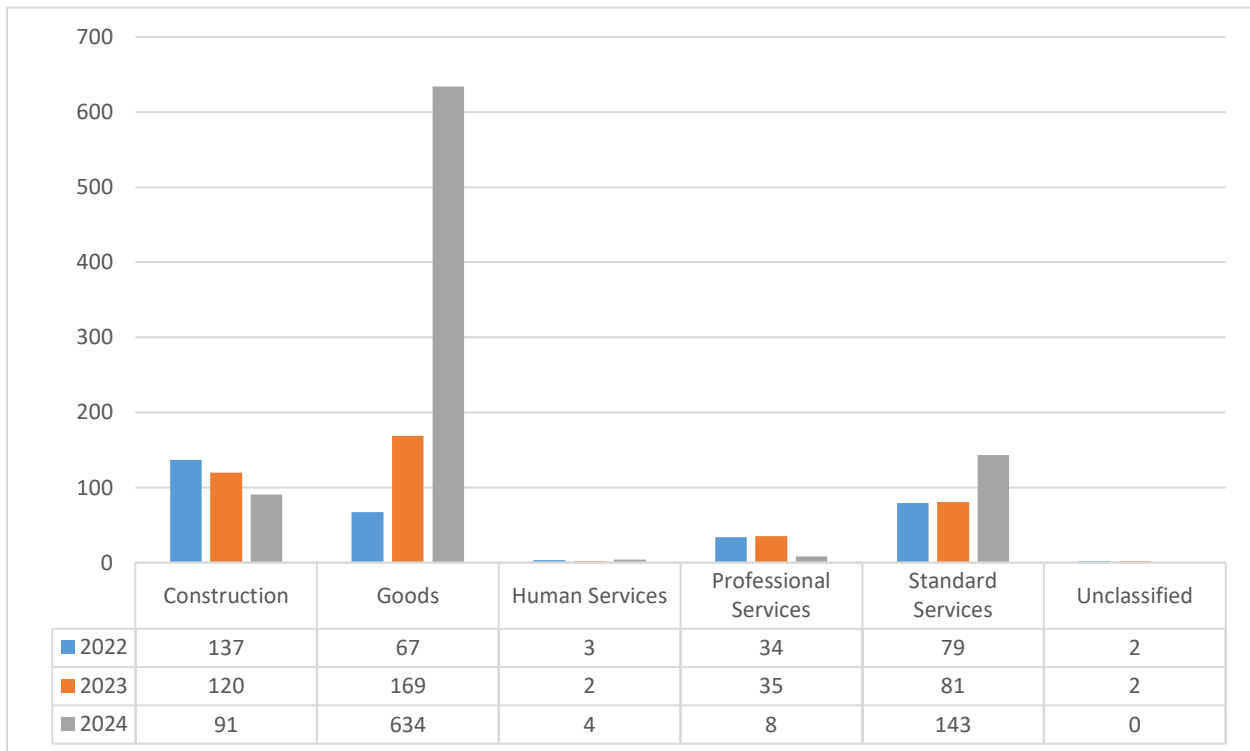
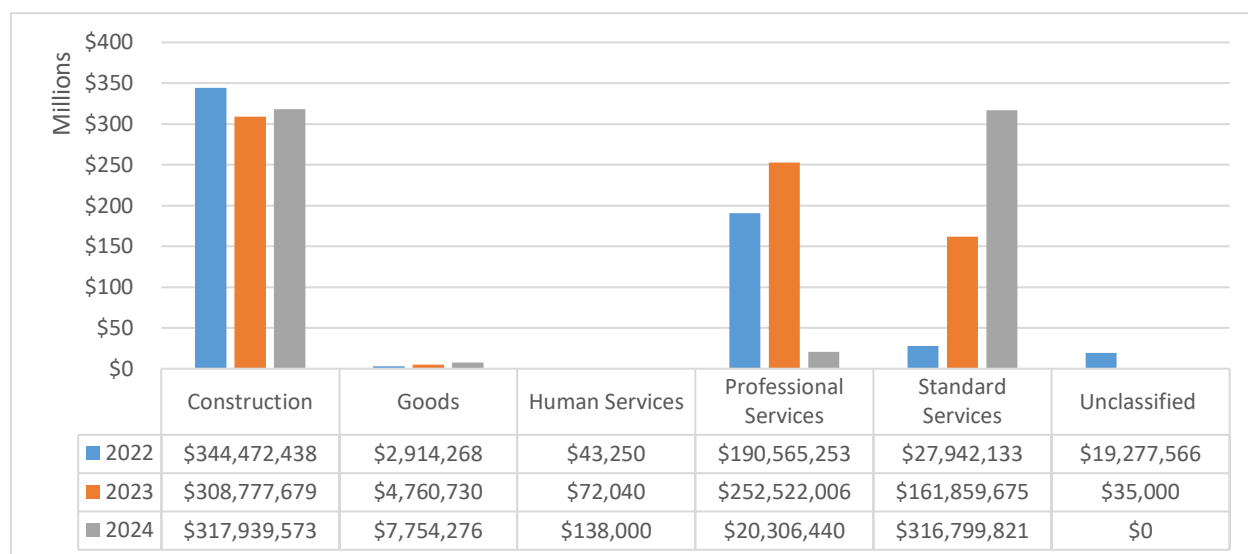


Chart 56 – DPR: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Sanitation (DSNY)

The NYC Department of Sanitation is the world’s largest sanitation department. DSNY collects more than 10,500 tons of residential and institutional garbage and 1,760 tons of the recyclables each day. It also manages solid waste and clears litter or snow from 6,300 miles of streets. Important to note that in FY23 the top 5 contracts total more than all of FY24 contracts combined.

Table 56 – DSNY: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	4	\$27,905,499	15	\$139,525,038	4	\$35,703,025
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	90	\$14,137,831	81	\$36,293,127	53	\$24,535,260
Supplemental Contracts	20	\$117,793,985	19	\$54,842,493	11	\$24,983,350
Grand Total	114	\$159,837,315	115	\$230,660,658	68	\$85,221,635

Chart 57 – DSNY: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

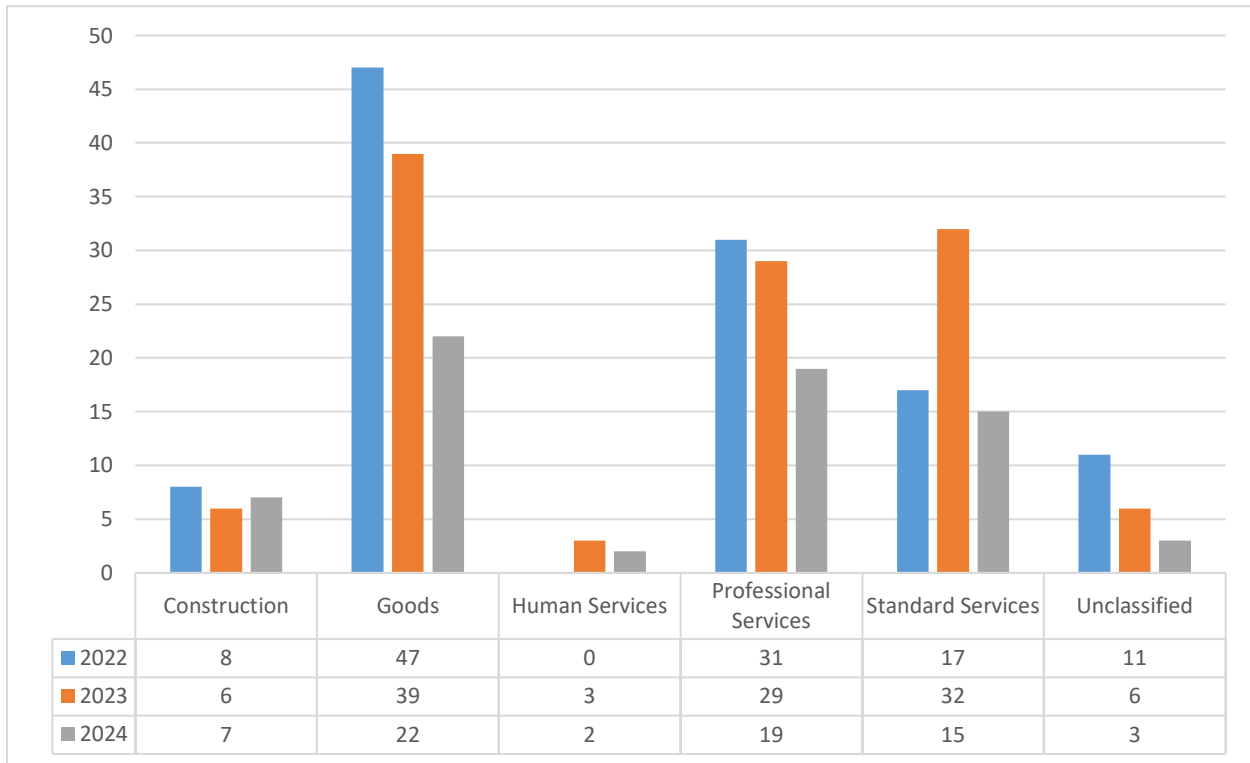
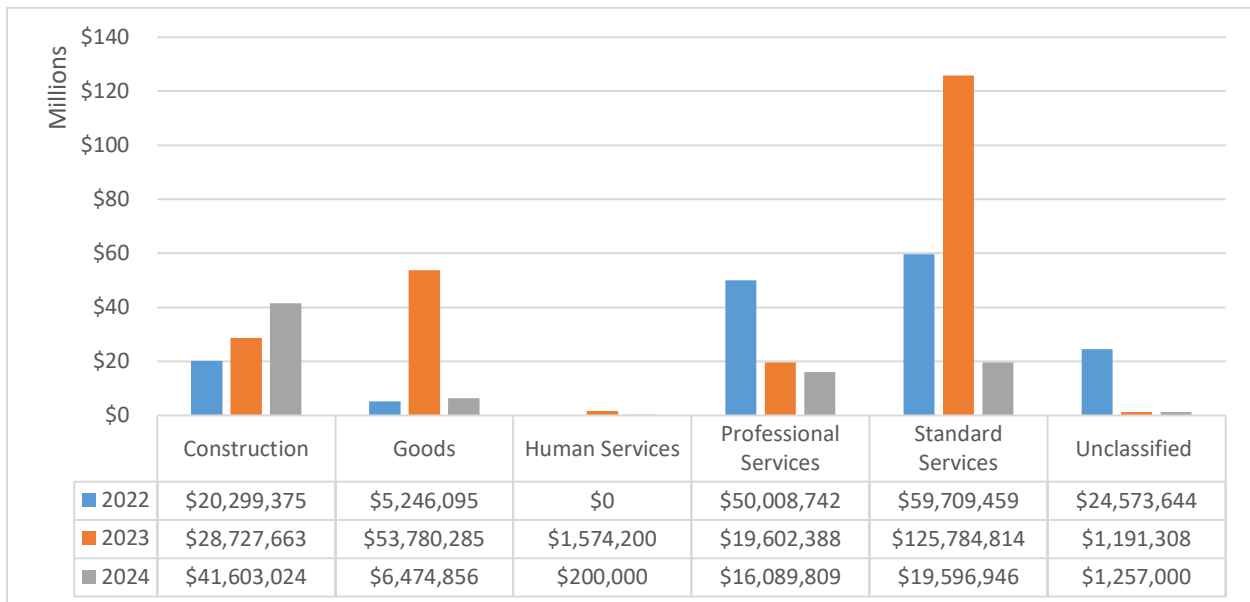


Chart 58 – DSNY: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Human Resources Administration (DSS/HRA)

The Department of Social Services/Human Resources Administration (DSS/HRA) provides New Yorkers in need with essential benefits, such as food assistance, employment services, and emergency rental assistance. As the largest municipal social services agency in the country, DSS/HRA helps more than 3 million New Yorkers through the administration of more than 12 major public assistance programs. The top 4 contracts in FY24 are larger than the largest contract in FY23 and total more than \$1 billion dollars.

Table 57 – DSS/HRA: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	34	\$198,690,175	44	\$303,868,078	46	\$1,451,998,139
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	396	\$402,067,553	400	\$589,985,479	207	\$593,811,536
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	5	\$166,365	13	\$912,728	8	\$502,596
Supplemental Contracts	71	\$559,556,375	28	\$172,807,128	68	\$400,762,678
Grand Total	506	\$1,160,480,468	485	\$1,067,573,413	329	\$2,447,074,948

Chart 59 – DSS/HRA: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

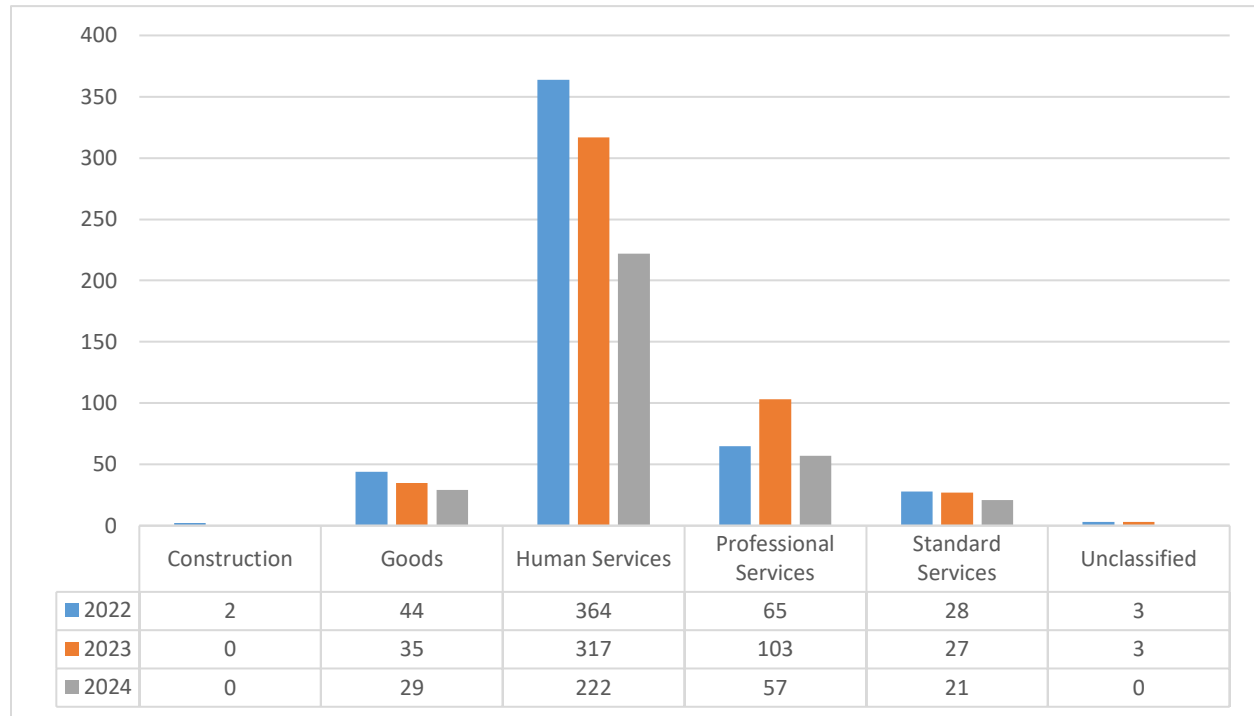
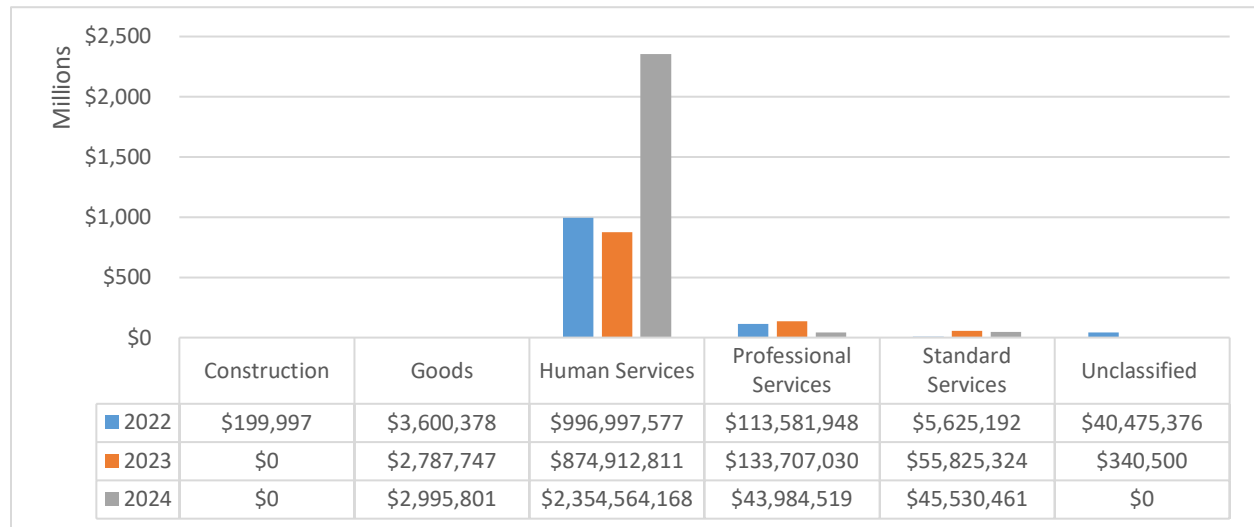


Chart 60 – DSS/HRA: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD)

The New York City Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) invests in a network of community-based organizations and programs to alleviate the effects of poverty and to provide opportunities for New Yorkers and communities to flourish. DYCD supports New York City youth and their families by funding a wide range of high-quality youth and community

development programs, including After School, Community Development, Family Support, Literacy Services, Youth Services, and Youth Workforce Development. In FY23 there were 9 contracts over \$5 million dollars and in FY24 there were 53 contract over \$5 million dollars.

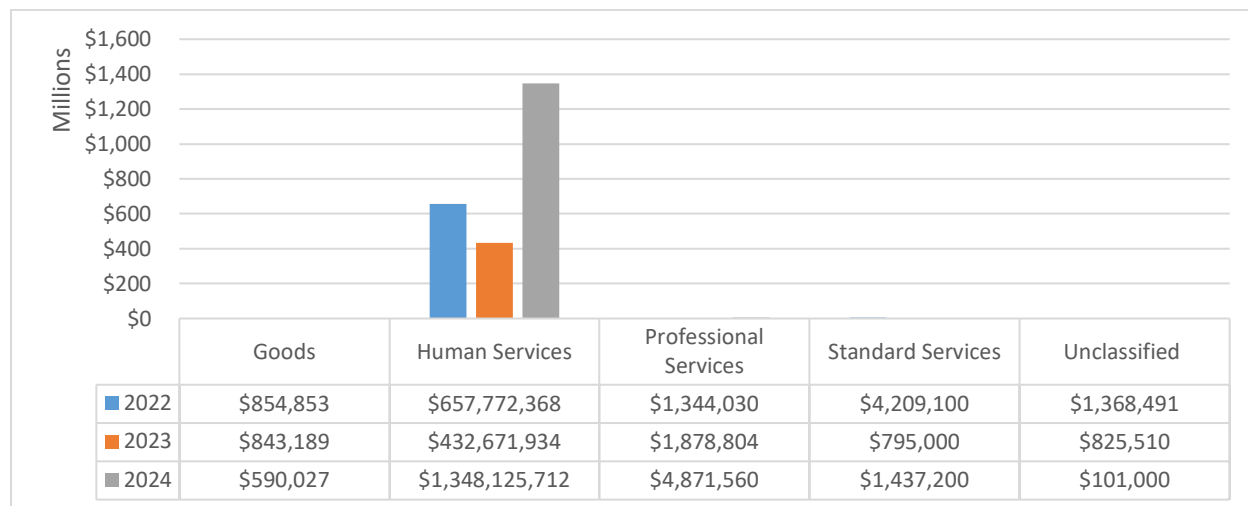
Table 58 – DYCD: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$2,899,952	79	\$43,294,056	9	\$28,544,628
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1,760	\$541,679,002	1,424	\$203,554,438	1,617	\$1,318,762,857
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$59,350	4	\$515,463	1	\$30,250
Supplemental Contracts	183	\$120,910,538	60	\$189,650,480	12	\$7,787,763
Grand Total	1,946	\$665,548,842	1,567	\$437,014,437	1,639	\$1,355,125,498

Chart 61 – DYCD: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 62 – DYCD: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Fire Department (FDNY)

The Fire Department of the City of New York (FDNY) is the largest Fire Department in the United States. The Department’s main goal is to provide fire protection and other critical public safety services to residents and visitors in the five boroughs. The Department also works to continually educate the public in fire, life safety and disaster preparedness, along with enforcing public safety codes.

Table 59 – FDNY: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$27,305,463	3	\$70,572,311	13	\$103,479,459
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	114	\$19,464,160	89	\$58,095,367	92	\$64,432,648
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	8	\$575,159	11	\$14,792,987	12	\$1,272,512
Supplemental Contracts	8	\$232,184,044	4	\$11,241,230	3	\$101,525,438
Grand Total	133	\$279,528,826	107	\$154,701,894	120	\$270,710,057

Chart 63 – FDNY: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

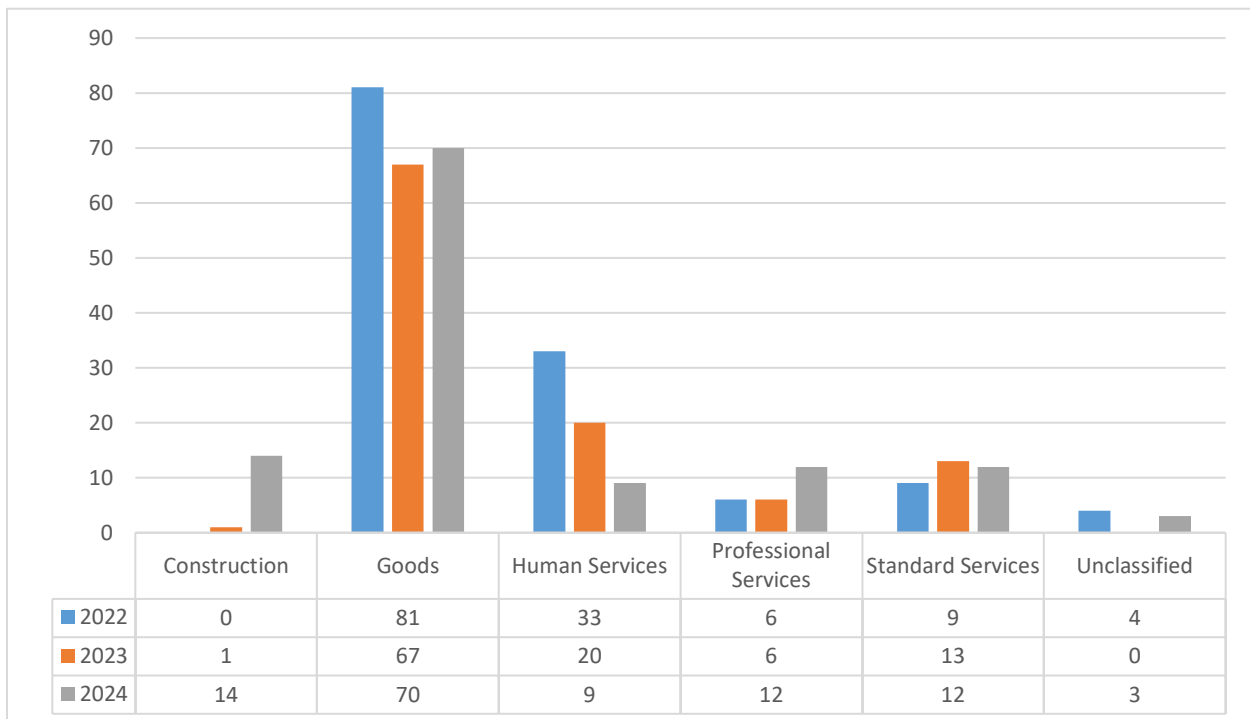
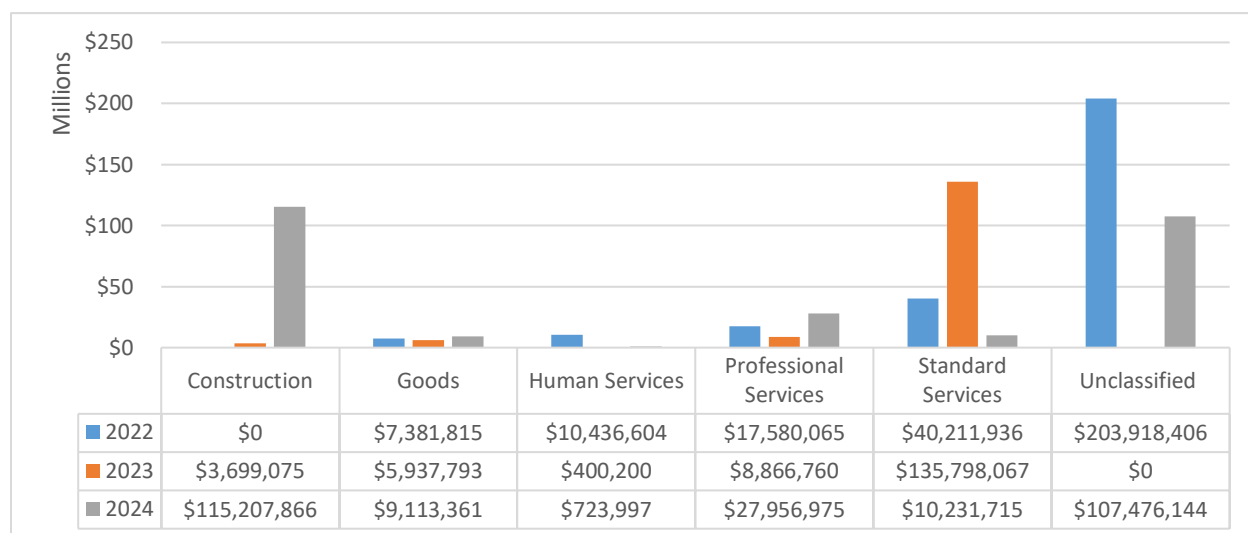


Chart 64 – FDNY: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD)

The Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) is the largest municipal housing improvement agency in the United States, developing and preserving affordable housing in every borough. HPD enforces housing quality standards, finances affordable housing development, and preserves existing affordable housing. HPD also manages the City's affordable housing stock for the benefit of low- and moderate-income families. Additionally, HPD monitors and tracks incidents that result in mass displacement of residential and commercial tenants. The DocGo contract is a big reason for the value increase from FY23 to FY24. In addition, in FY23 there were 2 contracts over \$10 million and in FY24 there were 10 over \$10 million.

Table 60 – HPD: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

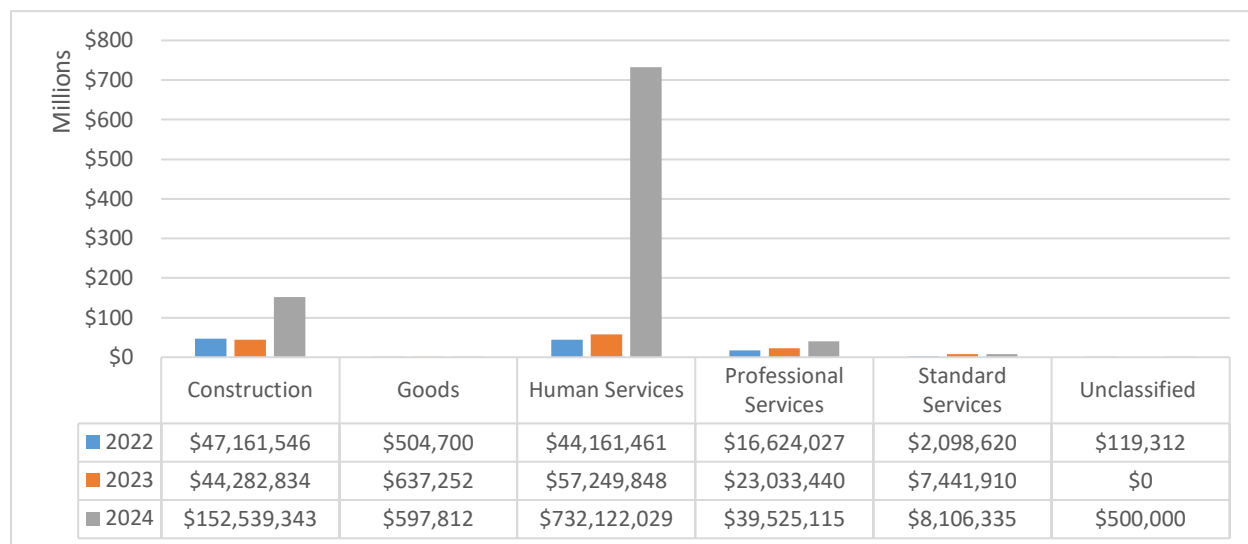
Contract Category	FY22		FY23		FY24	
	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	35	\$25,464,375	32	\$15,778,989	48	\$128,212,380
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	239	\$58,394,017	230	\$67,954,828	190	\$782,048,355

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$642,024	2	\$1,326,145	2	\$153,000
Supplemental Contracts	11	\$26,169,249	9	\$47,585,324	10	\$22,976,899
Grand Total	286	\$110,669,666	273	\$132,645,285	250	\$933,390,634

Chart 65 – HPD: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 66 – HPD: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Law Department (LAW)

The Law Department represents the City, the Mayor, other elected officials, and the City’s many agencies in all affirmative and defensive civil litigation, juvenile delinquency proceedings brought in Family Court, and Administrative Code enforcement proceedings brought in Criminal Court. The Law Department attorneys draft and review State and local legislation, real estate leases, contracts, and financial instruments for the sale of municipal bonds. The agency also provides legal counsel to City officials on a wide range of issues such as immigration, education, and environmental policy.

Table 61 – LAW: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

Contract Category	FY22		FY23		FY24	
	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$2,000,000	1	\$40,000,000	1	\$350,000
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	27	\$22,257,804	65	\$34,121,302	69	\$45,034,205
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$238,772	3	\$504,798	4	\$1,188,354

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Supplemental Contracts	6	\$18,150,000	3	\$13,500,000	2	\$1,995,000
Grand Total	35	\$42,646,576	72	\$88,126,099	76	\$48,567,559

Chart 67 – LAW: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

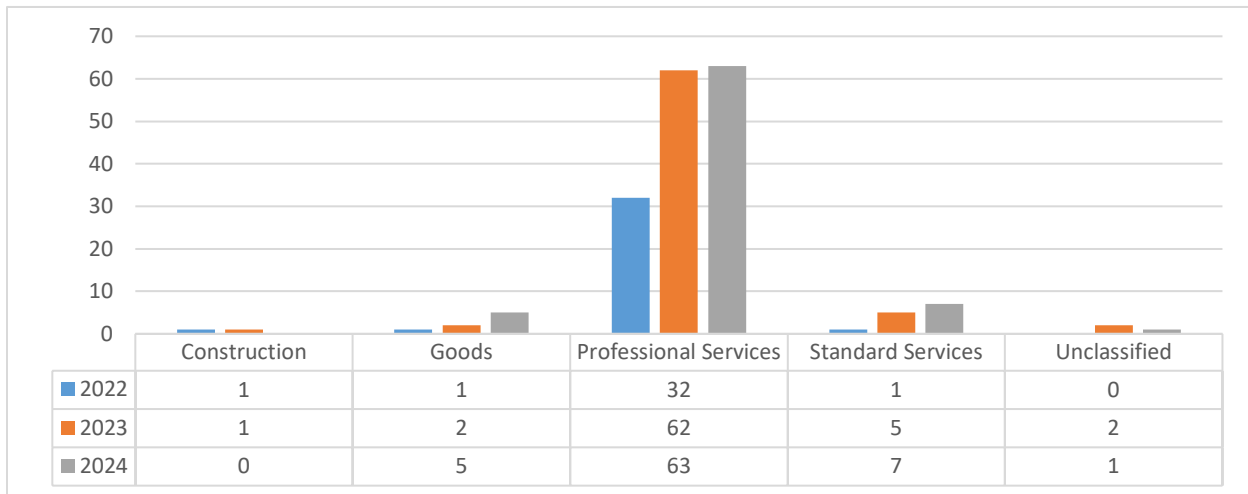
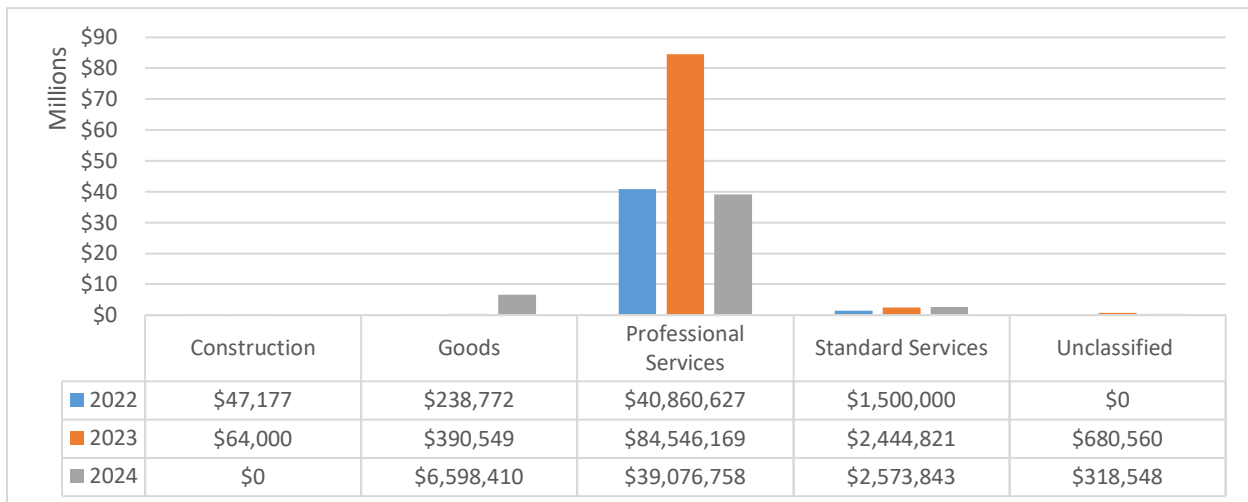


Chart 68 – LAW: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)

The Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) designates, regulates, and protects the City’s architectural, historic, and cultural resources. This includes 1,412 individual landmarks and more

than 36,000 properties in 144 historic districts and extensions. The Commission reviews applications to alter landmark structures, investigates complaints of illegal work, and initiates actions to compel compliance with the Landmarks Law.

Table 62 – LPC: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$22,500	2	\$67,230	2	\$76,734
Grand Total	1	\$22,500	2	\$67,230	2	\$76,734

Chart 69 – LPC: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 70 – LPC: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Mayorality (MAYOR)

The Mayor is the City’s chief executive officer, setting the agenda for the City and its finances and appointing Deputy Mayors and heads of agencies to carry out policies. Various offices operate under the Mayor to support numerous administrative and policy functions.

Table 63 – MAYOR: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	15	\$87,118,694	9	\$387,446,630	16	\$44,377,690
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	173	\$429,974,197	201	\$1,031,048,787	92	\$233,386,157
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	17	\$1,640,629	15	\$1,170,670	14	\$1,399,630
Supplemental Contracts	23	\$695,911,628	34	\$204,511,454	58	\$1,343,904,985
Grand Total	228	\$1,214,645,148	259	\$1,624,177,541	180	\$1,623,068,462

Chart 71 – MAYOR: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 72 – MAYOR: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



New York City Emergency Management (NYCEM)

New York City Emergency Management (NYCEM) is responsible for coordinating citywide emergency planning and response for all types and scales of emergencies.

Table 64 – NYCEM: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	32	\$43,268,900	3	\$30,730,200	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	29	\$166,981,925	36	\$214,055,422	21	\$6,696,915
Supplemental Contracts	5	\$2,344,722	11	\$84,295,788	2	\$716,880
Grand Total	66	\$212,595,546	50	\$329,081,410	23	\$7,413,795

Chart 73 – NYCEM: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

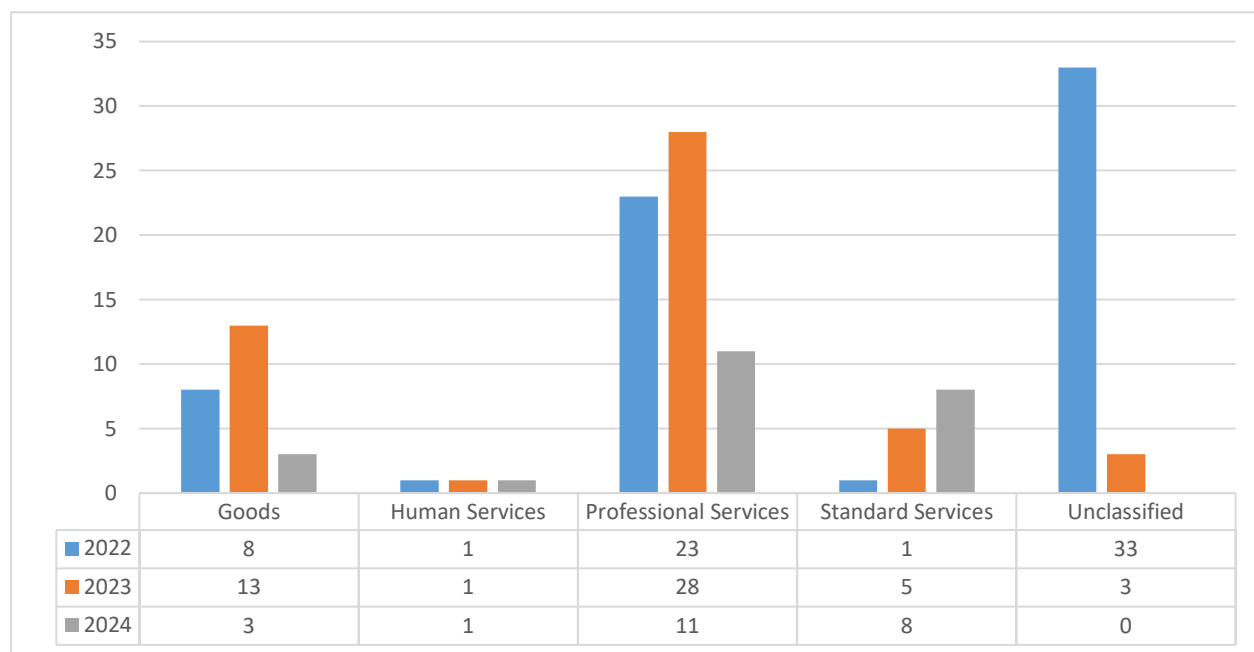
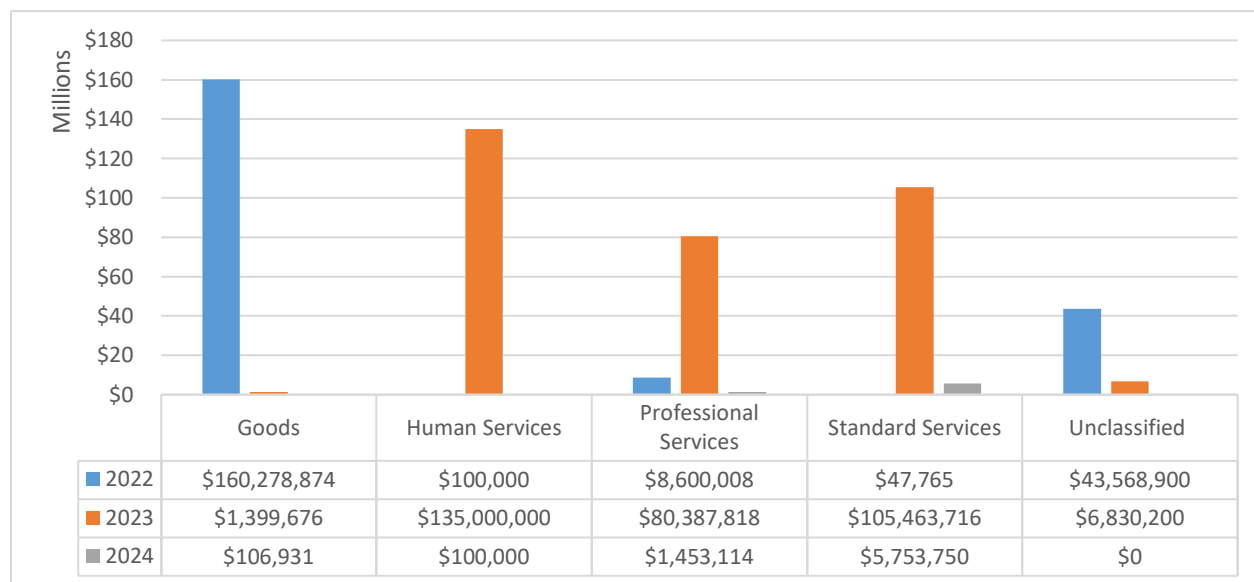


Chart 74 – NYCEM: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



New York City Police Department (NYPD)

The New York City Police Department (NYPD) is tasked with enforcing City and State laws, preserving the peace, and providing a safe environment for all New Yorkers. The NYPD deploys more than 30,000 uniformed officers across 77 precincts, 12 transit bureaus, nine New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) Police Service Areas, and in specialized units such as the Intelligence, Counterterrorism, Aviation, Marine, and Organized Crime Control.

Table 65 – NYPD: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	18	\$48,902,294	8	\$11,585,630	2	\$5,360,999
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	254	\$155,880,155	243	\$64,752,597	197	\$32,034,797
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$3,299,518	3	\$264,900	5	\$2,121,985
Supplemental Contracts	22	\$55,061,900	19	\$85,156,614	12	\$32,633,203

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Grand Total	296	\$263,143,866	273	\$161,759,742	216	\$72,150,984

Chart 75 – NYPD: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

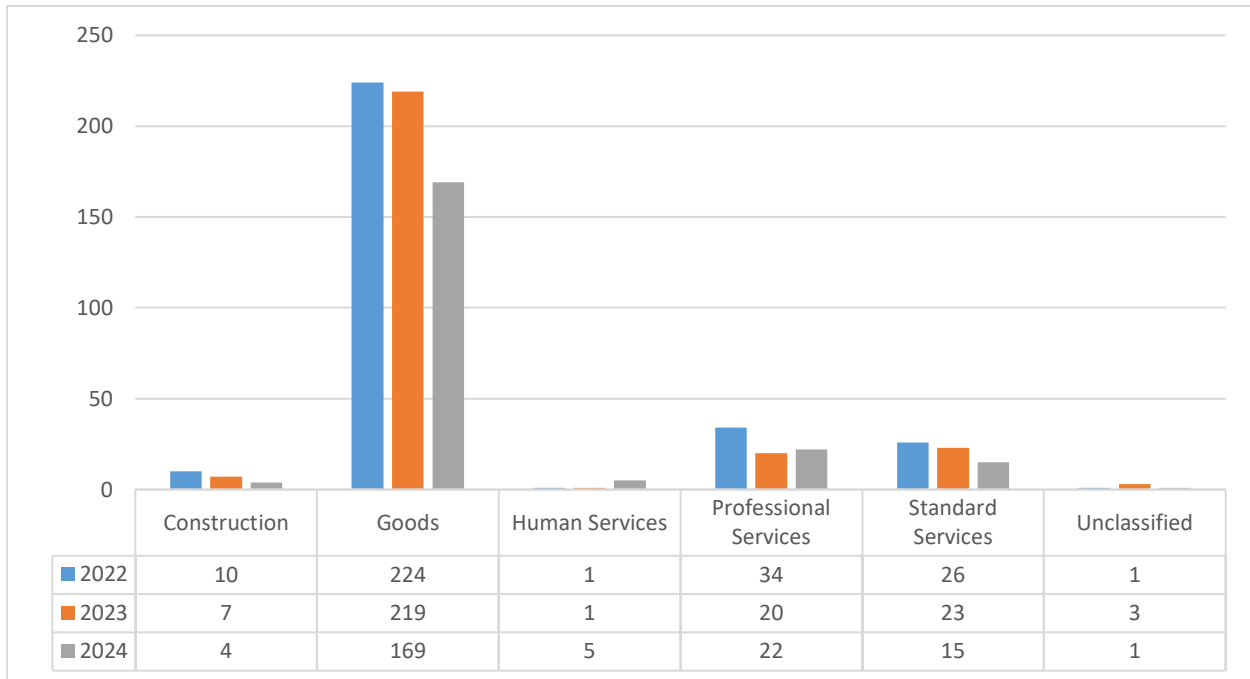
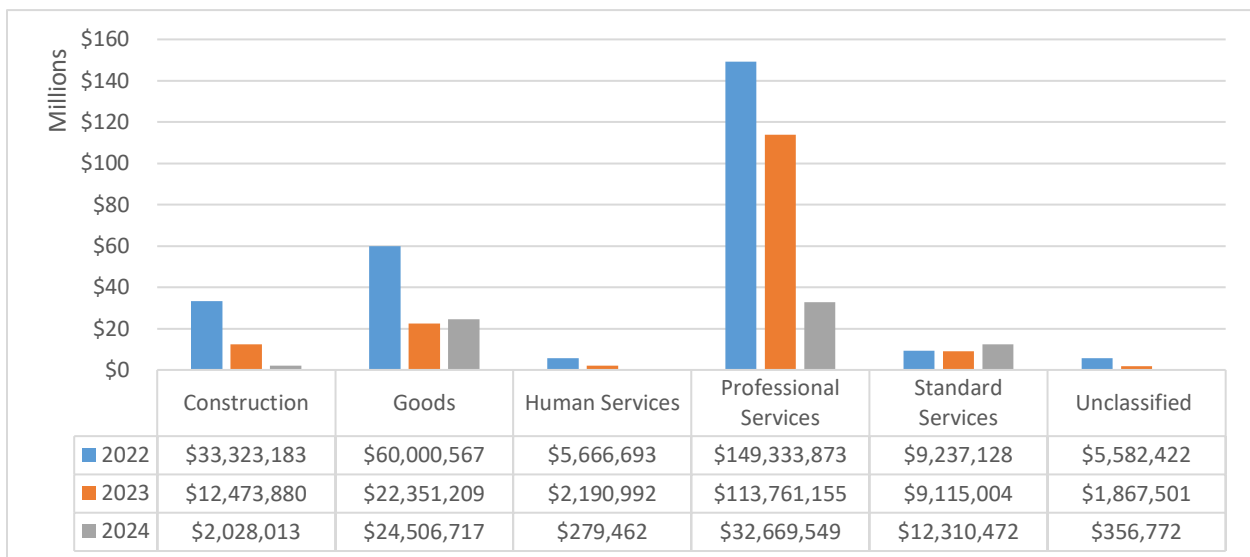


Chart 76 – NYPD: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Office of Technology Innovation (OTI)

OTI works with over 100 City offices and agencies to deliver technology solutions support. OTI establishes the strategic direction for citywide IT operations and leverages the City's buying power to make it easier for City agencies to acquire IT goods and services through requirement contracts with vendors. Large renewal contracts in FY23 caused a spike in value, the top 2 renewals were worth almost \$500 million combined.

Table 66 – OTI: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	26	\$383,000,000	7	\$139,500,000
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	134	\$511,075,935	187	\$447,995,499	178	\$301,601,337
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	10	\$412,088	8	\$302,568	9	\$327,220
Supplemental Contracts	20	\$346,593,504	12	\$544,065,207	12	\$119,608,188
Grand Total	164	\$858,081,527	233	\$1,375,363,275	206	\$561,036,745

Chart 77 – OTI: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

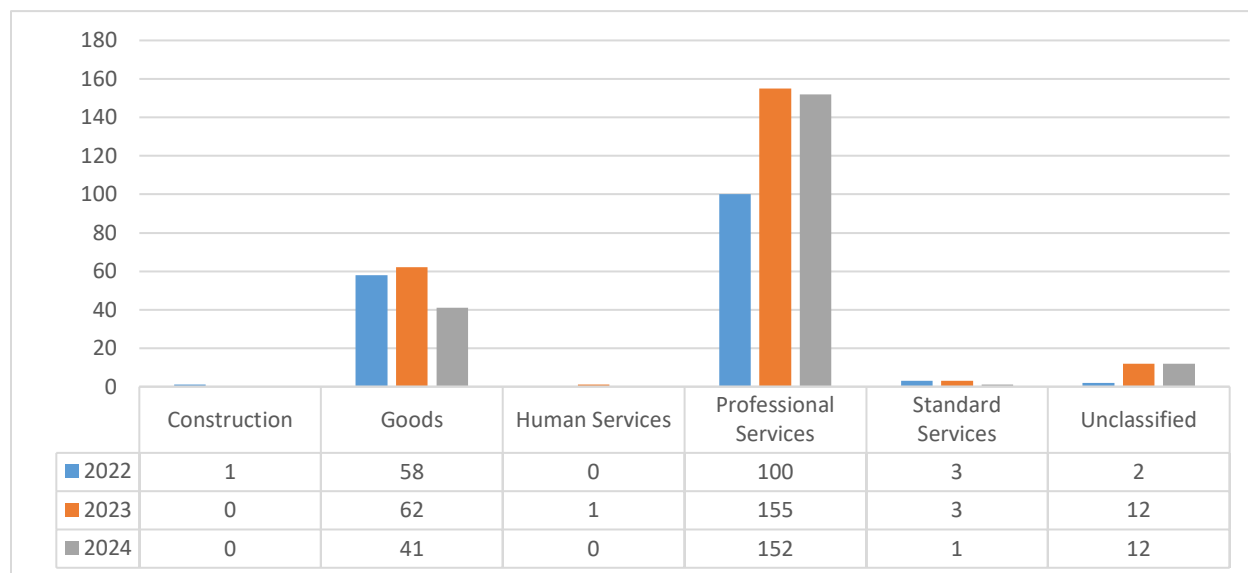
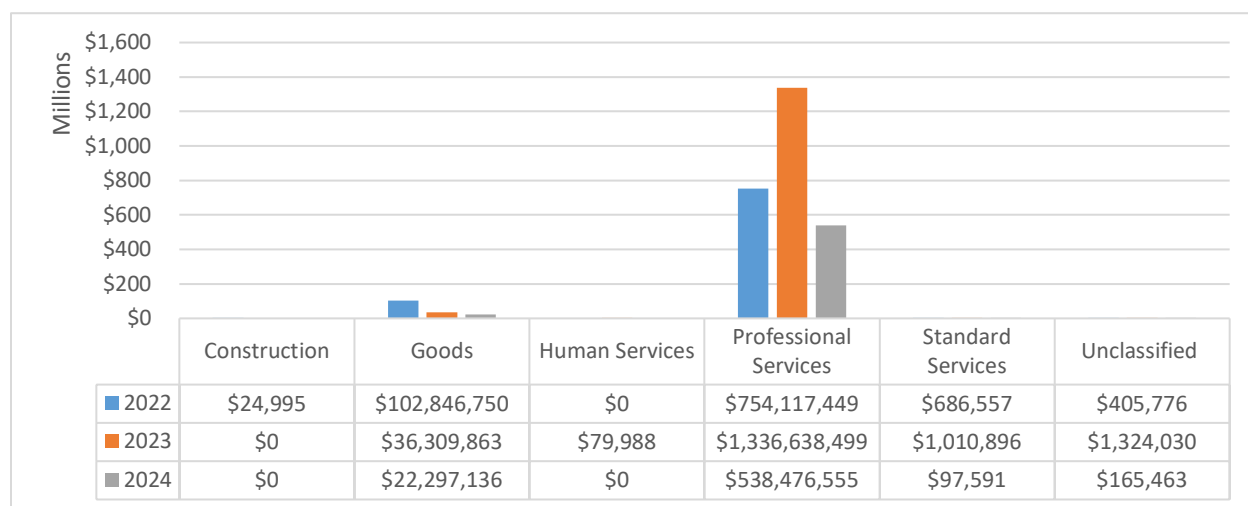


Chart 78 – OTI: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Small Business Services (SBS)

Small Business Services (SBS) is dedicated to providing direct assistance to business owners and fostering neighborhood development in commercial districts. SBS also links employers to a skilled and qualified workforce in New York City. Working in coordination with the Office of M/WBE and MOCS, SBS implements the M/WBE program to continue to promote diversity, fairness, and equity in the City’s procurement processes. A single contract in FY23 worth \$529,981,983 spiked the value. Outside of that contract the value and volume from FY23 to FY24 was very similar.

Table 67 – SBS: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	2	\$2,880,000	3	\$26,862,528
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	185	\$339,992,117	152	\$690,249,488	130	\$80,679,909
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	10	\$2,425,000	8	\$1,250,000	7	\$1,020,000
Supplemental Contracts	9	\$10,819,963	7	\$2,926,668	1	\$412,645
Grand Total	204	\$353,237,079	169	\$697,306,156	141	\$108,975,082

Chart 79 – SBS: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

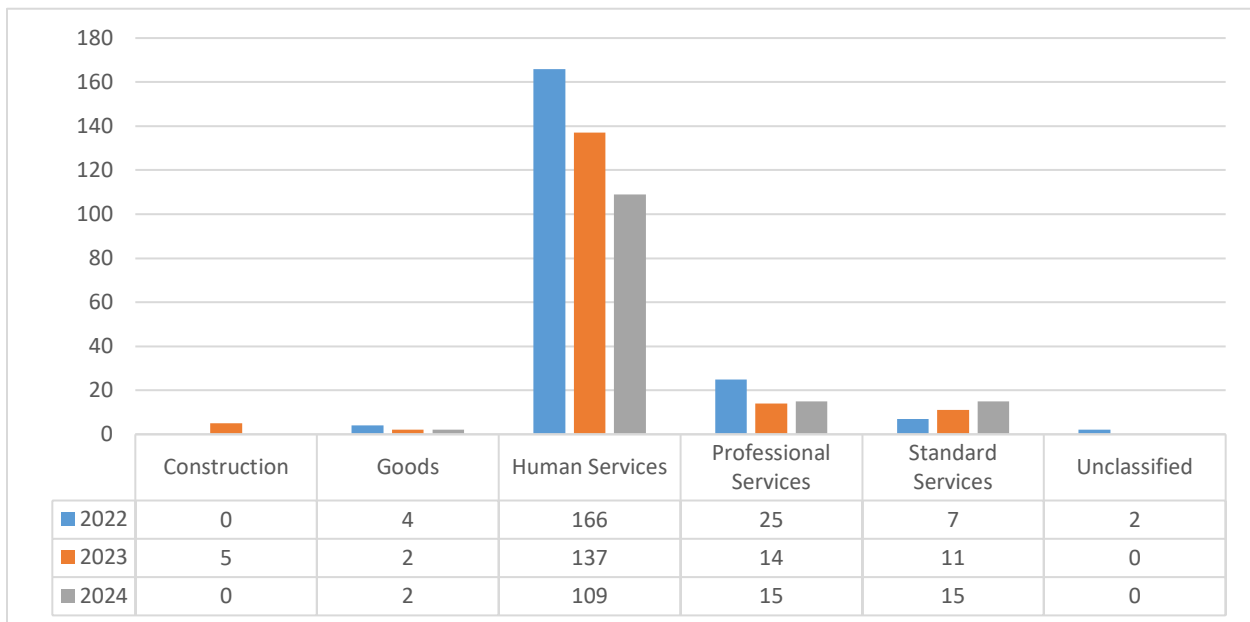
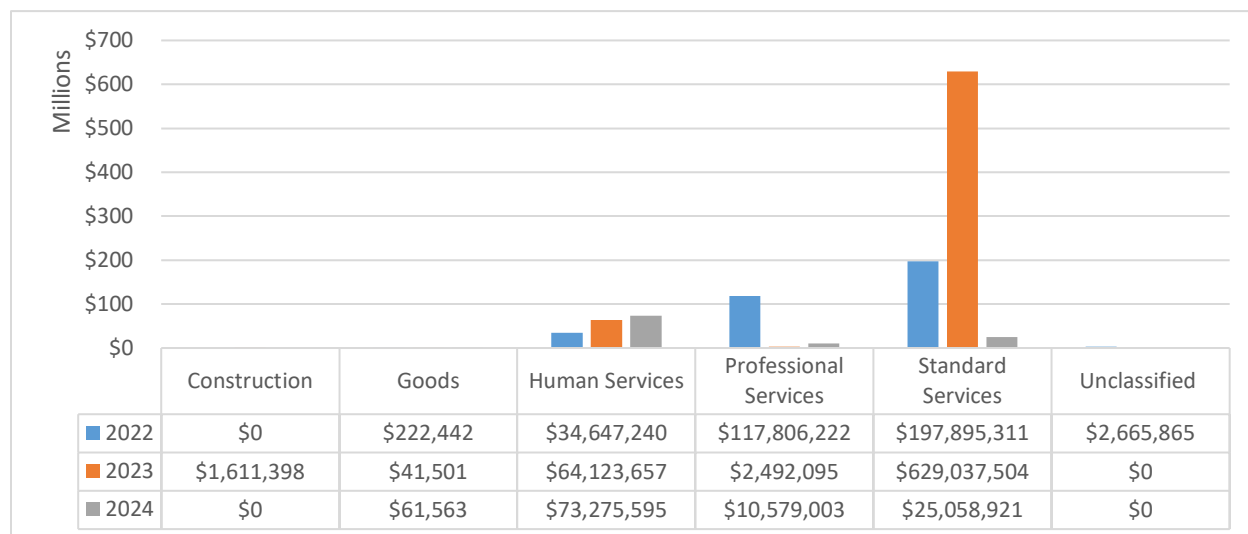


Chart 80 – SBS: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC)

The Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC) is the agency responsible for licensing and regulating New York City’s medallion taxicabs, for-hire vehicles, commuter vans, paratransit vehicles, and certain luxury limousines. TLC licenses and regulates more than 130,000 vehicles and approximately 180,000 drivers, and performs safety and emissions inspections of the 13,587 medallion taxicabs three times each year, as well as biennial inspections of all TLC-licensed For Hire vehicles. TLC had on huge renewal in FY23 which spiked the value compared to FY24.

Table 68 – TLC: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	6	\$68,548,081	9	\$2,398,842	18	\$4,335,978
Supplemental Contracts	4	\$404,547	1	\$102,000,000	2	\$2
Grand Total	10	\$68,952,628	10	\$104,398,842	20	\$4,335,980

Chart 81 – TLC: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

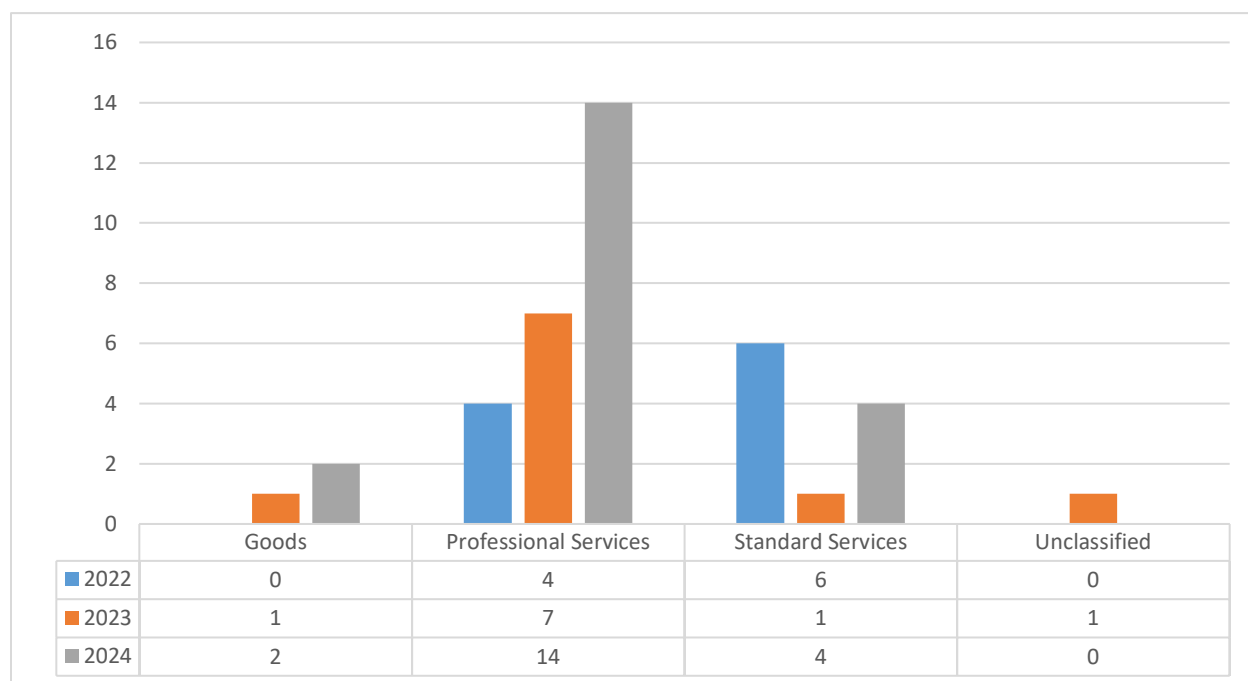
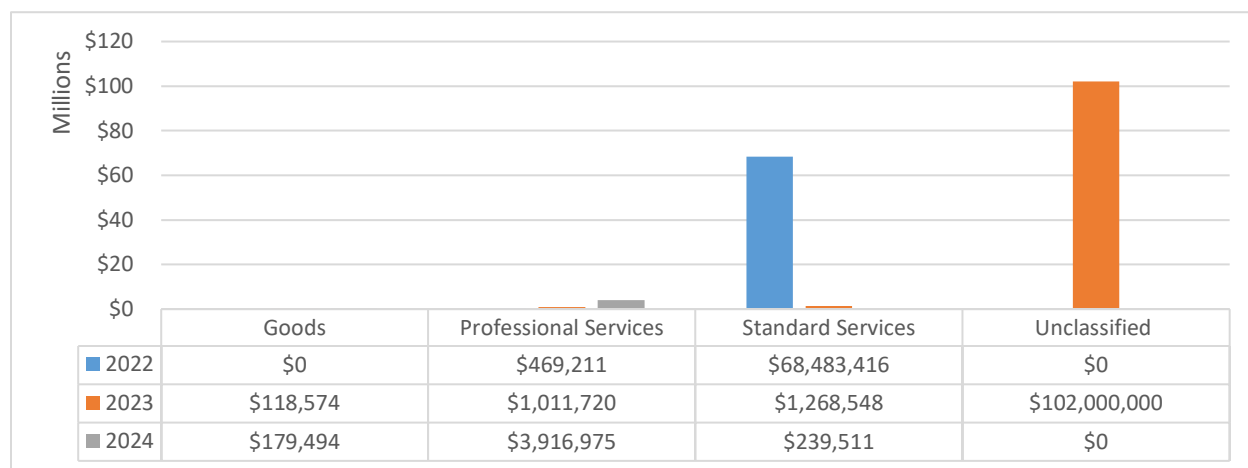


Chart 82 – TLC: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Non-Mayoral Agencies

Non-Mayoral Agencies include agencies headed by boards, commissions, or other multi-member bodies (whether appointed by the mayor or otherwise), elected officials (including the

Comptroller, City Council, Borough Presidents, and Community Boards), and agencies for which the heads are appointed by officials other than the mayor or by multi-member bodies.³⁵

Twenty Non-Mayoral Agencies, inclusive of the Comptroller, City Council and other elected officials administered procurement contracts registered in FY24 for a total value of \$734 million. Table 70 displays information on the number of new procurement contracts registered to each non-mayoral entity.

Table 69: FY24 New Procurement Contracts by Non-Mayoral Agency

Agency	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
BKBP	6	0.88%	\$470,079	0.06%
BOE	53	7.78%	\$61,658,109	8.35%
BXBP	1	0.15%	\$600,000	0.08%
CC or COUNCIL	60	8.81%	\$3,099,220	0.42%
CFB	17	2.50%	\$3,176,445	0.43%
COIB	3	0.44%	\$99,760	0.01%
COMP	146	21.44%	\$622,692,059	84.38%
DABX	24	3.52%	\$3,102,125	0.42%
DAKINGS	25	3.67%	\$3,476,469	0.47%
DANY	63	9.25%	\$13,481,077	1.83%
DAQ	40	5.87%	\$2,667,628	0.36%
DARICH	16	2.35%	\$4,205,015	0.57%
FISA/OPA	31	4.55%	\$15,169,932	2.06%
MBP	5	0.73%	\$222,513	0.03%
OATH	9	1.32%	\$2,407,334	0.33%
OCB	1	0.15%	\$7,000	<0.01%
OOP-SN	3	0.44%	\$75,980	0.01%
OTA	1	0.15%	\$24,000	<0.01%
QBP	77	11.31%	\$175,000	0.02%

³⁵ New York City Charter §385(a)

Agency	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
SIBP	100	14.68%	\$1,188,697	0.16%
Grand Total	681	100.00%	\$737,998,443	100.00%

Board of Elections (BOE)

The Board of Elections in the City of New York is an administrative body of ten Commissioners, two from each borough upon recommendation by both political parties and then appointed by the City Council for a term of four years. The Commissioners appoint a bipartisan staff to oversee the daily activities of its main and five borough offices. There were 3 contract over \$1 million in FY23 and in FY24 there were 16 causing a spike in value.

Table 70 – BOE: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$9,720,309	1	\$1,250,000	11	\$30,287,637
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	44	\$96,890,068	32	\$5,972,138	38	\$25,858,872
Supplemental Contracts	5	\$8,478,595	2	\$4,261,712	4	\$5,511,600
Grand Total	51	\$115,088,971	35	\$11,483,850	53	\$61,658,109

Chart 83 – BOE: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

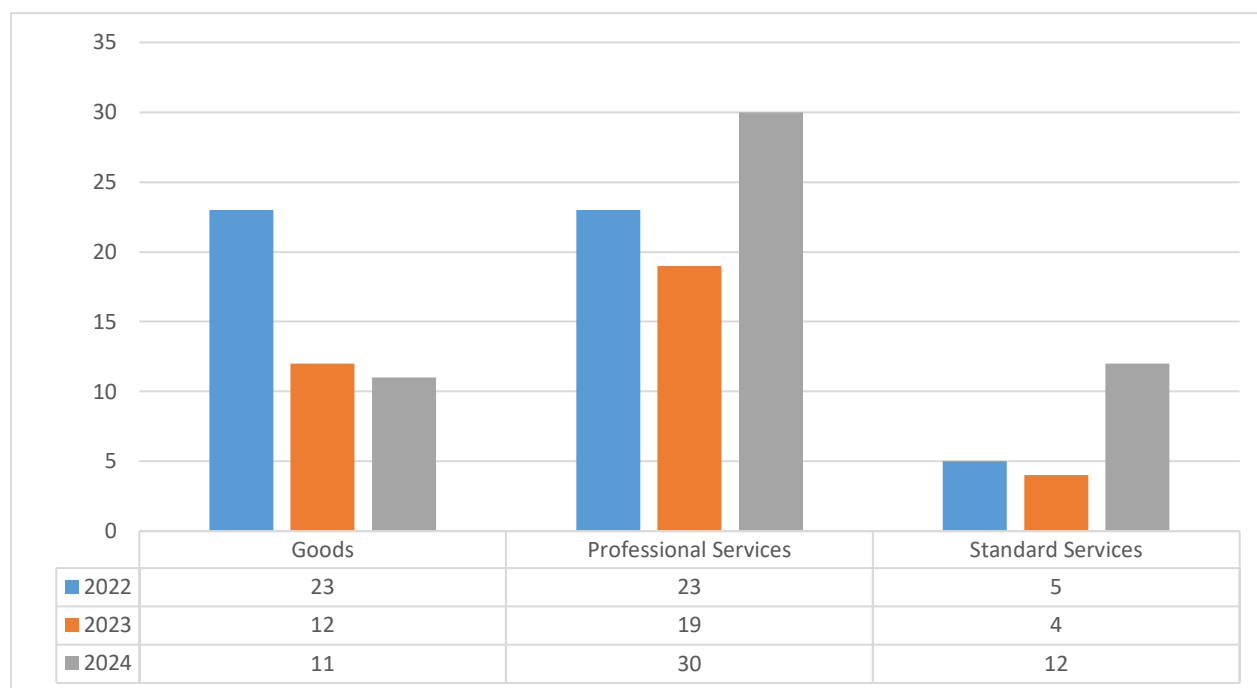
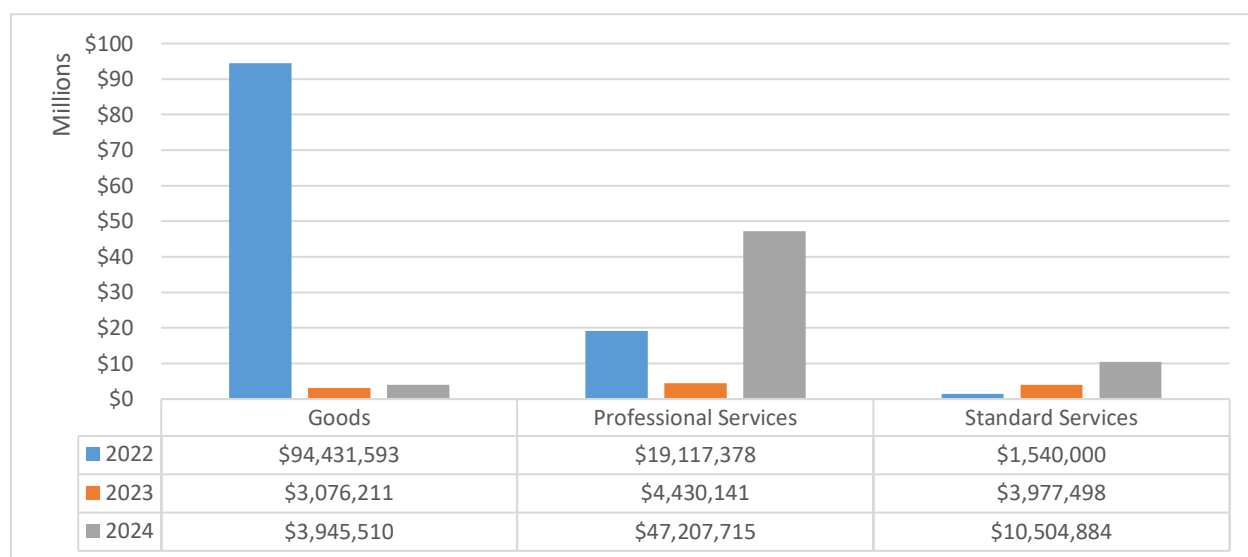


Chart 84 – BOE: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Borough Presidents – Brooklyn (BKBP), Bronx (BXBP), Manhattan (MBP), Queens (QBP), and Staten Island (SIBP)

The Borough Presidents are the executive officials of each borough. The City Charter gives them authority to: work with the Mayor in preparing the annual executive budget submitted to the

City Council and to propose borough budget priorities directly to the council; review and comment on major land use decisions and propose sites for city facilities within their respective boroughs; monitor and modify the delivery of city services within their boroughs; and engage in strategic planning for their boroughs.

Table 71 – BKBP: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$648,141	9	\$831,489	6	\$470,079
Grand Total	3	\$648,141	9	\$831,489	6	\$470,079

Chart 85 – BKBP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 86 – BKBP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry

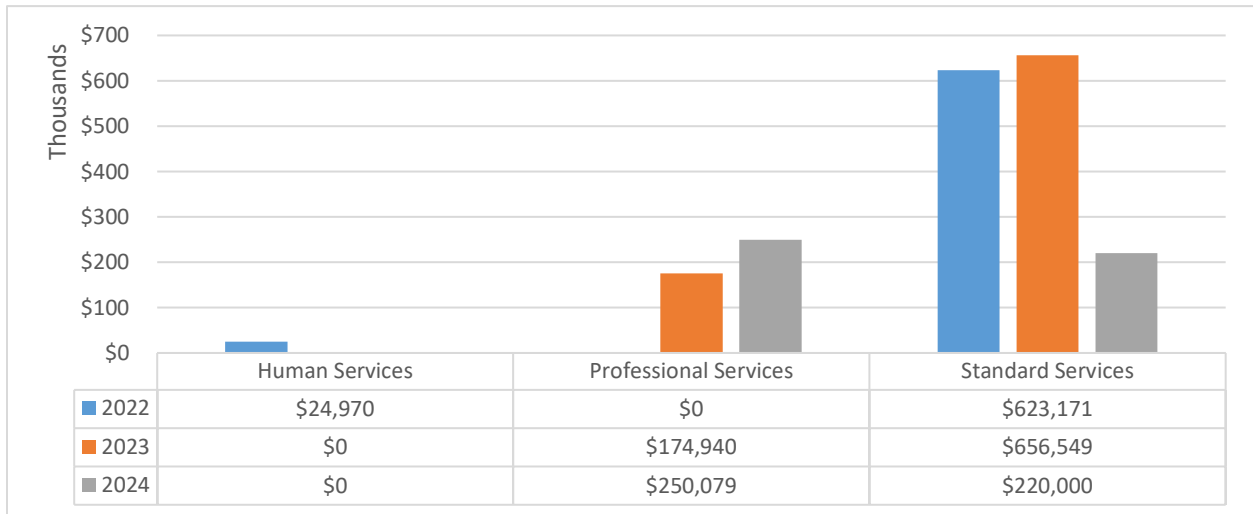


Table 72 – BXBP: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$11,972	1	\$74,882	0	\$0
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$600,000	1	\$37,450	1	\$600,000
Grand Total	2	\$611,972	2	\$112,332	1	\$600,000

Chart 87 – BXBP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

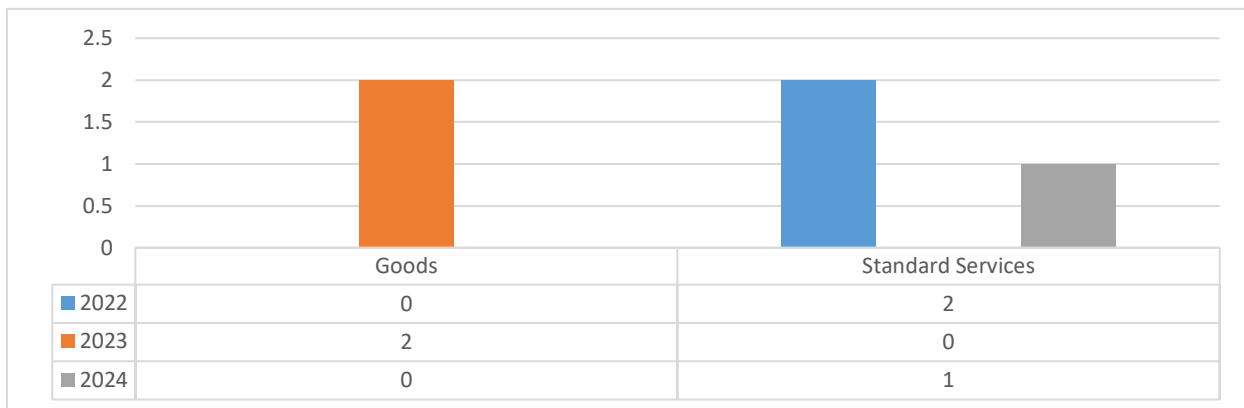


Chart 88 – BXBP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry

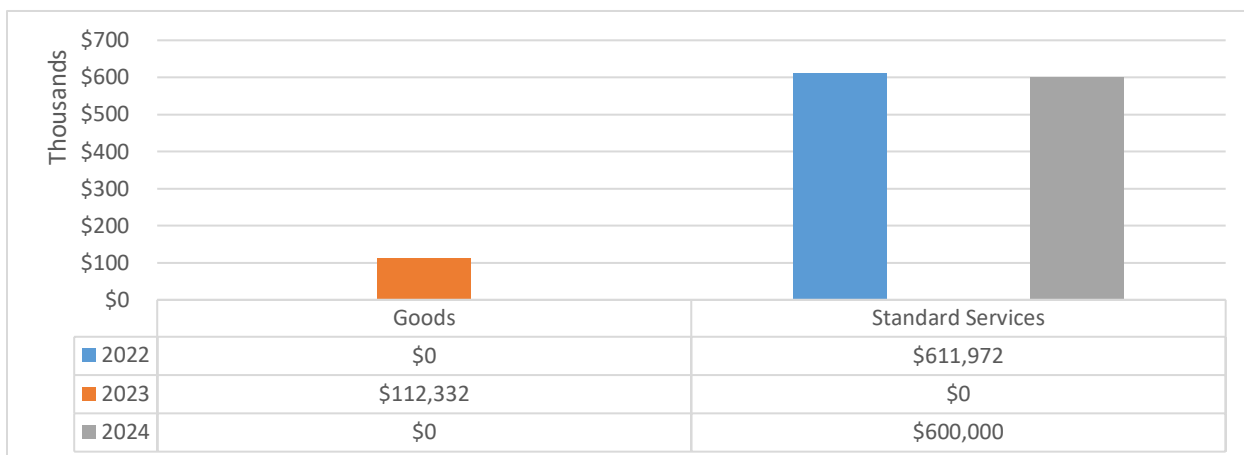


Table 73 – MBP: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$83,378	2	\$41,326	5	\$222,513
Grand Total	3	\$83,378	2	\$41,326	5	\$222,513

Chart 89 – MBP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 90 – MBP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry

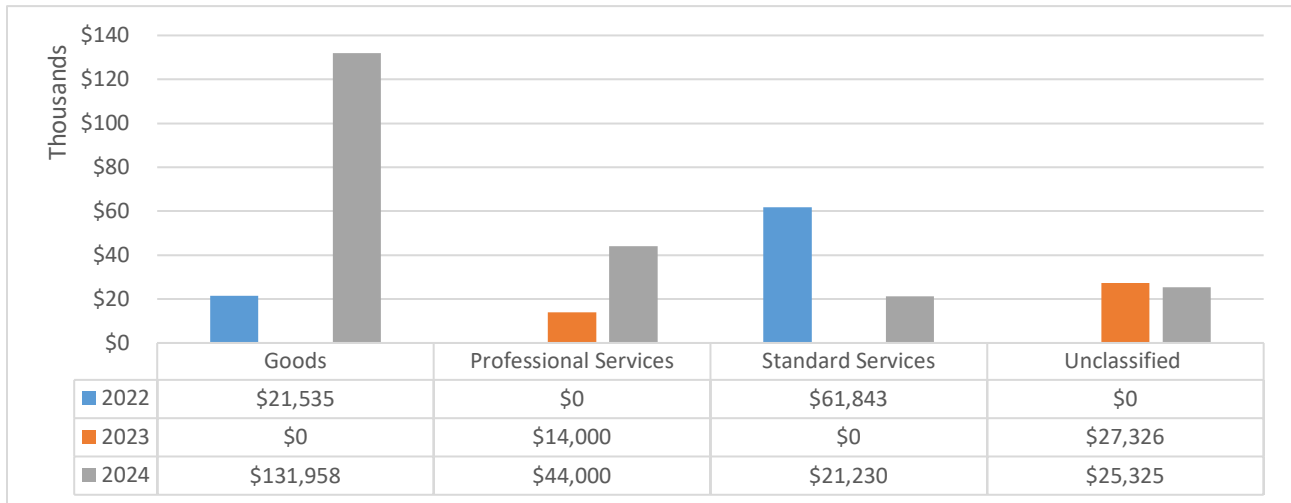


Table 74 – QBP: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	87	\$459,150	62	\$267,900	77	\$175,000
Grand Total	87	\$459,150	62	\$267,900	77	\$175,000

Chart 91 – QBP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

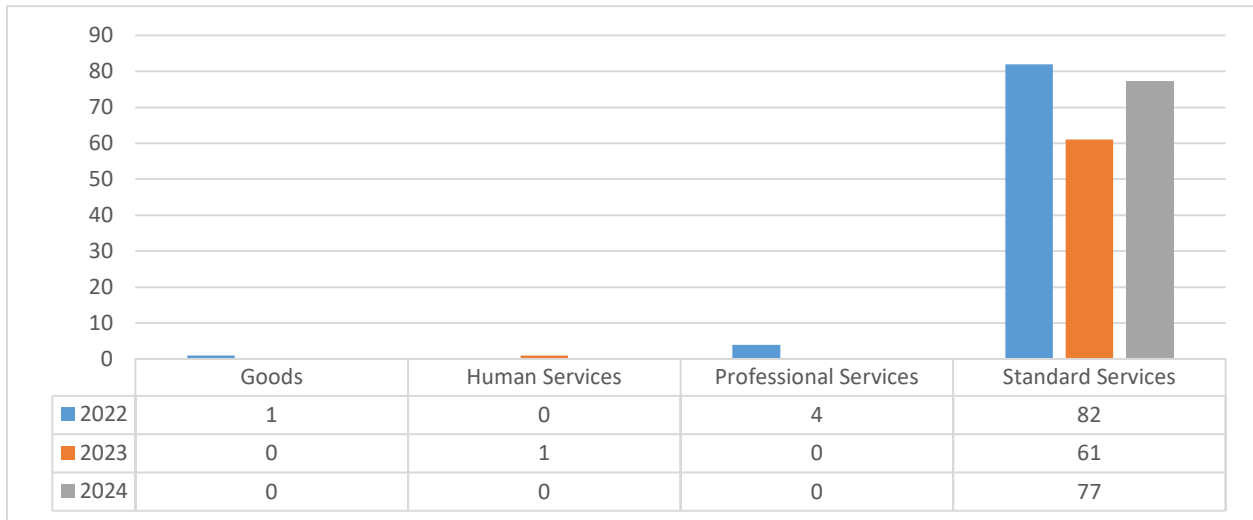


Chart 92 – QBP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry

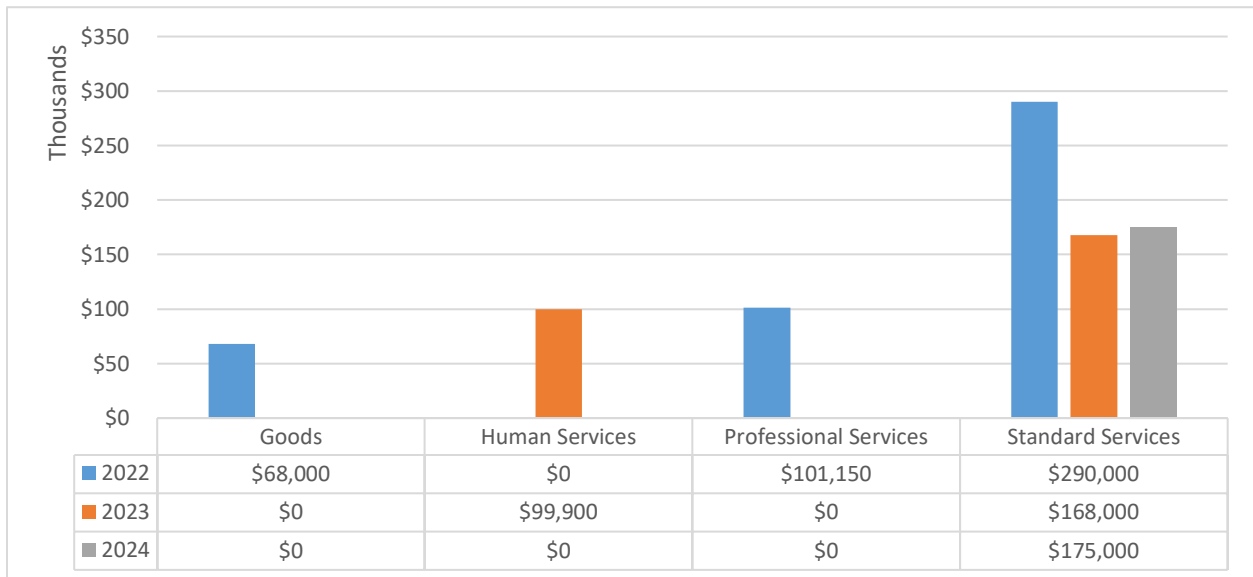


Table 75 – SIBP: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	143	\$1,649,257	117	\$1,886,134	100	\$1,188,697
Grand Total	143	\$1,649,257	117	\$1,886,134	100	\$1,188,697

Chart 93 – SIBP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

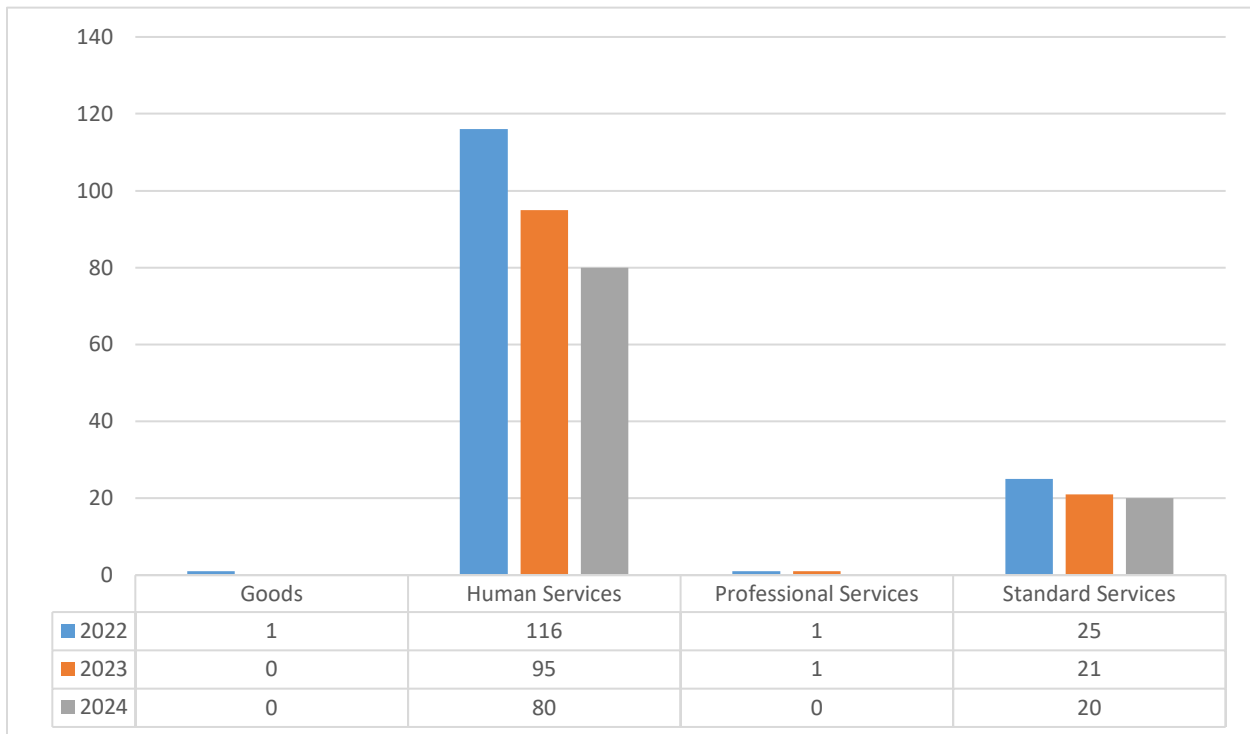
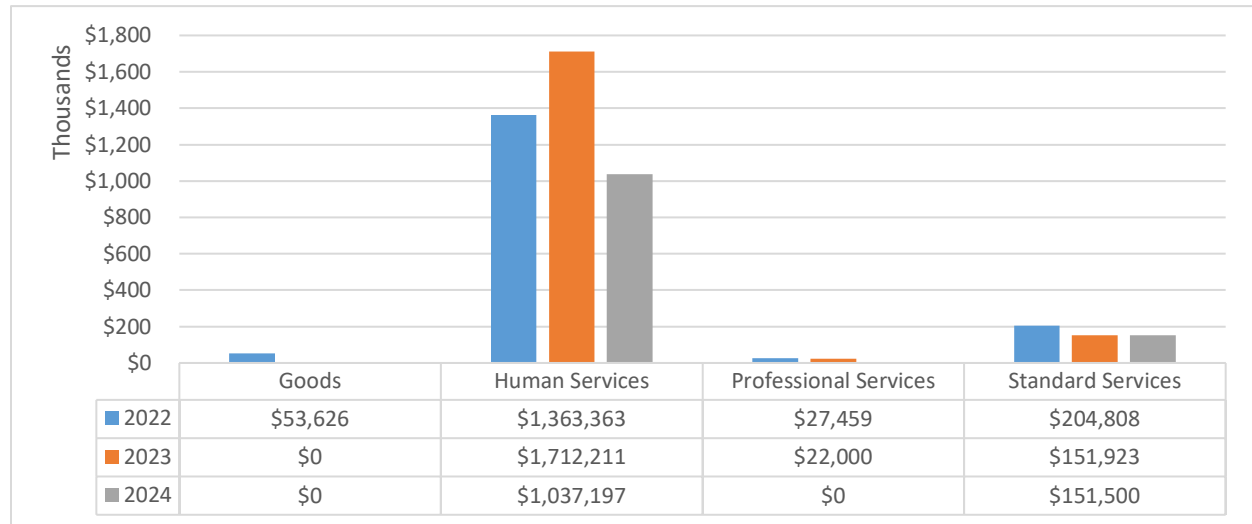


Chart 94 – SIBP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



City Council (CC)

The City Council is NYC’s legislative body. There are 51 elected members, one from each council district. Besides enacting legislation, the Council approves the City’s budget and has oversight powers for the activities of City agencies. The Council monitors the operation and performance of city agencies, makes land use decisions and has sole responsibility for approving the City’s budget. It also legislates on a wide range of other subjects. The Council is an equal partner with the Mayor in the governing of New York City.

Table 76 – CC: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$73,065	1	\$208,490	3	\$243,210
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	33	\$1,425,201	40	\$1,614,601	43	\$1,792,479
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	7	\$677,000	1	\$35,000	10	\$861,480

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Supplemental Contracts	3	\$199,462	4	\$230,569	4	\$202,050
Grand Total	44	\$2,374,728	46	\$2,088,660	60	\$3,099,220

Chart 95– CC: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

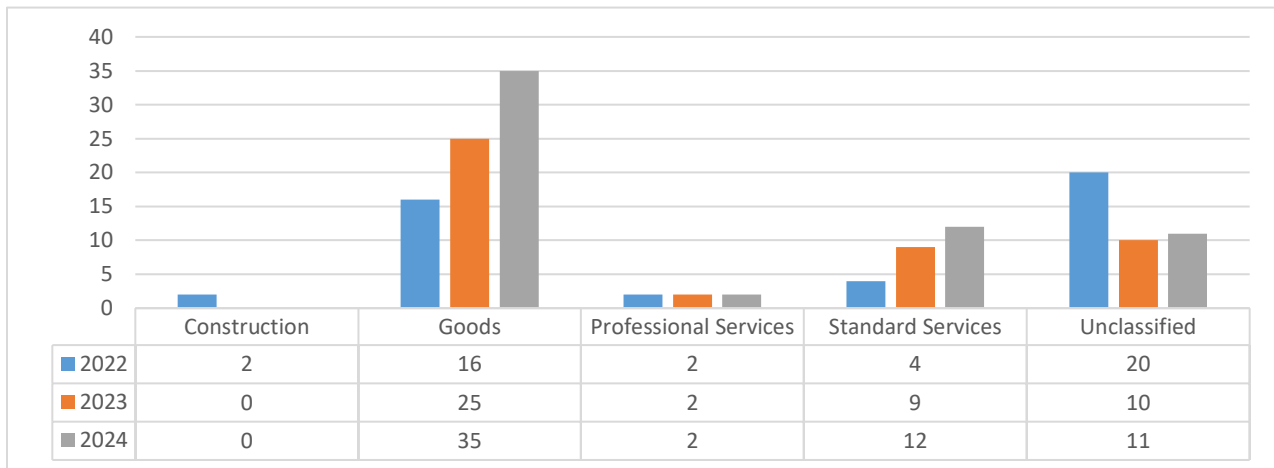
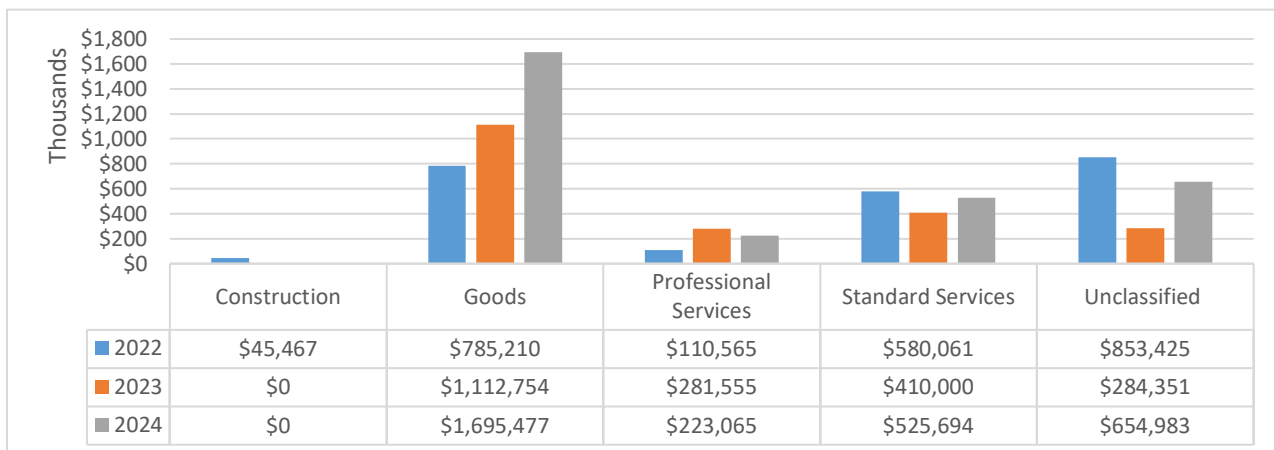


Chart 96 – CC: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Campaign Finance Board (CFB)

In 1989, NYC voters approved a Charter revision establishing the Campaign Finance Board (CFB). The independent, nonpartisan agency is charged with limiting the role and influence of private money in the political process by providing public matching funds to candidates running for city office. The CFB is also mandated to publish a voter guide and provide public disclosure of campaign finance information.

Table 77 – CFB: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$13,750,000	3	\$6,900,000	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	12	\$2,547,428	16	\$2,953,305	17	\$3,176,445
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	2	\$99,322	0	\$0
Supplemental Contracts	1	\$50,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
Grand Total	16	\$16,347,428	21	\$9,952,627	17	\$3,176,445

Chart 97 – CFB: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

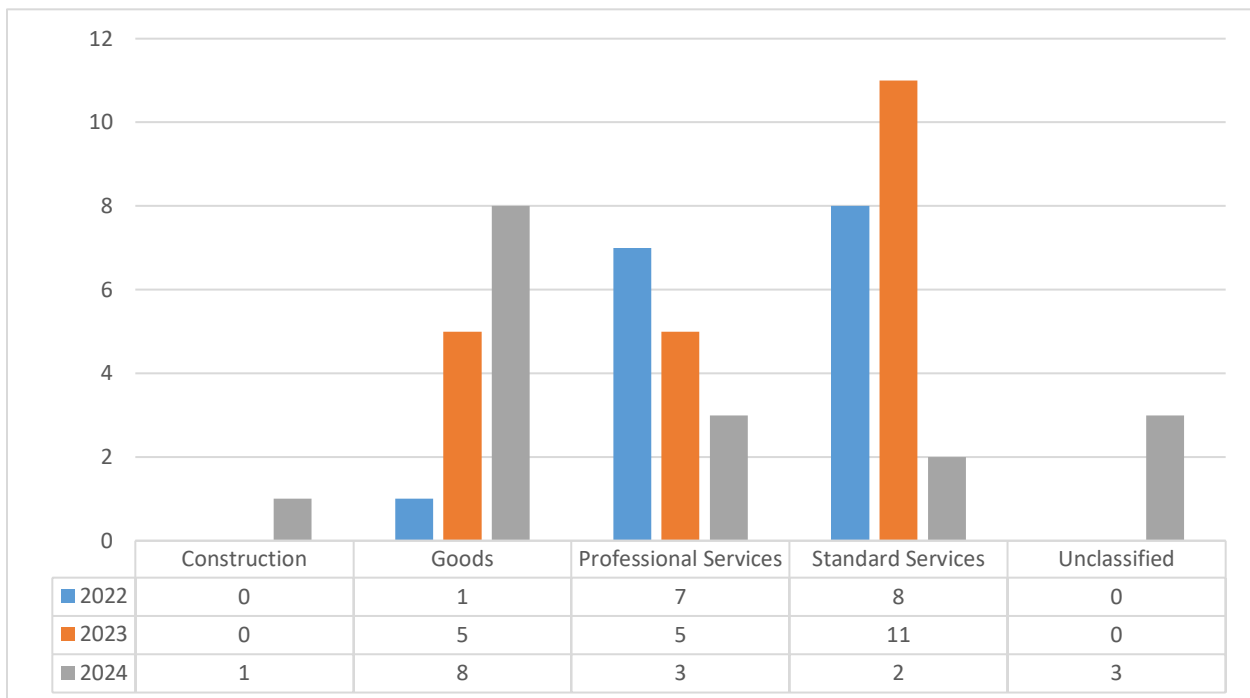
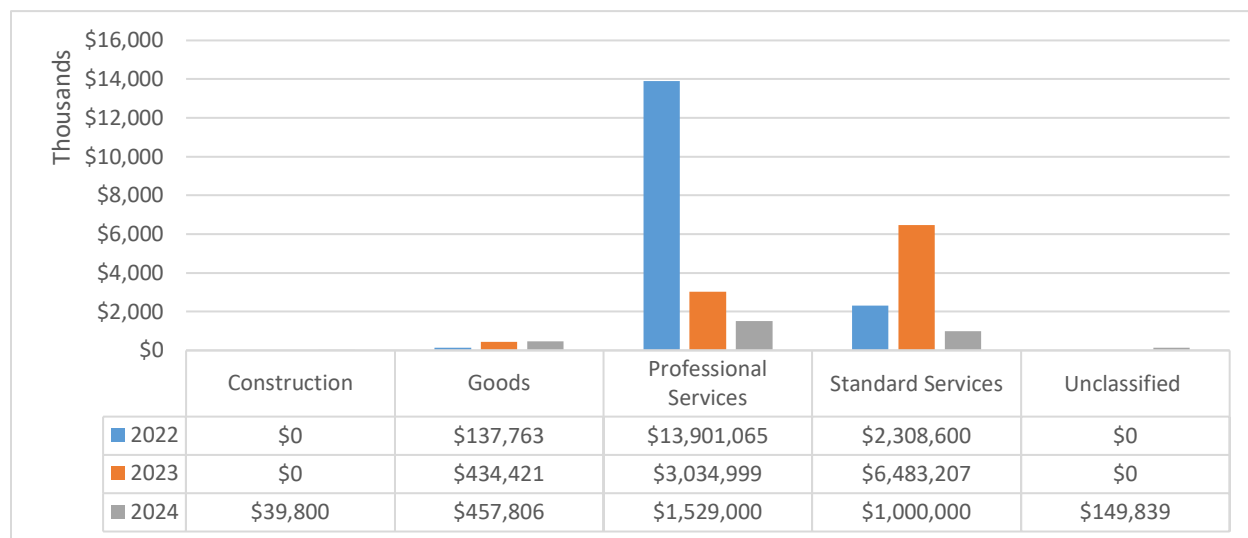


Chart 98 – CFB: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Conflicts of Interests Board (COIB)

The Conflicts of Interest Board is the independent New York City agency tasked with administering, enforcing and interpreting Chapter 68 of the New York City Charter, the City’s Conflicts of Interest Law, and Section 12-110 of the Administrative Code, the City’s Annual Disclosure Law. COIB is a small contracting agency so 3 contracts tripled the number from FY23 to FY24 and value increased significantly as well.

Table 78 – COIB: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

Contract Category	FY22		FY23		FY24	
	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$87,760
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$8,625	1	\$9,000	1	\$12,000
Grand Total	1	\$8,625	1	\$9,000	3	\$99,760

Chart 99 – COIB: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

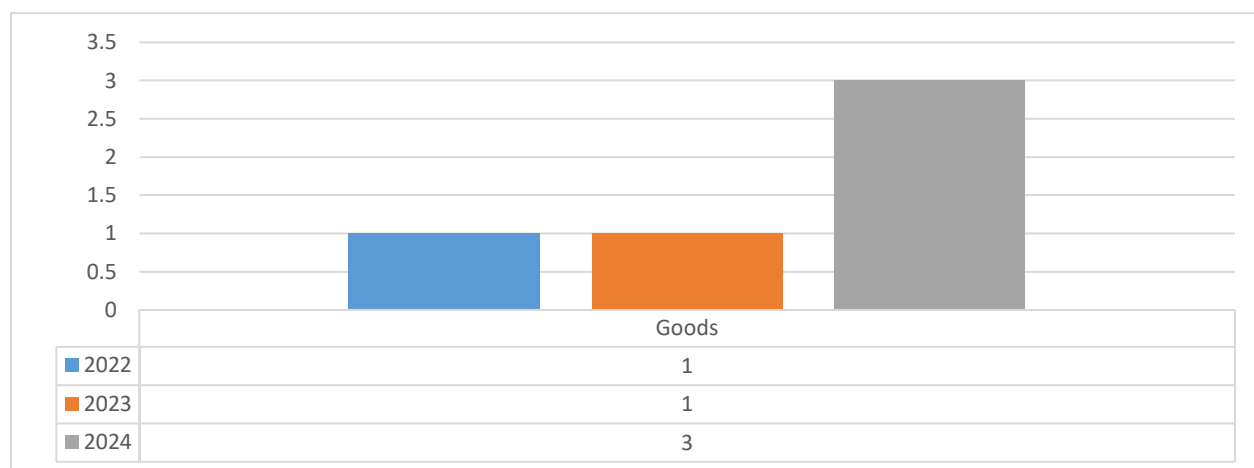
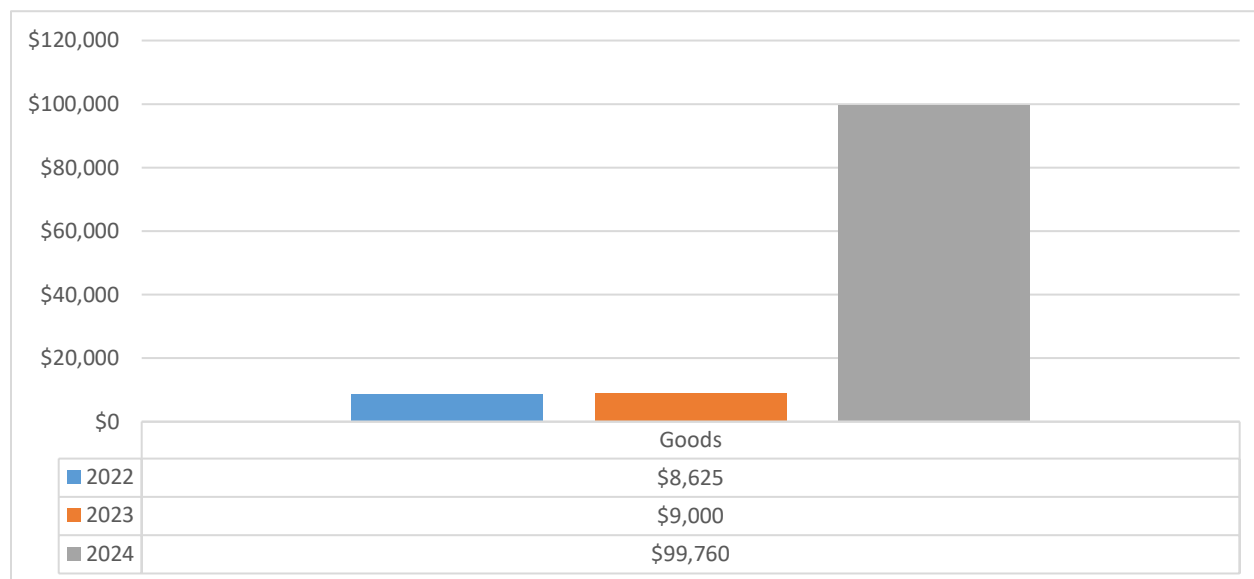


Chart 100 – COIB: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Office of the Comptroller (COMP)

The New York City Comptroller’s Office works to promote the financial health, integrity, and effectiveness of New York City government, in order to strengthen trust, secure a thriving future for all New Yorkers, and build a more just, equitable, and resilient city. Led by an independently elected citywide official, the Comptroller’s Office provides checks and balances needed to hold City government accountable for budgeting wisely, investing responsibly, operating efficiently, acting fairly, living up to its obligations and promises, and paying attention to the long-term challenges we face together. There were massive multi million dollar renewals in FY24 that spiked value compared to FY23.

Table 79 – COMP: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$1,961,152	3	\$1,346,080	15	\$18,165,320
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	24	\$14,054,076	44	\$10,626,831	45	\$15,866,653
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	10	\$5,290,963	27	\$35,921,379	17	\$10,973,896
Supplemental Contracts	6	\$6,032,021	19	\$7,643,177	35	\$181,995,767
Grand Total	43	\$27,338,211	93	\$55,537,467	112	\$227,001,635

Chart 101 – COMP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

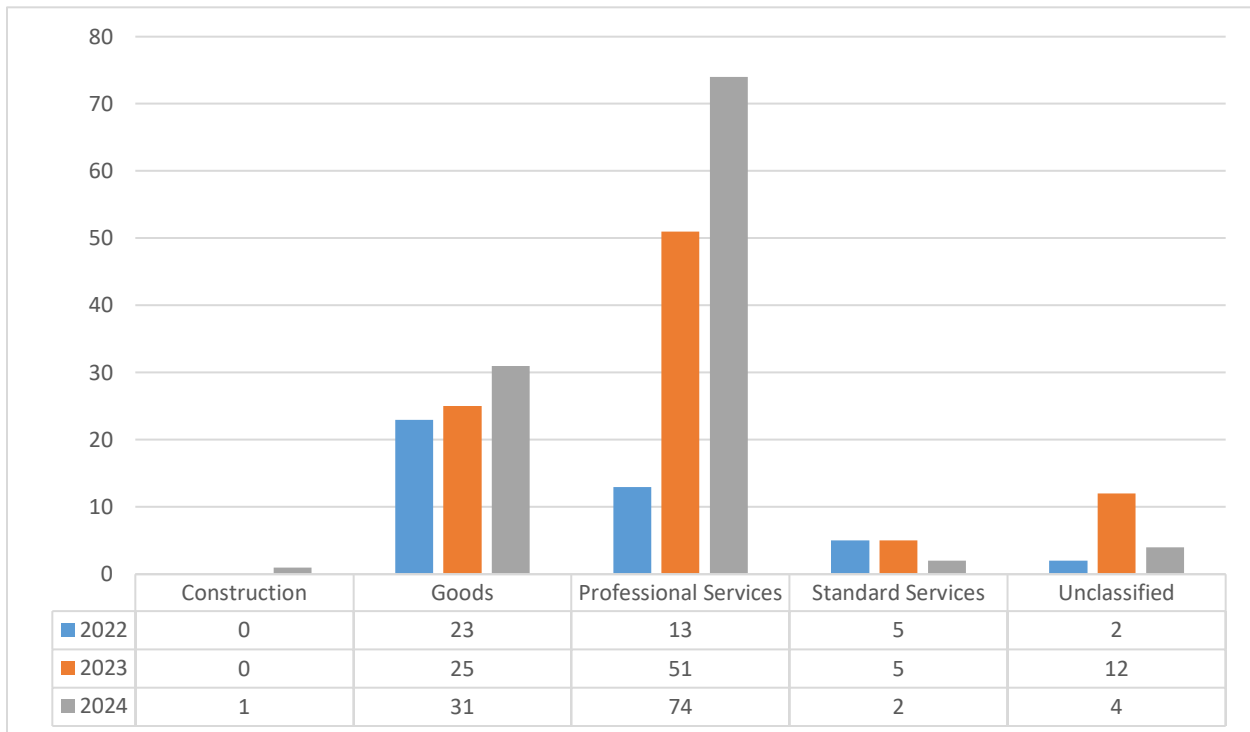
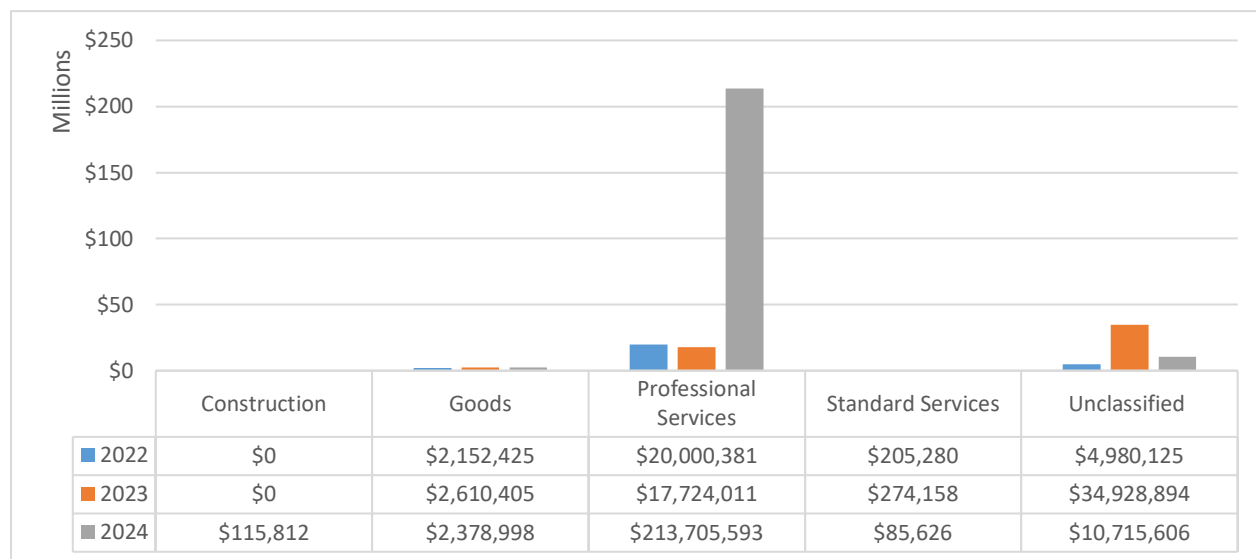


Chart 102 – COMP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



District Attorneys – Bronx (DABX), Kings (DAKINGS), New York (DANY), Queens (DAQ), Richmond (DARICH)

All 62 counties in New York State have an elected District Attorney. District Attorneys' offices are responsible for the prosecution of violations of New York state laws.

Table 80 – DABX: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	6	\$414,340	11	\$3,390,790	23	\$3,073,565
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$109,503	3	\$116,589	1	\$28,560
Grand Total	8	\$523,843	14	\$3,507,378	24	\$3,102,125

Chart 103 – DABX: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

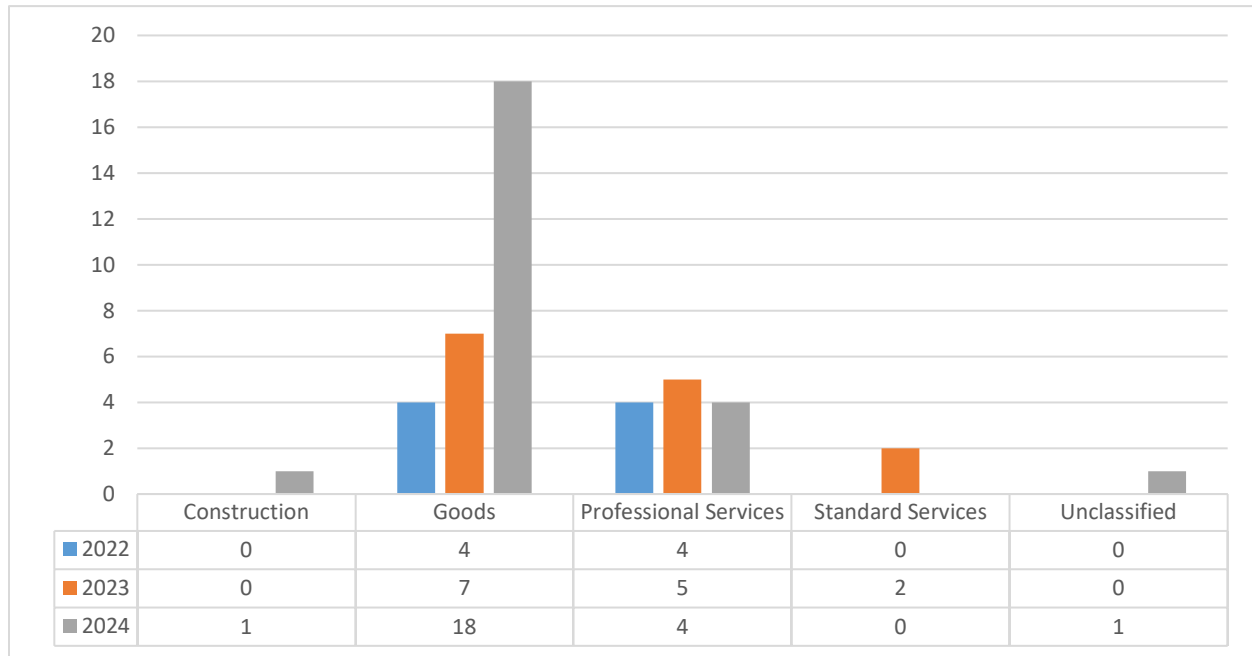


Chart 104 – DABX: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry

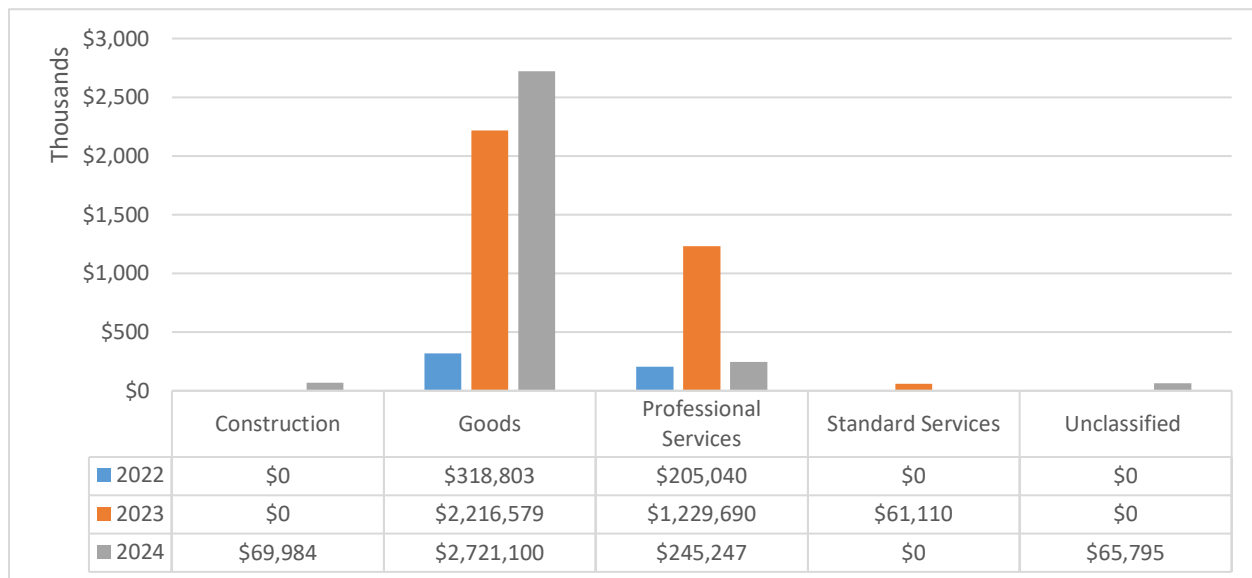


Table 81 – DAKINGS: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	1	\$36,000	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	5	\$310,881	7	\$2,740,169	23	\$2,977,044
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	2	\$135,628	1	\$30,000
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$469,425
Grand Total	5	\$310,881	10	\$2,911,797	25	\$3,476,469

Chart 105 – DAKINGS: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

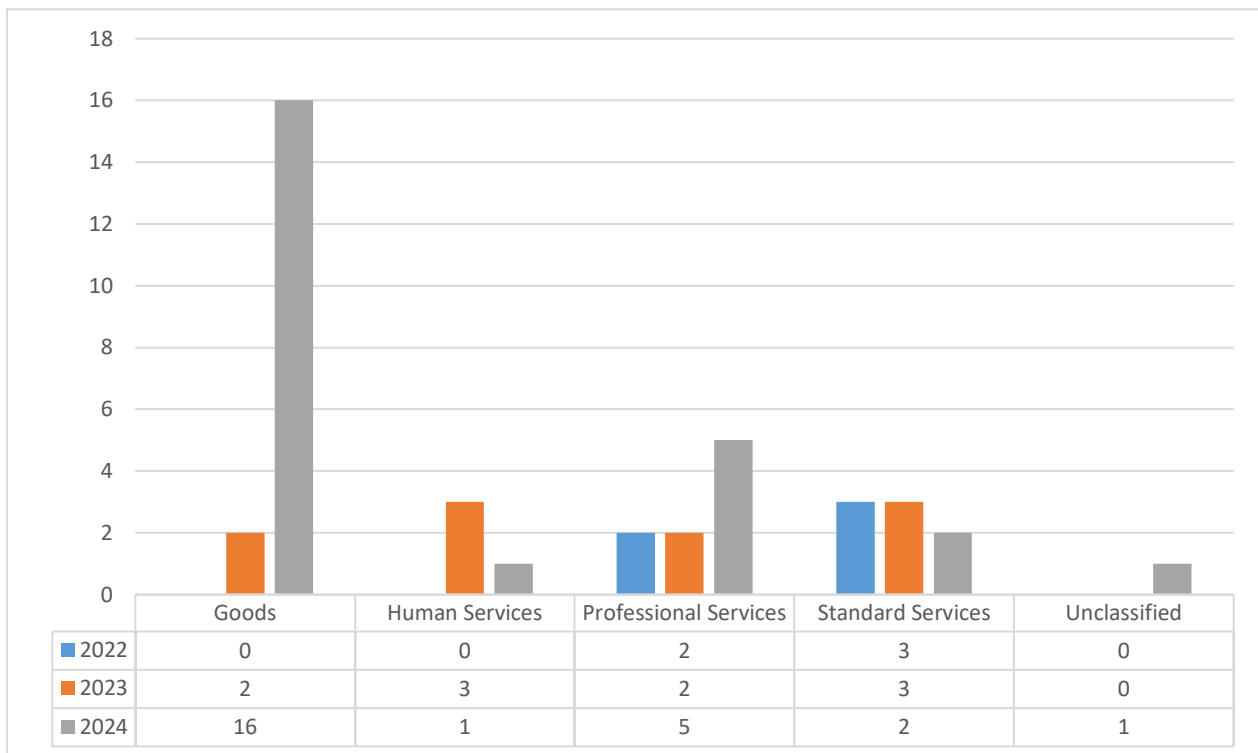


Chart 106 – DAKINGS: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry

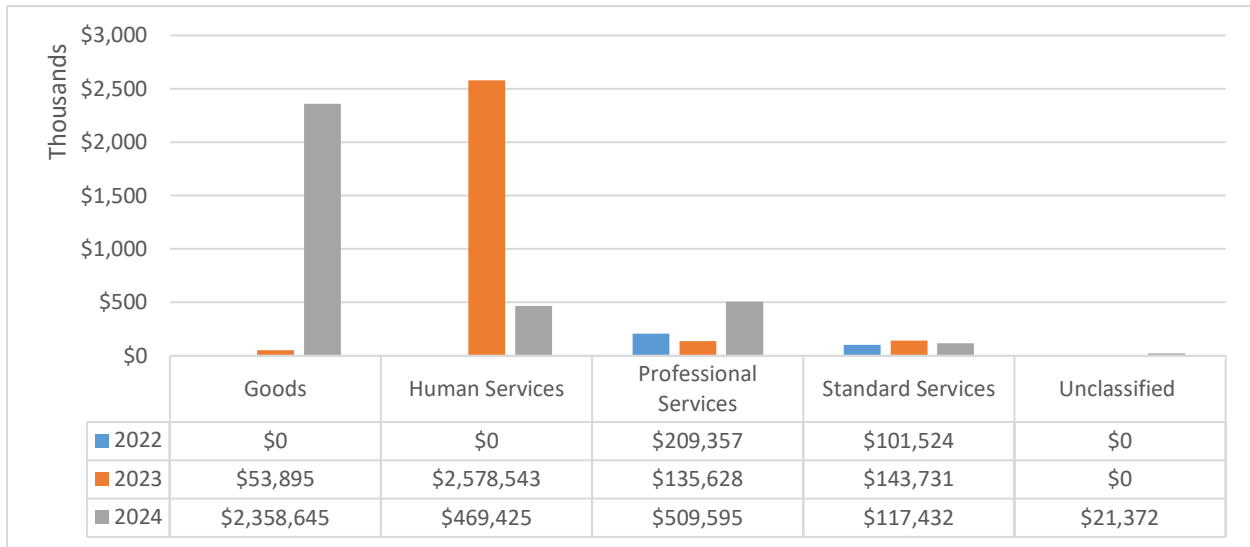


Table 82 – DANY: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$1,271,880	7	\$1,568,982	2	\$5,478,550
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	43	\$4,577,524	40	\$7,472,129	52	\$6,569,093
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	4	\$178,235	5	\$313,062	7	\$333,435
Supplemental Contracts	2	\$639,100	2	\$250,779	2	\$1,100,000
Grand Total	51	\$6,666,739	54	\$9,604,952	63	\$13,481,077

Chart 107 – DANY: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

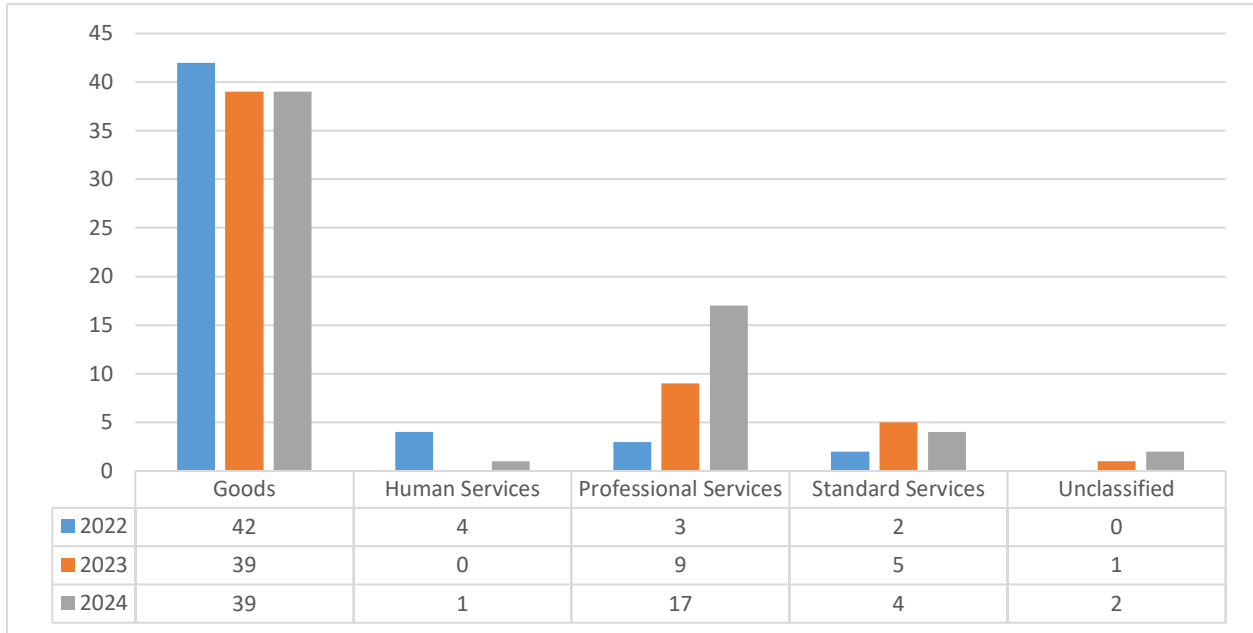


Chart 108 – DANY: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry

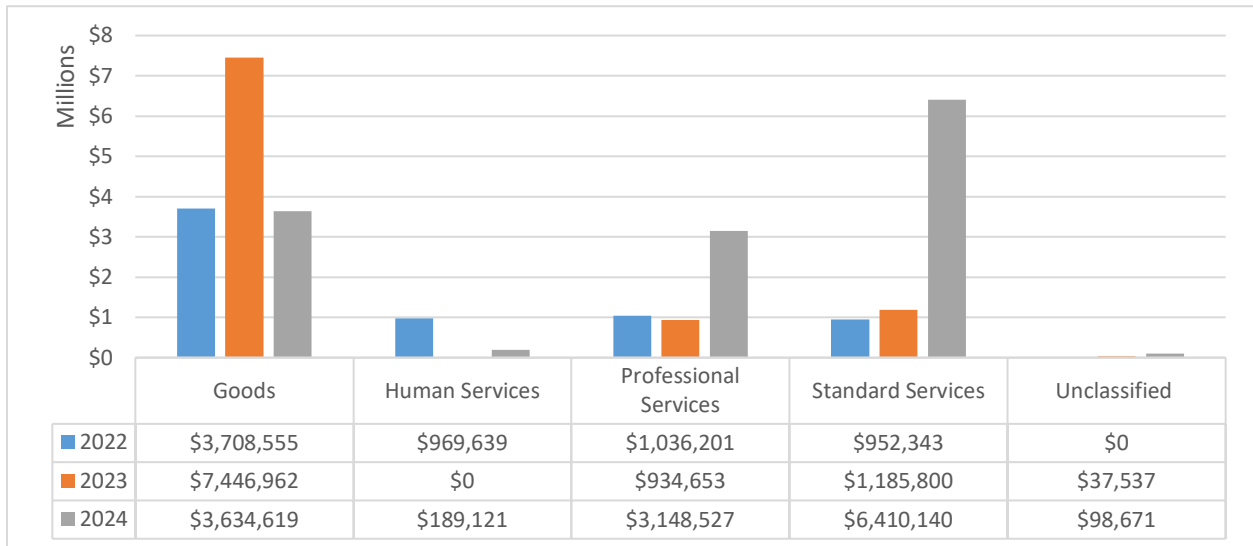


Table 83 – DAQ: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	7	\$388,698	14	\$970,015	35	\$2,449,825
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$74,588	2	\$63,560	5	\$217,803
Grand Total	8	\$463,286	16	\$1,033,575	40	\$2,667,628

Chart 109 – DAQ: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

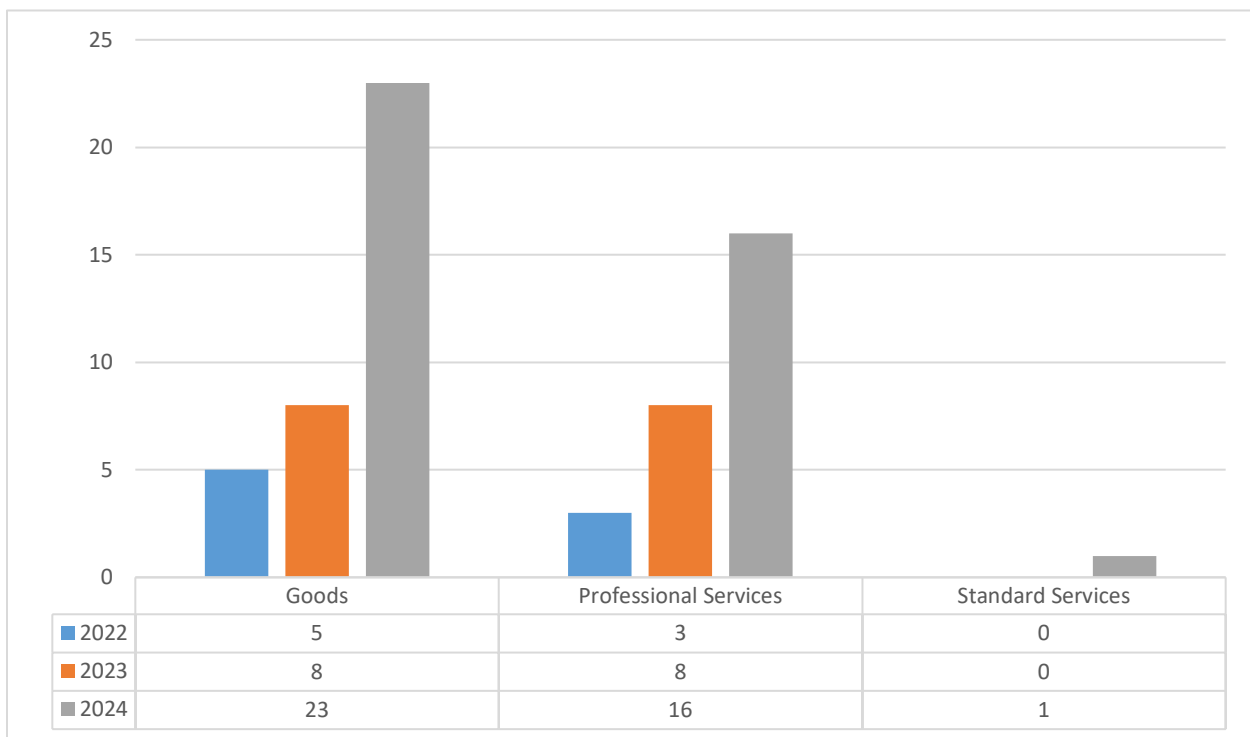


Chart 110 – DAQ: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry

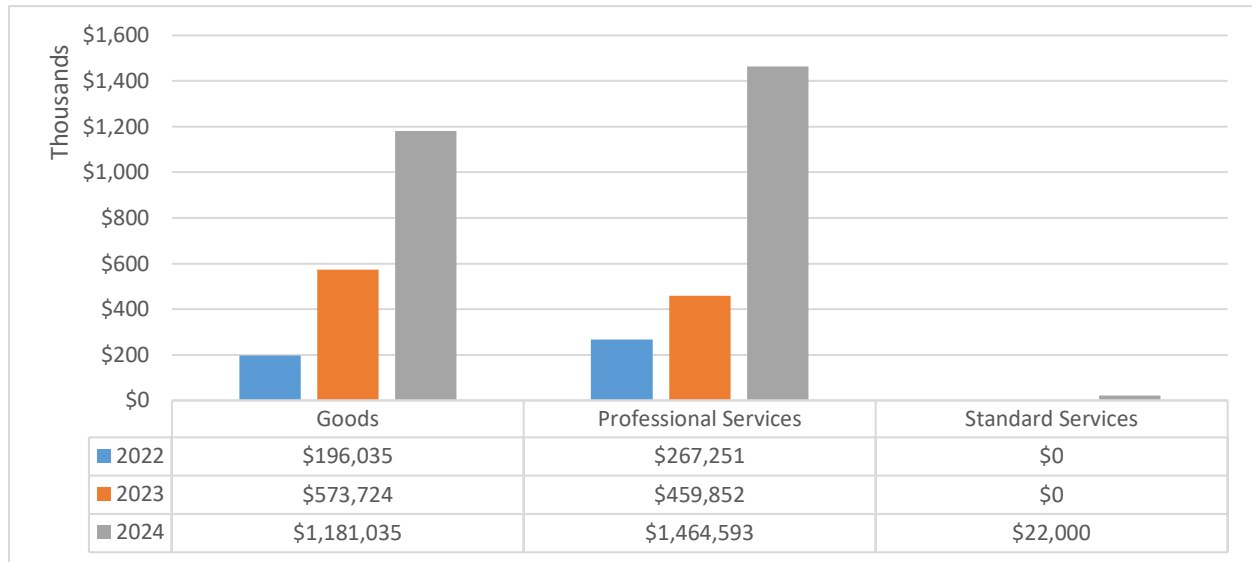


Table 84 – DARICH: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$248,595	10	\$983,167	12	\$3,630,015
Supplemental Contracts	2	\$350,000	2	\$275,000	4	\$575,000
Grand Total	5	\$598,595	12	\$1,258,167	16	\$4,205,015

Chart 111 – DARICH: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

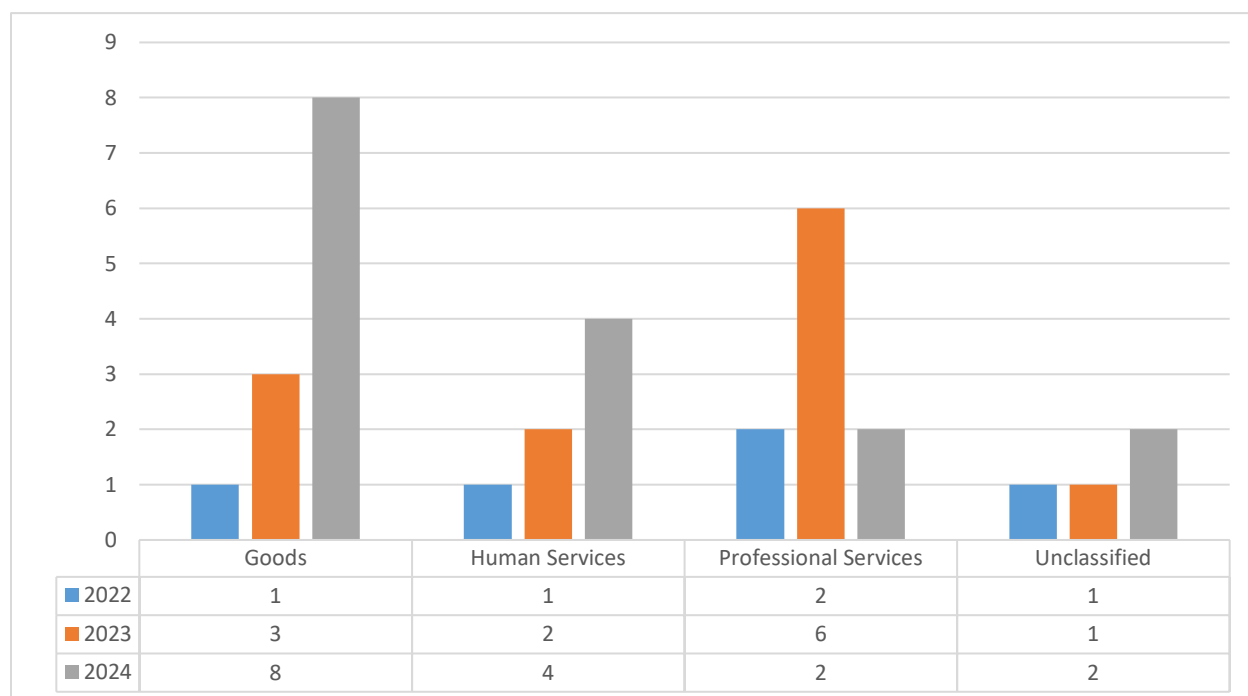
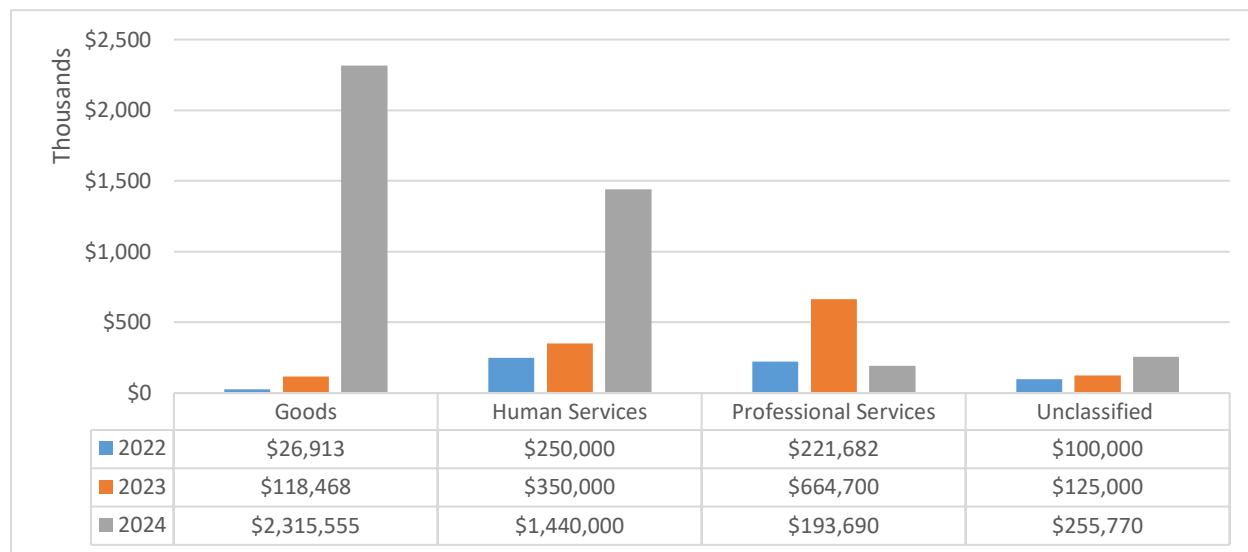


Chart 112 – DARICH: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Financial Information Services Agency & Office of Payroll Administration (FISA-OPA)

FISA is a joint agency of the Mayor and Comptroller’s Offices. FISA’s Board of Directors consists of a representative of the Mayor, a representative of the Comptroller, and a member of the private sector, appointed on the recommendation of the Mayor and Comptroller’s Offices. It

operates citywide financial, employee and retiree payroll, and human resources applications used by City officials to carry out their charter mandated activities related to financial planning, budgeting, accounting, procurement, payroll, pension, and personnel functions. The Office of Payroll Administration (OPA) manages payroll check, pension check, and direct deposit distributions to all City of New York employees and retirees. It also funds and reconciles payrolls, distributes payrolls to City agencies, and reports wages and tax information to federal, state, and local tax authorities. Finally, OPA analyzes labor agreements for pay/leave impact, ensures compliance with ordered deductions, collects and remits employee voluntary deductions, administers the City of New York's commuter benefits program, and provides union services for collection and reporting of member dues and voluntary political contributions in accordance with mayoral executive orders.

Table 85 – FISA-OPA: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	40	\$8,076,143	46	\$15,265,554	26	\$10,425,221
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$24,243	0	\$0	0	\$0
Supplemental Contracts	5	\$1,881,790	36	\$18,773,358	5	\$4,744,712
Grand Total	46	\$9,982,176	82	\$34,038,913	31	\$15,169,932

Chart 113 – FISA-OPA: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

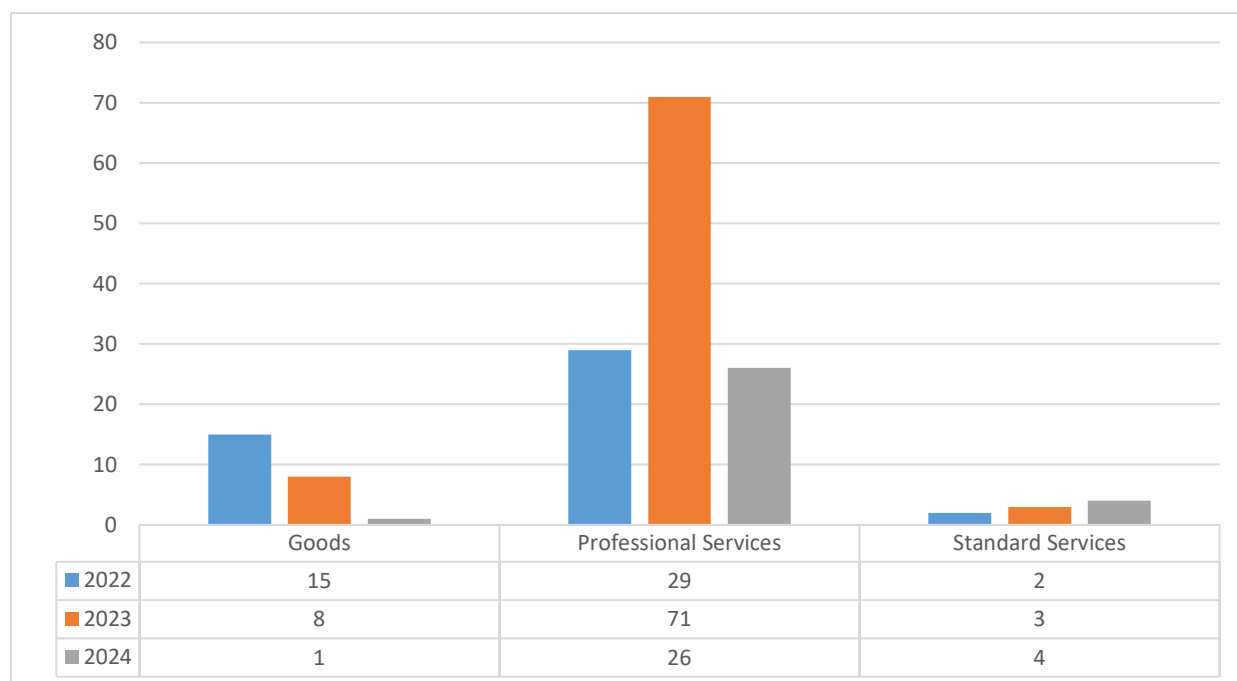
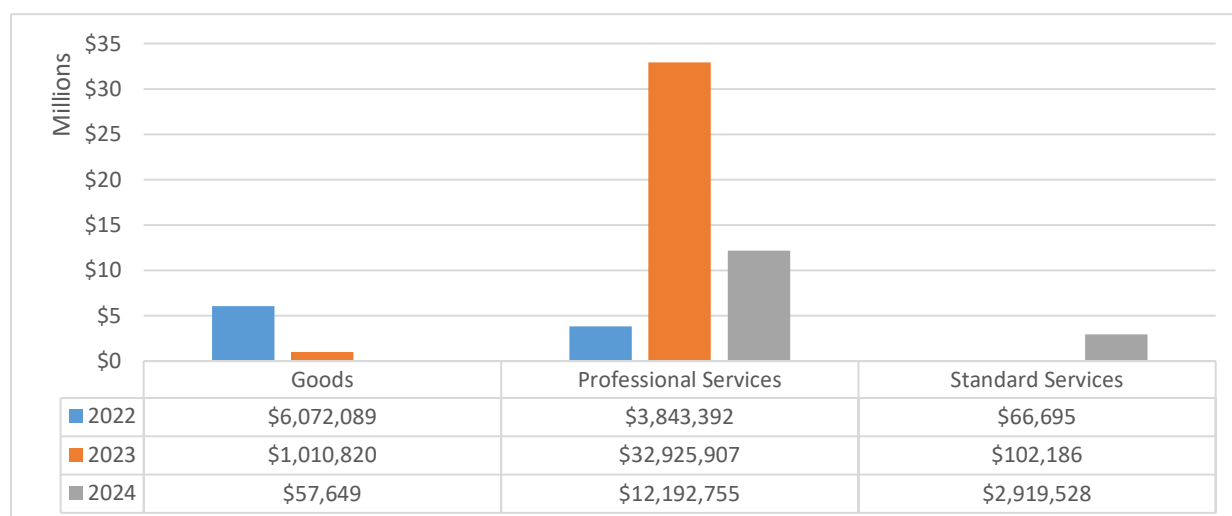


Chart 114 – FISA-OPA: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings (OATH)

OATH is an independent administrative tribunal that oversees cases involving employee discipline and disability hearings for civil servants, and Conflicts of Interest Board and City Human Rights Commission cases. OATH also holds hearings on summonses issued by 25 different City enforcement agencies for alleged violations of law or City rules. A 2 million dollar negotiated acquisition in FY23 spiked the value, excluding this the value for FY23 and FY24 would be similar.

Table 86 – OATH: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	12	\$1,573,123	16	\$3,547,430	7	\$901,696
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	4	\$674,325	2	\$1,505,638
Grand Total	12	\$1,573,123	20	\$4,221,756	9	\$2,407,334

Chart 115 – OATH: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

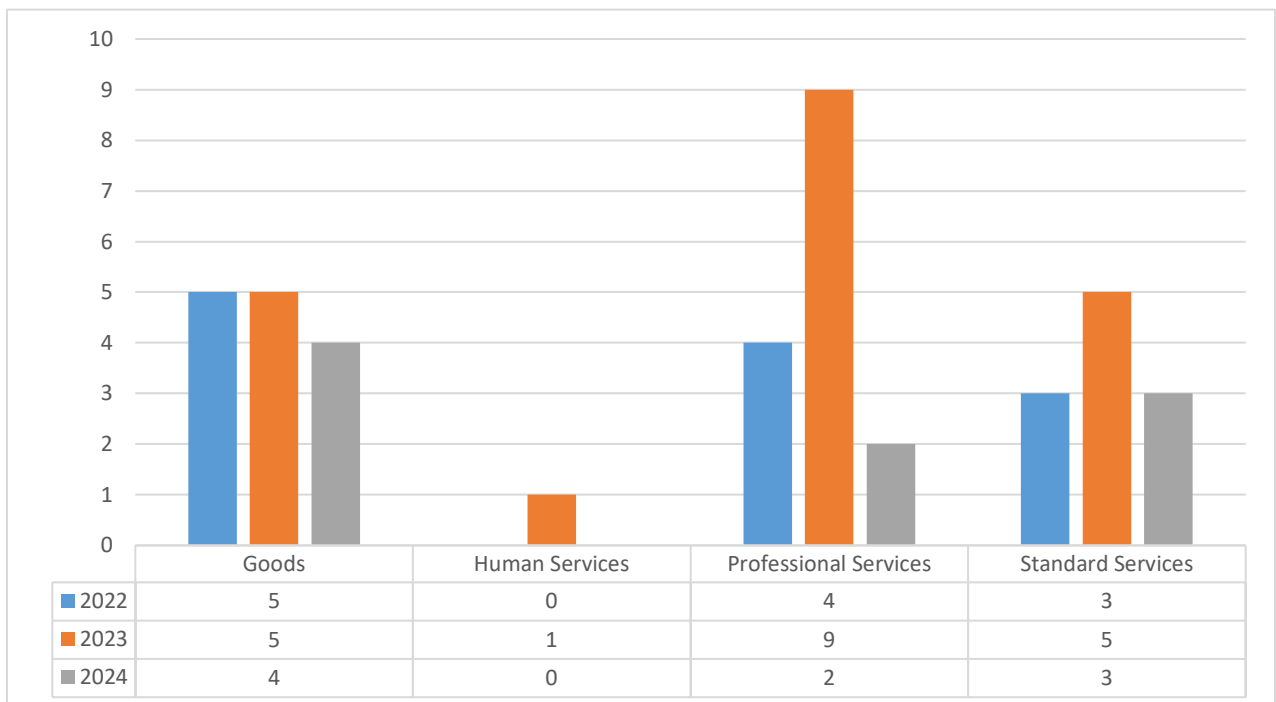
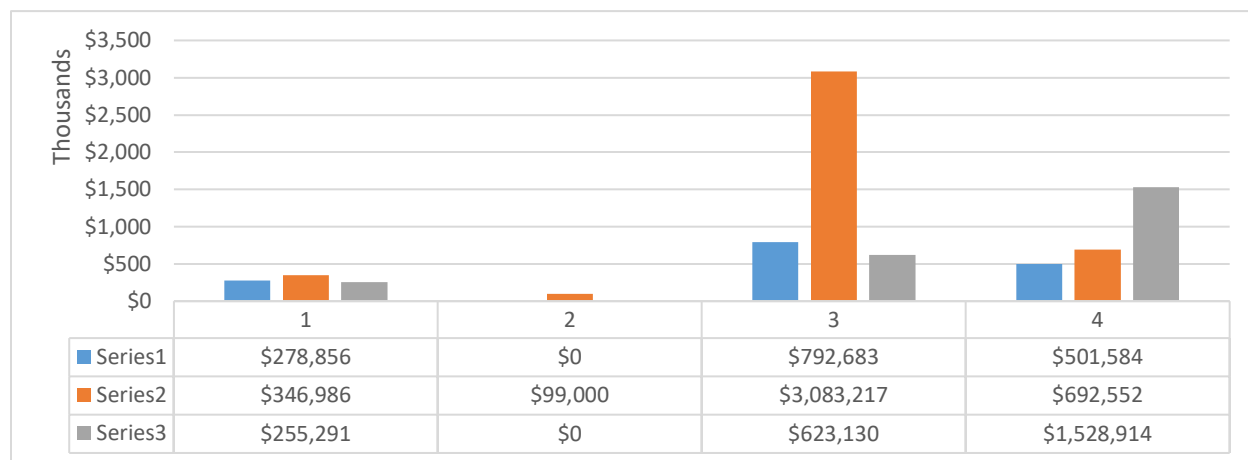


Chart 116 – OATH: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Office of Collective Bargaining (OCB)

The NYC Office of Collective Bargaining (OCB) was created with the enactment of the New York City Collective Bargaining Law (NYCCBL) in 1967. OCB is a neutral agency authorized to resolve questions concerning union representation (certifications), and adjudicate issues concerning collective bargaining, retaliation or discrimination based on union activity, and the union’s duty of fair representation. Decisions on these issues are rendered by either the Board of Collective Bargaining or the Board of Certification. OCB also conducts mediations to resolve improper practice claims, representation disputes, and disputes over terms of collective bargaining agreements. In addition, OCB administers the statutory impasse and grievance arbitration process

Table 87 – OCB: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$49,500	1	\$30,000	1	\$7,000
Grand Total	1	\$49,500	1	\$30,000	1	\$7,000

Chart 117 – OCB: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

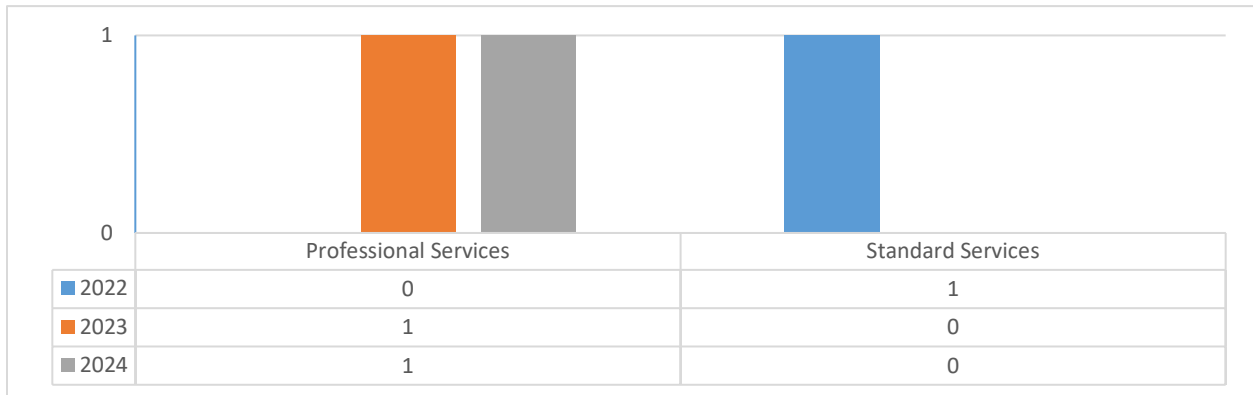
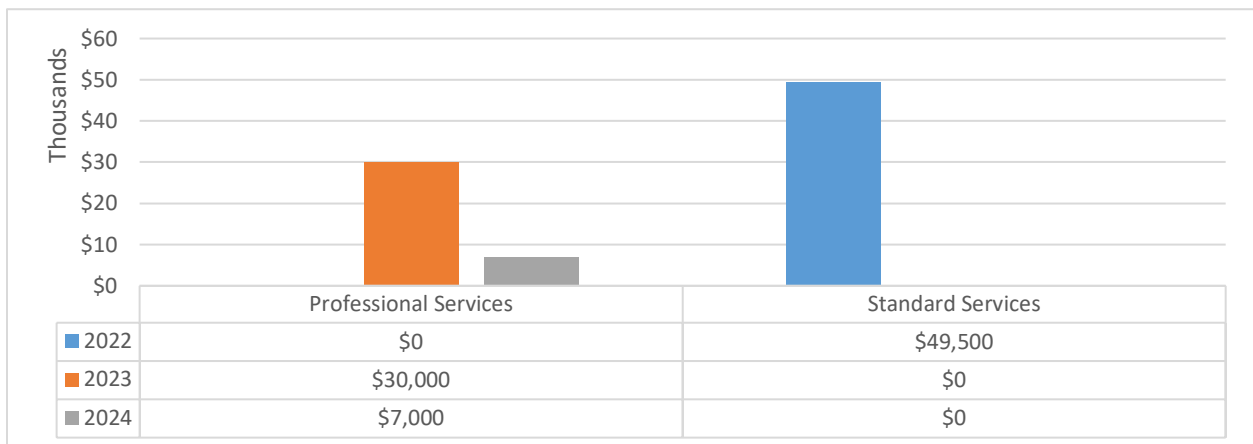


Chart 118 – OCB: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Office of Special Prosecution – Special Narcotics (OOP-SN)

works collaboratively with New York City's elected District Attorneys to investigate and prosecute felony narcotics cases across all five boroughs of the City.

Table 88 – OOP-SN: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	4	\$92,350	2	\$42,600	3	\$75,980
Grand Total	4	\$92,350	2	\$42,600	3	\$75,980

Chart 119 – OOP-SN: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

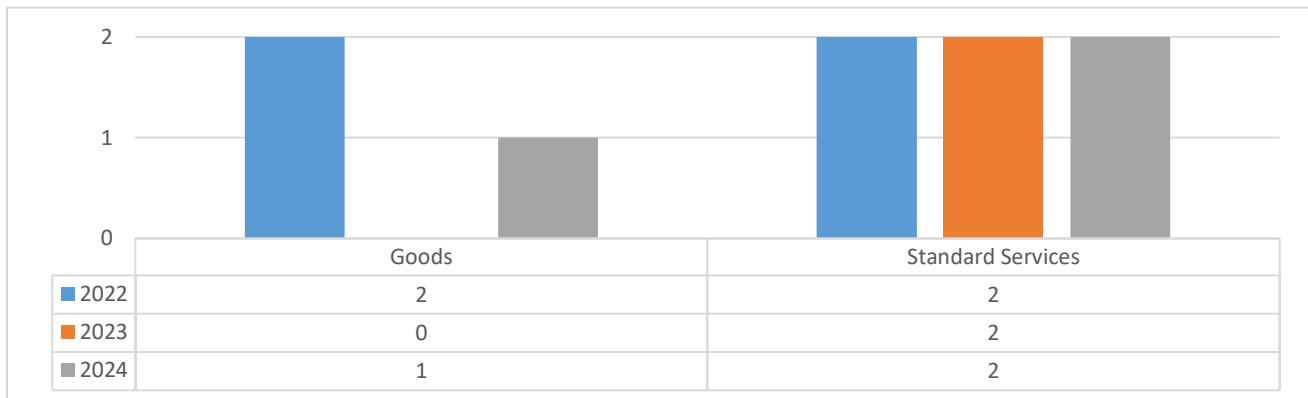
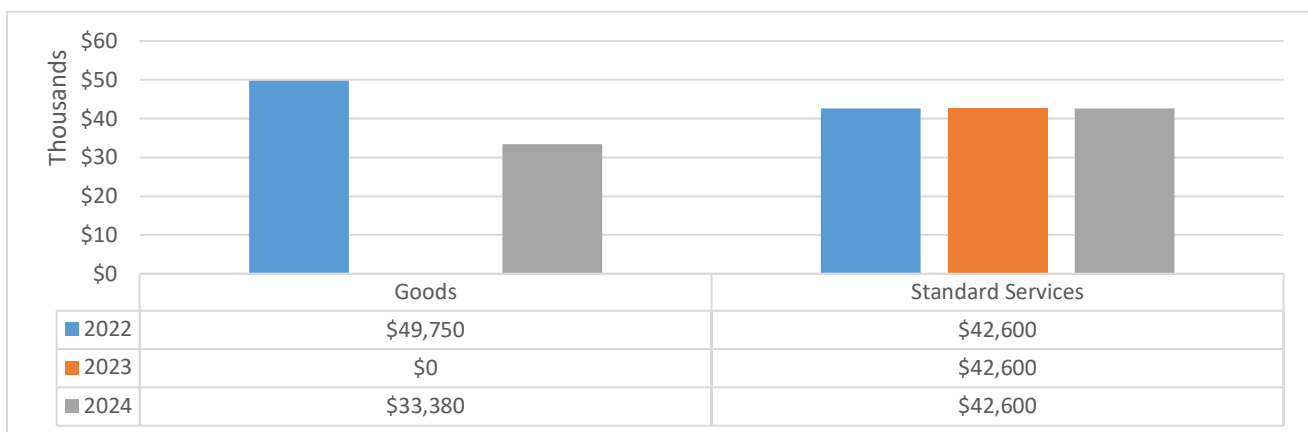


Chart 120 – OOP-SN: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Office of the Actuary (OTA)

The New York City Office of the Actuary (OTA), a non-mayoral agency, provides actuarial information and services for the five major actuarially-funded New York City Retirement Systems Goods Standard Services called the NYCERS, resulting in an annual determination of New York City's contributions to these retirement systems and pension funds. This information is provided to the Boards of Trustees and staff of the NYCERS, to the City and other employers and labor organizations whose employees participate in the NYCERS, to fiscal oversight entities, to City and State legislators, and to other parties interested in the NYCERS.

Table 89 – OTA: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$575,700	0	\$0	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$25,000	1	\$24,000	1	\$24,000
Grand Total	2	\$600,700	1	\$24,000	1	\$24,000

Chart 121 – OTA: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

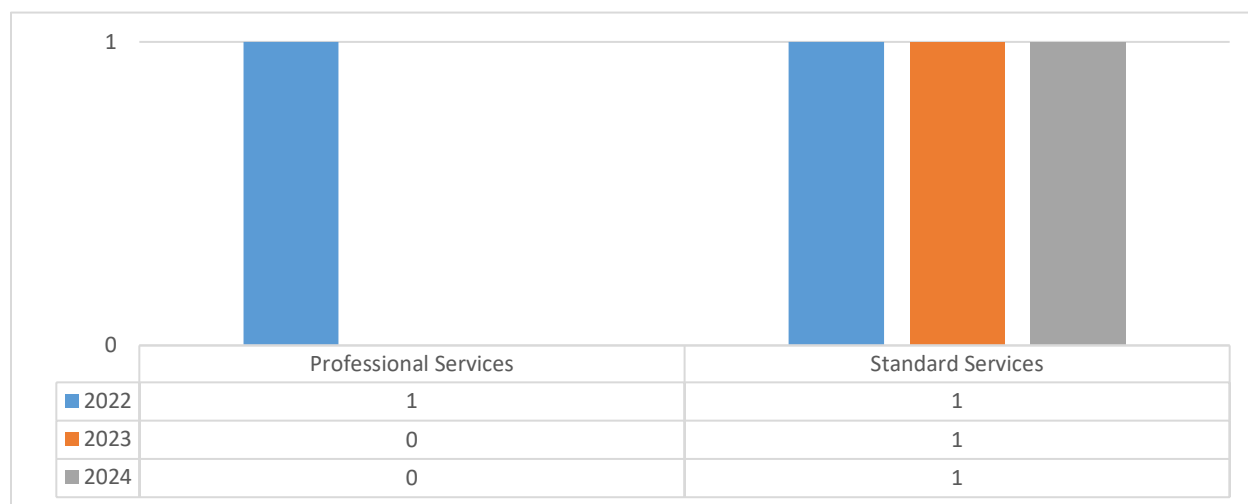
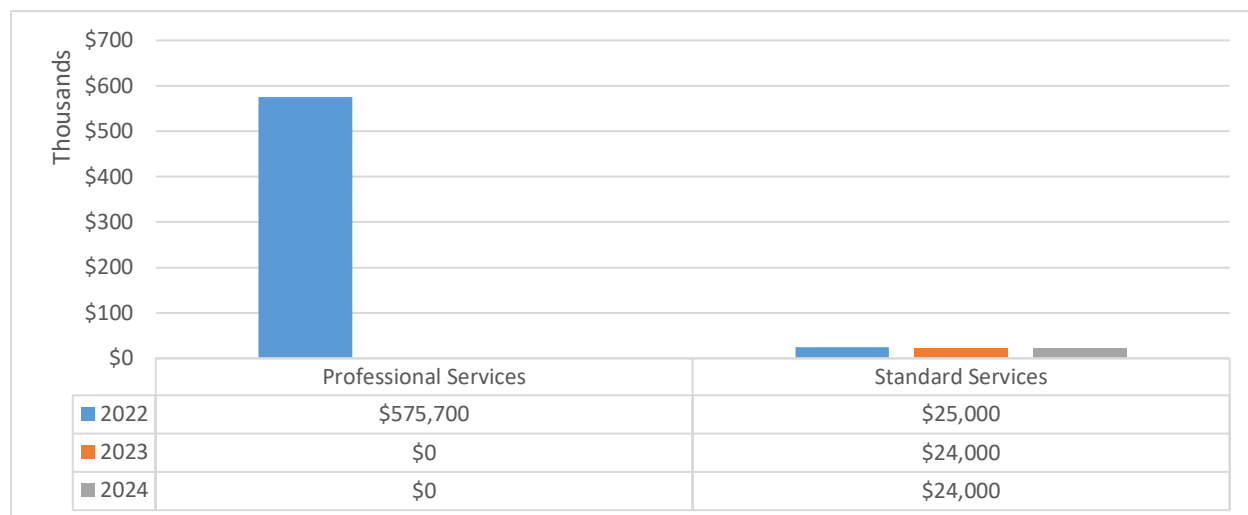


Chart 122 – OTA: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Other Agencies

Other Agencies consists of state agencies, authorities, boards, libraries, and other corporations that perform public functions in NYC. This group also includes the DOE, despite the fact that the New York State Legislature has granted control of the City schools to the Mayor’s Office since 2002. Other Agencies may not be subject to, or only partially subject to, City procurement rules since New York State law may preempt them. For example, the DOE’s procurement activities are governed by NYS Education Law (not the PPB Rules), which mandated the creation of administrative rules known as the Procurement Policy and Procedures (PPP).³⁶

Table 90: FY24 New Procurement Contracts and Task Orders by Other Agency

Agency	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
BKLYN CB #10	1	0.02%	\$49,019	<0.01%
BPL	1	0.02%	\$532,157	0.01%
CUCF	68	1.54%	\$82,849,054	0.97%
CUNY	34	0.77%	\$23,586,592	0.28%
DOE	3,377	76.40%	\$1,884,593,064	21.97%

³⁶ NYS Education Law §2590-g.

Agency	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
EDC	278	6.29%	\$2,866,697,686	33.43%
EEPC	1	0.02%	\$20,205	<0.01%
HHC	146	3.30%	\$265,400,224	3.09%
IBO	10	0.23%	\$632,197	0.01%
NYCHA	464	10.50%	\$2,016,497,218	23.51%
NYRL	21	0.48%	\$4,753,857	0.06%
OATA	2	0.05%	\$49,196	<0.01%
QBPL	14	0.32%	\$2,798,632	0.03%
TRANSIT	3	0.07%	\$1,427,756,404	16.65%
Grand Total	4,420	100.00%	\$8,576,215,505	100.00%

Brooklyn Community Board #10 (BKCB10)

Table 91 – BKCB10: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$49,018.94
Grand Total	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$49,018.94

Chart 123 – BKCB10: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

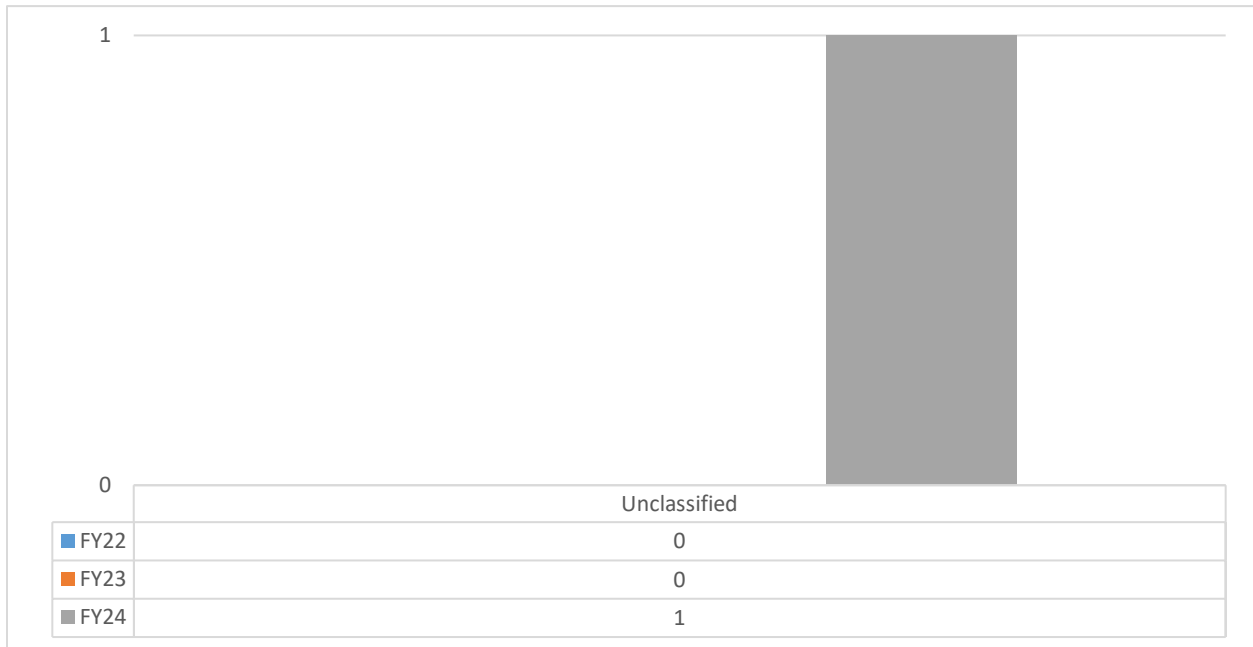
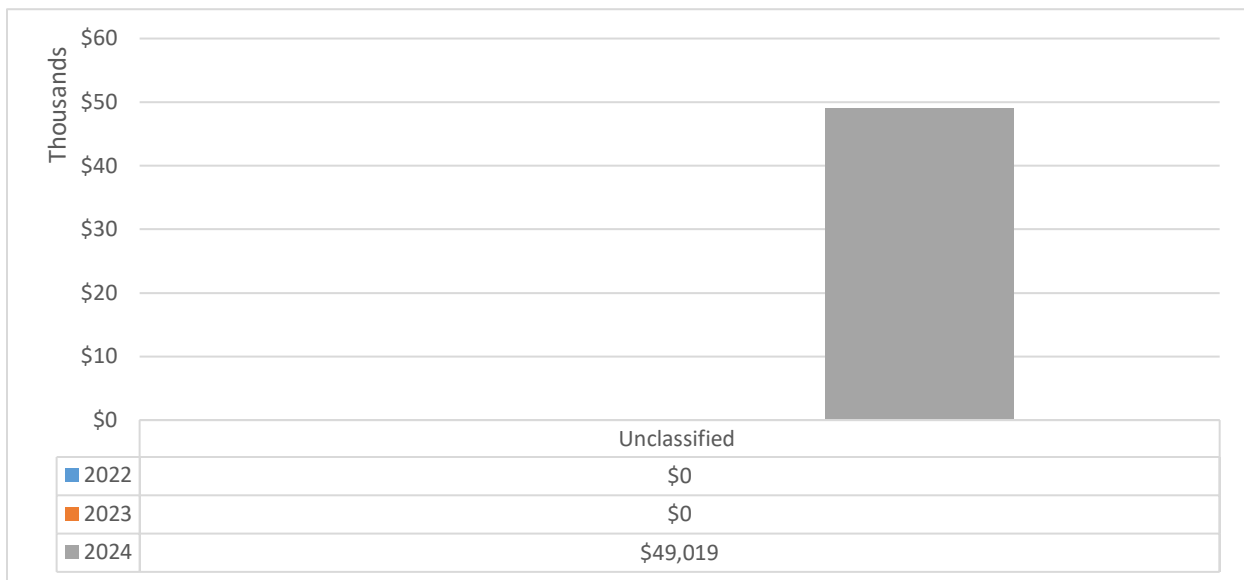


Chart 124 – BKCB10: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Brooklyn Public Library (BPL)

Established in 1896, the Brooklyn Public Library (BPL) is one of the nation’s largest public library systems and currently has more than 850,000 active cardholders. BPL maintains a branch library within a half-mile of the majority of Brooklyn’s 2.7 million residents. FY23 was a big contracting year in BPLs contracting cycle with a variety of contract.

Table 92 – BPL: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$199,626	2	\$616,410	1	\$532,157
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$1,773,486	3	\$1,337,486	0	\$0
Grand Total	4	\$1,973,112	5	\$1,953,895	1	\$532,157

Chart 125 – BPL: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

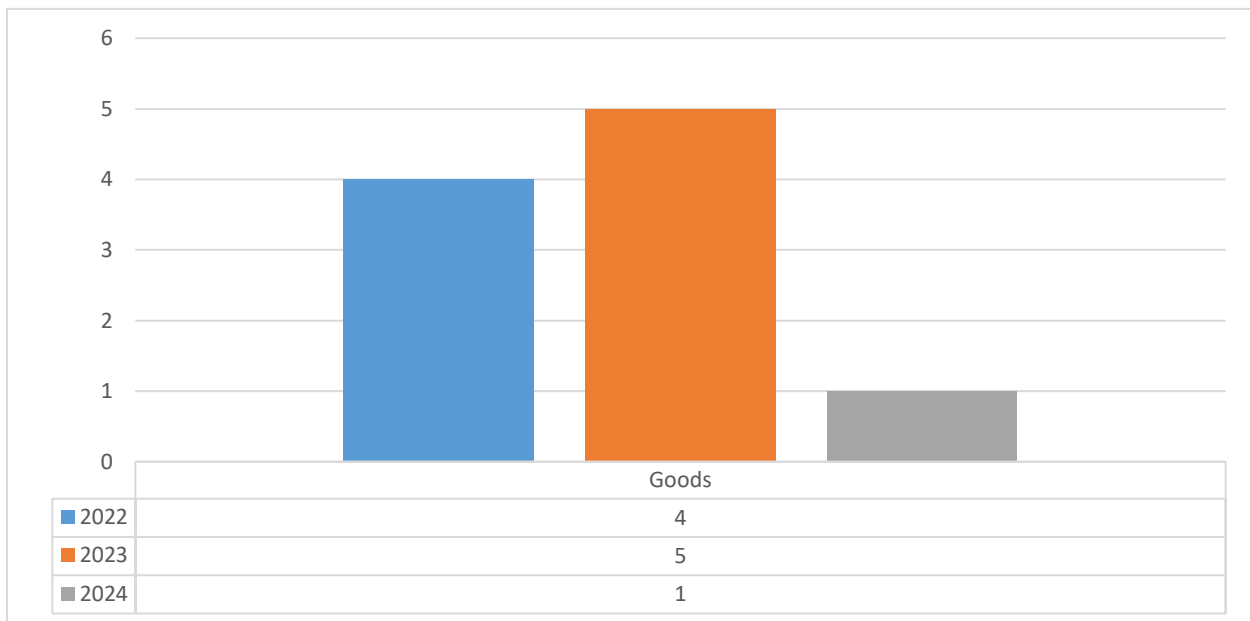
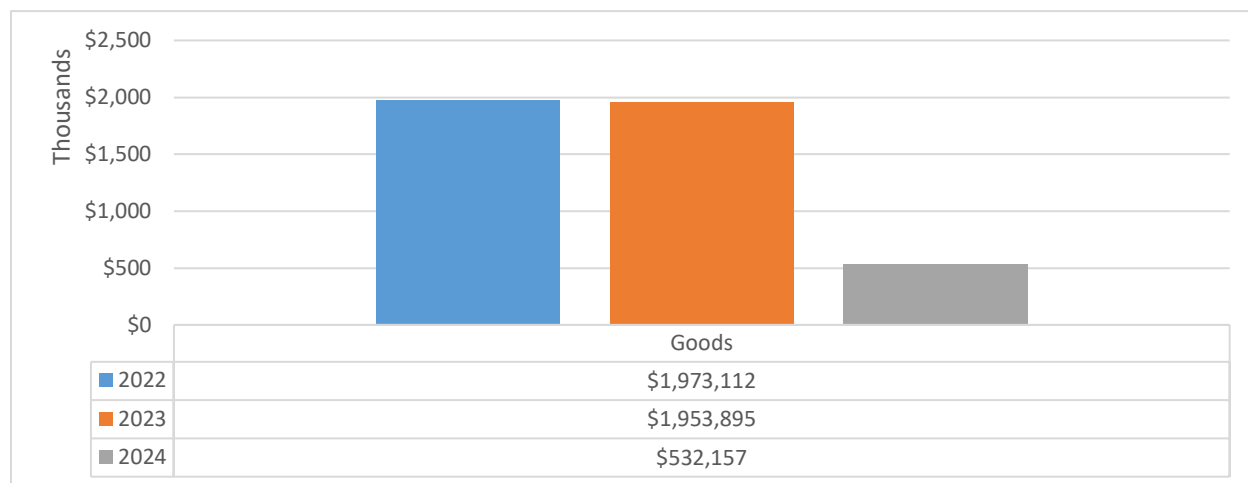


Chart 126 – BPL: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



City University Construction Fund (CUCF)

The CUCF is a public benefit corporation established in 1966 by the New York State Legislature, known as the City University Construction Fund Act. The Mission of CUCF is to manage the resources necessary for the design and construction of space required to support the educational mandate of the City University of New York (CUNY). A seven-member Board of Trustees governs the CUCF's programs.

Table 93 – CUCF: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$1	9	\$9,827,216	62	\$82,613,844
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	4	\$467,479	7	\$1,047,214	3	\$146,001
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	30	\$21,789,626	14	\$7,604,882	3	\$89,209
Grand Total	35	\$22,257,106	30	\$18,479,311	68	\$82,849,054

Chart 127 – CUCF: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

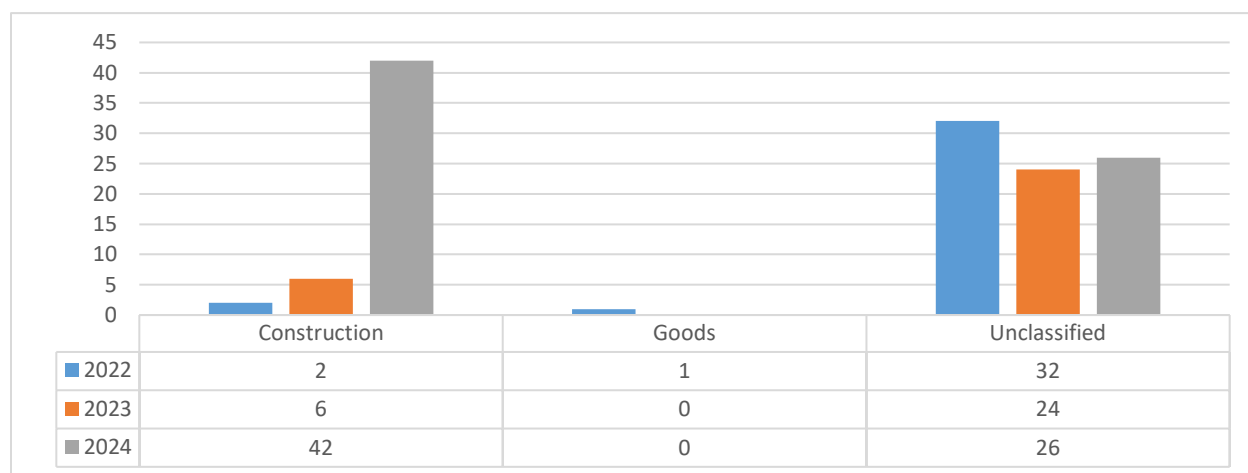
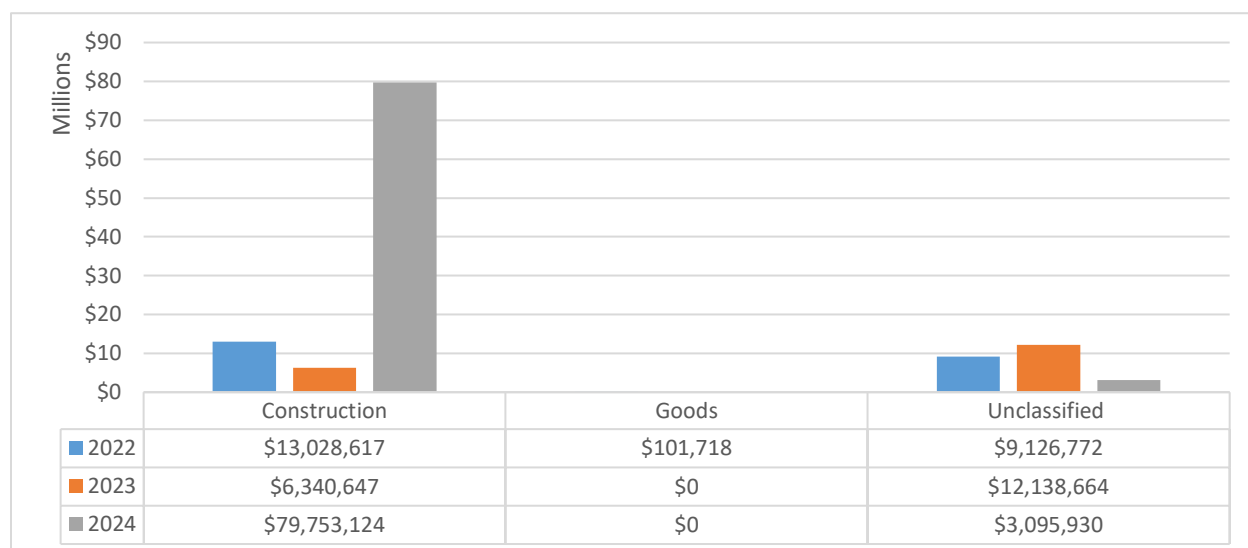


Chart 128 – CUCF: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



City University of New York (CUNY)

Under State Education law, CUNY is an independent system of higher education governed by its own board of trustees responsible for the governance, maintenance, and development of both senior and community college units of the city university. Founded in 1847 as the nation's first free public institution of higher education, CUNY currently has 25 colleges spread across New York City's five boroughs. There were almost twice as many contracts in FY23 compared to FY24 and all of them are multimillion dollar construction related projects.

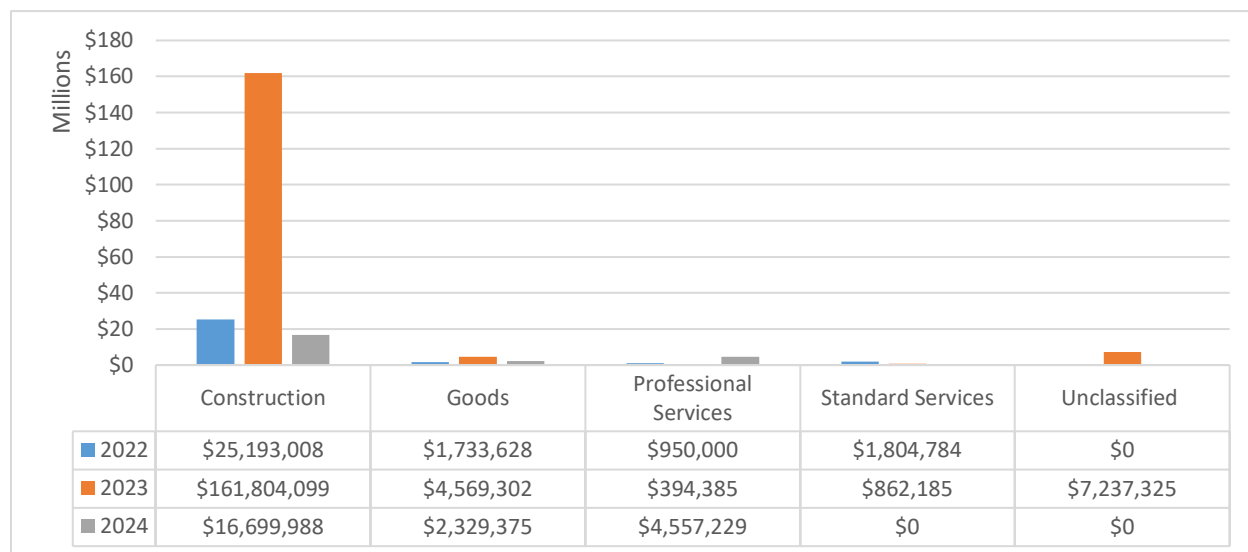
Table 94 – CUNY: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$2,136,784	41	\$154,655,522	23	\$18,680,964
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	15	\$27,544,636	20	\$12,974,449	10	\$2,694,875
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$2,210,753
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	1	\$7,237,325	0	\$0
Grand Total	17	\$29,681,421	62	\$174,867,296	34	\$23,586,592

Chart 129 – CUNY: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 130 – CUNY: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Education (DOE)

The DOE is the largest school district in the U.S. and is responsible for educating 1.1 million students in over 1,800 public schools. It has an internal Division of Contracts and Purchasing that is responsible for overseeing DOE’s procurement activities. As noted above, DOE contracts are governed by the PPP rules. In FY24 22 of DOE’s contracts were valued at over \$10 million dollars and in FY23 the top 50 most expensive DOE contracts were all valued at over \$10 million.

Table 95 – DOE: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1,262	\$6,835,739,188	294	\$1,193,843,554	113	\$789,030,752
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	7,311	\$1,805,185,876	2,727	\$1,215,980,718	3,097	\$736,252,499
Supplemental Contracts	285	\$933,404,408	217	\$521,130,698	167	\$359,309,812
Grand Total	8,858	\$9,574,329,472	3,238	\$2,930,954,971	3,377	\$1,884,593,064

Chart 131 – DOE: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

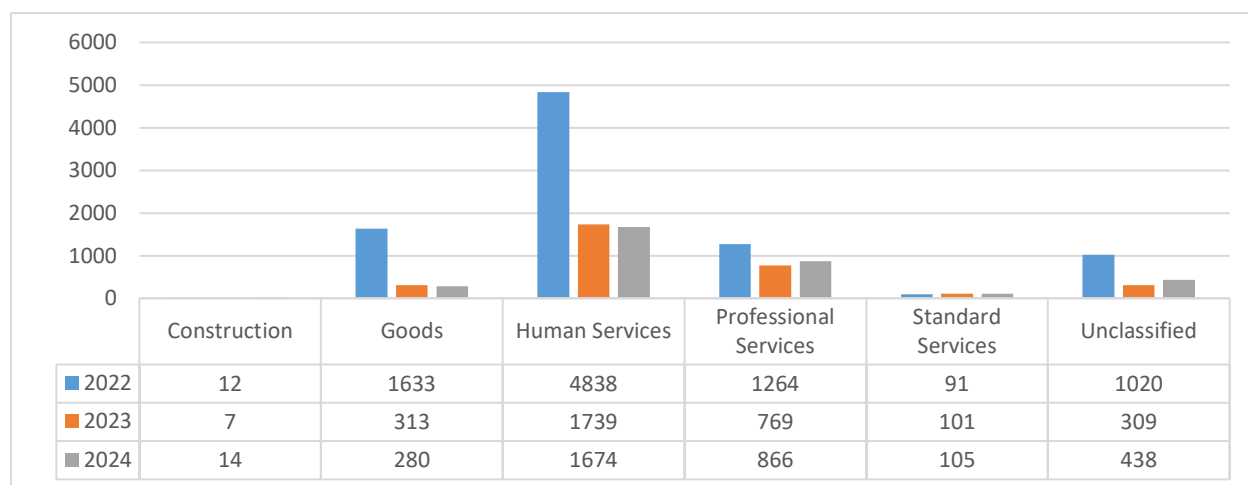
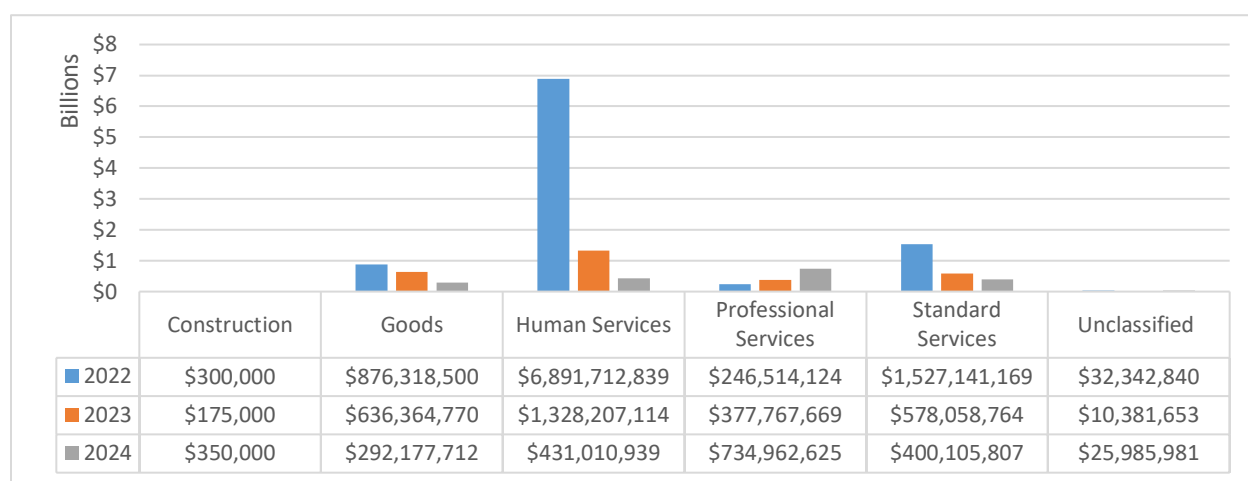


Chart 132 – DOE: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



NYC Economic Development Corporation (EDC)

The New York City Economic Development Corporation (EDC) is a nonprofit organization incorporated under the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York. SBS contracts with and retains EDC to function as a development consultant and provide economic development-related services on behalf of the City. Since the vast majority of EDC's contract actions were processed as TOs registered under SBS Master Awards, they are included in the totals for this section. TOs are not reflected in Section II contract groups but are listed as their own category in table 93 below.

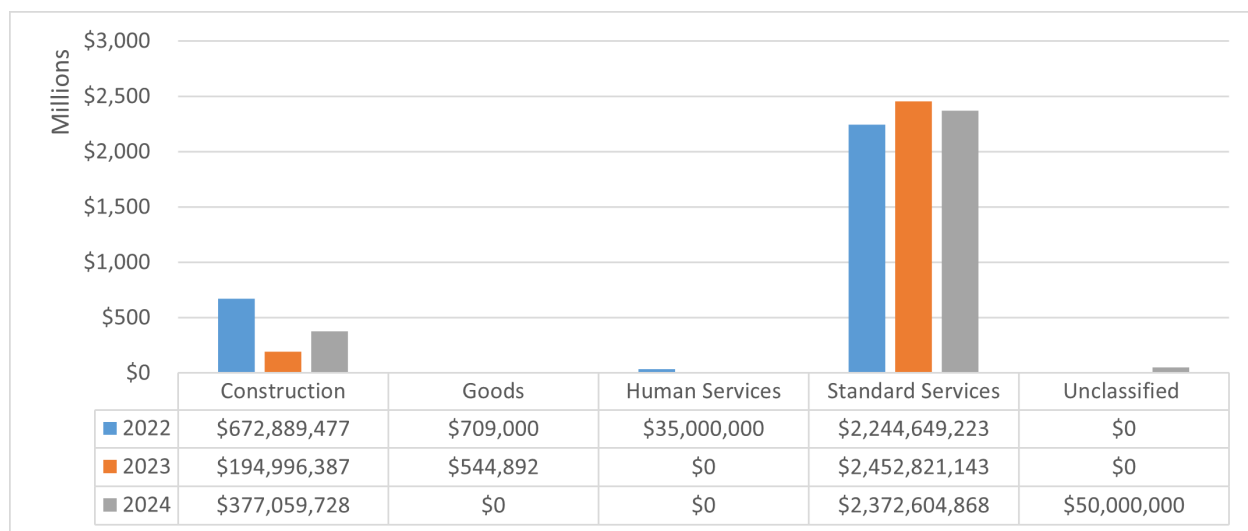
Table 96 – EDC: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$2,106,604,422	2	\$2,279,776,342	2	\$2,199,560,067
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$709,000	1	\$544,892	1	\$50,000,000
Task Order	248	\$845,934,277	310	\$750,769,639	275	\$617,137,618
Grand Total	252	\$2,953,247,699	313	\$3,031,090,873	278	\$2,866,697,685

Chart 133 – EDC: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 134 – EDC: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Equal Employment Practices Commission (EEOC)

The New York City Equal Employment Practices Commission (EEOC) audits, evaluates, and monitors the City of New York’s employment programs, practices, policies, and procedures to ensure that municipal entities and the City as an employer maintain a properly structured, efficiently administered affirmative employment program of equal opportunity for those employed by, or seeking employment with City government.

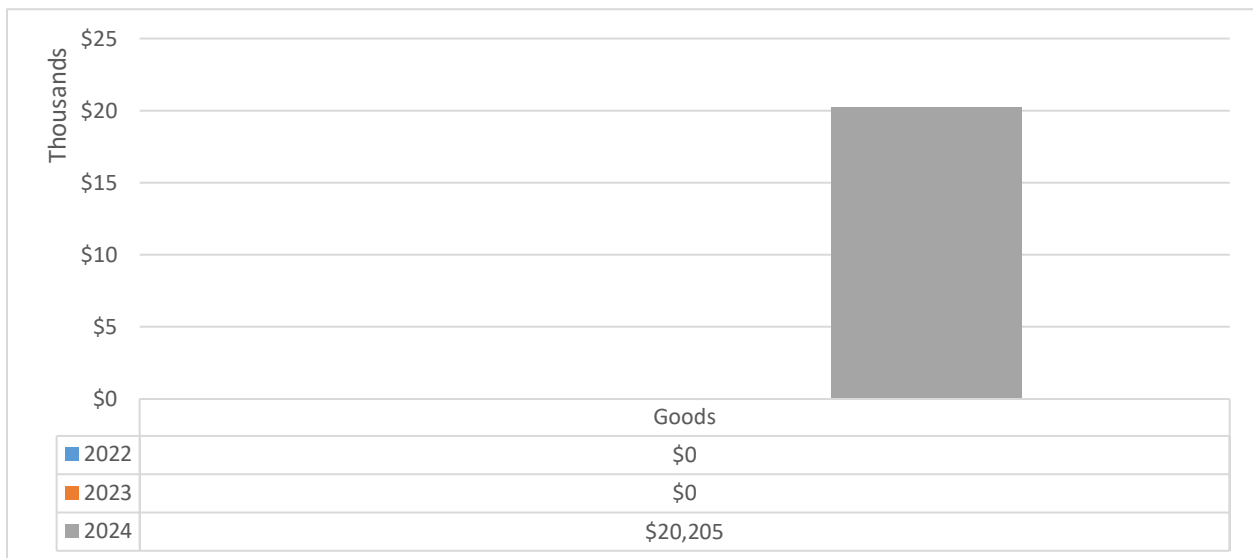
Table 97 – EEOC: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$20,205
Grand Total	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$20,205

Chart 135 – EEP: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 136 – EEP: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC)

NYC Health and Hospitals (HHC) is a public benefits corporation and the nation’s largest municipal health care delivery system in the United States. HHC operates the City’s public hospitals and clinics.

Table 98 – HHC: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	66	\$231,582,947	81	\$93,896,197	30	\$172,087,534
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	132	\$110,907,969	164	\$144,518,906	112	\$87,374,192
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$62,400	0	\$0	0	\$0
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	4	\$5,938,499
Grand Total	199	\$342,553,316	245	\$238,415,102	146	\$265,400,224

Chart 137 – HHC: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

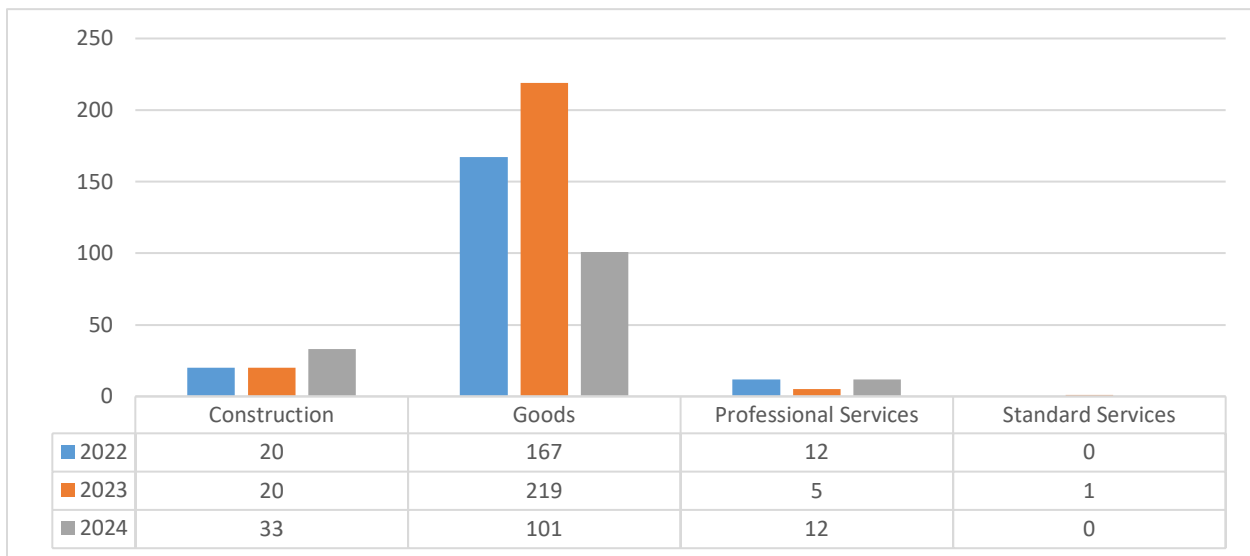
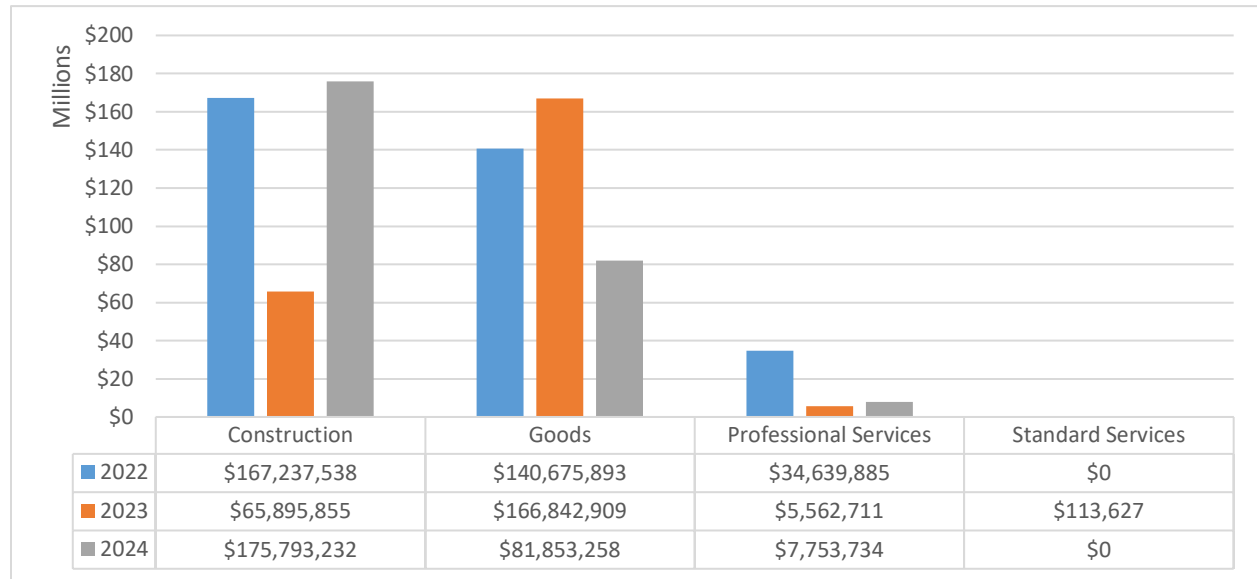


Chart 138 – HHC: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Independent Budget Office (IBO)

Established under Chapter 11 of the Charter, the Independent Budget Office (IBO) provides the Comptroller, the President of the City Council, the members and committees of the Council, the Borough Presidents, and City Community Boards with information to assist them in the discharge of their responsibilities which are related to the budgetary process.

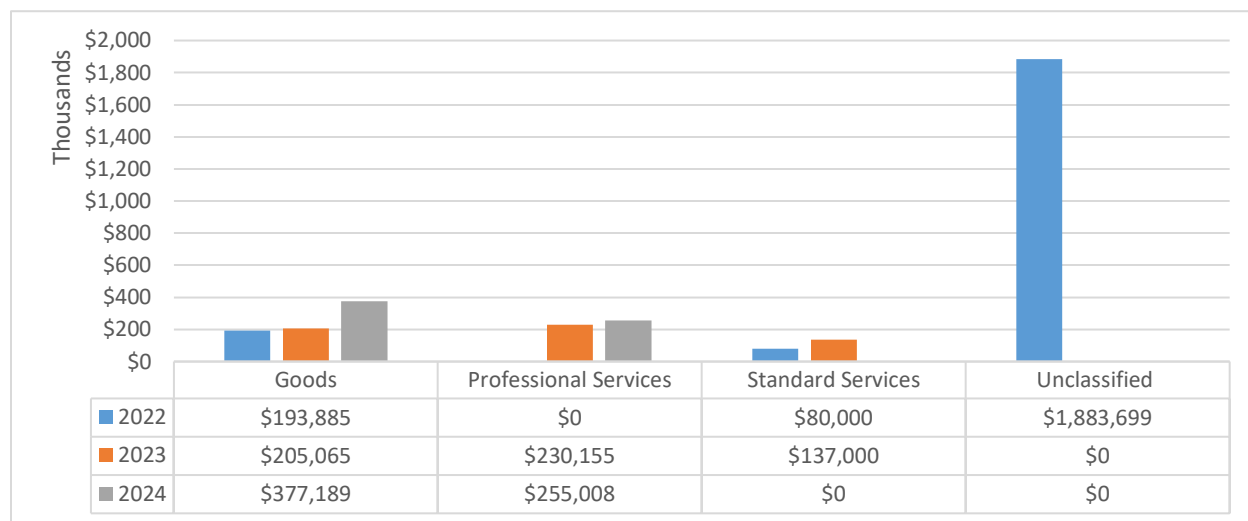
Table 99 – IBO: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	4	\$176,378	7	\$464,690	8	\$550,223
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$97,507	2	\$107,530	2	\$81,974
Supplemental Contracts	1	\$1,883,699	0	\$0	0	\$0
Grand Total	7	\$2,157,584	9	\$572,220	10	\$632,197

Chart 139 – IBO: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 140 – IBO: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA)

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) is a public development corporation that was created in 1935 to provide decent, affordable housing for low- and moderate-income New Yorkers. Today it is the largest public housing authority in North America. Since majority of NYCHA's contract actions were processed as TOs registered under HPD Master Awards, they are included in the totals for this section. TOs are not reflected in Section II contract groups but are listed as their own category in table 96 below. In FY23 NYCHA had 0 contracts valued over \$25 million and in FY24 there were 18 causing a spike in value in FY24.

Table 100 – NYCHA: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	55	\$191,283,877	63	\$370,123,914	129	\$1,390,868,361
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$24,484,835	1	\$675,000	1	\$675,000
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$85,000	2	\$20,075,831	0	\$0
Supplemental Contracts	6	\$7,854,515	18	\$23,325,619	80	\$419,235,393
Task Orders	138	\$87,128,119	286	\$181,386,580	254	\$205,718,463
Grand Total	203	\$310,836,346	370	\$595,586,944	464	\$2,016,497,217

Chart 141 – NYCHA: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

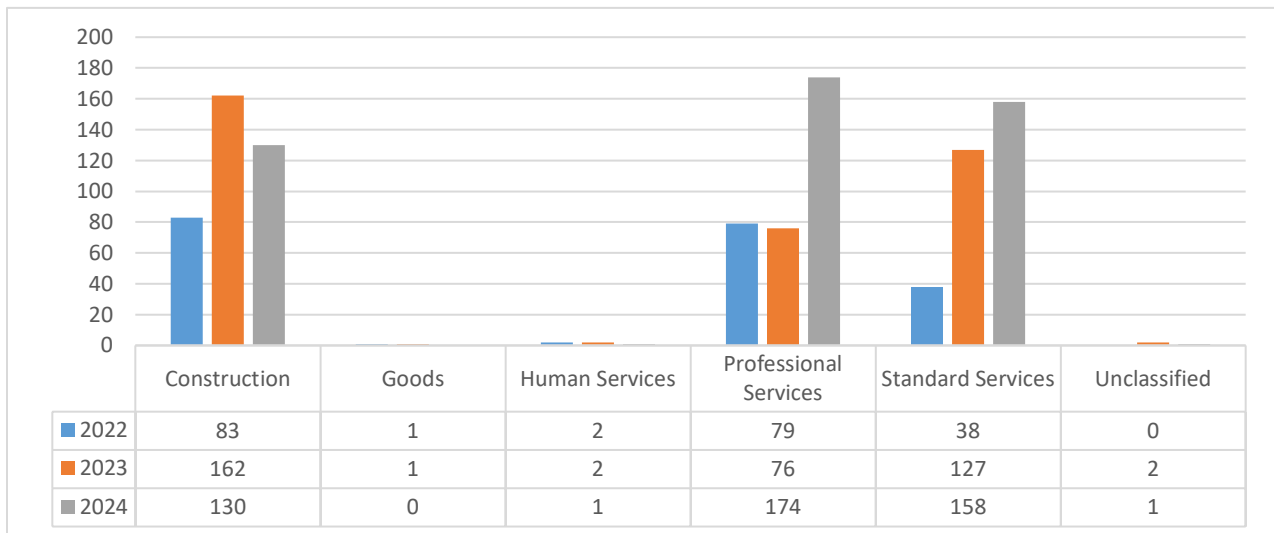
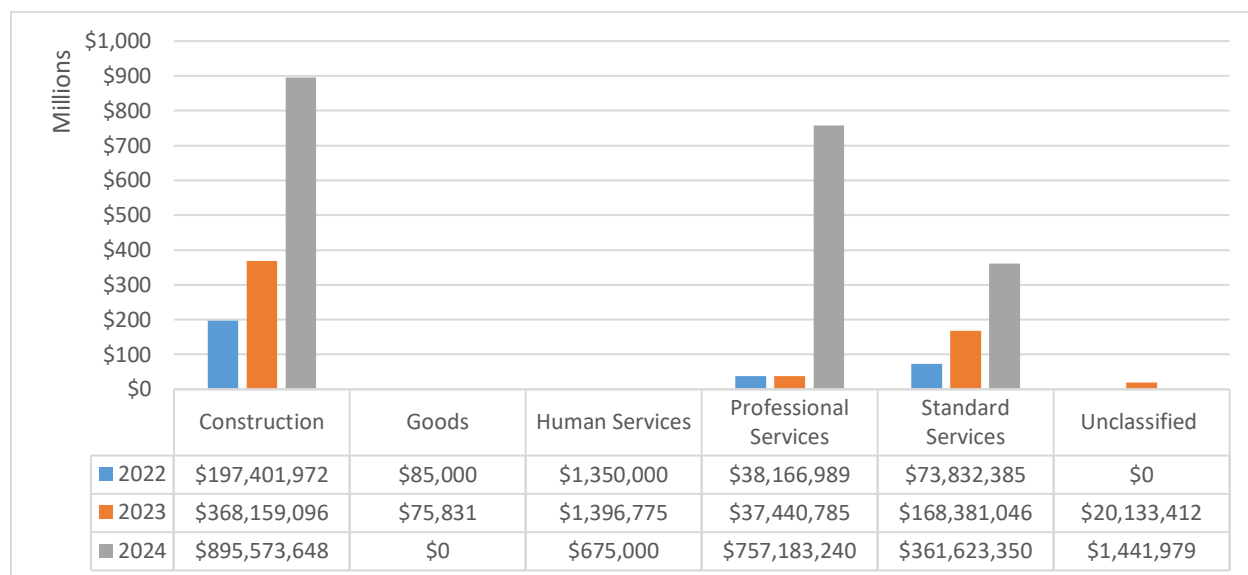


Chart 142 – NYCHA: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



New York Research Library (NYRL)

The New York Research Library is a subset of libraries in the New York Public Library system. Its four research libraries are the Library for the Performing Arts located at Lincoln Center, the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture located in Harlem, the Science, Industry and Business Library in Midtown and the main library on 5th Avenue and 42nd Street (Humanities and Social Science).

Table 101 – NYRL: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$276,110	2	\$674,836	21	\$4,753,857
Grand Total	1	\$276,110	2	\$674,836	21	\$4,753,857

Chart 143 – NYRL: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

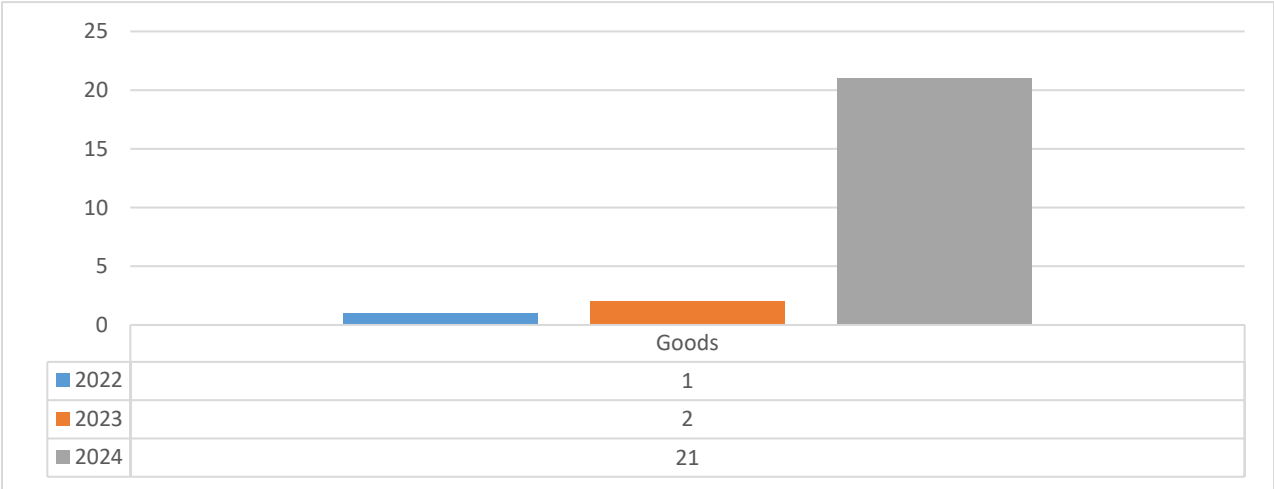
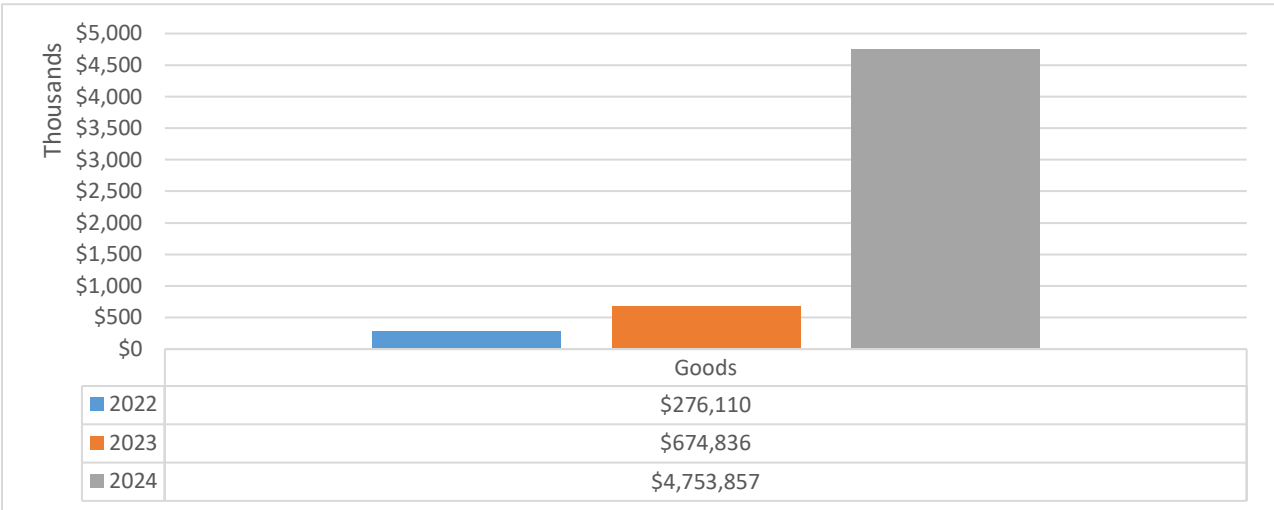


Chart 144 – NYRL: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Office of Administrative Tax Appeals (OATA)

The Office of Administrative Tax Appeals was established by Local Law 57 of 2007 to bring together the agencies that provide fair, independent and efficient appeals of the taxes administered by the City of New York.

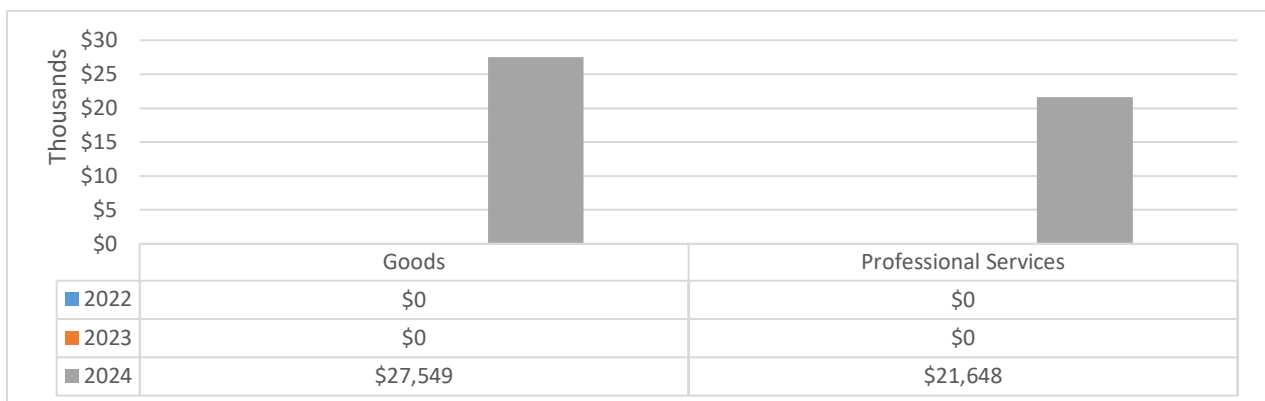
Table 102 – OATA: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$27,549
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$21,648
Grand Total	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$49,196

Chart 145 – OATA: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 146 – OATA: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Queens Borough Public Library (QBPL)

An independent, nonprofit organization founded in 1896, Queens Borough Public Library (QBPL) offers free access to a collection of more than 5 million books and other materials in multiple languages, technology and digital resources, and more than 87,500 educational, cultural, and civic programs a year. It consists of 66 locations, including branch libraries, a Central Library, seven adult learning centers, a technology center, two universal pre-kindergartens, and two teen centers.

Table 103 – QBPL: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	3	\$2,659,903	1	\$246,401
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	13	\$564,923	5	\$128,406	13	\$2,552,231
Grand Total	13	\$564,923	8	\$2,788,309	14	\$2,798,632

Chart 147 – QBPL: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

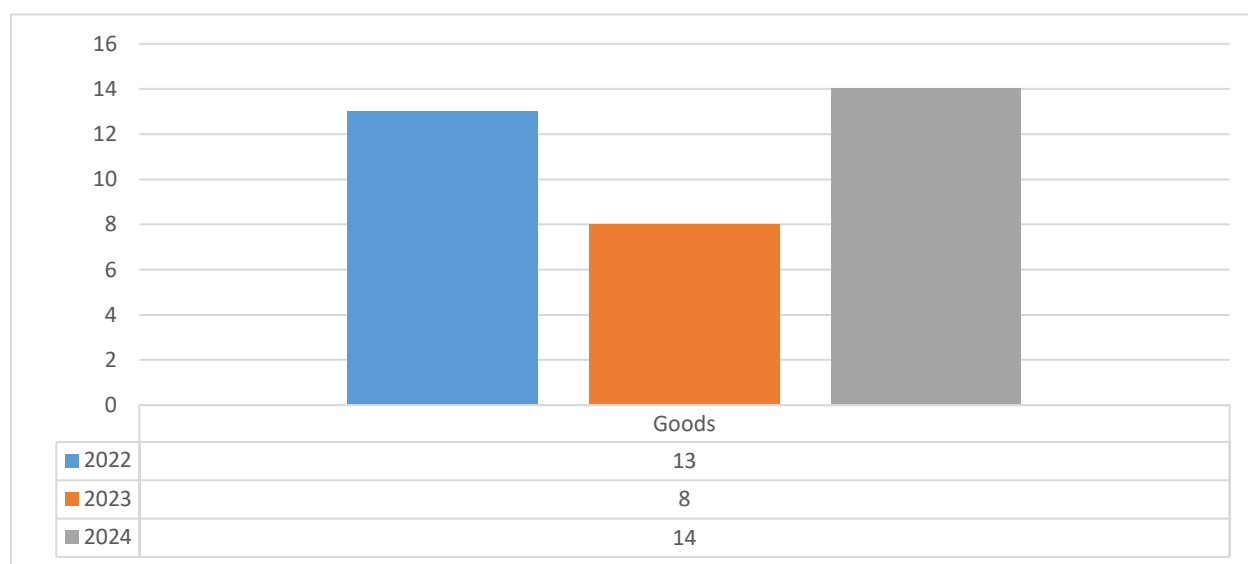
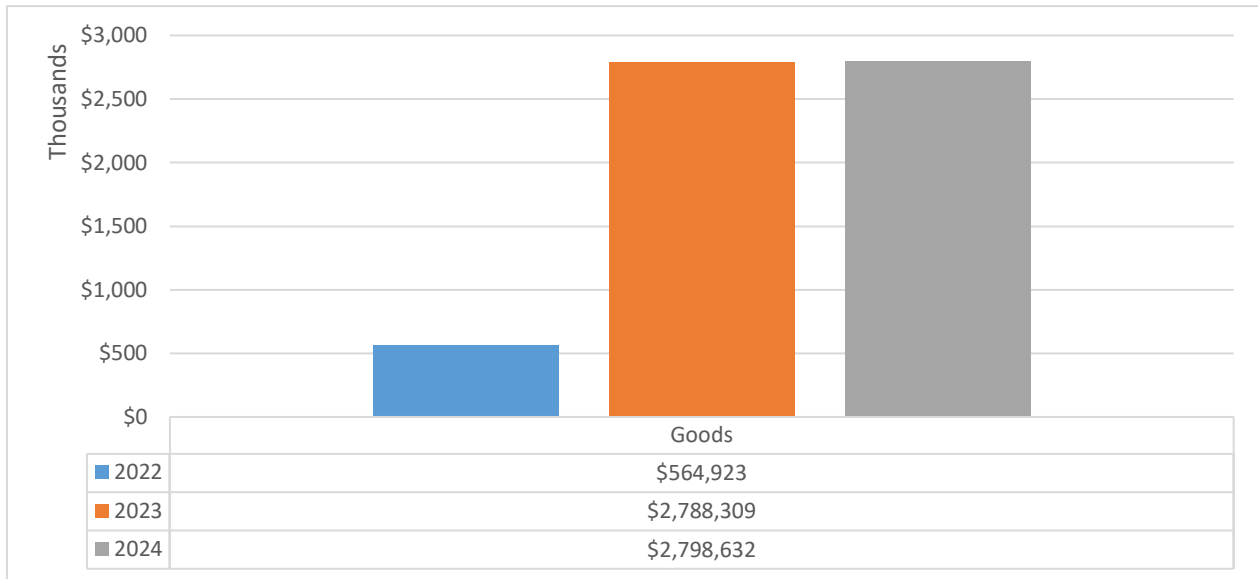


Chart 148 – QBPL: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



Transit Authority (TRANSIT)

The Transit Authority (Transit) encompasses the Metropolitan Transportation Authority and The New York City Transit Authority. The Transit Authority is a public benefit corporation with board members appointed by NYC and suburban counties.

Table 104 – TRANSIT: FY22-FY24 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	7	\$609,541,740	5	\$1,155,658,035	3	\$1,427,756,404
Grand Total	7	\$609,541,740	5	\$1,155,658,035	3	\$1,427,756,404

Chart 149 – TRANSIT: FY22-FY24 Volume of Contracts by Industry

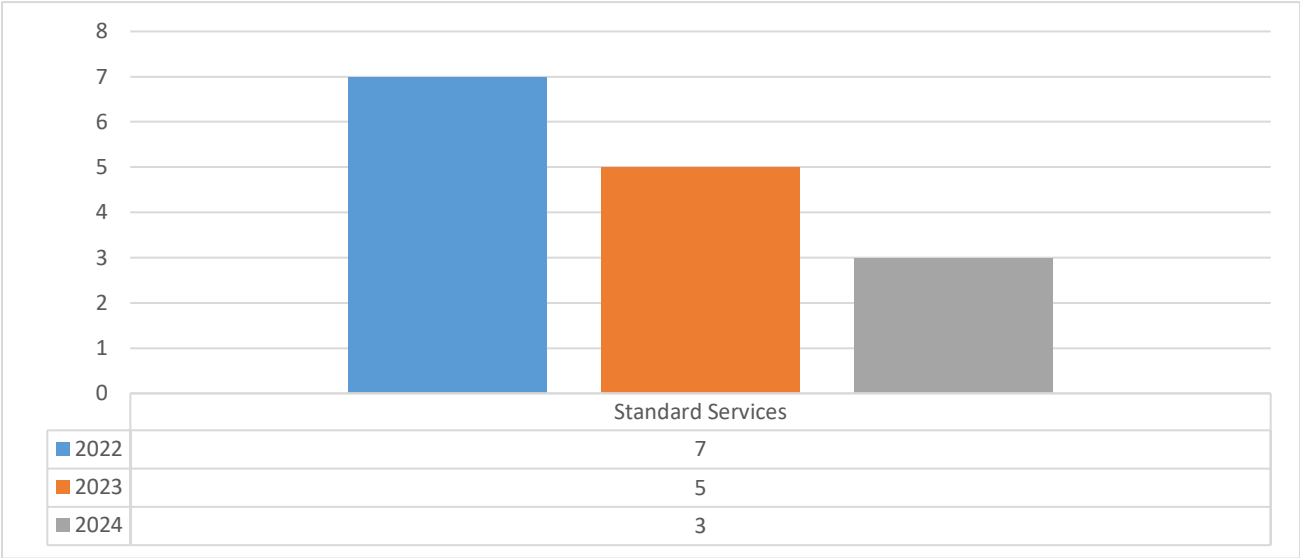
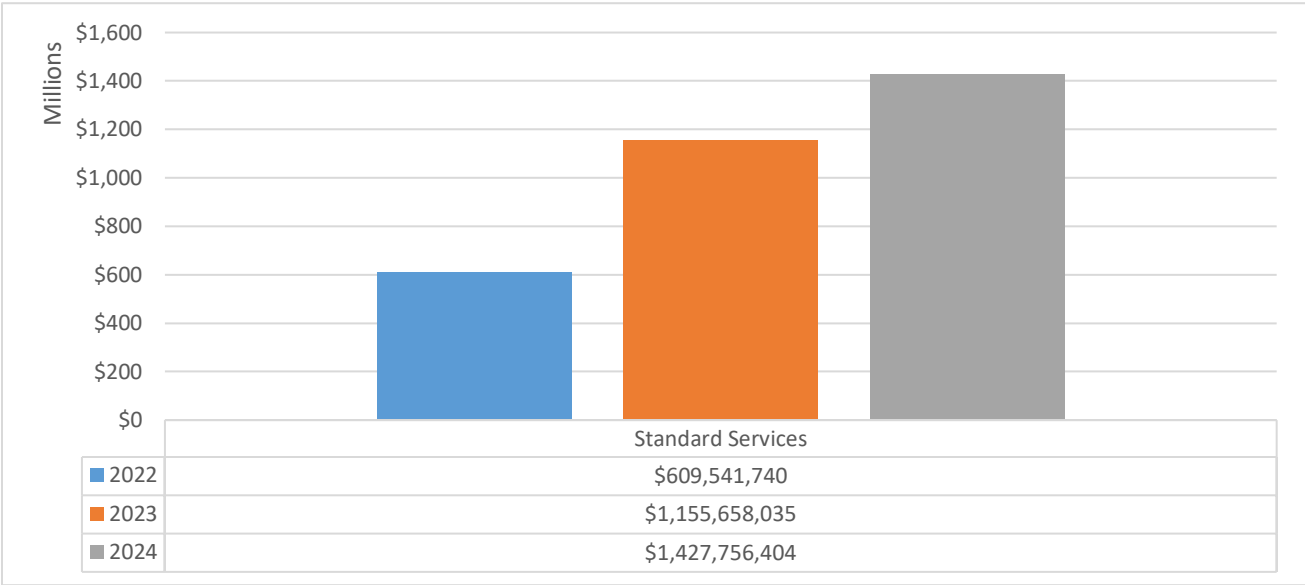


Chart 150 – TRANSIT: FY22-FY24 Value of Contracts by Industry



VIII. Retroactive Contract Registrations

Registration is a step in the procurement process at which most contracts become legally effective, allowing the City to pay the vendors with whom it does business. This spotlight report catalogues the City's ongoing struggles to register contracts in a timely manner. These delays, which extend to both contracts registered by this Office and self-registered by City agencies, often place enormous financial strains on business and non-profits. Many organizations are forced to borrow to cover cash flow and triage their own expenses, making it extremely difficult to pay their workers, sustain operations, and grow their footprint. In addition to the challenge of late payments, contract delays can result in:

- 1. An undermining of public faith in the fairness of the City's procurement process:** Contract registration is not the only part of the procurement process where there are delays. The Procurement Policy Board ("PPB") Rules require agencies to notify the public and solicit input about many types of purchases. When agencies are delayed in providing such opportunities for input until after they've finalized their procurement decisions, it weakens the openness and transparency that the City's procurement rules were designed to achieve.
- 2. Additional payment delays even after the contract is registered:** Vendors must submit budgets and invoices for agency approval as a precondition for most payments. These processes can't begin until a contract is registered, and they can become increasingly complicated to manage the longer a vendor has been working at-risk under a pending contract. This is especially true for contracts registered in a fiscal year after the one in which contracted work began.
- 3. Higher barriers-to-entry for NYC organizations wanting to do business with the City:** Organizations that don't have a sizeable capital cushion to weather payment delays could be priced out of potential contracting opportunities. High costs associated with City contracting have dampened competition by discouraging M/WBEs, which have historically lacked access to capital, from bidding on City projects.
- 4. Ambiguity about the terms of a given contract:** Most contracts are not made legally effective until registration. Until the City confirms the contractual standards under which a vendor will be operating, it can be harder for vendors and the City to hold each other to account for related supports and deliverables.
- 5. Risks for Vendors providing goods or services before their contracts are registered:** While rare, the City is sometimes forced to cancel a planned procurement due to irreconcilable procedural issues or because of adverse findings uncovered by an oversight entity. In such circumstances, vendors that were already providing goods or services may need to file a claim with the City in order to recoup expenses.

Understanding the urgency of this problem, Comptroller Lander partnered with the Mayor’s Administration to establish the Joint Task Force to Get Non-Profits Paid and the Capital Reform Task Force and to propose critical reforms needed to address components of contracting systems.³⁷ The Capital Reform Task Force achieved particularly effective success including the revision of the contract review threshold for the Financial Control Board, the launch of a public Capital Project Tracker, and the revision of City guidance outlined by Executive Orders 102 and 50.³⁸ This Capital Reform Task Force also advocated for impactful legislation that will result in quicker procurement timelines, including a revision to the process for public hearing that allows for a streamlined public notice and comment period.³⁹

There was some initial progress made on the Joint Task Force to Get Non-Profits Paid, including the “Clear the Backlog” initiative in the summer of 2022, an Allowance Amendment Initiative to enable the City to make certain modifications to existing contracts to add an allowance for things like cost of living increases and indirect rate increases or for the performance of additional work without requiring lengthy contract amendments, and an initiative with the City Council to make discretionary award contracts multi-year, which is starting to eliminate red tape and prevent providers from having to complete the entire City procurement process annually.

Unfortunately, Mayor Adam’s administration has failed to deliver on one of this Task Force’s most consequential reforms, a commitment to establish timeframes and key performance indicators for the City’s procurement process. These indicators have the potential to reveal what parts of the contracting process are causing the most delays and empower policy makers to pursue sustainable reforms. The Comptroller’s office currently manages the only part of the procurement process with a charter-mandated time limit to register or return each and every contract within 30 days of receiving it – an obligation the office has met consistently.

Comptroller Lander has advocated for and supported the passing of, Local Law 169 (LL 169), enacted in 2023 to gain a better understanding of procurement process timelines and identify areas for targeted improvements. In furtherance of these goals, LL 169 directs the Mayor’s office to study and report on the discrete action steps undergirding procurement methods used by the City. Unfortunately, the first LL 169 report was inexplicitly limited in scope, and failed to make any new insights or recommendations to help City agencies register contracts on a timelier basis.

³⁷ To learn more about the Joint Task Force to Get Nonprofits paid on time, please refer to “A Better Contract for New York”: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/a-better-contract-for-new-york/>

Similarly, more information can be found on the Capital Reform Task Force here: <https://www.nyc.gov/assets/mocs/downloads/Regulations/legislative-regulatory-reform/CP-Reform-Task-Force.pdf>

³⁸ Executive Order 102 of 2007 required steps to verify prevailing wage payments that are redundant of existing City processes and expectations. It was repealed by Executive Order 35 of 2023 on September 21, 2023. Executive Order 50 was revised to streamline the way the City monitor’s vendor compliance with equal employment opportunity expectations.

³⁹ NY State Senate Bill 2023- S7383: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2023/S7383/amendment/A>

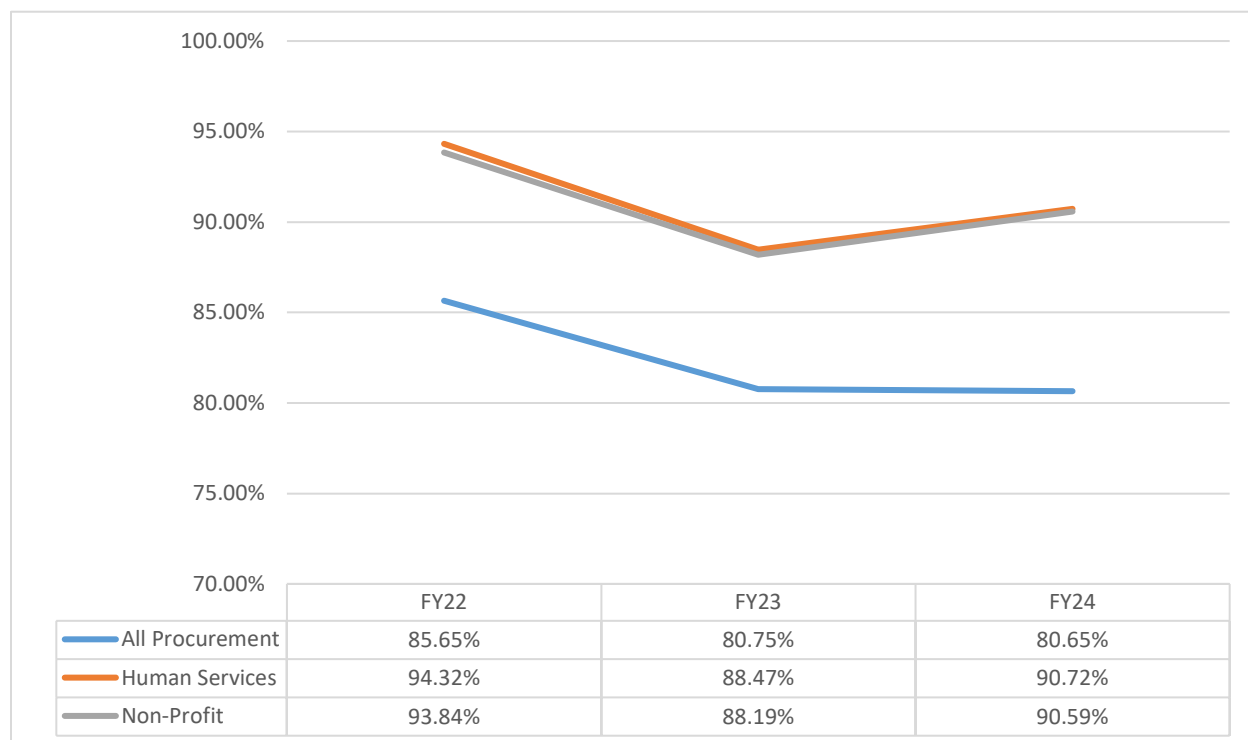
Until the Administration is willing to examine the portions of the procurement pipeline that it oversees, the City will not see meaningful improvement in its retroactive registration rates.

Citywide Retroactivity Rates: FY22-FY24

Unless otherwise specified, retroactivity refers to contracts that the City registers after the contract start date, when vendors typically begin their work. As an update to our methodology in previous Annual Summary Contracts Reports, this year’s analysis excludes DOE purchases under award method 32 (small purchase written).⁴⁰

The overall share of contracts registered retroactively remained stagnant compared to FY23 levels (88.65% in FY23 to 80.65% in FY24). Notably, the retroactivity rate for human service and non-profit contracts worsened slightly from the prior year, with nearly nine out of every ten registered late. See Chart 151 for year-over-year retroactivity trends, by volume of contracts.

Chart 151 Percent of Late-Registered Contracts by Volume – FY22-24



⁴⁰This report relies in an updated methodology from one used in prior Annual Summary Contracts Reports. This year’s analysis excludes DOE purchases under award method 32 (Small Purchase Written), which are actually purchase orders. Through a systems quirk in FMS, DOE purchase orders with values between \$20K-\$25K are processed under a contractual document label rather than a purchase order label. Due to the high volume of these purchases, and because they are not subject to many of the same requirements as contracts, this report excludes DOE Small Purchase Written records so as not to muddy the picture of Citywide retroactivity rates for contracts.

Although changes in the share of retroactive contracts remained relatively stagnant, the City registered a much higher share of contract value late in FY24 that it did in the prior fiscal year. This indicates that this year’s registration delays may have been more impactful to vendors from a monetary standpoint. See Chart 152 for additional details.

Chart 152: Percent of Late-Registered Contracts by Value – FY22-24



Citywide Procurements

The following tables provide more granular detail into the retroactivity rates summarized by the charts above. Tables 105 and 106 breakdown how late procurement contracts and contract value were registered. Subsequent tables zoom in on trends for the Human Services Industry and among Non-Profit vendors.

While about a third of FY24 contracts were still registered more than 6 months late, the “retroactivity by volume” tables below show that already retroactive contracts were generally registered less late on the margins relative to the prior year. As discussed above, such trends do not hold true when examining the shares of late-registered contract value.

Table 105: Citywide Retroactivity by Volume – FY22-24

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts
On Time or Early	1,538	14.35%	1,985	19.25%	1,775	19.35%
Late - Within 30 Days	1,623	15.15%	1,612	15.63%	2,273	24.78%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	3,702	34.55%	2,896	28.09%	2,210	24.10%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	1,933	18.04%	1,878	18.21%	1,233	13.44%
Latest - More than 1-Year	1,919	17.91%	1,940	18.81%	1,681	18.33%
Grand Total	10,715	100.00%	10,311	100.00%	9,172	100.00%

Table 106: Citywide Retroactivity by Value – FY22-24

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Retroactive Category	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value
On Time or Early	\$6,378,206,067	14.82%	\$14,246,907,708	37.55%	\$6,913,845,191	21.97%
Late - Within 30 Days	\$5,133,783,532	11.93%	\$4,966,517,098	13.09%	\$7,282,254,997	23.14%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	\$23,578,265,599	54.77%	\$11,263,640,333	29.68%	\$10,518,973,955	33.42%

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	\$7,075,970,114	16.44%	\$5,462,586,575	14.40%	\$3,822,451,562	12.14%
Latest - More than 1-Year	\$882,713,839	2.05%	\$2,005,339,743	5.28%	\$2,937,718,455	9.33%
Grand Total	\$43,048,939,152	100.00%	\$37,944,991,457	100.00%	\$31,475,244,160	100.00%

Human Services Industry Procurements

Table 107: Human Service Contract Retroactivity by Volume – FY22-24

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts
On Time or Early	348	5.68%	553	11.53%	328	9.28%
Late - Within 30 Days	503	8.21%	366	7.63%	691	19.56%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	2,199	35.91%	904	18.85%	403	11.41%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	1,434	23.42%	1,311	27.34%	724	20.49%
Latest - More than 1-Year	1,639	26.77%	1,661	34.64%	1,387	39.26%
Grand Total	6,123	100.00%	4,795	100.00%	3,533	100.00%

Table 108: Human Service Contract Retroactivity by Value – FY22-24

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Retroactive Category	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value
On Time or Early	\$1,735,509,993	9.12%	\$5,349,799,322	33.89%	\$2,851,377,248	19.19%
Late - Within 30 Days	\$1,593,300,753	8.37%	\$2,323,285,949	14.72%	\$5,067,967,451	34.10%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	\$12,337,289,040	64.85%	\$5,402,966,176	34.22%	\$3,813,558,197	25.66%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	\$2,781,518,372	14.62%	\$1,794,348,482	11.37%	\$2,646,367,981	17.81%
Latest - More than 1-Year	\$576,880,844	3.03%	\$916,497,214	5.81%	\$482,478,154	3.25%
Grand Total	\$19,024,499,002	100.00%	\$15,786,897,143	100.00%	\$14,861,749,032	100.00%

Non-Profit Procurements

Table 109: Non-Profit Contract Retroactivity by Volume – FY22-24

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts
On Time or Early	290	6.16%	465	11.81%	298	9.41%
Late - Within 30 Days	366	7.77%	303	7.69%	632	19.96%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	1,498	31.80%	562	14.27%	382	12.06%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	1,233	26.17%	1,219	30.95%	676	21.35%
Latest - More than 1-Year	1,324	28.10%	1,389	35.27%	1,179	37.23%
Grand Total	4,711	100.00%	3,938	100.00%	3,167	100.00%

Table 110: Non-Profit Service Contract Retroactivity by Value – FY22-24

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Retroactive Category	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value
On Time or Early	\$1,457,876,916	6.47%	\$3,831,185,994	27.17%	\$2,300,764,032	16.84%
Late - Within 30 Days	\$1,167,870,714	5.18%	\$1,789,909,696	12.70%	\$4,725,336,866	34.59%

	FY22		FY23		FY24	
Later - Between 31-180 Days	\$14,218,465,903	63.09%	\$4,341,974,597	30.80%	\$4,532,417,644	33.18%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	\$5,205,210,588	23.10%	\$3,434,080,195	24.36%	\$1,701,491,984	12.45%
Latest - More than 1-Year	\$488,707,793	2.17%	\$701,292,958	4.97%	\$402,111,571	2.94%
Grand Total	\$22,538,131,915	100.00%	\$14,098,443,440	100.00%	\$13,662,122,097	100.00%

Additional FY24 Retroactivity Trends

The rest of Section VIII takes a deeper dive into retroactivity trends within FY24 which began on July 1, 2023 and concluded on June 30, 2024. The following tables and charts lay out trends for revenue, as well as procurement contracts. Retroactivity rates by industry, agency, M/WBE certification status, and other categories are also captured.

Table 111 displays contract retroactivity for procurement and revenue contracts registered in FY24. 7,530 new procurement and revenue contracts (80.32% of all contracts) were registered retroactively. Notably, the share of contract value that was registered on time decreased significantly from FY23 to FY24. From 32.46% on time to 9.10% on time in FY24.

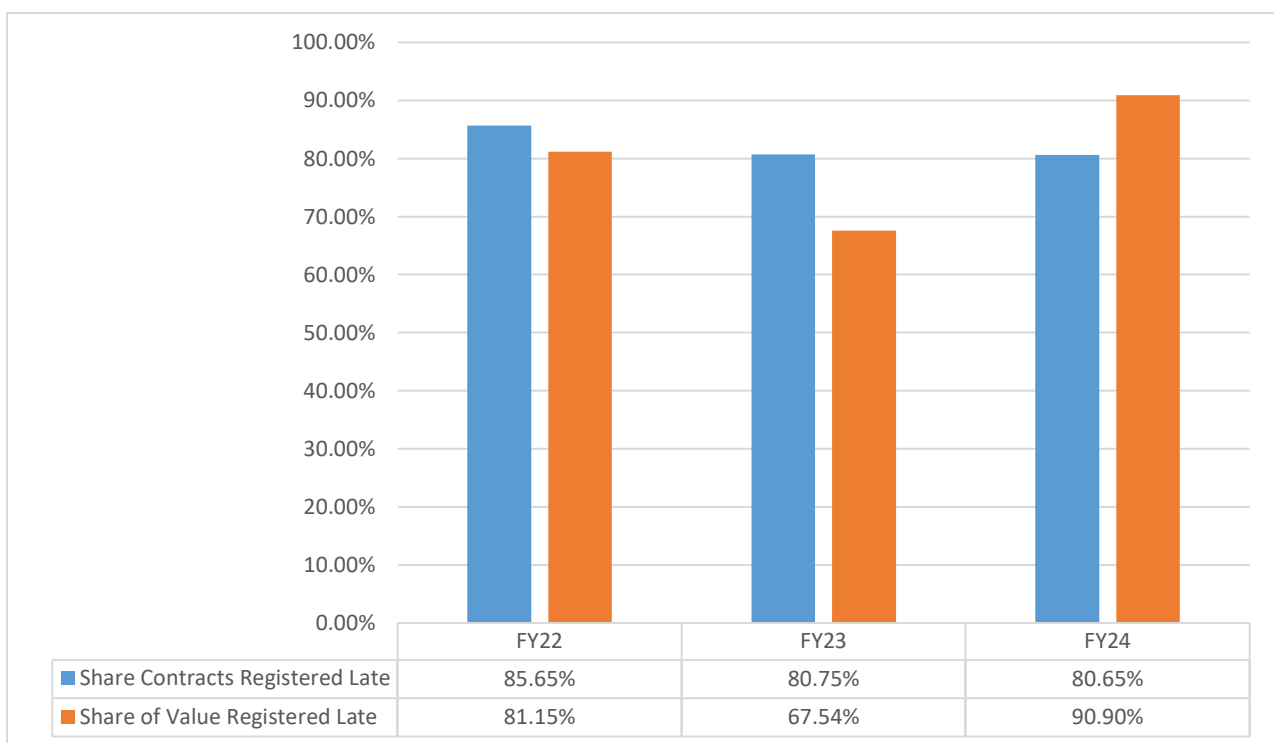
Table 111: FY24 Contract Retroactivity for New Procurements and Revenue Contracts

Retro Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	1,845	19.68%	\$7,058,083,352	9.10%
Late - Within 30 Days	2,301	24.54%	\$7,296,141,477	34.66%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	2,239	23.88%	\$10,583,240,701	32.73%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	1,265	13.49%	\$4,093,520,453	12.47%
Latest - More than 1-Year	1,725	18.40%	\$3,150,277,789	11.04%

Retro Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Grand Total	9,375	100.00%	\$32,181,263,772	100.00%

Chart 153 compares the share of retroactive contracts in FY22, FY23, and FY24 by both volume and value. In terms of volume more contracts were registered on time by a very small amount and less contracts were registered very late. Less value was registered on time and more value was registered a year or more later.

Chart 153: FY22-24 Retroactivity Rates by Volume and Value



FY24 Retroactive Procurements by Industry

For the Human Services industry, which is overwhelmingly made up of Non-Profit vendors, nearly all contracts were registered late. The Human Services industry has the highest retroactivity rate overall, with 90.72% of procurement contracts registered late. Chart 154 displays the total number of new procurement contracts by industry. For comparison, Table 112 displays the share of contract retroactivity by industry type.

Chart 154: Share of New Retroactive Procurement Contracts by Industry, FY24

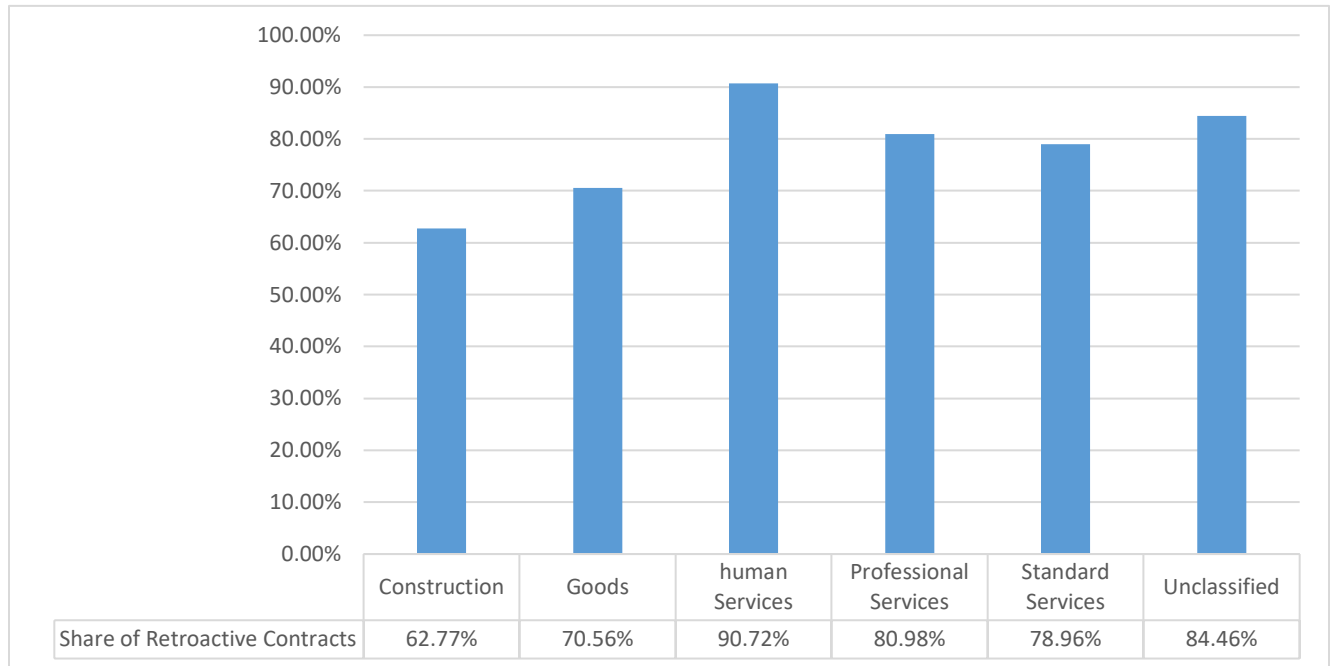


Table 112: Volume of FY24 Procurement Contracts by Retroactivity Category and Industry

Retroactive Category	Construction Services	Goods	Human Services	Professional Services	Standard Services	Unclassified Contracts
On Time or Early	37.23%	29.44%	9.28%	19.02%	21.04%	15.54%
Late - Within 30 Days	14.93%	40.19%	19.56%	16.76%	21.29%	25.91%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	35.61%	23.88%	11.41%	41.45%	34.86%	48.70%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	7.19%	3.31%	20.49%	14.93%	15.66%	7.25%
Latest - More than 1-Year	5.04%	3.19%	39.26%	7.84%	7.15%	2.59%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Retroactive Procurements by Agency

Table 113 lists the top ten agencies with the most retroactive procurement contracts. Together, these ten agencies account for over 68.76% of the retroactively contract registrations in the City. While DYCD registered the most retroactive contracts in FY24, the majority of these contracts are related to City Council appropriations, which tend to be delayed. As noted above, this Office has been working with the City Council to make discretionary award contracts multi-year, which will eliminate the need to register them again after the first year.

Table 113: FY24 Top Ten Agencies by Volume of Retroactive Procurement Contracts

Agency	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
DYCD	1,614	\$1,307,248,146
DOHMH	847	\$916,770,041
DPR	529	\$298,896,171
DOE	509	\$1,727,789,357
DFTA	363	\$138,597,487
DCAS	324	\$359,007,219
DSS/HRA	298	\$1,927,777,631
HPD	225	\$918,953,020
NYCHA	203	\$1,767,570,185
OTI	174	\$361,820,363
Grand Total	5,088	\$9,724,479,620.00

FY24 Retroactive Procurements – M/WBEs

By a measure of contract volume, the City registered fewer M/WBE procurement contracts after their start dates (72.50%) than non-M/WBE vendors (83.58%). Table 114 presents a breakdown of M/WBE procurement contracts by category of lateness. For comparison, Table 115 presents a breakdown procurement contracts by category of lateness for non-certified vendors.

Table 114: FY24 Procurement Contracts by Retroactivity Category – MWBE Vendors

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	668	27.50%	\$774,420,419	39.07%
Late - Within 30 Days	779	32.07%	\$363,968,765	18.36%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	775	31.91%	\$550,872,973	27.79%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	156	6.42%	\$136,256,303	6.87%
Latest - More than 1-Year	51	2.10%	\$156,412,368	7.89%
Grand Total	2,429	100.00%	\$1,981,930,828	100.00%

Table 115: FY24 Procurement Contracts by Retroactivity Category – Non-Certified Vendors

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	1,107	16.42%	\$6,139,424,772	20.82%
Late - Within 30 Days	1,494	22.16%	\$6,918,286,233	23.46%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	1,435	21.28%	\$9,968,100,982	33.80%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	1,077	15.97%	\$3,686,195,258	12.50%
Latest - More than 1-Year	1,630	24.17%	\$2,781,306,087	9.43%
Grand Total	6,743	100.00%	\$29,493,313,332	100.00%

The largest share of M/WBE procurement contracts were registered via the M/WBE Small Purchase (M/WBESP) method (35.49%). This method was designed to reduce delays in the contracting process by allowing agencies to contract with City-certified M/WBE vendors for up

to \$1.5 million without competition. However, the large majority of contracts registered via the M/WBE Small Purchase method were registered late. Table 116 displays the breakdown of M/WBE non-competitive small purchase contracts by retroactive category.

Table 116: FY24 M/WBE Non-Competitive Small Purchase Contracts by Retroactivity Category

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	322	28.25%	\$75,137,385	26.96%
Late - Within 30 Days	377	33.07%	\$86,617,585	31.08%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	363	31.84%	\$96,864,578	34.76%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	66	5.79%	\$16,614,420	5.96%
Latest - More than 1-Year	12	1.05%	\$3,420,077	1.23%
Grand Total	1,140	100.00%	\$278,654,045	100.00%

FY24 Retroactive Revenue Contracts

The majority of revenue contract value (77.60%) was registered later than 30 days of the contract start date. This is significantly worse from FY23 since 88.55% of value for revenue contracts was within 30 days of the contract start date. Table 117 below breaks down revenue contracts by retroactivity category

Table 117: FY24 Revenue Contracts by Retroactivity Category⁴¹

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	70	41.42%	\$144,238,161	46.48%
Late - Within 30 Days	28	16.57%	\$13,886,479	4.47%

⁴¹ Corpus funded contracts were excluded from this analysis of retroactive revenue contracts.

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Later - Between 31-180 Days	26	15.38%	\$64,178,330	20.68%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	15	8.88%	\$26,393,195	8.50%
Latest - More than 1-Year	30	17.75%	\$61,633,023	19.86%
Grand Total	169	100.00%	\$310,329,188	100.00%

FY24 Retroactive Real Property Transactions

The largest group within Real Property Transactions are Lease Agreements with private landlords, which allows the City to secure the use of property for agency business or as a means to facilitate other public services. Leases must be registered in order for building owners to be paid and to secure terms for needed construction or renovation projects. Accordingly, delays in the registration of Lease Agreements can negatively impact spaces utilized by City services, including day care and senior care programs, that are run out of city-leased buildings. The share of real property transactions registered on time decreased both in value and volume in FY24 relative to last year, most are still being registered between 1-6 months late.

Table 118: FY24 Real Property Contracts by Retroactivity Category

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	5	4.31%	\$16,666,522	1.19%
Late - Within 30 Days	13	11.21%	\$172,952,399	12.33%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	74	63.79%	\$431,275,010	30.74%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	13	11.21%	\$231,174,131	16.48%
Latest - More than 1-Year	11	9.48%	\$550,916,495	39.27%
Grand Total	116	100.00%	\$1,402,984,556	100.00%

FY24 Retroactive Task Orders⁴²

TO are used by agencies to procure particular goods or services from one or more vendors under terms that have already been established under an existing Multiple Master Agreement contract. While this structure should allow City agencies to process TOs more quickly than new contracts, over 79,34% were registered retroactively in FY24. Table 119 provides a breakdown of TOs by retroactivity category.

Table 119 FY24 Registered TOs by Retroactivity Category

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	231	20.66%	\$374,533,714	24.31%
Late - Within 30 Days	170	15.21%	\$211,633,396	13.73%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	303	27.10%	\$281,120,348	18.24%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	131	11.72%	\$87,364,105	5.67%
Latest - More than 1-Year	283	25.31%	\$586,182,360	38.04%
Grand Total	1,118	100.00%	\$1,540,833,923	100.00%

⁴² The data provided in this section is limited to TOs/CTA1s issued pursuant to master agreements registered using the Transaction Code "MMA1." It does not include instances where agencies purchase goods using a Direct Order ("DO") issued through master agreements registered using the Transaction Code "MA1."

IX. Bureau of Labor Law – Living and Prevailing Wage Cases

The Comptroller is required to submit annual reports to the Mayor and to City Council summarizing and assessing the implementation and enforcement of sections 6-109, 6-130, and 6-145 of the Administrative Code which require that:

1. Contractors and subcontractors on City service contracts providing homecare services, day care services, head start services or services to persons with cerebral palsy pay their covered employees at the living wage rate and either provide health benefits or supplement the hourly wage rate by \$1.50; and
2. City service contractors and subcontractors providing building services, food services or temporary office services pay their covered employees at the prevailing wage and supplement rates set annually by the City Comptroller, or at the living wage rate, whichever is greater.⁴³
3. Human service vendors doing business with NYC above small purchase limits are required to submit an attestation or certification, relating to labor peace agreements (LPA) with labor organizations, as a condition for a new contract award or renewal. LPAs are agreements between employers and labor organizations that are designed to ensure the uninterrupted flow of goods and services.

The required reporting information is presented for below.

Section 6-109 of the Admin Code:

In FY 2024, as of 7/1/24, the Bureau of Labor Law (BLL) closed one temporary office services cases with a non-willful violation and a settlement of \$2.7 million under §6-109 of the Admin Code. BLL also opened two building services investigations.

Section 6-130 of the Admin Code:

In FY 2024, BLL opened two new cases under §6-130 of the Admin Code. One was closed because it was time-barred (meaning, outside the statute of limitations) and another remains open.

⁴³ NYC Administrative Code §6-109

Section 6-145 of the Admin Code:

In FY 2024, BLL did not receive any complaints about labor peace this year and opened no new cases under §6-145 of the Administrative Code.

X. Glossary of Terms

Accelerated Procurement: An accelerated procurement is a procurement of commodities that is required to be made quickly due to markets experiencing significant shortages and/or short-term price fluctuations. Such markets must be identified by specific rule of the PPB. Accelerated procurement shall only be authorized when the CCPO determines those specific commodities subject to accelerated procurement, *i.e.*, chemicals, energy, food, etc. (9 RCNY § 3-07).

ACCO: An acronym that stands for Agency Chief Contracting Officer. Position delegated authority by the Agency Head to organize and supervise the procurement activity of subordinate agency staff in conjunction with the CCPO. (9 RCNY § 1-01 (e)).

Agency Head: A term referring to heads of City, country, borough, or other office, administration, department, division, bureau, board, or commission, or a corporation, institution or agency of government, the expenses of which are paid in whole or in part from the City treasury. (9 RCNY § 1-01 (e)).

Amendment: Modification or adjustments made to an existing contract. (9 RCNY § 4-02).

Amendment Extension: A contract amendment that allows for an extension of a contract term for good and sufficient cause for a cumulative period not to exceed one year from the date of expiration of the current contract. (9 RCNY § 4-02(b)(iii)).

Buy-Against: The process by which, as part of contract administration, an agency obtains goods and services to fulfill its requirements after a vendor defaults or fails to fulfill its contract responsibilities. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Capital Project (budget, or funding): Capital projects or contracts are funded with monies from the Capital budget typically for the purposes of funding physical infrastructure. Capital projects are at least \$35,000 and have a life of five years.

Change Order: Any alteration, change, amendment, or modification to any contract or agreement approved as required by law or rule. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

CCPO: An acronym that stands for City Chief Procurement Officer. Position delegated authority by the Mayor to coordinate and oversee the procurement activity of Mayoral agency staff, including the ACCOs. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Charter: The New York City Charter. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

City: City of New York. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Competitive Sealed Bidding (CSB): The source selection method in which sealed bids are publicly solicited and opened and a contract is awarded to the lowest responsive, responsible bidder. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Competitive Sealed Proposals (CSP): The source selection method in which a solicitation is made to potential vendors, and between receipt of proposals and award, discussions with vendors may

take place to resolve uncertainties in the proposal, advise vendors of deficiencies in meeting the agency's requirements, allow for resulting price changes, etc. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Concession: A grant made by an agency for the private use of City-owned property for which the City receives compensation other than in the form of a fee to cover administrative costs, except that concessions shall not include franchises, revocable consents and leases. (NYC Charter § 362(a)).

Construction: The process of constructing, reconstructing, demolishing, excavating, renovating, altering, improving, rehabilitating, or repairing any building, facility, or physical structure of any kind, excluding the performance of routine maintenance. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Construction Management Contract: A form of construction contract that provides the vendor is to furnish management and supervisory services necessary for the construction of facilities that may also include construction services and the ability to award the underlying construction contract. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Construction-Related Services: Those services that may reasonably be required in the planning, design, or construction of real property or other public improvements. Such services shall include, but not be limited to, engineering, construction supervision, construction management, testing and investigation. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Contract: A written agreement between the City and a vendor in an amount generally in excess of the small purchase limits that gives rise to obligations that are enforced and recognized by law. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Contractor: Any person having a contract with a governmental body. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Cost Analysis: The process of examining the reasonableness of a vendor's price by evaluation of the separate cost elements and proposed profit in part on the basis of cost data supplied and certified by the vendor. Cost analysis is used on contract actions (including change orders) where price cannot be determined as fair and reasonable by using price analysis alone. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Demonstration Project: A short-term, carefully planned, pilot exercise designed to test and evaluate the feasibility and application of an innovative product, approach or technology not currently used by the City. Demonstration projects may be proposed for goods, services or construction. They allow the City to observe and analyze effectiveness and efficiency without a large commitment of resources. (9 RCNY § 3-11(a)).

Emergency: An unforeseen danger to life, safety, property, or a necessary service. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Emergency Procurement: Method of procurement for goods when there is an unforeseen danger to life, safety, property, or a necessary service, the existence of which creates an immediate and serious need for goods, services, or construction that cannot be met through normal procurement methods. (9 RCNY § 3-06(a)).

Emerging Business Enterprise (EBE): A business enterprise authorized to do business in this state, including sole proprietorships, partnerships and corporations, in which such individuals have demonstrated that they are socially and economically disadvantaged. (NYC Charter § 1304 (6)(c)).

Encumbrance: An action to set aside or reserve all, or a portion, of an appropriation of funds for the payment of future expenses such as payments for the receipt of goods, services or construction pursuant to a contract or agreement. (NYS Office of the State Comptroller Guide to Financial Operations Chapter XI.2.C.).

Expense Contract (budget, or funding): An expense contract is sourced with funding from the expense budget that has the explicit function of funding present City operations.

Fiscal Year: Unless otherwise indicated, the word “year” as it related to terms of contracts shall mean the City’s fiscal year. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)). For the purpose of this *Report*, the fiscal year covered is Fiscal Year 2022 which runs from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

FMS: An acronym stands for Financial Management System. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Franchise: A grant by an agency of a right to occupy or use the inalienable property of the City to provide a public service. (NYC § 362(b)).

Franchise and Concession Review Committee (FCRC): The FCRC consists of six members: the Mayor who serves as chair, the director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Corporation Counsel, the Comptroller and one additional appointee of the Mayor. The FCRC is primarily responsible for the establishment of rules for the granting of concessions to ensure a competitive and fair process. Each member of the FCRC is entitled to one vote, with the exception of the borough president who collectively share a single vote. Franchises require at least five votes to be approved whereas applicable concession awards typically require four votes. (NYC Charter § 373).

Goods: All personal property, including but not limited to equipment, materials, printing, and insurance, excluding land or a permanent interest in land. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Government-to-Government Procurement: Purchases made when it is in the City’s best interest to procure from another governmental entity goods, services, construction, or construction-related services where the accepted price, terms and conditions are achieved through negotiation between the agency and the governmental entity. (9 RCNY § 3-13(a)).

Grant: A cash transfer made by a government entity to another government entity, a quasi-public entity, a private organization, or an individual, for use by the recipient in accomplishing objectives established by the recipient. A grant is permissible only to accomplish a public purpose authorized by federal, state, or City law. A grant may be conditional, although awarded without other consideration. Federal and state grants are identified specifically by formula or specific allocations in law or in the annual operating budget act, bond authorizations, or other acts of Congress or the state legislature. Grants can be distinguished from procurement contracts, which call for the vendor to produce specific end products or to deliver specific goods or services. While there are requirements under a grant that result in an executed agreement between the grantor and grantee, this document is not a contract for services. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

HHS (Health and Human Services) Accelerator: HHS Accelerator is an office that facilitates the central management of the procurement process for client services vendors and contractual by creating and maintaining a web-based document vault for client services vendors; creating and maintaining a centralized, electronic and web accessible categorization system of services provided for all City agencies; prequalifying client services providers; and managing procurements for client services. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Human/Client Services: Programs contracted for by the City of New York on behalf of third-party clients, including programs to provide social services, health or medical services, housing and shelter assistance services, legal services, employment assistance services, and vocational, educational, or recreational programs. Agencies whose mission involves the award and administration of such contracts, or provisions of the same or similar services by agency staff are sometimes known as “Human Services agencies.” Examples of human services include but are not limited to: day care, foster care, mental health treatment, operation of senior centers, home care, employment training, homeless assistance, preventive services, health maintenance organizations, and youth services. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

IFB: An acronym that stands for Invitation for Bids. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Information Technology: Systems or components thereof including, but not limited to, hardware, software, firmware, and telecommunications that integrate and process data; and services including, but not limited to, planning, consulting, project managing, developing requirements definitions, analyzing, designing, programming, testing, training, implementing, as well as conversion capacity management and quality assurance for the purpose of using, creating, maintaining, operating, or repairing computer systems or networks or computer systems or components thereof. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Innovative Procurement: Prospective procurement method that tests and evaluates the feasibility and application of procurement methods not currently used by the City or provided for under the PPB rules. (9 RCNY § 3-12 (a)).

Intergovernmental Purchase: The issuance of a purchase order or contract to procure goods, services, or construction through the United States General Services Administration, any other federal agency, the New York State Office of General Services, any other state agency or in cooperation with another public agency subject to the rules set forth under the PPB rules. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Investigative or Confidential Services: Services provided by law enforcement, scientific, and/or legal consultants, or other experts or professionals that are necessary in connection with an official matter within the scope of the acquiring agency’s authority and that directly or indirectly relate to a pending or contemplated case, trial, litigation, or confidential or sensitive investigation or negotiation for which such services of the nature and kind envisioned herein are ordinarily used. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Line-Item Appropriation: Method of procurement in which contract awards are made from line items appropriations and/or discretionary funds to community-based not-for-profit

organizations or other public service organizations identified by elected City officials other than the Mayor and the Comptroller. Public officials that are able to designate awards for discretionary funding include the Public Advocate, individual members of the City Council, the City Council Speaker, and the Borough Presidents. These contract awards are typically designated by an elected official and are then administered and processed by a Mayoral agency. (9 RCNY § 1-02(e)).

Master Service Agreement: A Master Agreement (or Multiple Award Task Order Contract) may be awarded for standard services or multiple award purchase order contracts for goods upon a determination by the ACCO that it is in the best interest of the City to award multiple contracts for goods or standard services to multiple contractors and to allocate work among such contractors through a task order or purchase order system. Master Service Agreements can be awarded through either CSBs or CSPs. Once a master contract is set up, individual task orders are issued for the specific amount of the goods and or services. Task orders are typically assigned by rotation though they can also be awarded through a mini-bid or competition. These types of contracts (typically for standard services) are commonly set up by DCAS and can be utilized by other City agencies. (9 RCNY §§ 3-02(t), (j)).

Micropurchases: Procurements of which the value is \$20,000 or less where no competition is required except that in making purchases below the limit, contracting officers shall ensure that the noncompetitive price is reasonable and that purchases are distributed appropriately among responsible vendors, including M/WBE vendors. (9 RCNY§ 3-08(c)(1)(ii)).

M/WBE: An acronym that stands for Minority and/or Women-owned Business Enterprise; a business authorized to do business in the state, including sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations, in which (i) at least fifty-one percent of the ownership interest is held by United States citizens or permanent resident aliens who are (a) either minority group members or (b) women, (ii) the ownership interest of such person is real, substantial, and continuing, and (iii) such persons have and exercise the authority to control independently the day to day business decisions of the enterprise. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Negotiated Acquisition: A method of source selection under which procurements can be made through negotiation due to circumstances and subject to conditions, as specified in these rules, in which it is not practicable and/or advantageous to the City to make the procurement through competitive sealed bidding or competitive sealed proposals. The use of negotiated acquisition requires CCPO approval. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Negotiated Acquisition Extension: A form of contract extension in which an existing contract regardless of the original procurement method, can be extended one or more times beyond the now permissible cumulative twelve-month limit, provided that the vendor's performance is satisfactory or that any deficiencies have been or are addressed or are effectively addressed through a corrective action plan, and the extension(s) is for the minimum time necessary to meet the need. (9 RCNY § 3-04(b)(2)(iii)).

PASSPort: A computerized Citywide system providing new comprehensive contract management information and historical data migrated from VENDEX.

Person: Any business, individual, partnership, corporation, union, firm, company, committee, club, other organization, governmental body, or group of individuals. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Pregualification: The screening of potential vendors in which a purchaser may consider factors such as financial capability, reputation, and management in order to develop a list of prospective vendors qualified to be sent invitations to bid or requests for proposals. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Procurement: Buying, purchasing, renting, leasing, or otherwise acquiring any goods, services, or construction. It also includes all functions that pertain to the obtaining of any good, service, or construction, including planning, description of requirements, solicitation and selection of sources, preparation and award of contract, and all phases of contract administration, including receipt and acceptance, evaluation of performance, and final payment. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Procurement Policy Board (PPB): The PPB is the governing entity responsible for the promulgation of the City's procurement rules. Members of the PPB set forth rules that include but are not limited to: the use of different types of procurements, how bids and proposals may be solicited, the award and administration of contracts and the resolving of contract disputes. The PPB consists of five members, three of whom are appointed by the Mayor and two of whom are appointed by the Comptroller. The PPB is required to assess and review its rules, policies and procedures annually and report to the Mayor, Comptroller and City Council on recommendations to make procurement more efficient. (NYC Charter § 311).

Professional Services: Services other than human/client services that require specialized skills and the exercise of judgment, including but not limited to: (i) accountants, (ii) lawyers, (iii) doctors, (iv) computer programmers and consultants, (v) architectural and engineering services, and (vi) construction management services. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Proposer: A person submitting a proposal in response to a Request for Proposal. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Protest: A complaint about a governmental action or decision concerning procurement brought by an interested party to the appropriate administrative section with the intention of achieving a remedial result. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Purchase Order: An official document of the City directing the vendor to perform. A purchase order formalizes a purchase transaction with a vendor for purchases generally at or below the small purchase limits unless the purchase order is placed against an existing contract. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Registration: The process through which the Comptroller (1) encumbers funds to insure that monies are available to pay vendors upon the satisfactory completion of contract work; (2) maintains a registry of City contracts and agreements; (3) presents objections, if, in the Comptroller's judgment, there is sufficient reason to believe that there is possible corruption in the letting of the contract or that the proposed contractor is involved in corrupt activity, and (4) tracks City expenditures and revenues associated with those contracts and agreements. No contract or agreement (including agreements memorializing the terms of franchises, revocable consents or concession) will be executed pursuant to the NYC City Charter or other law shall be

implemented until (1) a copy has been filed with the comptroller and (2) either the comptroller has registered it or thirty days have elapsed from the date of filing, whichever is sooner. Registration authority for contracts, franchises and concessions are derived from the NYC City Charter. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e); NYC City Charter §§ 328, 375).

Renewals: Re-registration of previous contracts with the same vendor, with substantially unchanged terms and conditions, but possibly revised quantities, lists or schedules or items to be supplied. (9 RCNY §4-04(a)).

Required Method/Preferred Source: Method of procurement in which the PPB rules do not apply to procurements to the extent that a source of funds outside the City of New York, a Federal or State statute or rule, the terms of a court order or consent decree, or other applicable law expressly authorizes or requires otherwise. (9 RCNY § 1-02 (d)(1)).

Required Authorized Source: Method of procurement in which the source selection requirements of the PPB rules do not apply to procurements where a source of funds outside the City of New York, a Federal or State statute or rule, the terms of a court order or consent decree, or other applicable law expressly authorizes or requires that a procurement be made from a specified source. (9 RCNY § 1-02 (d)(2)).

Requirement Contract: Contract for standard services or multiple award purchase order contracts for goods that are awarded when it is determined by the ACCO that it is in the best interests of the City to award multiple contracts for goods or standard services to multiple contractors and to allocate work among such contractors through a task order or purchase order system. (9 RCNY § 3-02(t)(1)).

Responsible Bidder or Proposer: A vendor who has the capability in all respects to perform in full the contract requirements, and the business integrity and reliability that will assure good faith performance. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Responsive Bidder or Proposer: A vendor whose bid or proposal conforms to the terms set out by the City in the solicitation. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Revocable Consent: A grant of a right, revocable at will, (1) to any person to construct and use for private use pipes, conduits and tunnels under, railroad tracks upon, and connecting bridges over inalienable property, (2) to an owner of real property or, with the consent of the owner, to a tenant of real property to use adjacent inalienable property, or (3) to a public service corporation for facilities ancillary to, but not within a franchise granted prior to July 1, 1990. (NYC Charter § 362 (d)).

RFP: An acronym that stands for Request for Proposals. All documents, whether attached or incorporated by reference, used for soliciting competitive proposals. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Service Contract: A contract that calls for a vendor's time and effort rather than for delivery of goods and construction. The term as defined here does not include employment agreements or collective bargaining agreements. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Small Purchases: Any procurement at or below the small purchase limit. The small purchase limit is currently set as \$100,000. (9 RCNY §§ 1-01(e), 3-08(a)).

Sole Source: An award of a contract for a good, service, or construction to the only source for the required good, service, or construction. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Special Case: A situation in which it is either not practicable or not advantageous to the City to use competitive sealed bidding as defined in § 312 of the NYC Charter. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Solicitation: The process of notifying prospective vendors that a governmental body wishes to receive bids or proposals for furnishing goods, services, or construction. The process may consist of public advertising, mailing invitations for bids or requests for proposals, posting notices, telephone or facsimile messages to prospective vendors, or all of these. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Subscription: A method of transaction in which there is a subscription or continuing need to renew including electronic subscriptions, for magazines and periodicals, orders for books and “off-the-shelf” training videotapes, and attendance at standard commercially available training seminars. (9 RCNY § 1-02(f)(5)).

Standard Services: Services other than professional services and human/client services such as custodial services, security guard services, stenography services and office machine repair. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

Task Order: An agreement that defines the requested scope of work and price under the parameters issued via a master services contract. (9 RCNY § 3-02(t)).

Vendor: An actual or potential contractor. (9 RCNY § 1-01(e)).

XI. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Registered Contracts by Group, Industry, Agency Type, and Retroactivity Category⁴⁴

Appendix 2 – Registered Modifications⁴⁵

Appendix 3 – Real Property Transactions

Appendix 4 – Registered Task Orders

Appendix 5 – Purchase Orders

Appendix 6 – Delivery Orders

Appendix 7 – New Contract Categories with Corresponding Award Method and Contract Type Codes

Contract Groups	Award Methods	Award Method Codes
Group 1: Competitive Method Contracts	Competitive Sealed Bid Contracts	1, 3
	Competitive Sealed Proposal Contracts	2, 22
	Accelerated Procurement Contracts	27
Group 2: Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	Buy-Against Procurement Contracts	28
	Demonstration Project Contracts	23
	Determined by Government Mandate Contracts	26
	Discretionary (Line Item) Contracts	12, 38
	Emergency Procurement Contracts	6
	Government-to-Government Contracts	17, 103
	Innovative Procurement Contracts	20
	Intergovernmental Procurement Contracts	25, 62, 251
	Micropurchase Contracts	30
	Negotiated Acquisition Contracts	21, 211

⁴⁴ Per existing security agreements, contract records for DOI, and NYC's five District Attorney Office are not reflected in this document.

⁴⁵ See column U to filter for CCOs

Contract Groups	Award Methods	Award Method Codes
	Small Purchase Contracts - General	31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 45, 60, 109, 100, 101 111, 112, 113
	Small Purchase Contracts – M/WBE	72
	Sole Source Contracts	5, 40
Group 3: Transactions not subject to PPB Rules	Force Account Contracts	68
	Grant Agreements	51
	Miscellaneous Contracts	18, 99
	Professional Membership Negotiation Contracts	42
	Regulated by Government Commission	41, 44
	Subscription Contracts	43
Group 4: Supplemental Contracts	Renewals	10
	Assignments	29
Group 5: Revenue Contracts⁴⁶	Franchise Agreements	CT - 15
	Concession Agreements	CT - 20
	Revocable Consents	CT - 17
	Corpus Funded agreements	CT - 25
	Other Revenue	CTs – 10, 18, 29, 50

Appendix 8 – Award Method Codes

Award Method Code	FMS Award Method Description
1	COMPETITIVE SEALED BIDDING
2	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)

⁴⁶ Since the award methods used to enter into Revenue Actions may overlap with the awards methods listed in the other Contract Group, the transactions in Contract Group No. 5 are identified by FMS Transaction Code RCT1. The subcategories denoted in group 5 reflect contract type categories, rather than award methods.

Award Method Code	FMS Award Method Description
3	PQVL COMPETITIVE BID LIST
5	SOLE SOURCE
6	EMERGENCY
7	LESSEE NEGOTIATION
10	RENEWAL OF CONTRACT
12	BORO NEEDS/DISCRETIONARY FUND
13	PETITION PRIVATE USE/FRANCHISE
14	CONCESSIONAIRE BY PROCEDURE
15	RENEWAL FRANCHISE/CONCESSION
17	GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT
18	NON PROCUREMENT TRANSACTION
20	INNOVATIVE PROCUREMENT
21	NEGOTIATED ACQUISITION AND DOE NEGOTIATED SERVICES
22	RFP FROM A PQVL
23	DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
25	INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCUREMENT
26	DETERMINED BY GOV'T MANDATE
27	ACCELERATED PROCUREMENT
28	BUY-AGAINST
29	ASSIGNMENT
30	MICROPURCHASE - NOT EXCEEDING \$35,000
31	SMALL PURCHASE - ORAL SOLICITA
32	Small Purchase - Written
35	Small Purchase - Publicly Let
36	Small Purchase - RFP

Award Method Code	FMS Award Method Description
37	Small Purchase - PQVL Comp Bid
38	Micropurchase Council & BP Needs
40	Dept Of Ed Listing Application
41	Cable Service Negotiation
42	Prof. Membership Negotiation
43	Subscription Etc Per PPB
44	Public Utility
45	Small Purchase-Public Utility
51	Grants
62	Small Purchase - Intergov't
68	Force Account Negotiation
72	M/WBE Purchase-Not Exceeding \$1m
78	Real Estate Sales And Purchases
79	Watershed Land Negotiation
99	Miscellaneous
100	Small Purch -Subscription Etc
101	Sm. Purchase -Prof. Membership
103	Sm. Purchase - Gov't To Gov't
109	Small Purchase - Info Tech
111	Small Purch - It- 25 K To 100k
112	Sm Purch Goods Services 100k
113	Sm Purch Constr - 50k To 100k
211	Neg Acquisition Extn And DOE Negotiated Services Extn
251	Intergovernmental Procurement Renewal

Appendix 9 – Contract Type Codes

Contract Type Code	Contract Type Description
5	Construction
10	Consultant
15	Franchises
17	Revocable Consents
18	Permits
20	Concessions
25	Corpus Funded
29	Other Expense Contr Or Revenue Relatd
30	Misc Revenue-No Expense
35	Lessee
36	Miscellaneous Property Rental
40	Lessor - Accounting Lines Exist
41	Cable Service
42	Professional Membership
43	Subscriptions
44	Public Utility
45	Requirements
46	Requirements-Goods
47	Requirements-Services
48	Requirements-Construction
50	Work/Labor
51	Supplies/Materials/Equipment
52	Construction Mgmt/Build

Contract Type Code	Contract Type Description
53	Design Build
65	Loans
68	Force Account Agreement
70	Programs
72	Programs (Not Tax Levy Funded)
78	Real Estate Sales And Purchases
79	Watershed Land Acquisition
80	OTI-Requirements Contract (RC)
81	DMS-Requirements Contract (RC)
85	Intra-Agency Fund Agreements
86	Dept Of Ed-Requirement Contract
88	New York City Bond Financing
99	Others

Appendix 10 – Agency Codes

Agency Code	Agency	Agency Short Name	Agency Type
2	Mayoralty	MAYOR	City - Mayoral Agency
3	Board of Elections	BOE	City - Non-Mayoral
4	Campaign Finance Board	CFB	City - Non-Mayoral
8	Office of the Actuary	OTA	City - Non-Mayoral
10	Borough President – Manhattan	MBP	City - Non-Mayoral
11	Borough President – Bronx	BXBP	City - Non-Mayoral
12	Borough President – Brooklyn	BKBP	City - Non-Mayoral
13	Borough President – Queens	QBP	City - Non-Mayoral

Agency Code	Agency	Agency Short Name	Agency Type
14	Borough President – Staten Island	SIBP	City - Non-Mayoral
15	Office of The Comptroller	COMP	City - Non-Mayoral
17	New York City Emergency Management	NYCEM	City - Mayoral Agency
25	Law Department	LAW	City - Mayoral Agency
30	Department of City Planning	DCP	City - Mayoral Agency
32	Department of Investigation	DOI	City - Mayoral Agency
35	New York City Research Libraries	NYRL	Other Agency
38	Brooklyn Public Library	BPL	Other Agency
39	Queens Borough Public Library	QBPL	Other Agency
40	Department of Education	DOE	Other Agency
42	City University of New York	CUNY	Other Agency
43	City University Construction Fund	CUCF	Other Agency
54	Civilian Complaint Review Board	CCRB	City - Mayoral Agency
56	New York Police Department	NYPD	City - Mayoral Agency
57	Fire Department of New York	FDNY	City - Mayoral Agency
63	Department of Veteran Services	DVS	City - Mayoral Agency
68	Administration for Children's Services	ACS	City - Mayoral Agency
69/96	Human Resources Administration (Department of Social Services)	DSS/HRA	City - Mayoral Agency
71	Department of Homeless Services	DSS/DHS	City - Mayoral Agency

Agency Code	Agency	Agency Short Name	Agency Type
72	Department of Correction	DOC	City - Mayoral Agency
102	City Council	CC or Council	City - Non-Mayoral
125	Department for the Aging	DFTA	City - Mayoral Agency
126	Department of Cultural Affairs	DCLA	City - Mayoral Agency
127	Financial Information Services Agency	FISA	City - Non-Mayoral
131	Office of Payroll Administration	OPA	City - Non-Mayoral
132	Independent Budget Office	IBO	Other Agency
136	Landmarks Preservation Commission	LPC	City - Mayoral Agency
156	Taxi and Limousine Commission	TLC	City - Mayoral Agency
226	Commission on Human Rights	CCHR	City - Mayoral Agency
260	Department of Youth and Community Development	DYCD	City - Mayoral Agency
312	Conflicts of Interest Board	COIB	City - Non-Mayoral
313	Office of Collective Bargaining	OCB	City - Non-Mayoral
493	Staten Island Community Board # 3	SICB3	City - Non-Mayoral
781	Department of Probation	DOP	City - Mayoral Agency
801	Department of Small Business Services	SBS	City - Mayoral Agency
801a	New York City Economic Development Council	EDC	Other Agency
806	Housing Preservation and Development	HPD	City - Mayoral Agency
810	Department of Buildings	DOB	City - Mayoral Agency

Agency Code	Agency	Agency Short Name	Agency Type
816	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	DOHMH	City - Mayoral Agency
819	Health and Hospitals Corporation	HHC	Other Agency
820	Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings	OATH	City - Non-Mayoral
826	Department of Environmental Protection	DEP	City - Mayoral Agency
827	Department of Sanitation	DSNY	City - Mayoral Agency
829	Business Integrity Commission	BIC	City - Mayoral Agency
836	Department of Finance	DOF	City - Mayoral Agency
841	Department of Transportation	DOT	City - Mayoral Agency
846	Department of Parks and Recreation	DPR	City - Mayoral Agency
850	Department of Design and Construction	DDC	City - Mayoral Agency
856	Department of Citywide Administrative Services	DCAS	City - Mayoral Agency
857	DCAS Division of Municipal Supply Service	DCAS (DMSS)	City - Mayoral Agency
858	Office of Technology and Innovation	OTI	City - Mayoral Agency
860	Department of Records and Information Services	DORIS	City - Mayoral Agency
866	Department of Consumer and Worker Protection	DCWP	City - Mayoral Agency
901	District Attorney – New York County	DANY	City - Non-Mayoral
902	District Attorney – Bronx County	DABX	City - Non-Mayoral
903	District Attorney – Kings County	DAKINGS	City - Non-Mayoral
904	District Attorney – Queens County	DAQ	City - Non-Mayoral

Agency Code	Agency	Agency Short Name	Agency Type
905	District Attorney -Richmond County	DARICH	City - Non-Mayoral
906	Office of Prosecution – Special Narcotics	OOP-SN	City - Non-Mayoral
996	New York City Housing Authority	NYCHA	Other Agency
998	Transit Authority	TRANSIT	Other Agency

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