



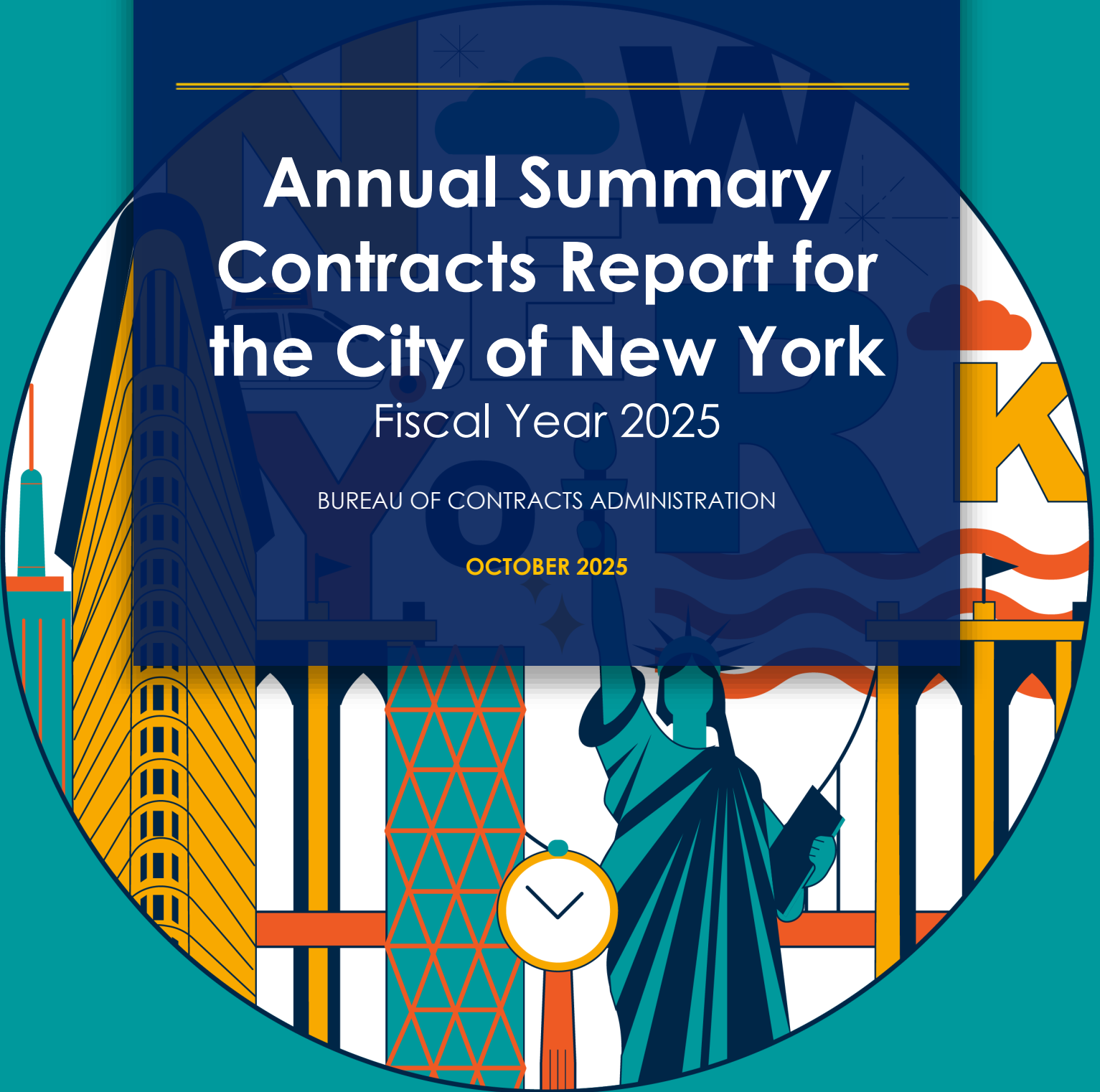
NEW YORK CITY COMPTROLLER
BRAD LANDER

Annual Summary Contracts Report for the City of New York

Fiscal Year 2025

BUREAU OF CONTRACTS ADMINISTRATION

OCTOBER 2025





Brad Lander
Comptroller

Sandra Abeles
Executive Deputy Comptroller for Management and Operations

Charlette Hamamgian
Deputy Comptroller, Bureau of Contracts Administration

Michael D'Ambrosio
Assistant Comptroller, Bureau of Contracts Administration

Dan Roboff
Sr. Director of Contract Analytics

James Leidy
Procurement Analyst

Yifeng Zheng
CUNY Fellow

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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 for the City of New York, covering Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25). I know you've been on the edge of your seat waiting for it!

Each year, this report provides the public with an overview of what New York City purchased in the prior fiscal year, who we purchased it from, and how these purchases (we call them "procurements") were made. Taken together, these procurements reflect investments in critical infrastructure, social services, economic development projects, and a very wide array of goods and services that enable City agencies to accomplish their missions on behalf of New Yorkers.

For the first time since FY22, the number and value of contracts entered into by the City grew from the prior year (12,955 new contracts were registered in FY25 for a total value of \$42.45 billion, across both the operating and capital budgets). Nearly a quarter of this value comes from three large capital contracts associated with the City's Borough-Based Jail project, which is a critical part of the initiative to close and replace the jails on Rikers Island. In addition to big-ticket purchases, the City made tens of thousands of additional low-dollar purchases via purchase orders relative to prior-year levels.

This annual report also provides updates on the City's contract registration delays, which continue to persist at worrying levels. These delays often place enormous financial strains on businesses and non-profit organizations that are doing work that New Yorkers rely on every day. Many organizations are forced to borrow to cover cash flow and triage their own expenses, making it 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.

We're proud to provide this important information to the public – and to provide a great deal of additional information about City contracts at checkbooknyc.com.

I hope that you'll find this report 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 FY25, 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 25, or FY25, refers to the period between July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025

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 FY25



A total of 12,955 new procurement and revenue contracts were registered in FY25 for a total value of \$42.45 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 12,955 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, Real Property Transactions are not covered by the reporting requirements outlined for this report under the Administrative Code. Task orders are also not included in the 12,955 figure and more information on task orders can be found in section IV.

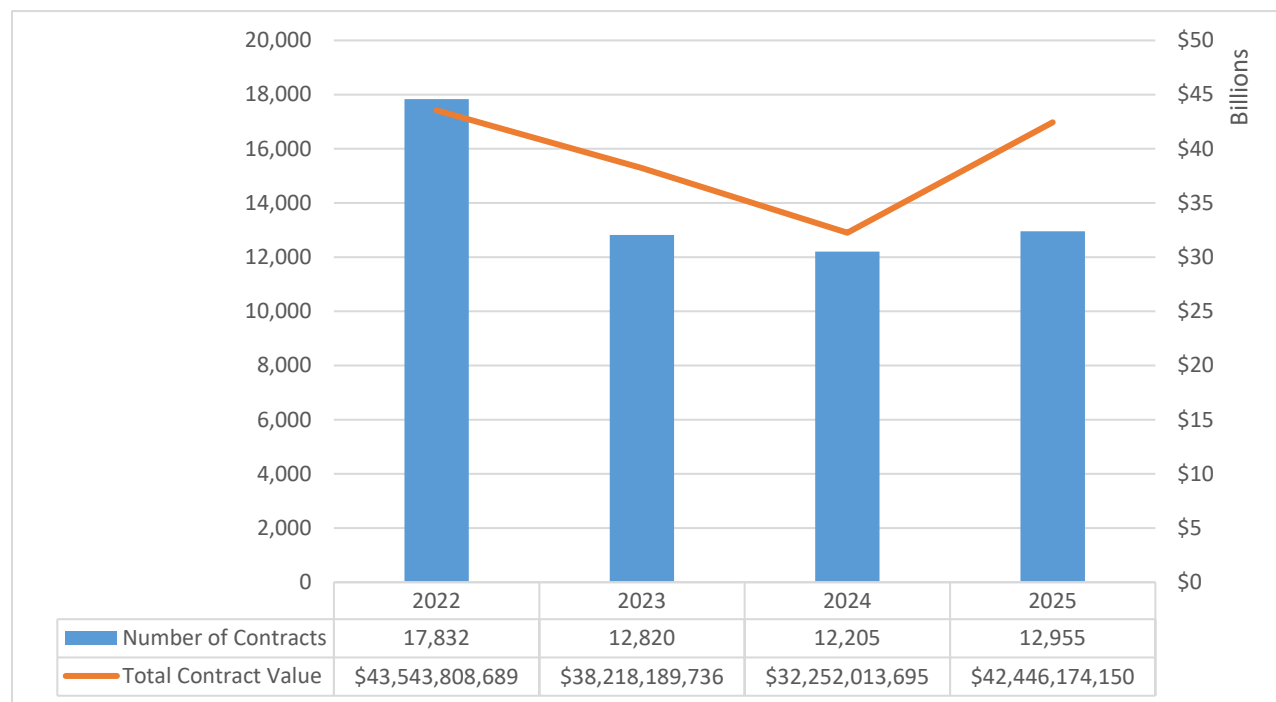
Table 1 below illustrates that the vast majority of registered contract volume, by both the number of actions and total value, is driven by procurement actions. Registrations for procurement contracts in reflect City investments in economic development projects, new construction, and further expansion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

Table 1: FY25 New Contract Registrations

Category	# of Actions	Value of Actions
Total Registered Contract Actions	12,955	\$42,446,174,150
Total Procurement Actions	12,500	\$42,298,970,761
Total Revenue Actions	455	\$147,203,389

As Chart 1 below shows, the total volume and value of new registered contracts was higher in FY25 than the prior fiscal year. FY25 was the highest number of contract registrations and total value of registrations since FY22.

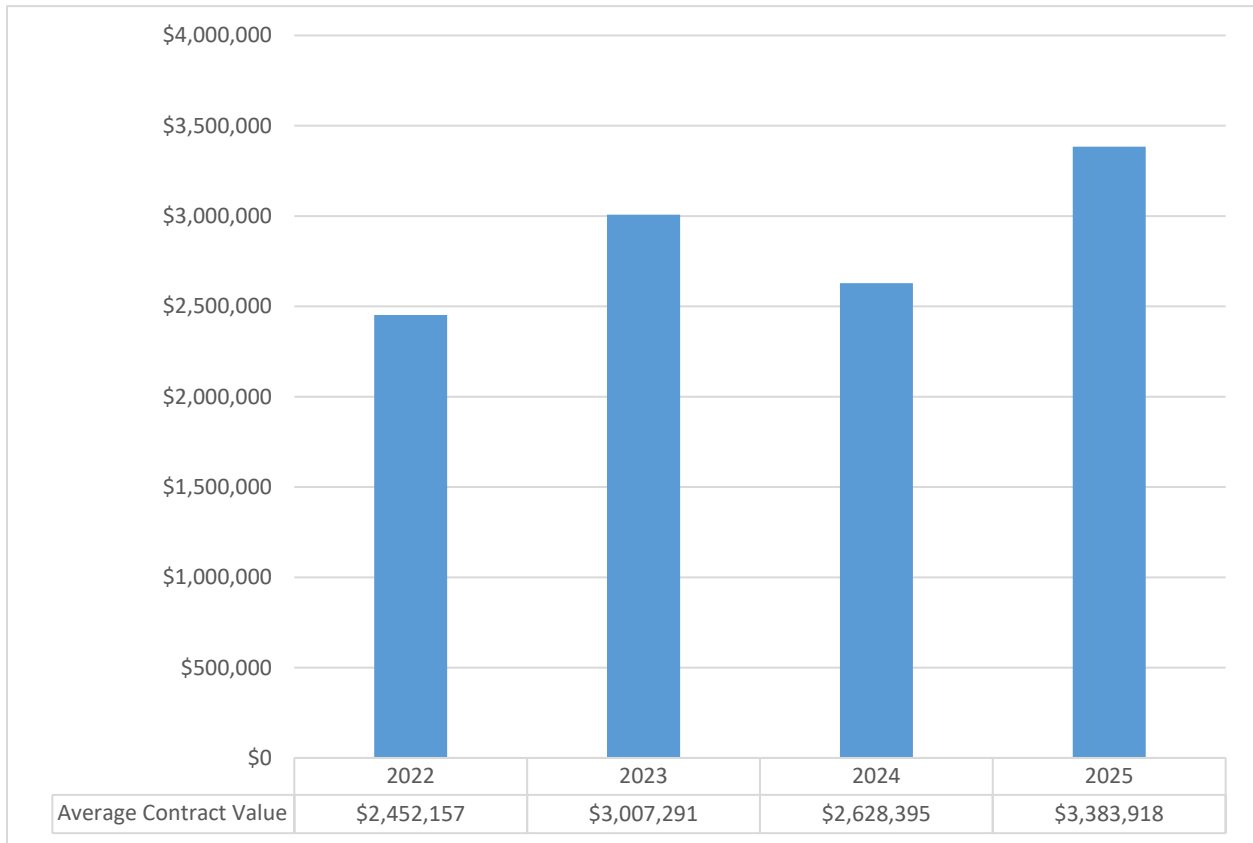
Chart 1: New Registered Contract Volume and Value, FY22-FY25



Our analysis also found that the average contract value was \$750k more in FY25 than it was in FY24⁹. Chart 2 shows the average value of a contract in FY22, FY23, FY24, and FY25.

⁹ The increase in average contract value can be attributed to the registration of three multi-billion-dollar contracts associated with the City's Burrough Based Jail program: CT1-850-20248809672; CT1-850-20258806440; CT1-850-20248809339. The average contract value would remain largely unchanged from the prior year if not for these three contracts.

Chart 2: Average Procurement Contract Value FY22-FY25



FY25 Procurement Contracts at a Glance

Table 2 illustrates that just ten agencies account for 86.61% of the City’s FY25 procurement value. The Department of Design and Construction (DDC) makes up the largest share (32.11%) of the City’s procurement value. This is because DDC is the contracting agency associated with various billion-dollar borough-based jail contracts.

Table 2: Top Ten Agencies Based on FY25 Procurement Value from New Contracts

Agency	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Registered Contract Value
DDC	292	2.25%	\$13,631,293,454	32.11%
DHS/DSS	159	1.23%	\$5,328,248,337	12.55%

Agency	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Registered Contract Value
DEP	257	1.98%	\$3,656,541,088	8.61%
DSS/HRA	382	2.95%	\$3,512,829,553	8.28%
DOHMH	884	6.82%	\$2,406,280,162	5.67%
DYCD	1,521	11.74%	\$2,125,715,425	5.01%
DCAS	454	3.50%	\$1,878,594,308	4.43%
DOE	3,990	30.80%	\$1,865,015,776	4.39%
EDC ¹⁰	3	0.02%	\$1,318,701,511	3.11%
NYCHA ¹¹	162	1.25%	\$1,039,128,072	2.45%
Grand Total	8,104	62.55%	\$36,762,347,686	86.61%

The ten contracts with the largest registered procurement values account for \$16.5 billion, which is almost 40% (38.87%) of the City's overall procurement value in FY25. These contracts 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. Note: the three highest value contracts are all part of the City's Borough Based Jail (BBJ) program.¹²

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.

¹¹ The contracts in this Report that are attributed to the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) were registered under the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD). NYCHA is a public development corporation that was created in 1935 to provide decent, affordable housing for low- and moderate-income New Yorkers.

¹² For more information, please refer to the NYC BBJ Program Page: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/borojails/index.page>

Table 3: Top Ten FY25 Registered Procurement Contracts by Value

Contract #	Agency	Vendor legal name	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
20248809672	DDC	Leon D. DeMatteis Construction Corp	Construction of New Queens Detention Facility	\$3,984,819,968	8/15/2024	12/29/2031
20258806440	DDC	Tutor Perini O&G Joint Venture	Construction of New Manhattan Detention Facility	\$3,764,251,136	5/15/2025	8/12/2032
20248809339	DDC	Transformative Reform Group LLC	Construction of New Bronx Detention Facility	\$2,971,891,712	8/15/2024	11/1/2031
20258805355	DEP	Frontier-Kemper Constructors INC	KENS-EAST-1: TUNNEL, SHAFTS & KENSICO ROCK EXCAVATION	\$1,093,255,040	12/2/2024	10/7/2030
20258803455	SBS	New York City Economic Development Corporation	This service consists of providing Certain City-Wide economic development services	\$977,673,920	7/1/2024	6/30/2025
20258806286	DHS/DSS	HANYC Foundation INC	Hotel management services for DHS emergency programs	\$929,104,960	1/1/2025	6/30/2026

Contract #	Agency	Vendor legal name	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
20258801735	DEP	Skanska ECCO III HVR JV	The addition of Hillview reservoir chemical facilities	\$847,720,000	6/30/2024	3/10/2030
20258802303	DHS/DSS	Westhab INC	Shelter facilities for homeless	\$708,807,488	4/1/2024	6/30/2057
20258807437	DSS/HRA	Institute for Community Living INC	Affordable housing for DSS referred households	\$659,967,680.00	4/1/2025	3/31/2065
20251403077	DOHMH	Public Health Solutions	Master contractor for disease control	\$563,178,624	7/1/2021	9/1/2029

FY25 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 450 revenue actions were registered in FY25 for a total value of \$147.2 million. 80% of this value comes from concessions.

There was a significant decline in the volume and value of Corpus Funded “revenue” contracts in FY25. Corpus Contracts are related to the City’s pension management expenses, and while they have historically been recorded as revenue transactions, they do not actually generate revenue for the City’s general fund. In early FY25, the Comptroller’s office and FISA-OPA agreed to reforms to better capture costs associated with the management of the City’s five pension funds. As a result, the majority of the Corpus Funded contracts registered in FY25 are no longer being recorded as revenue contracts.

**Table 4: Top Ten FY25 Registered Revenue Contracts by Value
(Excluding Corpus Funded)**

Contract #	Agency	Vendor legal name	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
20268000000	DPR	American Golf Corporation	Two 18-Hole golf courses at Pelham Bay & Split Rock	\$20,500,000	7/4/2025	1/14/2044
20258201021	DPR	Sportime Clubs LLC	Operation and maintenance of Driving Range on Randalls Island	\$17,553,124	10/17/2024	10/16/2042
20258201262	SBS	Downtown Skyport LLC	Operation of the downtown Manhattan heliport at Pier 6	\$14,894,887	3/30/2025	3/30/2030
20258202086	DPR	American Gold Corporation	18-hole golf course and Dyker Beach	\$13,000,000	5/10/2030	1/14/2044
20258200286	DPR	Global Bikerent Inc.	Bicycle rental locations throughout Manhattan	\$11,280,615	7/17/2024	10/22/2029
20258202372	DOT	Silvercup Studios NY LLC	Continuing to conduct parking and storage businesses	\$10,180,698	5/9/2025	5/8/2045
20258201666	DPR	SSC & R LLC	Food service facility at South Shore golf course	\$4,275,610	4/1/2025	1/15/2044
20258200376	DPR	Staten Island FC Sports Complex	Construction of a sports and recreation facility at	\$4,172,285	11/1/2024	10/31/2044

Contract #	Agency	Vendor legal name	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
			Willobrook Park			
20258202373	DOT	Silvercup Studios NY LLC	Conduct business accessory parking and storage activities	\$3,054,204	5/9/2025	5/8/2045
20258802781	DCAS	Liquidity Services Operations LLC	Furnishing, operating, and maintaining an online surplus auction	\$3,000,000	7/1/2024	6/30/2027

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 FY25. 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 FY25 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 FY25.¹³

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

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

¹³ 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

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.¹⁴

Helpful Links:

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

¹⁴ 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.

- [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.

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.¹⁵

Helpful Links:

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

¹⁵ The City Record print edition and The City Record Online are produced by the NYC Department of Citywide Administrative Services.

NYC Open Data

Open Data is free public data published by New York City agencies and other partners. There are a variety of datasets all searchable by keyword or update frequency. All of the datasets are exportable via a CSV or Excel file. New datasets are constantly added and updated.

Helpful Links:

- [Click here to access NYC Open Data](#)

II. New Contract Actions Trends

Overview

Table 5 provides a breakdown of new procurement and revenue agreements by contract group.¹⁶ 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 FY25.

Table 5: FY25 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	1,085	8.38%	\$13,829,267,909	32.58%
Group 2: Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	9,784	75.52%	\$21,588,123,459	50.86%
Group 3: Not Subject to PPB Rules	304	2.35%	\$859,951,062	2.03%
Group 4: Supplemental Contracts	1,327	10.24%	\$6,021,628,331	14.19%
Group 5: Revenue Contracts	455	3.51%	\$147,203,389	0.35%
Grand Total	12,955	100.00%	\$42,446,174,150	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.

¹⁶ For more information about these contract groups, please refer to the Contract Primer: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/contract-primer/>

Chart 3: FY22-25 Volume of New Contracts by Contract Group

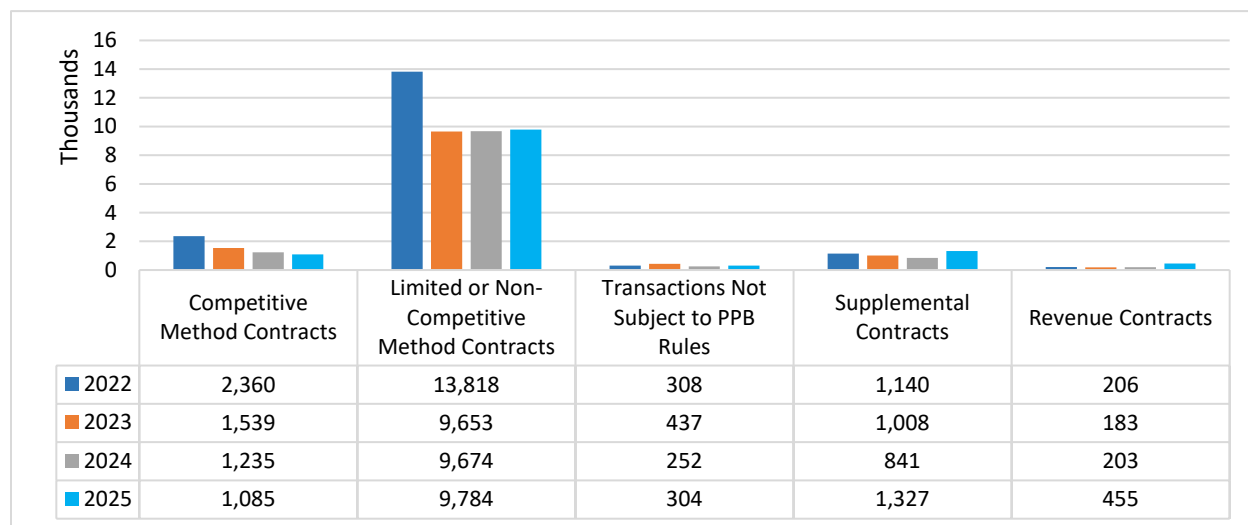
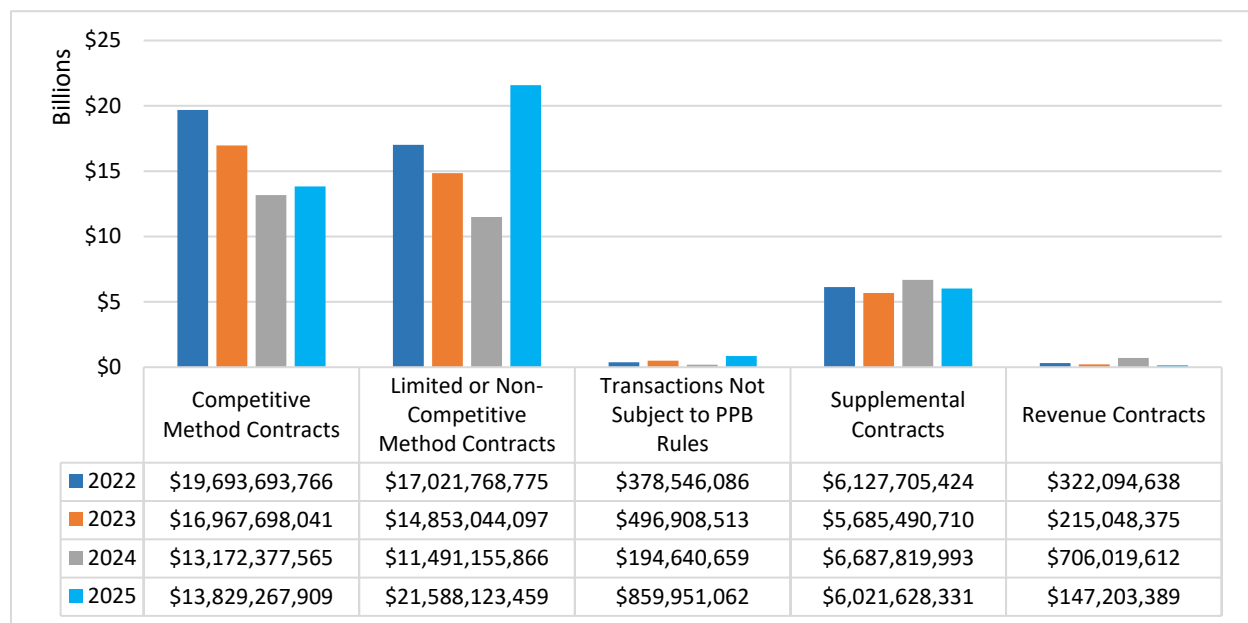


Chart 4: FY22-25 Value of New Contracts by Contract Group



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 less Competitive Sealed Proposal (CSP) procurements in FY25 relative to the previous year. Accelerated procurements, which are used by the City to expedite commodity purchases, decreased this year. 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	451	41.57%	\$5,652,126,579	40.87%
Competitive Sealed Proposal Contracts	576	53.09%	\$8,044,928,284	58.17%
Accelerated Procurement Contracts	58	5.35%	\$132,213,046	0.96%
Grand Total	1,085	100.00%	\$13,829,267,909	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 (9,784 actions or 75.52%). This is an increase compared to FY24. The value of Innovative Procurement Contracts contributed most to the drastic increase in value. 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
Demonstration Project Contracts	4	0.04%	\$2,931,253	0.01%
Determined by Government Mandate Contracts	138	1.41%	\$871,314,665	4.04%
Discretionary (Line Item) Contracts	1,561	15.95%	\$735,384,414	3.41%
Emergency Procurement Contracts	106	1.08%	\$1,326,037,939	6.14%
Government-to-Government Contracts	31	0.32%	\$891,413,172	4.13%

Subgroup	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Innovative Procurement Contracts¹⁷	19	0.19%	\$10,976,912,119	50.85%
Intergovernmental Procurement Contracts	280	2.86%	\$623,037,419	2.89%
Micropurchase Contracts	1,572	16.07%	\$15,172,408	0.07%
Negotiated Acquisition Contracts	962	9.83%	\$4,058,851,691	18.80%
Small Purchase Contracts - General	3,841	39.26%	\$111,618,847	0.52%
Small Purchase Contracts – M/WBE	1,144	11.69%	\$376,298,765	1.74%
Sole Source Contracts	126	1.29%	\$1,599,150,768	7.41%
Grand Total	9,784	100.00%	\$21,588,123,459	100.00%

Buy-Against Contracts

Buy-Against procurements are used by City agencies to preserve the continuity of goods or services after a vendor has defaulted on their contract or after an agency has terminated a vendor's contract because of a material breach to the agreement.¹⁸ There were no Buy-Against contracts registered in FY25.

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

¹⁷ Note: the value of the Innovative Procurement contracts in FY25 was overwhelmingly driven by contracts for the BBJ program. This program makes use of the "Design-Build" project delivery method, which is intended to expedite the completion of major public works projects. Design Build uses a two-step qualifications-based procurement process to select a single team of designers and builders to support public works projects from start to finish. The use of this method allows City agencies to make a contract award to a single vendor, based on Best Value, that will be responsible for overseeing all phases of the project, including design and construction. By going through a single vendor, Design Build is ultimately intended to reduce costs and expedite project completion while ensuring quality control and compliance. While these contracts were competitively bid, Design-Build is still considered an Innovative Procurement method and is classified into group 2 accordingly. Refer to our Contract Primer for more information about Design Build and Innovative Procurements.

¹⁸ PPB Rules §1-01(e)

budget.¹⁹ 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 July 2025, there were over 2,000 discretionary contracts with start dates during the prior fiscal year that were still pending in the City's procurement pipeline.²⁰

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 575 contracts across these two procurement methods in FY25 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.

The Comptroller's office released a report in July 2025 detailing the City's overuse of the NAE method in particular, and the harm done to human service providers as a result.²¹

¹⁹ 9 RCNY §1-02(e)

²⁰ Based on data pulled from PASSPort Public in July 2025.

²¹ For more information, visit our July 2025 report: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/deja-vu-all-over-again-nycs-over-reliance-on-extension-contracts/>

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 304 registered parent contracts in FY25 totaling \$859 million. FY25 did see a large increase in value compared to the last 3 fiscal years. Table 8 provides a breakdown Group 3's subgroups by volume and value.

Table 8: 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	24	7.90%	\$15,583,752	1.81%
Grant Agreements	27	8.88%	\$63,465,609	7.38%
Miscellaneous Contracts	25	8.22%	\$16,751,994	1.95%
Professional Membership Negotiation Contracts	17	5.59%	\$602,129	0.07%
Regulated by Government Commission	61	20.07%	\$747,081,655	86.87%
Subscription Contracts	150	49.34%	\$16,465,922	1.91%
Grand Total	304	100.00%	\$859,951,062	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 1,327 registrations in FY25 totaling \$6 billion in value, an increase in volume and a decrease in value from the prior fiscal year. The higher volume of renewal contracts in FY25 was largely driven by human service contracts that were expiring at the end of FY25. Table 9 provides a breakdown of Group 4's subgroups by volume and value.

Table 9: Supplemental Contracts by Subgroup

Subgroup	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Assignments	71	5.35%	\$948,936,251	15.76%
Renewals	1,256	94.65%	\$5,072,692,080	84.24%
Grand Total	1,327	100.00%	\$6,021,628,331	100.00%

Group 5: Revenue Contracts

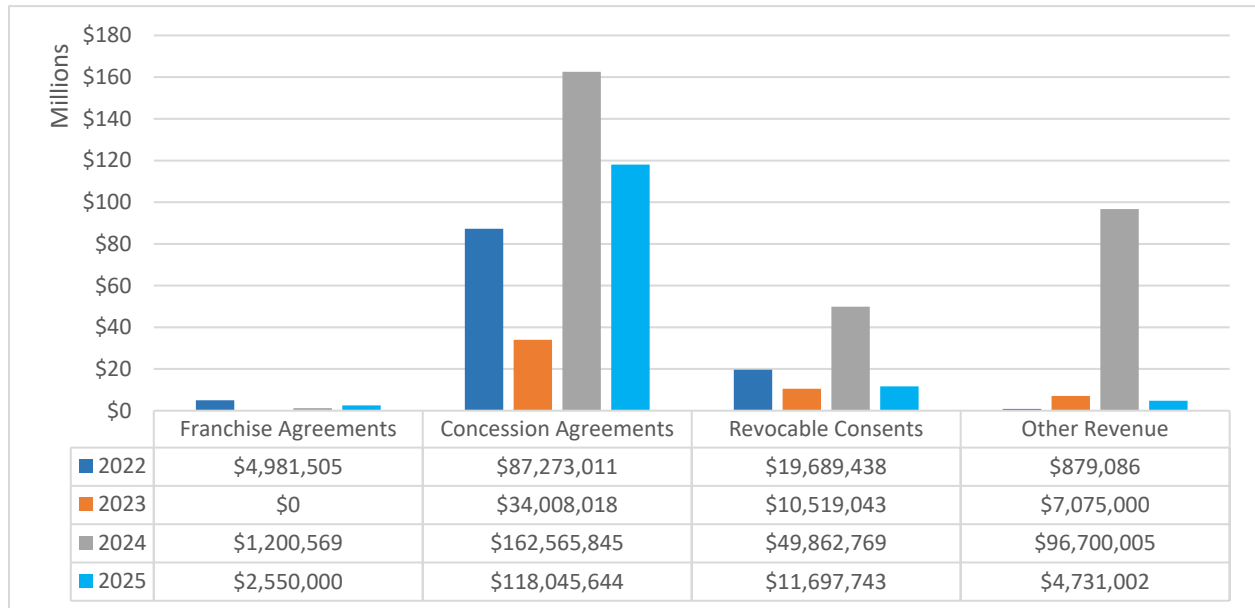
There were 455 registered Revenue contracts in FY25 totaling \$147.2 million in value. DOT outdoor dining permits account for a large increase in the volume of revenue contracts from FY24 to FY25. Table 10 provides a breakdown of Group 5's subgroups by volume and value.

Table 10: Revenue Contracts by Subgroup

Subgroup	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Franchise Agreements	2	0.44%	\$2,550,000	1.73%
Concession Agreements	149	32.74%	\$118,045,644	80.19%
Revocable Consents	291	63.96%	\$11,697,743	7.95%
Corpus Funded agreements	2	0.44%	\$10,179,000	6.91%
Other Revenue	11	2.42%	\$4,731,002	3.21%
Grand Total	455	100.00%	\$147,203,389	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-FY25 Revenue Totals²²



²² 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

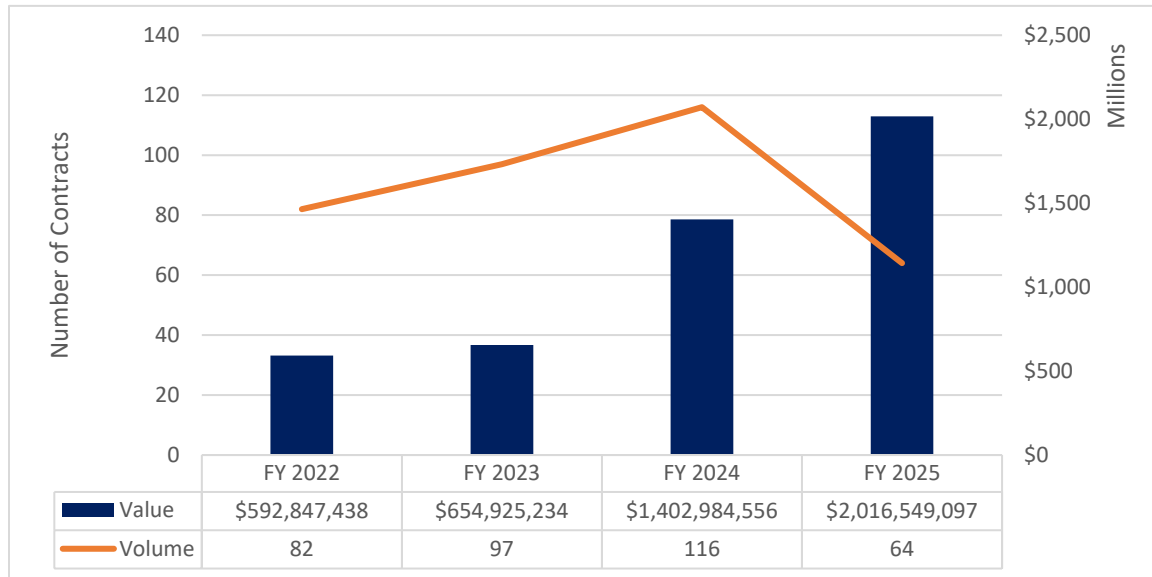
Section III presents data trends relating to Real Property Transactions, which are non-revenue contracts that are also not defined as procurements in either Chapter 13 of the City Charter or in the PPB rules. The City registered 64 Real Property contracts in FY25 for a total value of \$2.01 billion. Table 11 provides a breakdown by award method.

Table 11: FY25 Registered Real Property Contracts by Award Method

Award Method	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Lessee Negotiation	55	85.94%	\$2,013,396,727	99.84%
Real Estate Sales and Purchases	1	1.56%	\$105,170	0.01%
Watershed Land Negotiation	8	12.50%	\$3,047,200	0.15%
Grand Total	64	100.00%	\$2,016,549,097	100.00%

Table displays Real Property contract volume and value trends across the four prior fiscal years. The City registered fewer real property contracts in FY25, but the total value well exceeds any prior year of the Adams Administration. A \$1.29 billion twenty-two-year lease that the City entered into for ACS office space in downtown Manhattan accounts for over two thirds of this total value.

Chart 6: FY22-25 Registered Real Property Contracts by Volume and Value



Real Property Transactions by Agency

25 City agencies administered real property transactions in FY25. While the City Council made up the largest share of these contracts by volume, DCAS accounted for almost 80% 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 12 provides a breakdown of transactions by Agency.

Table 12: FY25 New Real Property Transactions by Agency

Agency	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Value of all Contracts	% Share of Value
CC or Council	17	26.56%	\$2,463,650	0.12%
COMP	1	1.56%	\$50,000	0.00%
CUCF	3	4.69%	\$824,015	0.04%
DCAS	9	14.06%	\$1,600,988,523	79.39%
DCLA	1	1.56%	\$3,679,147	0.18%
DCWP	1	1.56%	\$1,046,051	0.05%
DEP	9	14.06%	\$3,152,370	0.16%
DFTA	2	3.13%	\$358,058	0.02%

Agency	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Value of all Contracts	% Share of Value
DOF	1	1.56%	\$15,511,503	0.77%
DOP	2	3.13%	\$434,832	0.02%
DOT	2	3.13%	\$20,591,287	1.02%
DPR	1	1.56%	\$136,130	0.01%
DSS/HRA	1	1.56%	\$78,224,640	3.88%
DYCD	1	1.56%	\$1,396,125	0.07%
FDNY	1	1.56%	\$7,364,710	0.37%
LAW	1	1.56%	\$73,296	0.00%
MBP	1	1.56%	\$452,300	0.02%
NULL	1	1.56%	\$405,979	0.02%
NYCEM	1	1.56%	\$451,617	0.02%
NYPD	2	3.13%	\$13,676,910	0.68%
OTI	2	3.13%	\$585,104	0.03%
DOI	1	1.56%	\$263,188,418	13.05%
SI CB #2	1	1.56%	\$918,200	0.05%
BX CB #10	1	1.56%	\$304,698	0.02%
BX CB #3	1	1.56%	\$271,534	0.01%
Grand Total	64	100.00%	\$2,016,549,097	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:²³

- 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 13 below presents the share of modifications registered by the type of modification.

Table 13: FY25 Analysis of Registered Modifications by Category

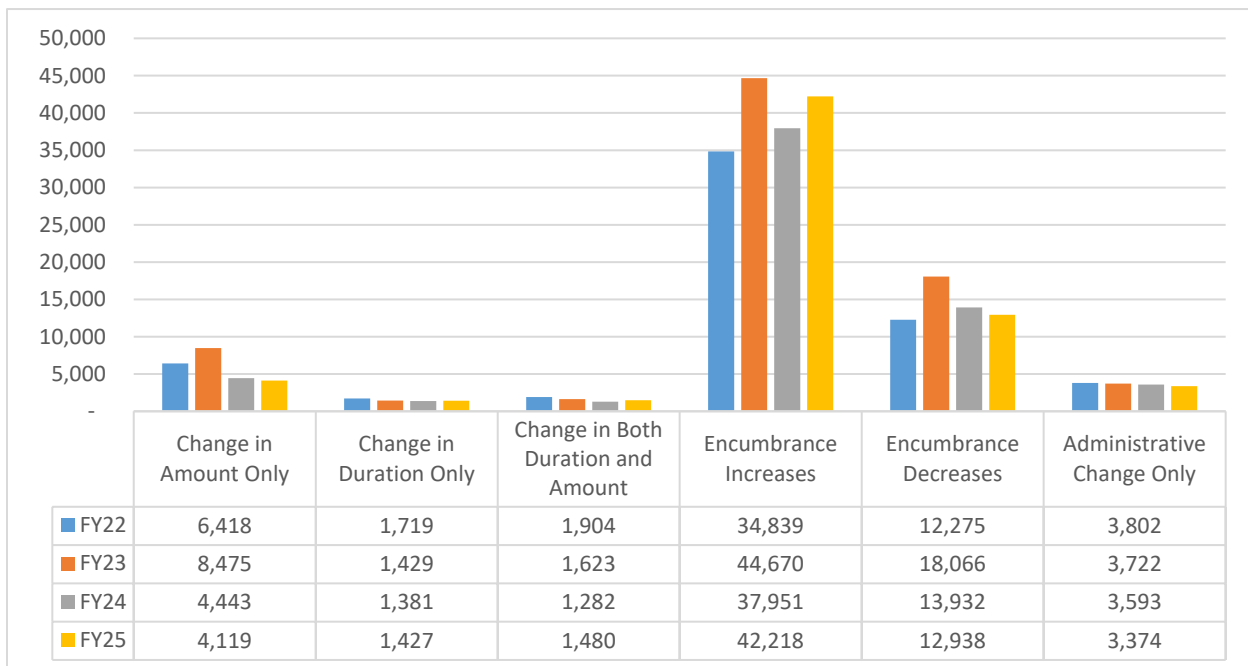
Modification Category	Total # of Registered Modifications	% Share of Registered Modifications
Change-in-Amount Only	4,119	6.28%
Change in Duration Only	1,427	2.18%
Change in Both Duration & Amount	1,480	2.26%
Encumbrance Increases	42,218	64.40%
Encumbrance Decreases	12,938	19.74%
Administrative Changes Only	3,374	5.15%

²³ 9 RCNY §4-02

Modification Category	Total # of Registered Modifications	% Share of Registered Modifications
Grand Total	65,556	100.00%

Chart 7 shows year-over-year registered modification trends by category. Notably, FY25 saw some increased modification activity in some categories relative to FY24, but overall activity remained below FY23 levels. DYCD, typically a big driver of registered modifications for its afterschool programs, processed far fewer of these actions in FY25.

Chart 7: FY22-25 Registered Modifications by Category



FY25 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 75% of the modifications that BCA registered in FY25 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 14 below displays the top ten agencies by volume of BCA registered actions.

Table 14: Top Ten Agencies with BCA-Registered Modifications in FY25

Agency	# of BCA-Registered Modifications	% Share of BCA-Registered Modifications
DDC	1,818	23.43%
DEP	669	8.62%
DPR	579	7.46%
DOE	528	6.81%
DYCD	472	6.08%
DOT	460	5.93%
EDC	386	4.97%
HPD	375	4.83%
DCAS	353	4.55%
DSNY	248	3.20%
Grand Total	5,888	75.89%

Even when isolating change-in-amount modifications, DDC was the source of the most BCA registered modifications with 1,053. See Table 15 below for a breakdown by top ten agencies.

Table 15: Top Ten Agencies with BCA-Registered Change-In-Amount Modifications in FY25

Agency	# of BCA-Registered Modifications	% Share of BCA-Registered Modifications
DDC	1,053	22.19%
DOE	497	10.47%
DYCD	469	9.88%
DPR	426	8.98%
EDC	382	8.05%
HPD	327	6.89%
DEP	284	5.98%
DOT	151	3.18%
DHS	120	2.53%
DSS	109	2.30%

Agency	# of BCA-Registered Modifications	% Share of BCA-Registered Modifications
Grand Total	3,818	80.45%

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.²⁴ CCOs are typically used to authorize non-material additional labor and/or equipment needed to complete a construction project. Chart 8 illustrates that CCOs saw an increase in both volume and value in FY25 compared to FY24.

Chart 8: FY22-FY25 CCOs by Volume and Value

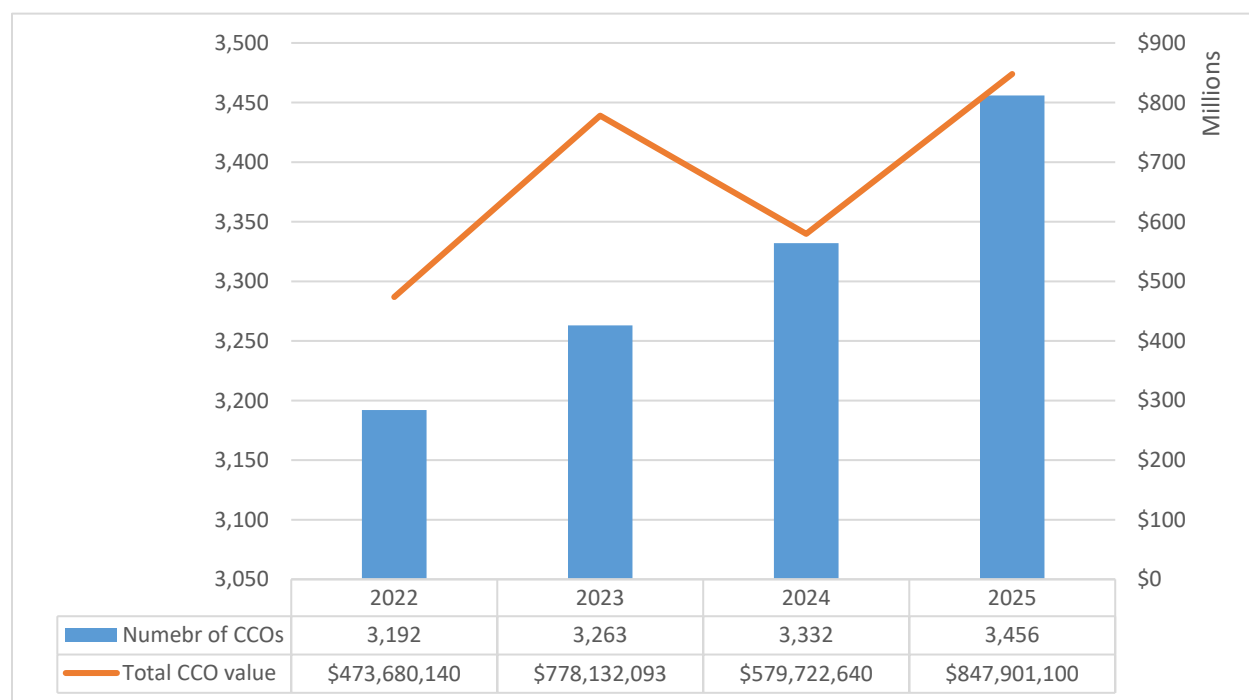


Table 16 reflects the top-five agencies using CCOs by volume. These five agencies comprised over 81% of the CCO volume in FY25. While DDC and DEP registered fewer CCOs in FY25 than the prior fiscal year, HPD, DPR, and DOT all registered more of them.

²⁴ Modifications associated with Contract types 5 (Construction), 48 (Requirements-Construction) and 52 (Requirements-Construction) are considered CCOs.

Table 16: Top Five Agencies with FY25 Registered CCOs, by Volume

Agency	# of Registered CCOs	% Share of FY25 Registered CCOs
DDC	1,083	31.34%
HPD	676	19.56%
DPR	442	12.79%
DEP	335	9.69%
DOT	278	8.04%
Grant Total	2,814	81.42%

Similarly, Table 17 filters the data above to only display change-in-amount CCOs.

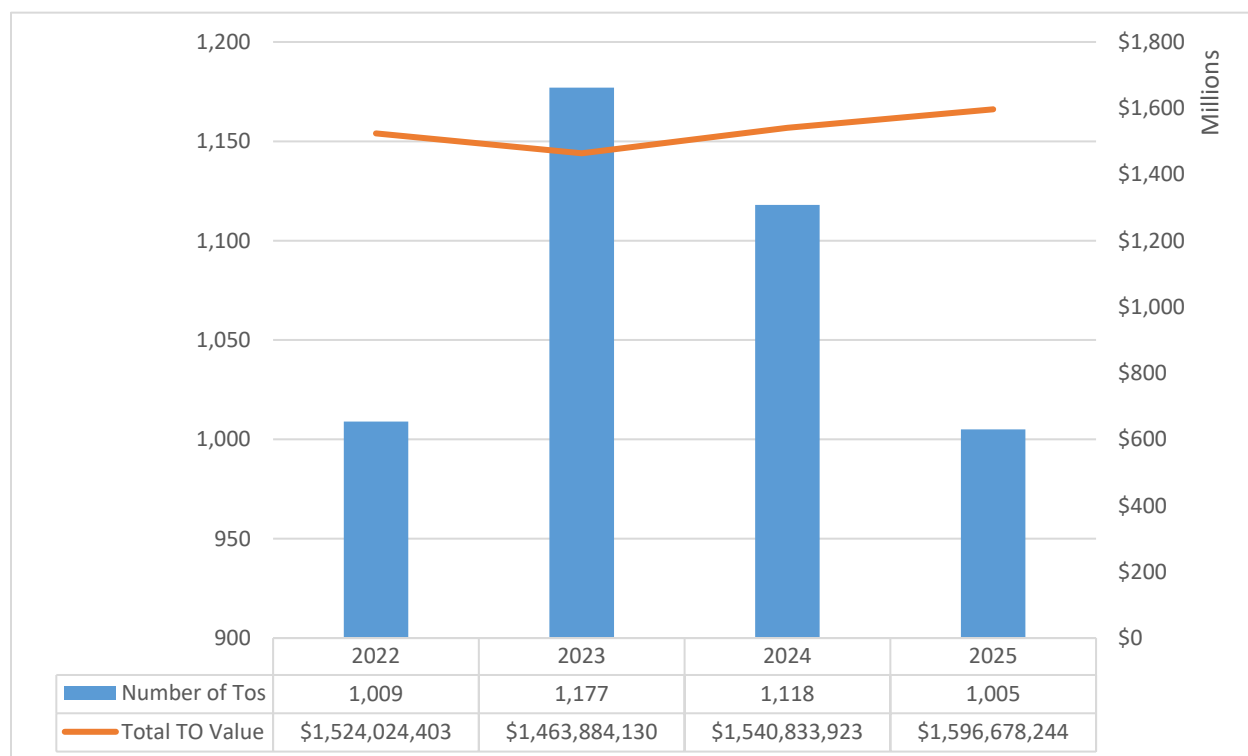
Table 17: Change-in-Amount CCOs for the Top Five Agencies With FY25 CCOs, by Volume

Agency	# of Registered CCOs	Average Original Contract Value	Average Revised Contract Value
DDC	682	\$70,055,509	\$75,588,111
DPR	328	\$8,309,923	\$10,663,474
DEP	185	\$122,065,810	\$127,036,070
HPD	134	\$5,949,181	\$8,301,284
DOT	97	\$111,990,457	\$139,860,906

Task Orders

Agencies registered 1,005 TOs in FY25, against 331 Multiple Master Agreements for a total value of \$1.6 billion. About 41% (417) of these TOs were registered to EDC and NYCHA. Although the volume of registered TOs decreased in FY25, their total value increased relative to FY24. Chart 9 below displays the volume and value of registered TOs from FY22-FY25.

Chart 9: Registered Task Orders FY22-FY25



The top five agencies based on the volume of registered TOs account for over 78% of all TOs registered in FY25, and 70% of the total registered TO value. Table 18 displays the five agencies that registered the most TOs in FY25.

Table 18: Top Five Agencies by Volume of Registered TOs in FY25

Agency	# of TOs	Total Registered Value
EDC	242	\$461,017,768
DDC	205	\$301,438,127
NYCHA	175	\$244,783,522
DPR	117	\$84,960,221
DOT	41	\$22,839,672

Delivery Orders

Delivery Orders (DO1s) are created when an agency purchases a good or service contracted under a parent master agreement (MA1).²⁵ While MA1 contract values reflect an estimate of how much the City expects to spend, the sum of DO1s issued under an associated MA1 reflects how much an agency is actually paying under a contract. Only DCAS, OTI, and the DOE are able to enter into MA1 parent contracts, but other agencies can make purchases under them using DO1s. The Comptroller's office does not review or register DO1 records. Almost 400 thousand DO1s were processed in FY25 against 1,933 unique MA1s for a total value of \$5.3 billion. Table 19 reflects the top five agencies in terms of value of delivery orders placed and Table 20 reflects the top five agencies that placed the most delivery orders.

Table 19: Top Five Agencies by Value of DO1s in FY25

Agency	# of DO1s	# of Unique MA1 Contracts against which DO1s were issued	Total Value
DOE	366,781	1,227	\$3,900,922,509
DCAS	4,973	497	\$600,484,500
OTI	349	25	\$379,167,770
NYPD	2,042	38	\$135,867,793
FDNY	439	38	\$46,867,351

Table 20: Top Five Agencies by Volume of DO1s in FY25

Agency	# of DO1s	# of Unique MA1 Contracts against which DO1s were issued	Total Value
DOE	366,781	1,227	\$3,900,922,509
DCAS	4,973	497	\$600,484,500
ACS	2,616	81	\$12,091,435
DSNY	2,332	32	\$13,769,110
NYPD	2,042	38	\$135,867,793

²⁵ 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/>

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 FY22-25

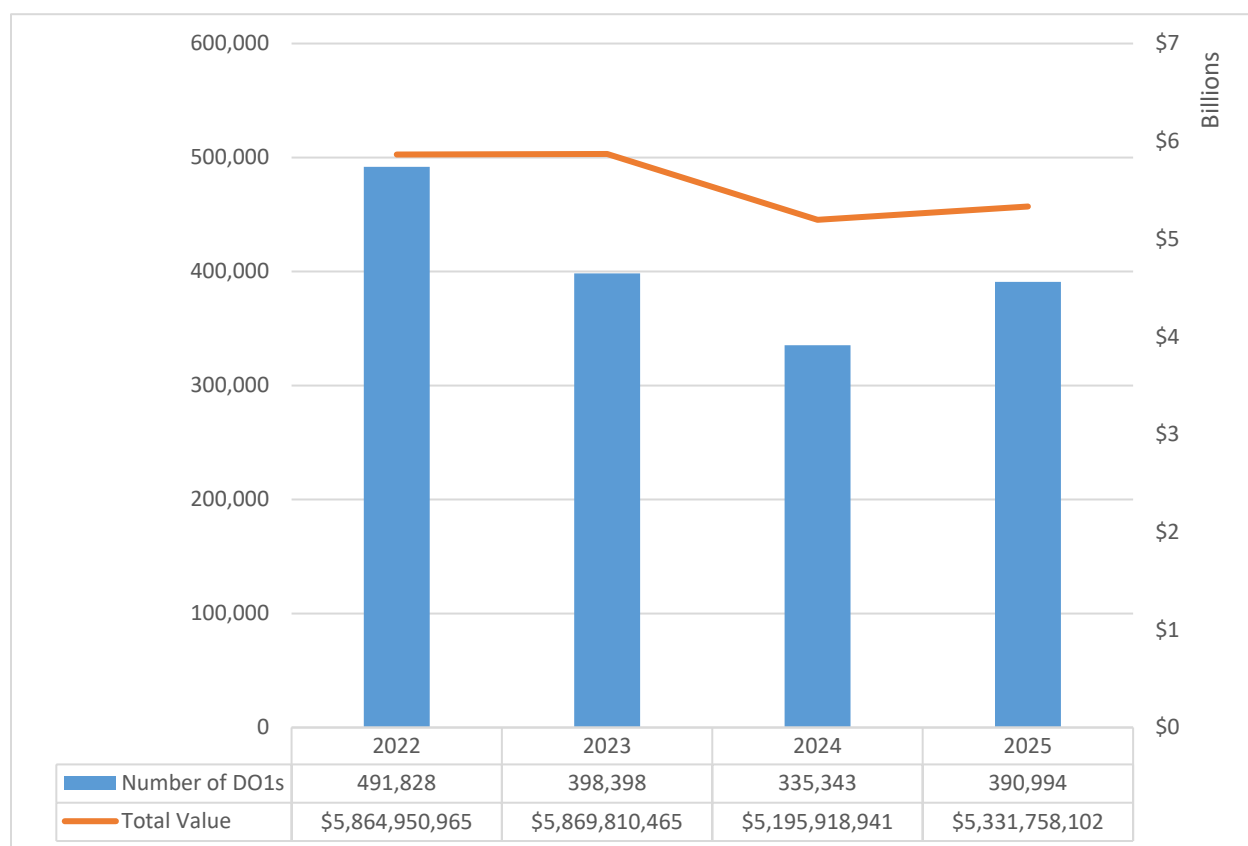


Table 21 reflects the five active MA1 contracts with the most DO1 records in FY25. Spending under three out of the top five master agreements has exceeded the estimated value of the MA1 contract. Notably, the total value of DO1s can far exceed, or amount to just a fraction of, the estimated value of its parent MA1 contract. Based on an analysis of expired MA1 contracts registered between FY16-23, just under 30% had been utilized by a third of the estimated contract value or less and slightly over 30% had more than 100% utilization.

Table 21: Top Five Master Agreements with the Most Spending in FY25

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Name	Contract Purpose	Total Spending in FY25	% of Term Completed as of 6/30/2024	Utilization of contract as of 6/30/2024 ²⁶
20191200181	OTI	Shi International Corp	Citywide IT purchasing contract	\$256,301,359	97.63%	389.86%
20191200196	OTI	CDW Government LLC	Citywide IT purchasing contract	\$205,440,849	93.21%	296.00%
20219178455	DOE	NYC School Bus Umbrella Services Inc	To provide school busing services	\$190,000,000	81.85%	81.65%
20249470535	DOE	Edgewood Partners Insurance Center	To provide pupil transportation insurance	\$139,999,998	66.76%	94.17%
20238804225	DCAS	Garner Environmental Services, Inc.	Emergency preparedness & response goods & related services	\$117,984,645	75.07%	2067.97%

²⁶ 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 189 thousand POs were recorded in FY25 for a total value of \$520 million.²⁷ Both figures represent an increase over FY24 levels. Table 22 reflects the number and value of POs issued in FY25 by category.

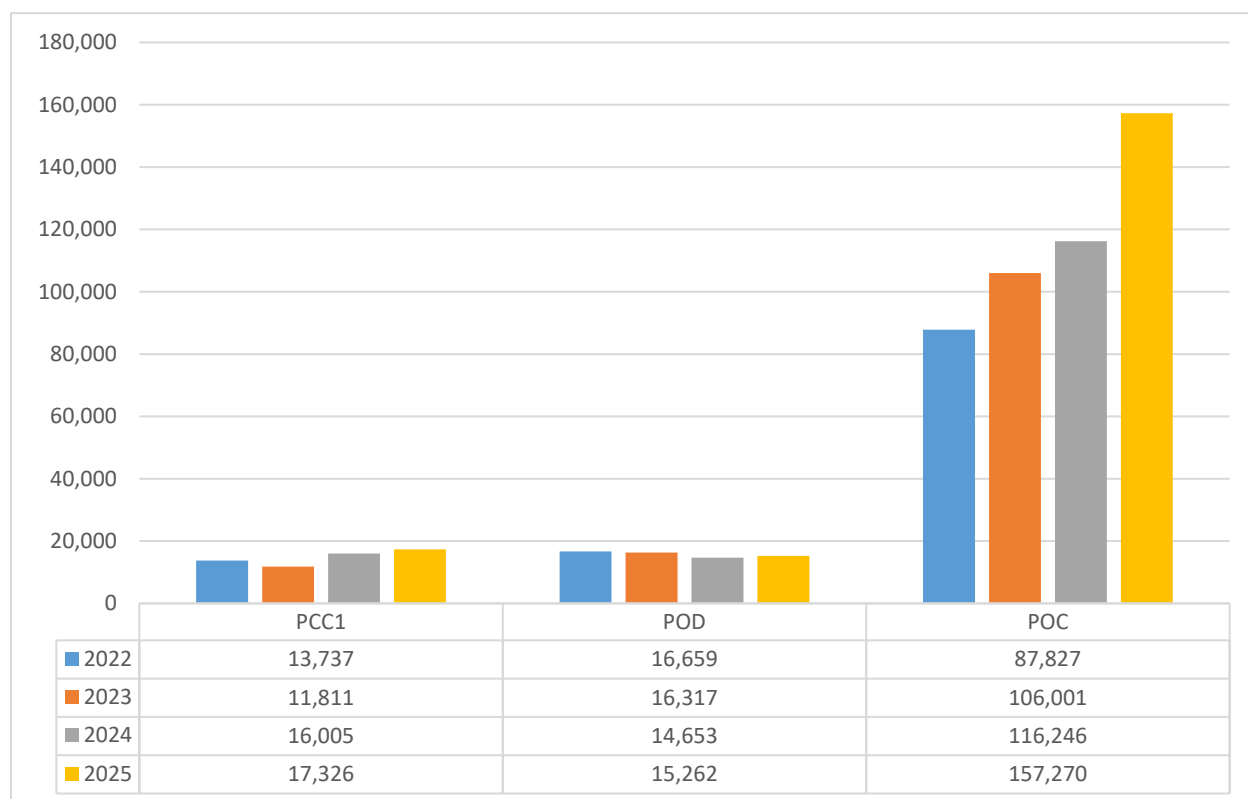
Table 22: PO Records by Category FY25

PO Type	Total # of POs	Actual Amount	Obligation Amount Adjusted for Outyear	Available To Obligate
PCC1	17,326	\$25,178,991	\$25,178,981	\$10
POD	15,262	\$82,984,851	\$82,821,877	\$162,975
POC	157,270	\$411,558,449	\$411,542,330	\$16,119
Grand Total	189,858	\$519,722,291	\$519,543,187	\$179,104

Chart 11 compares the volume of POs issued from FY22-FY25 by category. The City issued more POs in FY25 relative to prior years. As Table 24 illustrates, DOE lead this increase, processing around 10 thousand more POs in FY25 than they did the prior year.

²⁷ PON1s and condemnations were excluded from these totals

Chart 11: FY22-FY25 Volume of POs by Category.



The top-five agencies using POs in FY25, by volume, accounted for over 80% of the total share of POs processed by the City. Table 23 displays the volume and value of POs across each of these agencies. DOE continued to issue the most POs in FY25, issuing more than forty thousand more POs than they did in the prior fiscal year.

Table 23: Top Five Agencies by Volume of Recorded POs in FY25

PO Type	Total # of POs	% Share of All POs	Total PO Value
DOE	153,769	80.99%	\$383,044,016
HPD	17,340	9.13%	\$23,758,080
NYPD	2,765	1.46%	\$15,689,788
DEP	1,760	0.93%	\$19,403,763
CITY COUNCIL	1,505	0.79%	\$3,907,005
Grand Total	153,769	80.99%	\$383,044,016

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.²⁸

Emergency Procurement Method Actions

The City processed 106 contracts via the Emergency Procurement method in FY25 for a total value of \$1.32 billion. The volume of new emergency contracts declined by 34% relative to FY24, accounting for the lowest number of such registrations since the start of the Adams administration. Emergency Contract value also declined by 46% relative to the prior year. Chart 12 displays the number and value of Emergency contracts filed in FMS across FY22, FY23, FY24, and FY25 respectively.

²⁸ 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: FY22-25 Emergency Contracts by Volume and Value

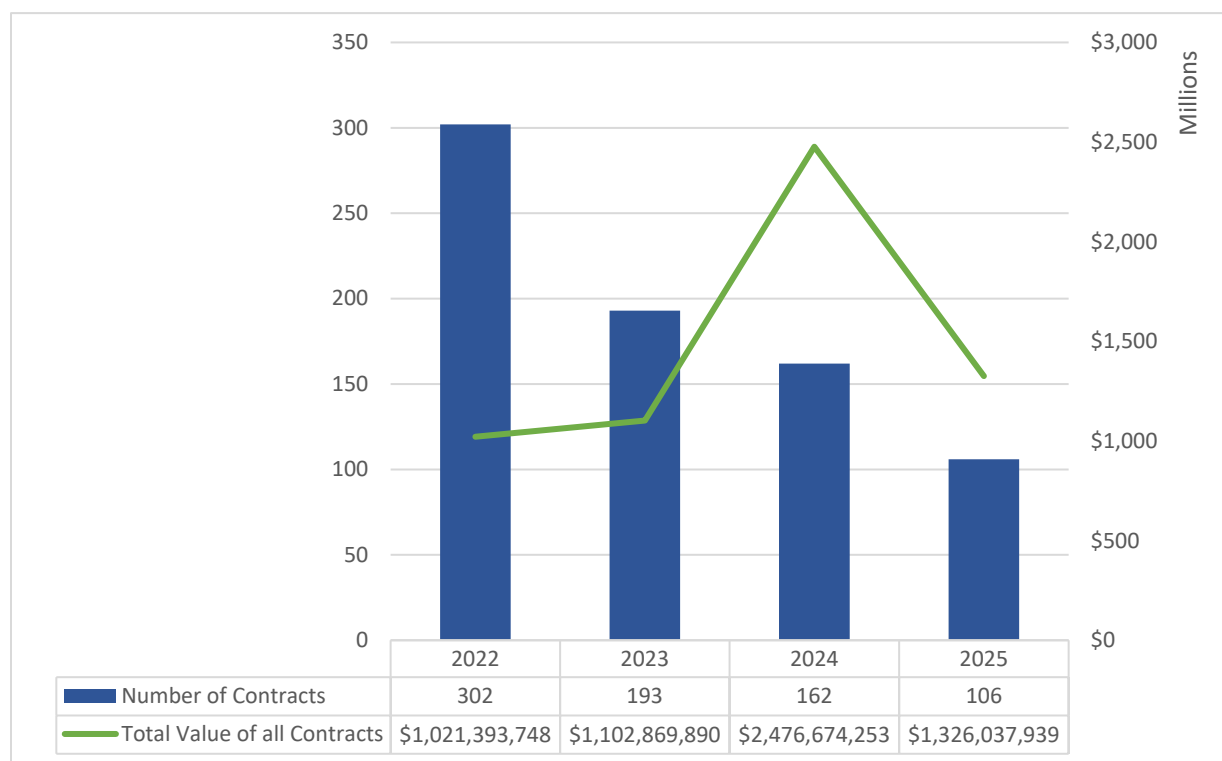


Table 24 displays the top five agencies by volume of new emergency contracts. Together, these agencies account for more than 90% of all emergency procurements in FY25. HPD continues to be the largest driver of these contracts since it is tasked with hiring contractors to conduct emergency building demolitions.

Table 24: FY25 Emergency Procurements Volume by Top Five Agencies

Agency	Number of Emergency Contracts	% Share of Emergency Contracts
HPD	57	53.78%
DHS/DSS	33	31.13%
DEP	3	2.83%
DSS/HRA	3	2.83%
NYCEM	2	1.89%
Grand Total	98	92.45%

Table 25 similarly lists the top five agencies by value of new emergency contracts. These agencies

accounted for over 99% of the emergency contract value registered by the City in FY25. DSS/HRA and DSS/DHS shelter services contracts made up the highest share of contract value. This is because DSS, whose mission is to provide temporary shelter for those in need, is leading the City's contracting for emergency shelter services.

Table 25: FY25 Emergency Procurements Value by Top Five Agencies

Agency	Value of Emergency Contracts	% Share of emergency contracts
DSS/HRA	\$748,155,936	56.42%
DSS/DHS	\$492,280,925	37.12%
HPD	\$52,016,402	3.92%
DEP	\$16,909,900	1.28%
ACS	\$7,398,376	0.56%
Grand Total	\$1,316,761	99.30%

Table 26 provides a breakdown of modifications to emergency contracts that were filed in FY25. There were more emergency contract modifications in FY25 relative to any other period of the Adams Administration, although a smaller share increased the contract durations than in prior years.

Table 26: FY25 Emergency Contract Modifications, by Category

Type of Modification	Number of Emergency Modifications
Change To Amount Only	28
Change To Duration Only	9
Change to Both Amount and Duration	16
Administrative Change Only	257
Encumbrance Increase	634
Encumbrance Decrease	381
Grand Total	1,325

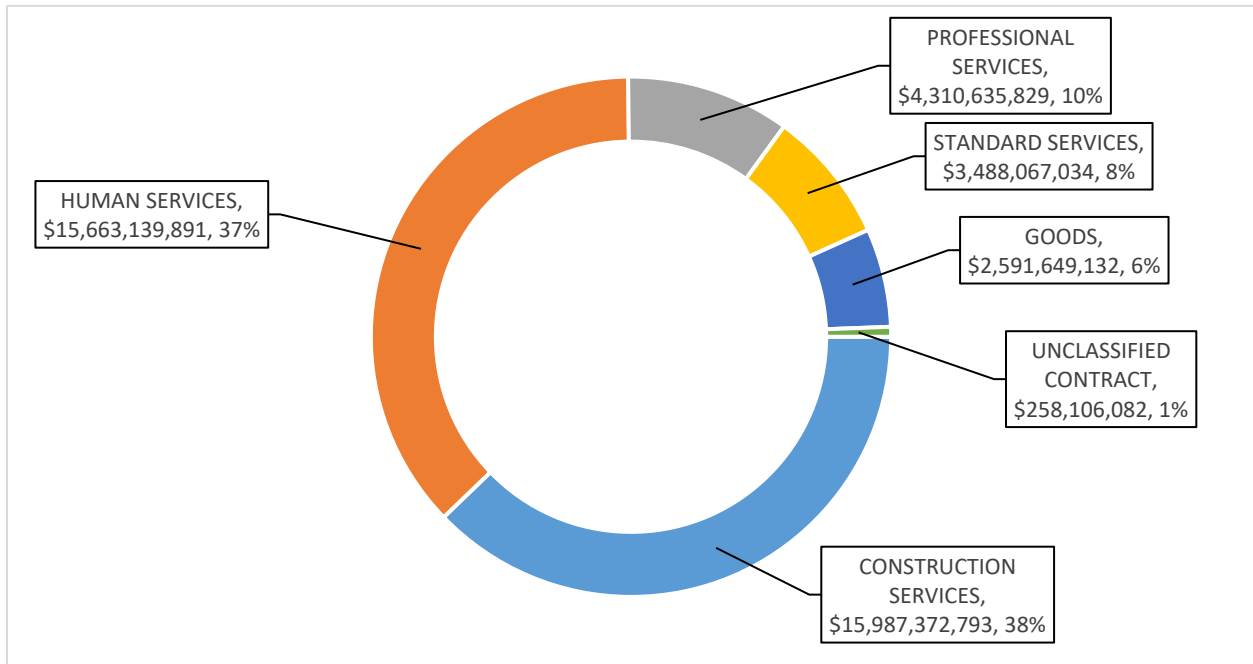
VI. Procurement Actions by Industry

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 FY25 procurements across the following industries:

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

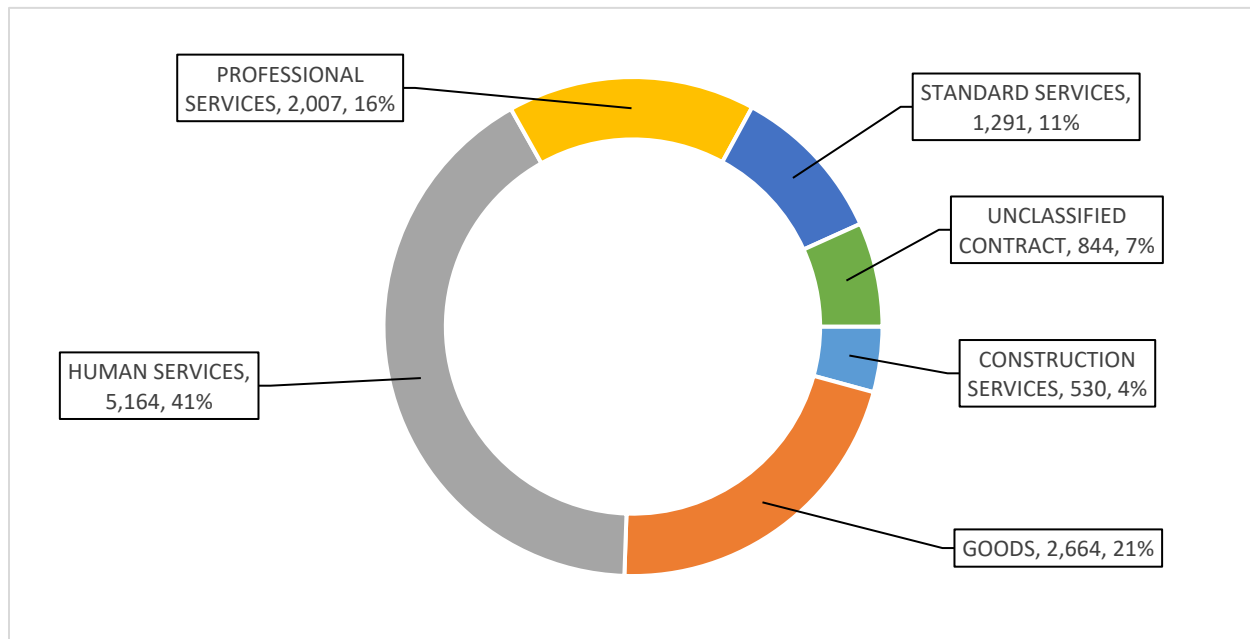
Industry classifications were assigned using rules employed by Checkbook NYC based on contract characteristics such as award category, contract type, and expense category. 12,500 procurement contracts were mapped to one of the above industries classifications using Checkbook NYC's rules for a total value of \$42.3 billion. Additionally, 844 procurement contracts, with a total registered value of \$258.10 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 industry makes 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.²⁹ 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 capital 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 530 new procurement contracts registered in FY25 under the Construction Services industry account for less than 5% of procurement contracts by volume, but the \$15.98 billion associated

²⁹RCNY §1-01(e)

with these contracts makes up nearly 38% of FY25's registered procurement value. Table 27 lists the top ten construction service industry contracts registered in FY25. Note: the three highest value contracts are all part of the City's Borough Based Jail (BBJ) program.³⁰

Table 27: FY25 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
20248809672	DDC	Leon D. Dematteis Construction Corp	Innovative Procurement	Construction of new Queens detention facility	\$3,984,819,968	12/29/2031
20258806440	DDC	Tutor Perini O&G Joint Venture	Innovative Procurement	Construction of new Manhattan detention facility	\$3,764,251,136	8/12/2032
20248809339	DDC	Transformative Reform Group	Innovative Procurement	Construction of new Bronx detention facility	\$2,971,891,712	11/1/2031
20258805355	DEP	Frontier-Kemper Constructors Inc	Competitive Sealed Bidding	Construction of tunnels, shafts, and rock excavation	\$1,093,255,040	10/7/2030
20258801735	DEP	Skanska ECCO III HVR JV	Competitive Sealed Bidding	Construction of new reservoir chemical facilities and related infrastructure	\$847,720,000	3/10/2030
20258804797	DEP	John P Picone Inc	Competitive Sealed Bidding	Upgrades to pumping stations on Mersereau, Mayflower, and Richmond avenues	\$170,647,376	6/18/2027
20258806982	DDC	Triton Elite Joint Venture	Innovative Procurement	Design and build for Roy Wilkins	\$120,490,000	11/14/2029

³⁰ For more information, please refer to the NYC BBJ Program Page: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/borojails/index.page>

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
				Recreation Center		
20258805166	DDC	Restani Construction Corp	Innovative Procurement	Designing and building citywide raised crosswalks	\$95,392,640	11/29/2028
20258804590	DDC	CAC Industries Inc	Competitive Sealed Bidding	Replacement of water main distribution and appurtenances	\$85,830,968	1/26/2029
20258807173	DOT	CAC Industries Inc	Competitive Sealed Bidding	Flood mitigation improvements for Battery Park underpass	\$77,306,400	7/18/2025

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.³¹ Procurements related to consumables such as food and fuel may also fall into the goods industry. Under the Charter, DCAS 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.³² 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.³³ 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 FY25, 2,664 contracts were registered within the Goods industry for a total value of \$2.59 billion. This accounts for 6.13% of the total registered procurement value in FY25. Table 28 provides a list of the top ten goods contracts, by value.

³¹ 9 RCNY §1-01(e)

³² NYC Charter §823

³³ NYC Charter §329(e)

Table 28: FY25 Top Ten Goods Industry Procurement Contracts, by Value

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20255000030	DCAS	Consolidated Edison Company Of New York Inc	Public Utility	Con Ed Gas	\$141,494,000	6/30/2025
20259575420	DOE	Staples Contract & Commercial LLC	Competitive Sealed Bidding	Purchase of office supplies	\$140,731,760	9/30/2029
20265000061	DCAS	Consolidated Edison Company Of New York Inc	Public Utility	Cond Ed Gas	\$139,908,000	6/30/2026
20265000063	DCAS	The Brooklyn Union Gas Company	Public Utility	National Grid west	\$116,407,000	6/30/2026
20255000031	DCAS	The Brooklyn Union Gas Company	Public Utility	National Grid west	\$106,090,000	6/30/2025
20265000062	DCAS	Consolidated Edison Company Of New York Inc	Public Utility	Con Ed steam	\$98,798,000	6/30/2026
20248807720	DCAS	Genuine Parts Company	Negotiated Acquisition	Purchase goods and services from Genuine Parts Company	\$96,000,000	5/31/2026
20255000075	DCAS	Consolidated Edison Company Of New York Inc	Public Utility	Con Ed steam	\$81,142,000	6/30/2025
20258800953	DCAS	Gabrielli Truck Sales Ltd	Competitive Sealed Bidding	Purchase heavy duty salt spreader truck chassis	\$77,058,368	8/14/2029
20259574956	DOE	Sid Tool Co Inc	Intergovernmental Procurement	Purchase industrial and commercial supplies and equipment	\$72,566,816	3/21/2028

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.³⁴ Vendors in this category are primarily nonprofit organizations although services like home and early childcare services are also offered by for-profit businesses.

Human Service Industry contracts made up the largest share by volume of contracts and second largest in contract value in FY25. The 5,164 Human Service contracts accounted for over 41% of registered procurements and amounted to \$15.66 billion in total value. Table 29 provides a list of the top Ten Human Service Industry Contracts, by value, mostly associated with shelter services under DSS/DHS.

Table 29: FY25 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
20258806286	DHS	HANYC Foundation Inc	Negotiated Acquisition	Hotel Management services For DHS Emergency Programs 10,651 Unit	\$929,104,960	6/30/2026
20258802303	DHS	Westhab, Inc.	RFP From A PQVL	Shelter Facilities Homeless Families with Children – 175 unit	\$708,807,488	6/30/2057
20258807437	DSS	Institute For Community Living, Inc.	RFP From A PQVL	Affordable Housing DSS Referred Households	\$659,967,680	3/31/2065
20251403077	DOHMH	Public Health Solutions	Assignment	Master Contractor For Disease Control	\$563,178,624	8/31/2029
20258807145	DHS	Vocational Instruction Project Community Services Inc	RFP From A PQVL	Vocational Instruction Services Single Adults - 200 Beds	\$512,994,976	6/30/2057

³⁴ 9 RCNY §1-01(e)

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20251401351	DSS	Vocational Instruction Project Community Services Inc	Emergency	Affordable Housing Program- DSS Referred Households -66 Units	\$265,238,128	6/30/2064
20251401382	DSS	Vocational Instruction Project Community Services Inc	Emergency	Provision of Affordable Housing -59 Units	\$251,285,072	6/30/2064
20258806214	DSS	Services For the Underserved Inc	RFP From A PQVL	Affordable Housing DSS Referred Households 80 Unit	\$233,984,672	1/31/2062
20251406992	DSS	The DOE Fund Inc	Emergency	Master Lease Housing Unit - 63 Units	\$231,632,736	6/30/2064
20258800561	DHS	Samaritan Daytop Village Inc	Negotiated Acquisition	Commercial Hotel Services + Allowance - 449 Units	\$157,772,800	6/30/2026

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.³⁵

2,007 contacts associated with the Professional Services industry were registered in FY25, accounting for 16.06% of all registered procurements. Their \$4.31 billion makes up 10.19% of the total FY25 procurement value.

³⁵ 9 RCNY §1-01(e)

Table 30: FY25 Top Ten Professional Services Industry Procurement Contracts, by Value³⁶

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20256200556	DEP	New York Power Authority	Government To Government	Implementation Of Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects For	\$500,000,000	12/31/2028
20258804731	DDC	Liro Program And Construction Management PE PC	Request For Proposal	Construction management/Build Services For Rodmans Neck Firearms and Tactics Facility	\$273,211,520	1/29/2030
20258800614	DOHMH	HLN Consulting LLC	Intergovernmental Procurement	Enhancements to the Citywide Immunization Registry (Cir)	\$66,000,000	6/30/2030
20258802351	NYCEM	Hagerty Consulting Inc. Hagerty Consulting	Renewal Of Contract	Surge Staffing Renewal	\$65,000,000	9/30/2026
20258804917	DEP	Watershed Agrig. Council	Determined By Gov't Mandate	The implementation and replacement of agricultural best management practices for participating farms and forests	\$53,900,000	3/30/2030
20258807176	DDC	Ks Engineers P C	Request For Proposal	Resident engineering inspections with various city infrastructure	\$50,000,000	3/31/2029
20258807179	DDC	Tectonic Engineering Consultants Geologists & Land Surveyors	Request For Proposal	Resident engineering inspections with various city infrastructure	\$50,000,000	3/31/2029

³⁶ The bottom five \$50 million contracts on this list are part of a larger group of fourteen Multiple Master Award Contracts (MMA1s) that DDC awarded under solicitation 85024P0014, which is for general engineering services and consulting.

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
20258807180	DDC	Liro Engineers Inc	Request For Proposal	Resident engineering inspections with various city infrastructure	\$50,000,000	3/31/2029
20258807181	DDC	HNTB New York Engineering and Architecture P C	Request For Proposal	Resident engineering inspections with various city infrastructure	\$50,000,000	3/31/2029
20258807187	DDC	Nv5 New York-Engineers Architects Landscape Architects And	Request For Proposal	Resident engineering inspections with various city infrastructure	\$50,000,000	3/31/2029

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.³⁷ There were 1,291 contracts registered in the Standard Service Industry in FY25, comprising 10.33% of all procurement contracts. These contracts came to \$3.49 billion in value, accounting for 8.25% of all FY25 registered procurement value. Table 31 provides a list of the top ten Standard Service Industry Contracts, by value.

Table 31 FY25 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
20258803455	SBS	New York City Economic Development Corporation	Sole Source	This service consists of providing Certain City-	\$977,673,920	6/30/2026

³⁷ 9 RCNY §1-01(e)

Contract #	Agency	Vendor Legal Name	Award Method Description	Contract Purpose	Contract Registered Amount	Contract End Date
				Wide economic development services		
20258803498	SBS	New York City Economic Development Corporation	Sole Source	This service consists of providing Certain City-Wide economic development services	\$340,275,808	6/30/2026
20251403271	TRANSIT	Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Government To Government	Subway track replacements and renewals city wide	\$211,957,248	6/30/2025
20258804159	DEP	Watershed Agrig. Council	Determined By Gov't Mandate	The continued implementation of the Watershed Agricultural Program	\$167,000,000	3/30/2035
20259574776	DOE	NTT Data Americas Inc	Renewal Of Contract	Infrastructure Build-Out Services	\$142,623,392	3/31/2025
20268800772	DEP	Chemtall Inc.	Competitive Sealed Bidding	Supplying Cationic Dewatering Polymer	\$96,217,744	6/29/2030
20258805427	DHS	New York State Industries For The Disabled Inc	Determined By Gov't Mandate	DHS janitorial cleaning and maintenance	\$72,200,744	6/30/2027
20258806537	NYCEM	Strategic Security Corp	Renewal Of Contract	Base Camp Provider Renewal #1	\$54,000,000	3/31/2026
20251409887	HPD	New York City Housing Authority	Request For Proposal	Comprehensive modernization of Gowanus Houses in Brooklyn	\$41,038,804	2/15/2028
20251414896	TRANSIT	Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Government To Government	Mainline track replacements city wide	\$30,286,342	9/30/2025

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 68 separate entities in FY25. 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 59.34% of all new procurement contracts, City – Mayoral Agencies were the biggest driver of new contract registrations by volume in FY25. They also accounted for 87.10% of FY25 procurement contract value. Table 32 displays new procurements, by volume and value, across agency type.

Table 32: FY25 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	8,371	61.98%	\$38,406,609,667	87.50%
City - Non-Mayoral	673	4.98%	\$671,255,636	1.53%
Other Agency	4,461	33.03%	\$4,817,783,702	10.98%
Grand Total	13,505	100.00%	\$43,895,649,005	100.00%

City Mayoral Agencies

Every Mayoral Administration directly oversees and appoints department heads for a number of City agencies. Table 33 displays information on new procurement contracts registered to each Mayoral Agency.

Table 33: FY25 New Procurement Contracts by Mayoral Agency

Agency	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Registered Contract Value
ACS	168	2.27%	\$228,427,915	0.62%

Agency	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Registered Contract Value
CCHR	2	0.03%	\$184,071	0.00%
CCRB	4	0.05%	\$269,367	0.00%
DCAS	450	6.07%	\$1,874,594,308	5.09%
DCLA	10	0.13%	\$5,103,483	0.01%
DCP	17	0.23%	\$2,747,428	0.01%
DCWP	14	0.19%	\$39,838,359	0.11%
DDC	292	3.94%	\$13,631,293,454	37.00%
DEP	256	3.45%	\$3,656,010,088	9.92%
DFTA	355	4.79%	\$768,824,789	2.09%
DHS/DSS	159	2.14%	\$5,328,248,337	14.46%
DOB	19	0.26%	\$41,658,526	0.11%
DOC	81	1.09%	\$29,618,193	0.08%
DOF	50	0.67%	\$45,533,377	0.12%
DOHMH	883	11.91%	\$2,406,280,162	6.53%
DOI	21	0.28%	\$17,022,265	0.05%
DOP	53	0.71%	\$30,939,395	0.08%
DORIS	1	0.01%	\$347,190	0.00%
DOT	185	2.49%	\$442,742,449	1.20%
DPR	1,152	15.53%	\$703,963,081	1.91%
DSNY	81	1.09%	\$182,364,164	0.49%
DSS/HRA	382	5.15%	\$3,512,829,553	9.53%
DVS	6	0.08%	\$677,330	0.00%
DYCD	1,521	20.51%	\$2,125,715,425	5.77%
FDNY	124	1.67%	\$147,006,429	0.40%

Agency	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share of Registered Contract Value
HPD	204	2.75%	\$210,781,775	0.57%
LAW	77	1.04%	\$62,899,384	0.17%
LPC	1	0.01%	\$22,500	0.00%
MAYOR	60	0.81%	\$10,563,248	0.03%
NYCEM	72	0.97%	\$212,398,403	0.58%
NYPD	244	3.29%	\$160,136,000	0.43%
OATH	12	0.16%	\$6,164,001	0.02%
OCJ	78	1.05%	\$658,256,168	1.79%
OTI	198	2.67%	\$167,218,273	0.45%
SBS	176	2.37%	\$130,310,954	0.35%
TLC	9	0.12%	\$1,687,027	0.00%
Grand Total	7,417	100.00%	\$36,842,676,870	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.

Table 34 – ACS: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	62	\$2,400,819,624	48	\$376,571,251	16	\$40,441,151
Limited or Non-	227	\$334,167,307	150	\$146,733,176	120	\$59,867,382

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Competitive Method Contracts						
Supplemental Contracts	147	\$920,270,198	34	\$214,577,615	32	\$128,119,382
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	3	\$461,000	1	\$300,000	0	\$0
Grand Total	439	\$3,655,718,130	233	\$738,182,042	168	\$228,427,915

Chart 15 – ACS: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

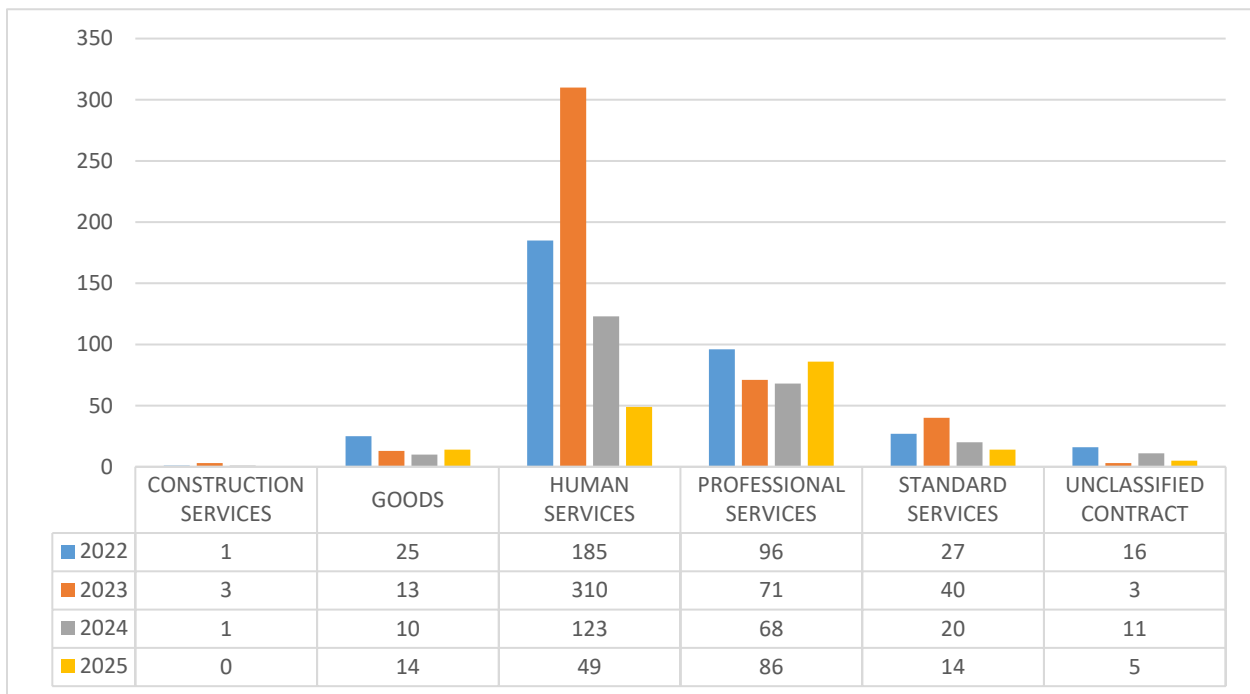
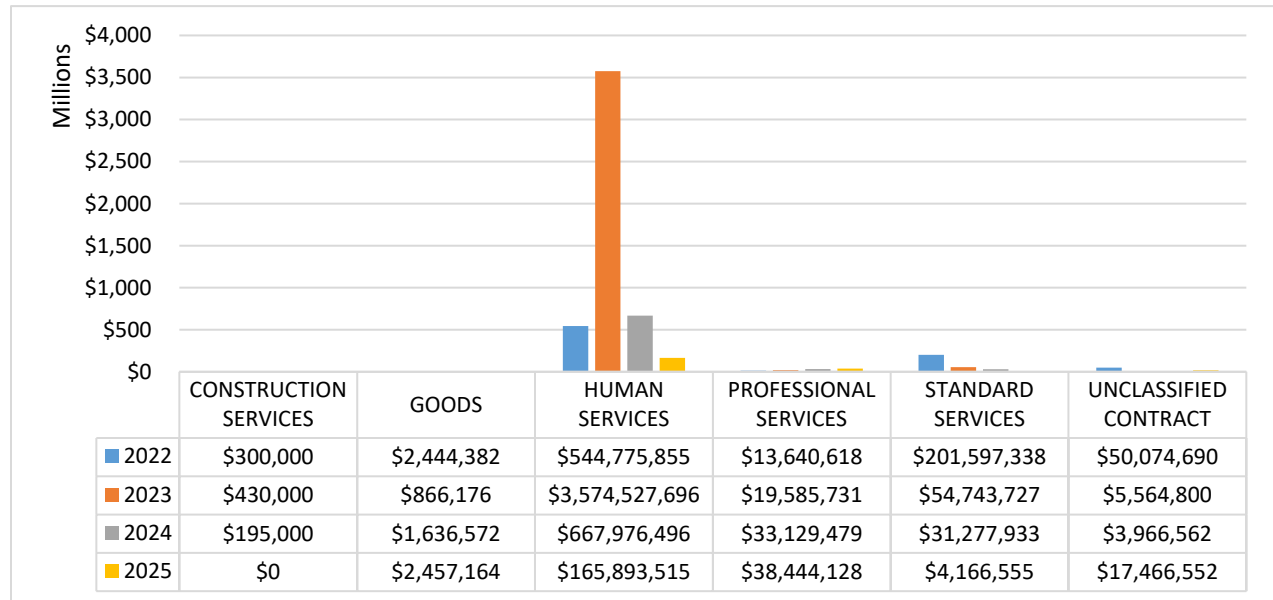


Chart 16 – ACS: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

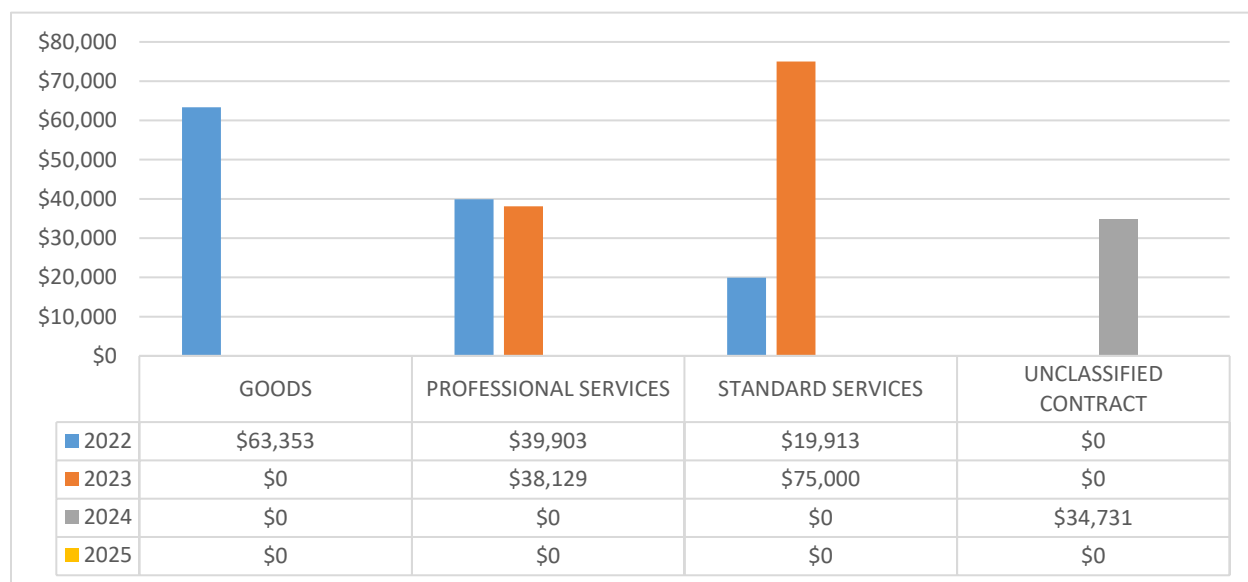
Table 35 – BIC: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$113,129	1	\$34,731	3	\$147,860
Grand Total	2	\$113,129	1	\$34,731	3	\$147,860

Chart 17– BIC: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 18 – BIC: FY22-FY25 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.

Table 36 – CCHR: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$223,848	1	\$41,750	2	\$184,071
Supplemental Contracts	1	\$1,568,138	1	\$105,086	0	\$0
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$25,755	1	\$28,355	0	\$0
Grand Total	5	\$1,817,741	3	\$175,191	2	\$184,071

Chart 19 – CCHR: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

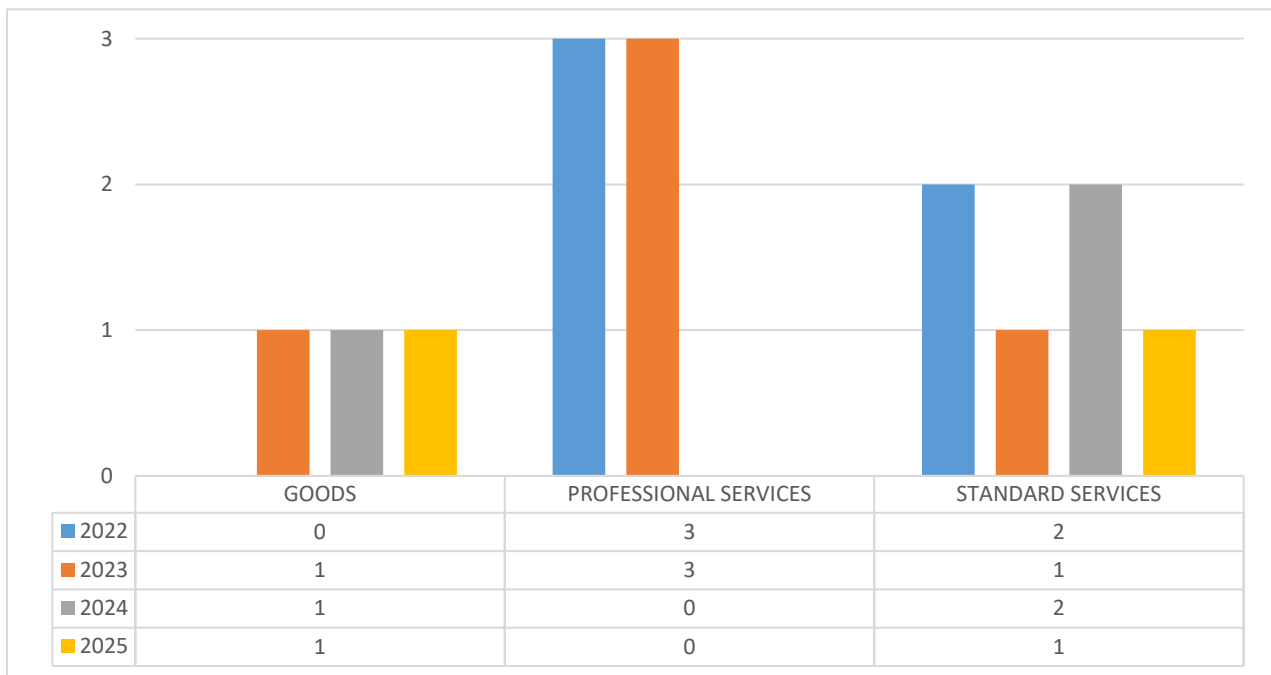
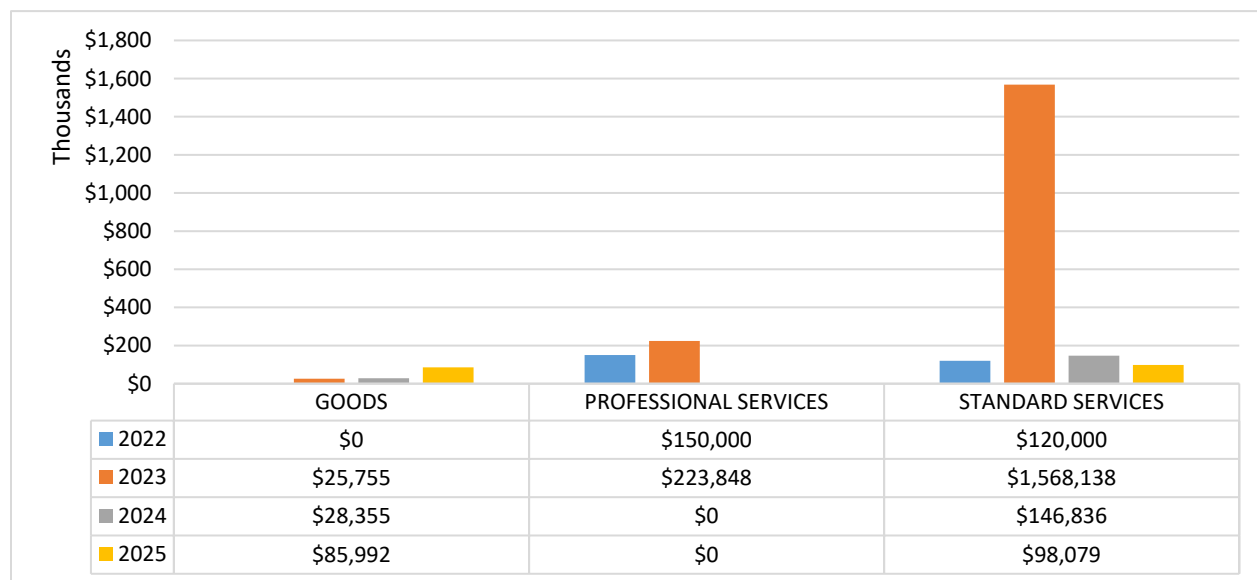


Chart 20 – CCHR: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 37 – CCRB: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	14	\$498,620	12	\$558,905	4	\$269,367
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	2	\$110,000	0	\$0
Grand Total	14	\$498,620	14	\$668,905	4	\$269,367

Chart 21 – CCRB: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

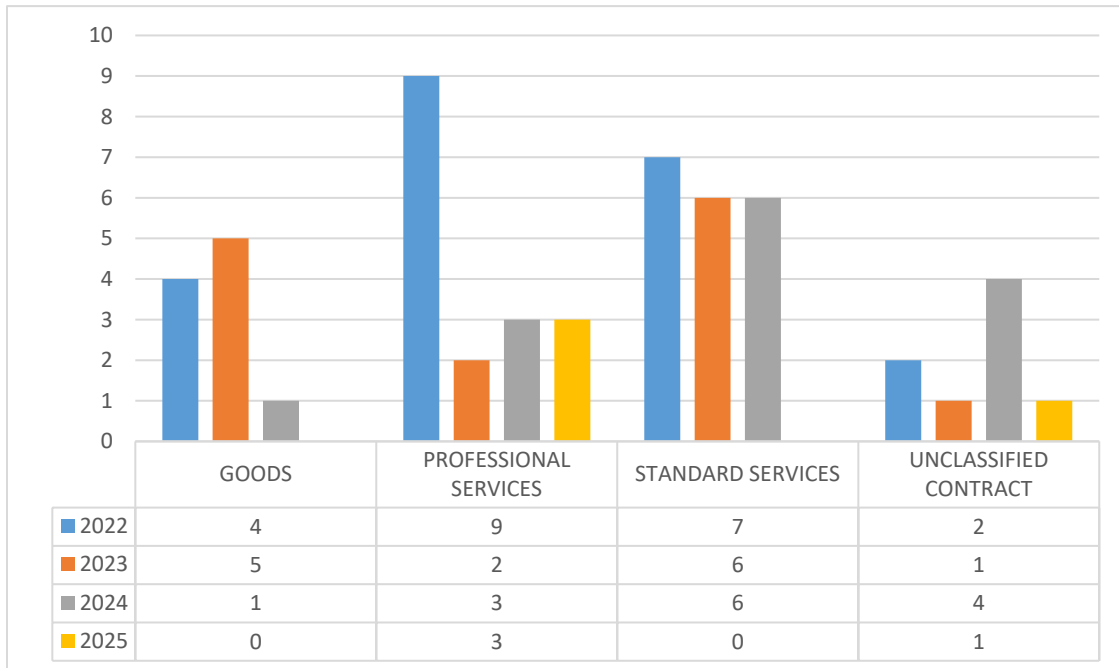
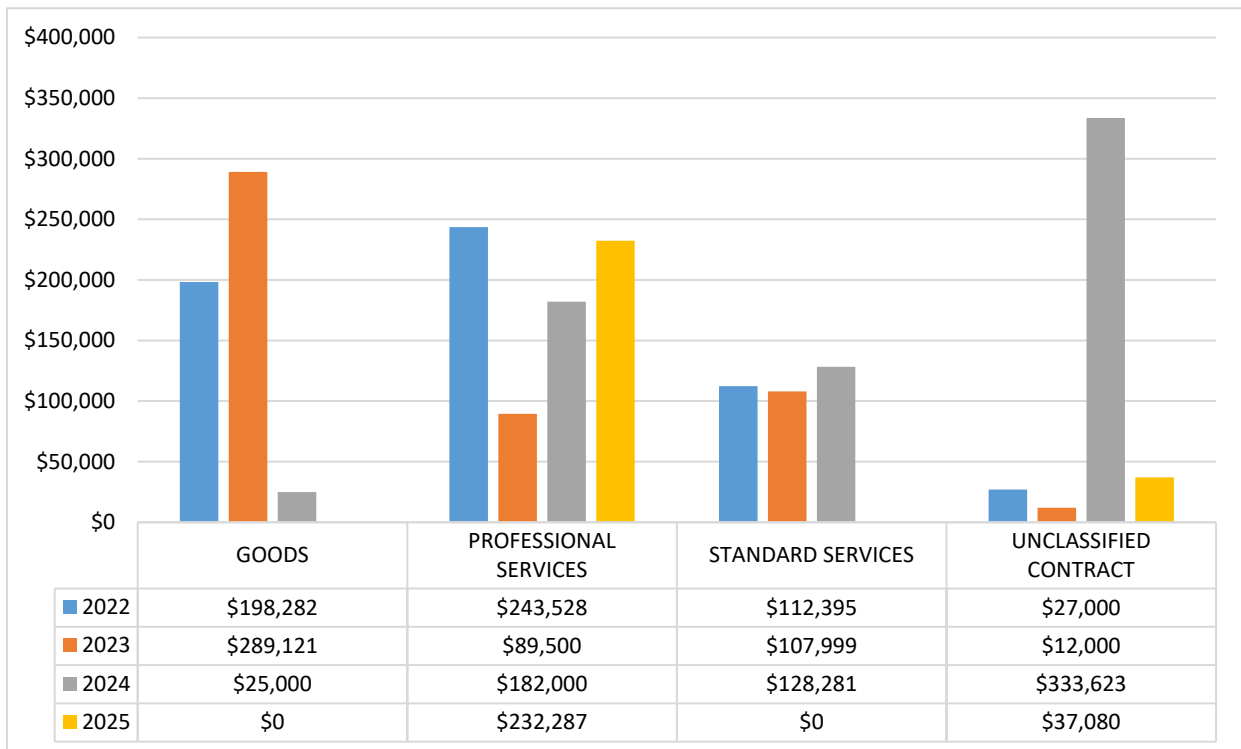


Chart 22– CCRB: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

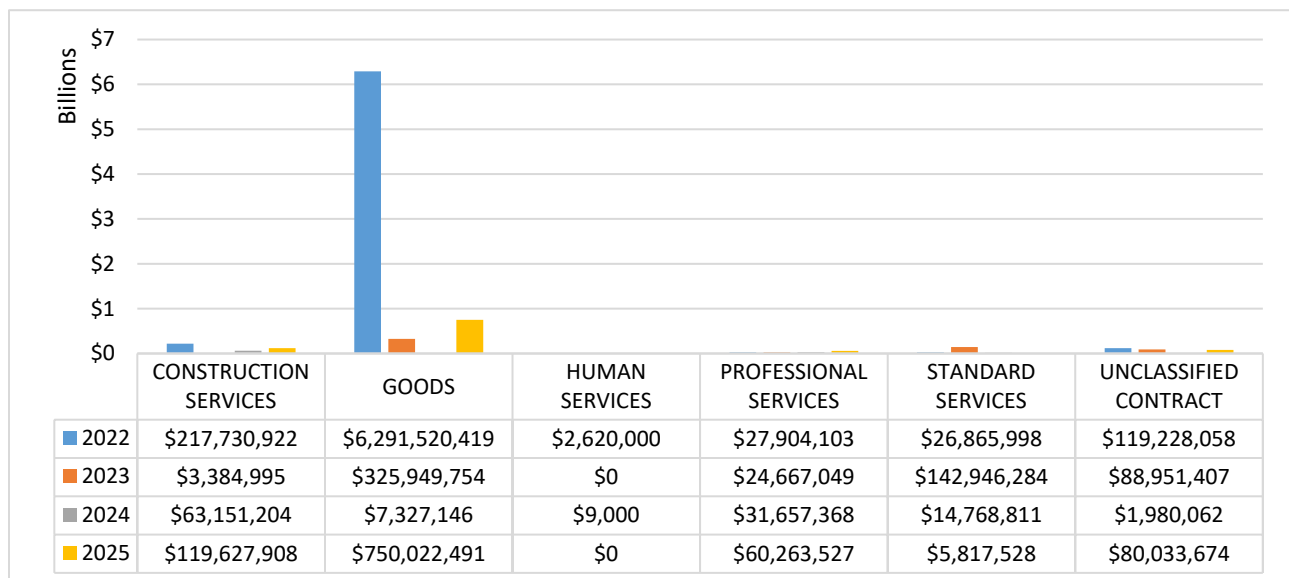
Table 38 – DCAS: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	179	\$1,188,084,568	241	\$834,488,117	133	\$672,429,436
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	183	\$618,503,810	173	\$104,187,496	217	\$211,343,306
Supplemental Contracts	63	\$302,801,094	22	\$76,971,564	28	\$245,229,935
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	196	\$374,518,681	50	\$19,465,808	72	\$745,591,631
Grand Total	621	\$2,483,908,152	486	\$1,035,112,986	450	\$1,874,594,308

Chart 23– DCAS: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 24 – DCAS: FY22-FY25 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.

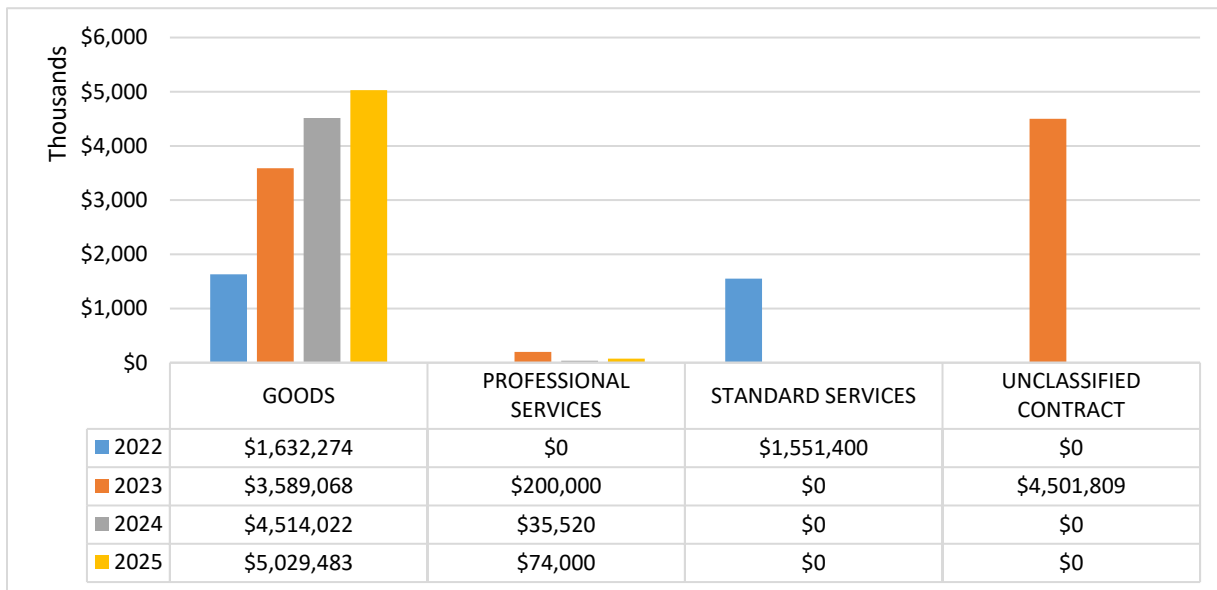
Table 39 – DCLA: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	15	\$3,989,068	10	\$4,549,542	10	\$5,103,483
Supplemental Contracts	1	\$4,301,809	0	\$0	0	\$0
Grand Total	16	\$8,290,877	10	\$4,549,542	10	\$5,103,483

Chart 25 – DCLA: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 26 – DCLA: FY22-FY25 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.

Table 40 – DCP: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	8	\$12,762,501	0	\$0	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	8	\$303,533	15	\$1,010,762	14	\$893,621
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	1	\$99,000	2	\$1,814,303
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	1	\$37,800	1	\$39,504
Grand Total	16	\$13,066,035	17	\$1,147,562	17	\$2,747,428

Chart 27 – DCP: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

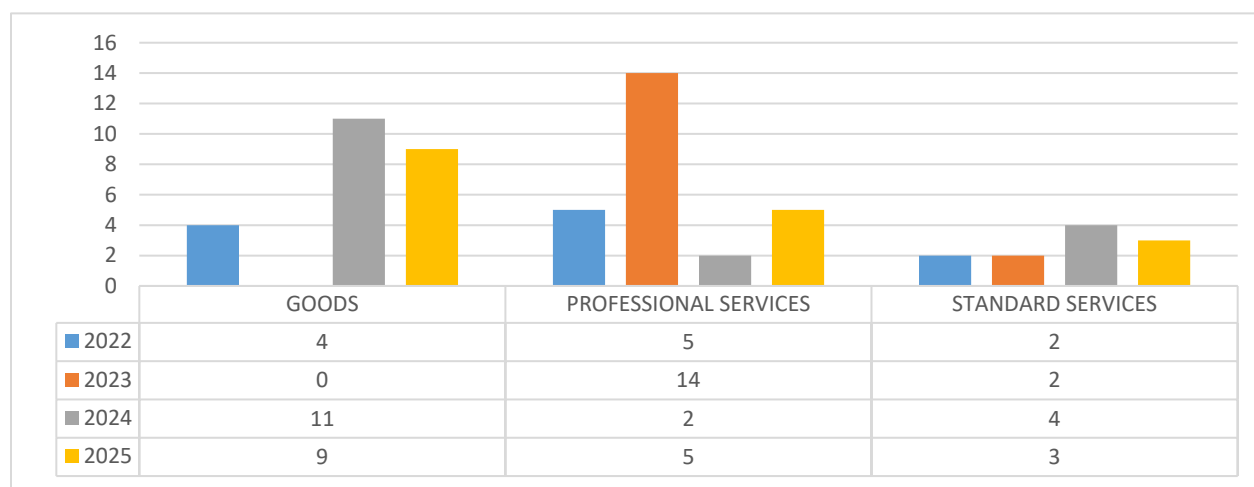
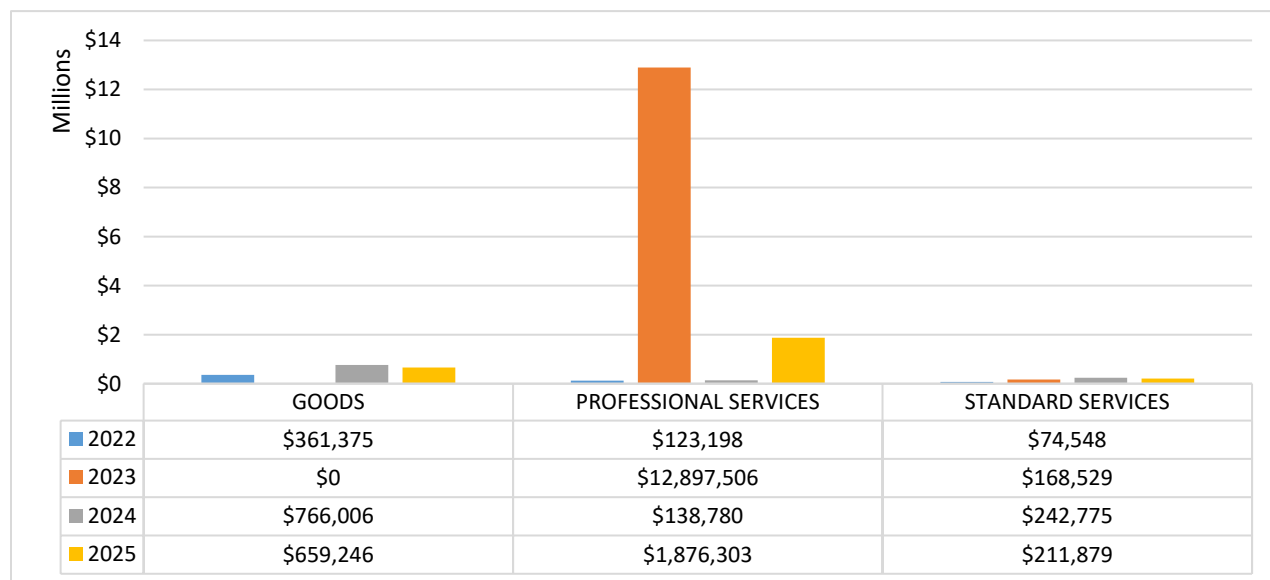


Chart 28 – DCP: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 41 – DCWP: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	5	\$615,008	12	\$3,363,828	11	\$1,590,390
Supplemental Contracts	9	\$9,765,000	13	\$16,047,990	2	\$38,139,000
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	3	\$1,224,039	1	\$39,000	1	\$108,969

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Grand Total	17	\$11,604,047	26	\$19,450,818	14	\$39,838,359

Chart 29 – DCWP: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

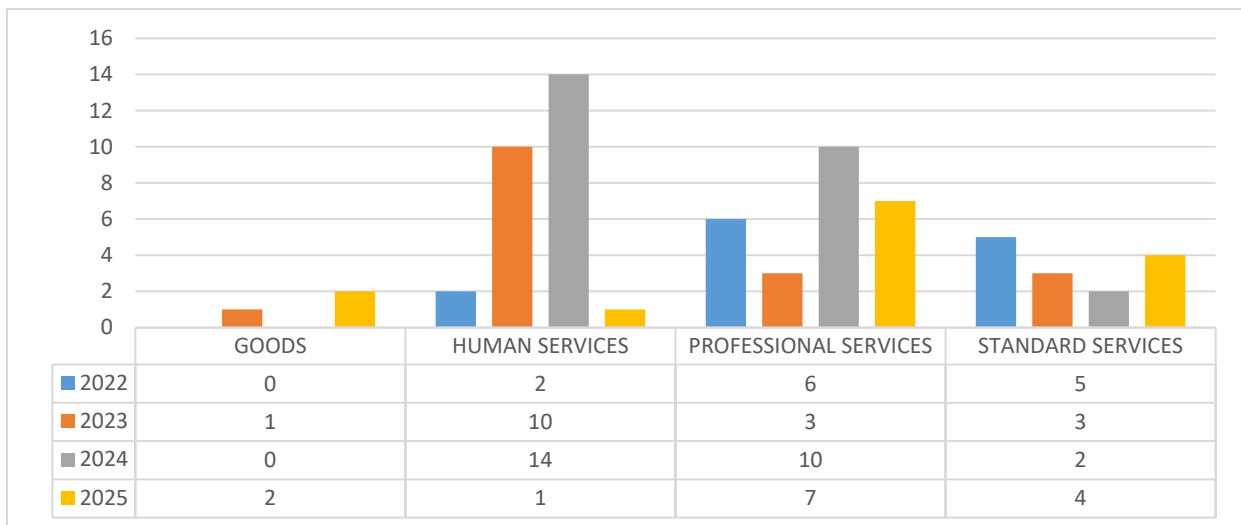
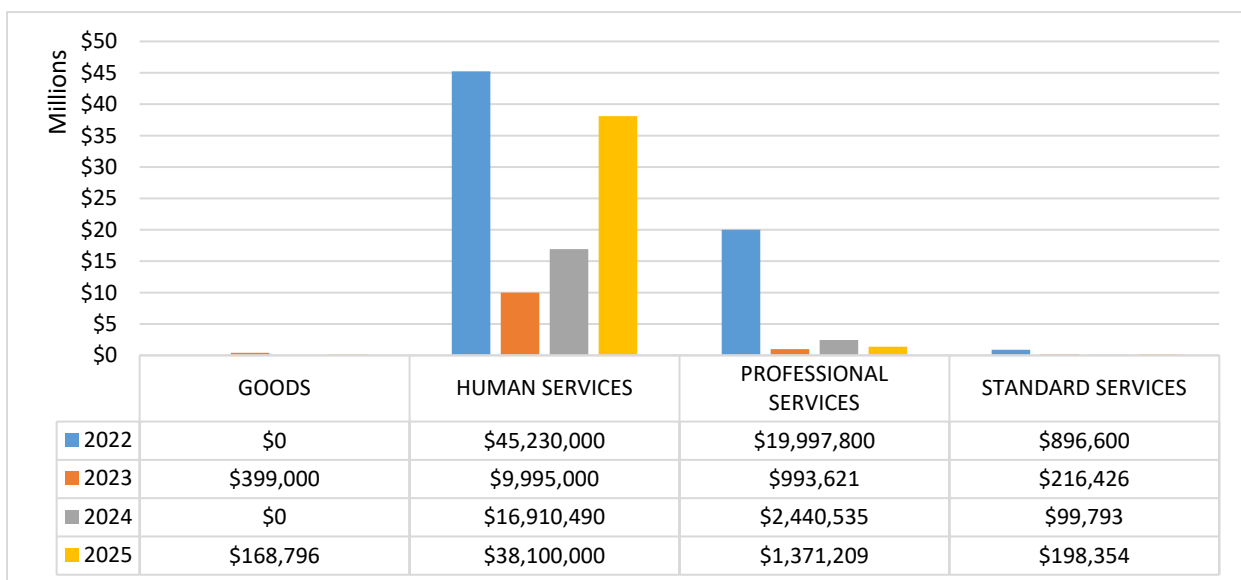


Chart 30 – DCWP: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 42 – DDC: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	104	\$1,586,429,397	89	\$1,138,314,991	106	\$2,204,083,648
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	64	\$3,373,780,369	61	\$493,909,932	83	\$11,001,681,718
Supplemental Contracts	33	\$309,607,871	59	\$678,842,170	69	\$356,035,749
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	15	\$8,735,213	21	\$91,909,906	34	\$69,492,340
Grand Total	216	\$5,278,552,849	230	\$2,402,976,999	292	\$13,631,293,454

Chart 31 – DDC: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

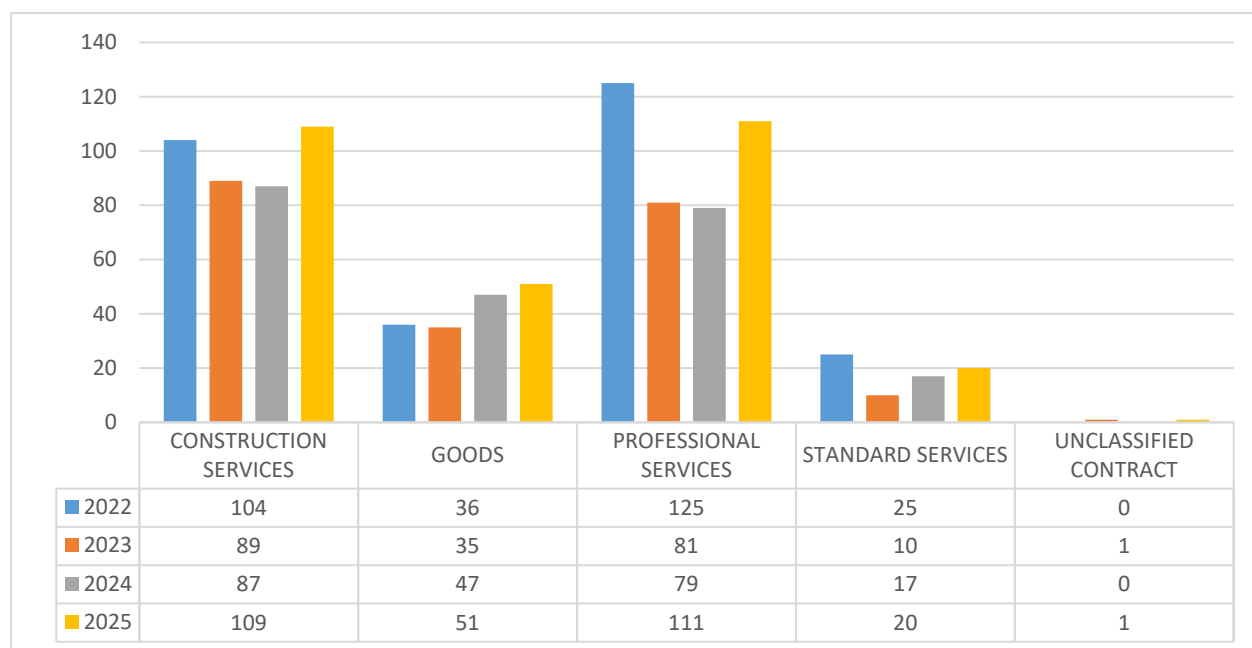
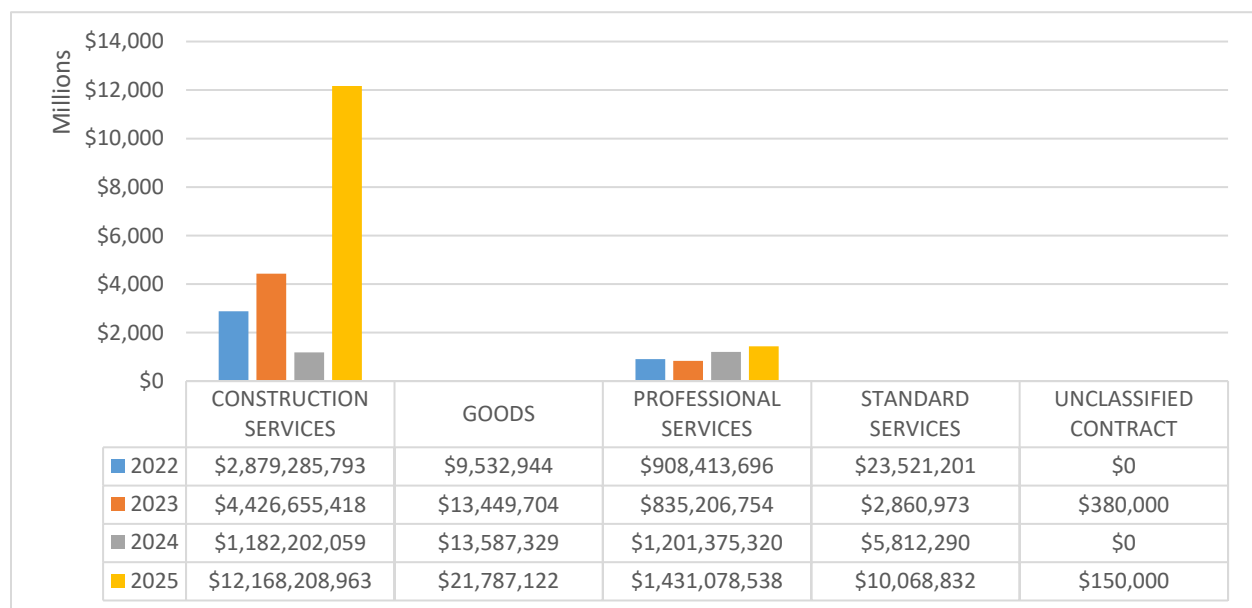


Chart 32 – DDC: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

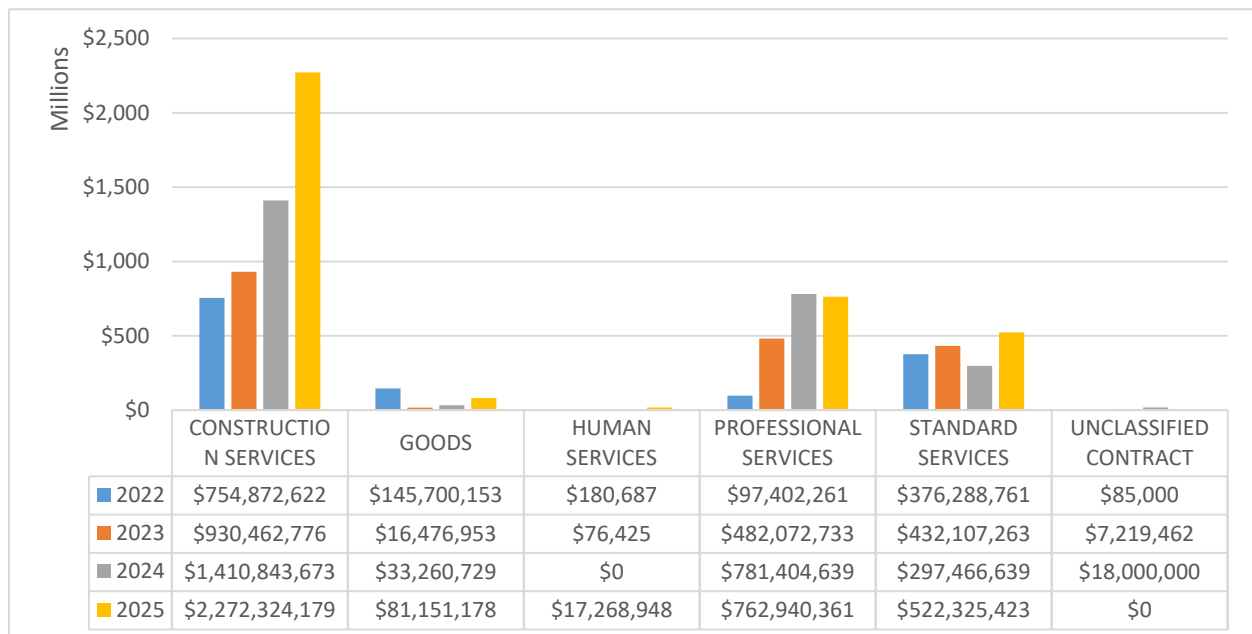
Table 43 – DEP: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	114	\$1,408,370,045	118	\$2,200,282,410	68	\$2,634,264,153
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	111	\$305,138,994	120	\$133,799,465	141	\$927,697,731
Supplemental Contracts	36	\$153,086,697	29	\$205,119,029	26	\$90,135,629
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	24	\$1,819,877	12	\$1,774,776	21	\$3,912,574
Grand Total	285	\$1,868,415,613	279	\$2,540,975,681	256	\$3,656,010,088

Chart 33 – DEP: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 34 – DEP: FY22-FY25 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.

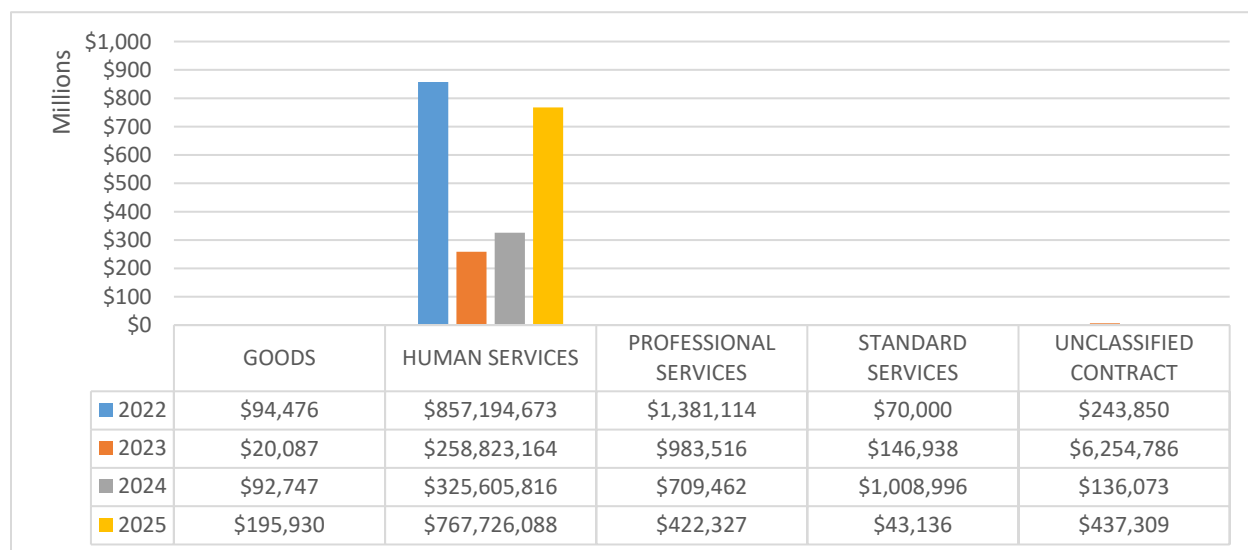
Table 44 – DFTA: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	28	\$150,754,844	23	\$160,270,404	17	\$229,726,797
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	598	\$103,310,405	354	\$118,961,066	195	\$51,944,862
Supplemental Contracts	5	\$8,093,582	31	\$48,321,625	141	\$486,166,757
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	3	\$4,069,660	0	\$0	2	\$986,373
Grand Total	634	\$266,228,491	408	\$327,553,095	355	\$768,824,789

Chart 35 – DFTA: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 36 – DFTA: FY22-FY25 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.

Table 45 – DHS: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	56	\$4,954,498,671	35	\$2,993,415,957	30	\$2,376,777,776
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	116	\$725,888,138	92	\$1,063,015,525	95	\$1,982,765,535
Supplemental Contracts	60	\$1,451,567,907	36	\$1,958,603,160	34	\$968,705,026
Grand Total	232	\$7,131,954,717	163	\$6,015,034,642	159	\$5,328,248,337

Chart 37 – DHS: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

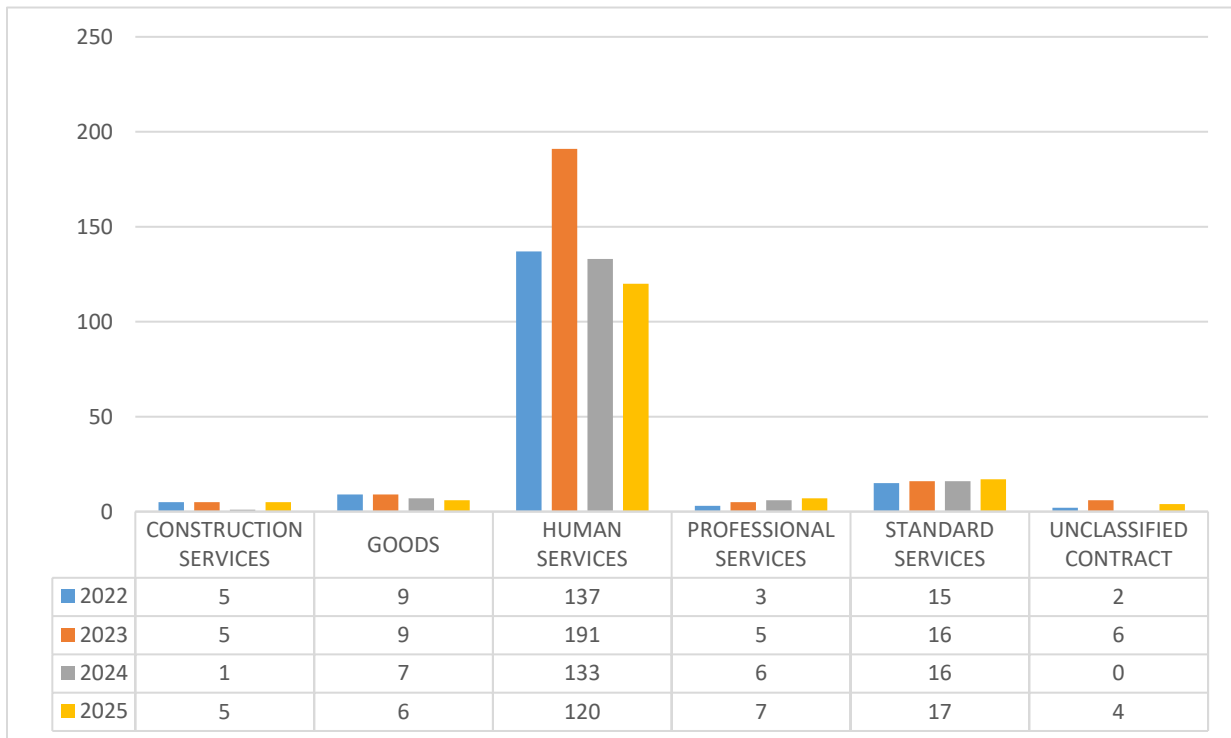


Chart 38 – DHS: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 46 – DOB: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$3,839,756	2	\$2,000,000	3	\$8,998,541
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	17	\$2,314,709	11	\$2,935,525	8	\$28,371,806
Supplemental Contracts	2	\$6,502,382	3	\$4,934,462	3	\$4,030,511

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	8	\$873,741	5	\$162,003	5	\$257,669
Grand Total	30	\$13,530,588	21	\$10,031,990	19	\$41,658,526

Chart 39 – DOB: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

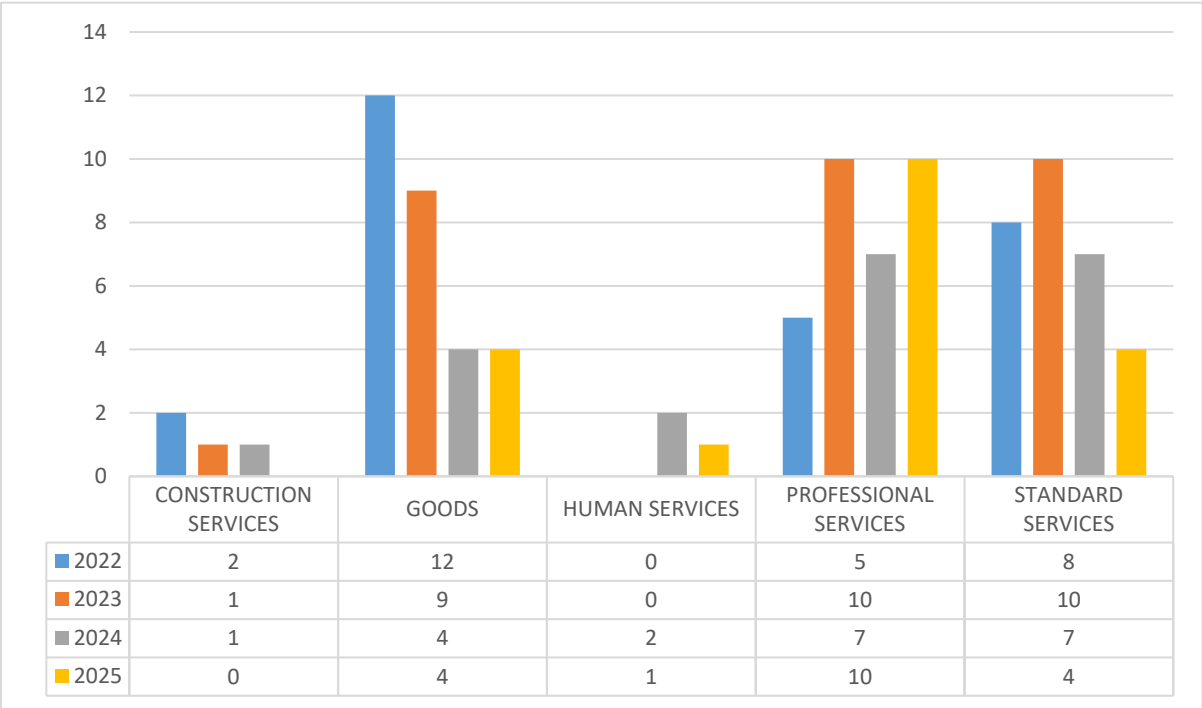
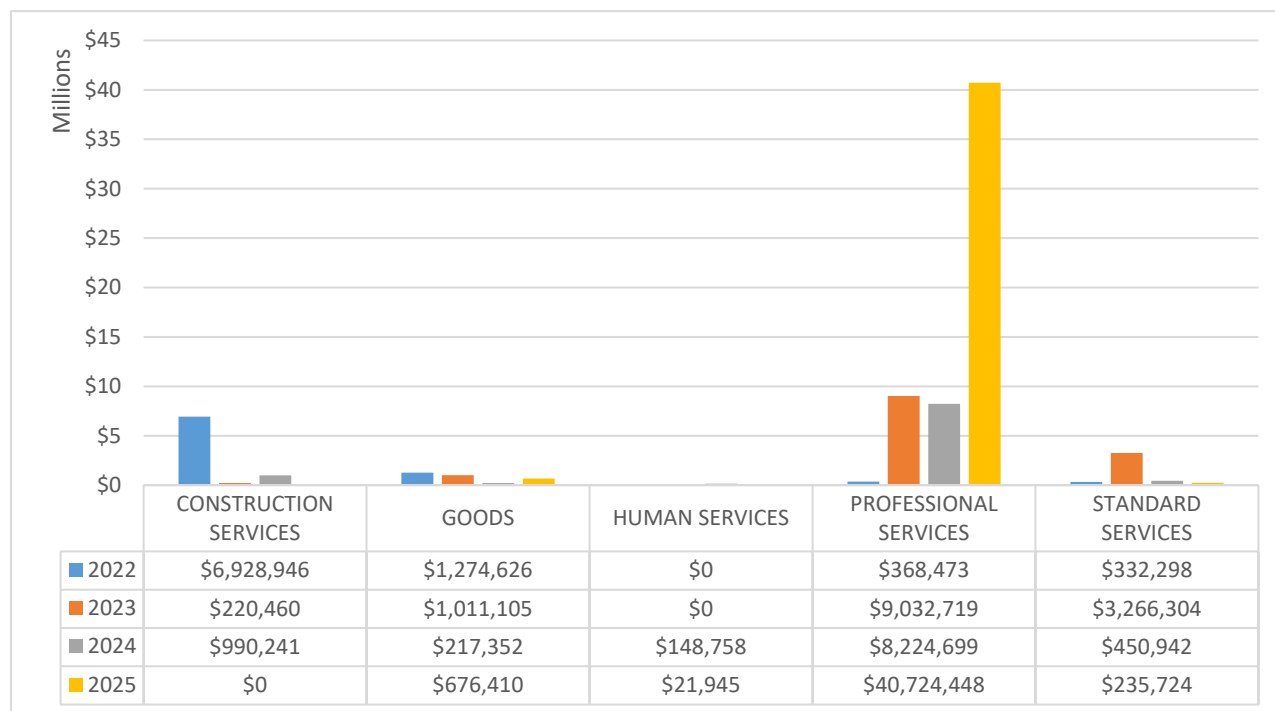


Chart 40 – DOB: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 eleven 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 47 – DOC: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	8	\$48,072,037	5	\$17,120,332	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	88	\$32,624,385	70	\$52,704,359	68	\$26,080,839

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Supplemental Contracts	11	\$22,089,479	4	\$18,020,667	5	\$2,204,287
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	3	\$493,137	5	\$1,862,187	8	\$1,333,068
Grand Total	110	\$103,279,039	84	\$89,707,544	81	\$29,618,193

Chart 41 – DOC: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

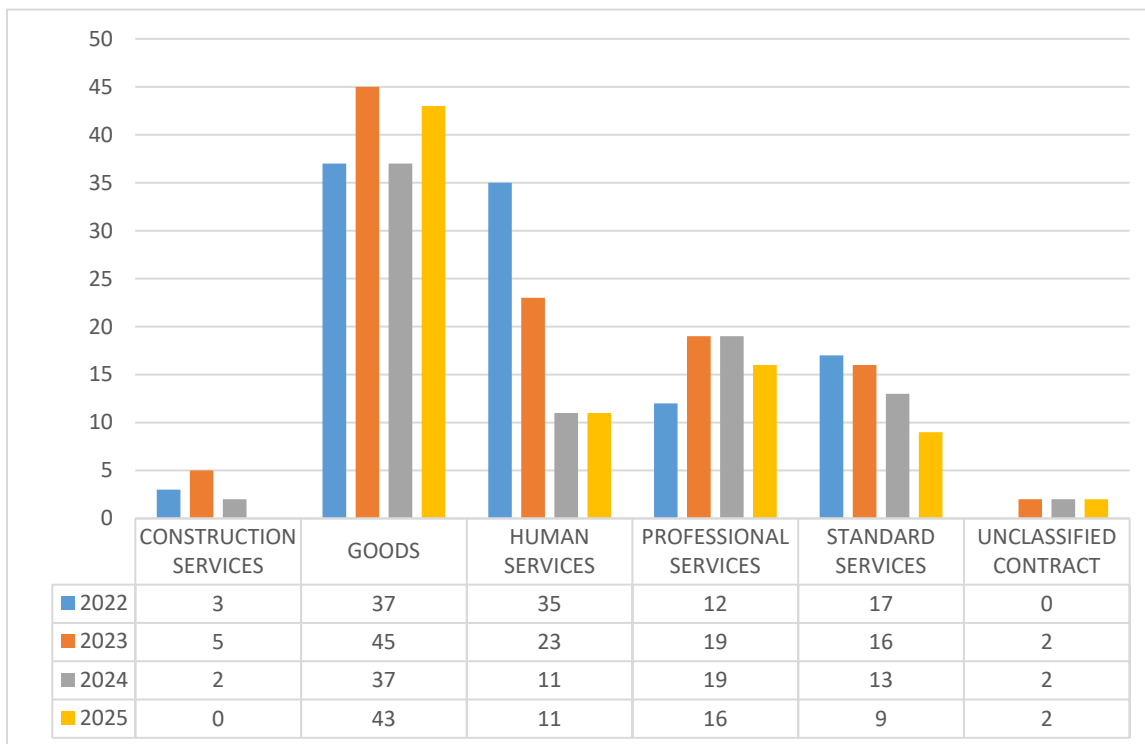
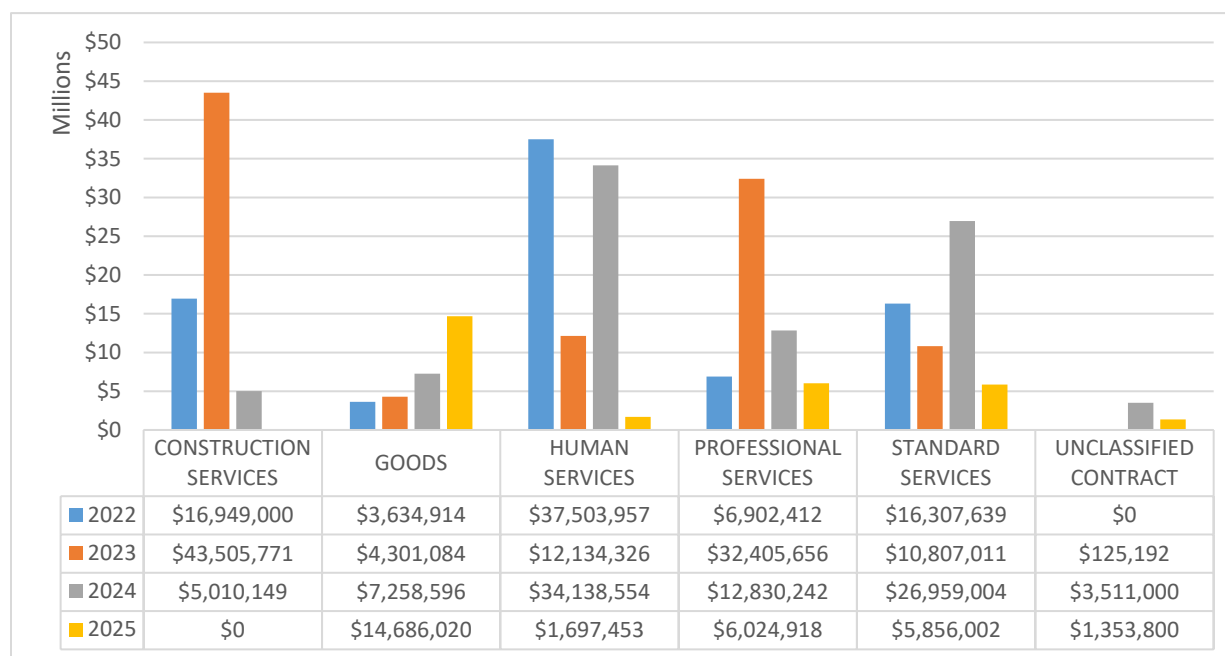


Chart 42 – DOC: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 48 – DOF: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	7	\$148,380,878	1	\$2,284,311	3	\$5,481,355
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	47	\$106,139,331	21	\$30,122,085	36	\$24,883,121
Supplemental Contracts	11	\$13,537,341	5	\$3,267,445	5	\$14,748,345

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	7	\$1,026,226	4	\$522,275	6	\$420,556
Grand Total	72	\$269,083,775	31	\$36,196,116	50	\$45,533,377

Chart 43 – DOF: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

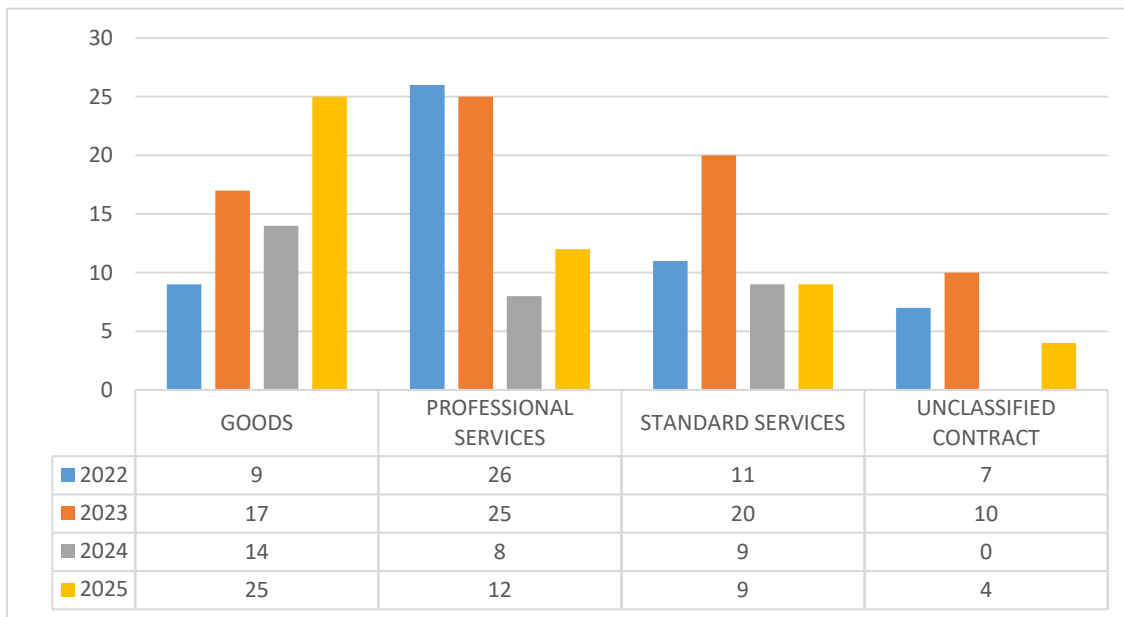
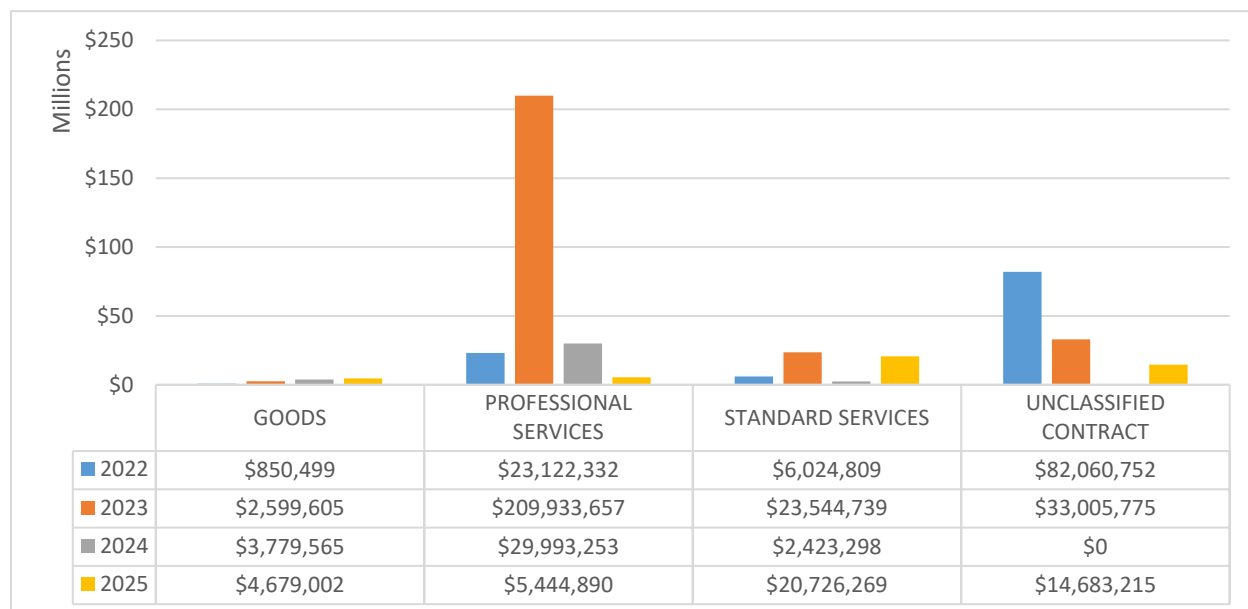


Chart 44 – DOF: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 49 – DOHMH: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	49	\$303,123,296	22	\$300,908,174	49	\$883,447,830
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1,175	\$838,625,217	948	\$918,139,103	794	\$889,959,895
Supplemental Contracts	56	\$211,105,620	47	\$306,412,880	16	\$631,136,738

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	31	\$1,437,638	23	\$1,053,056	24	\$1,735,699
Grand Total	1,311	\$1,354,291,771	1,040	\$1,526,513,213	883	\$2,406,280,162

Chart 45 – DOHMH: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

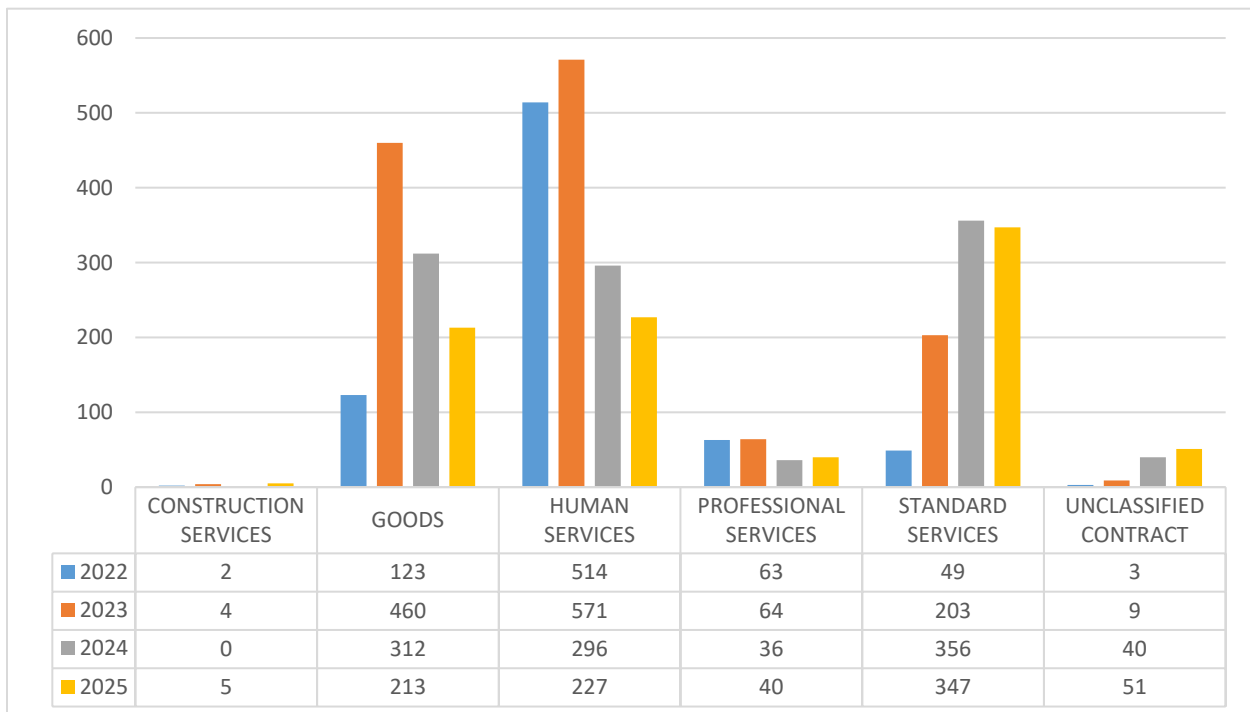
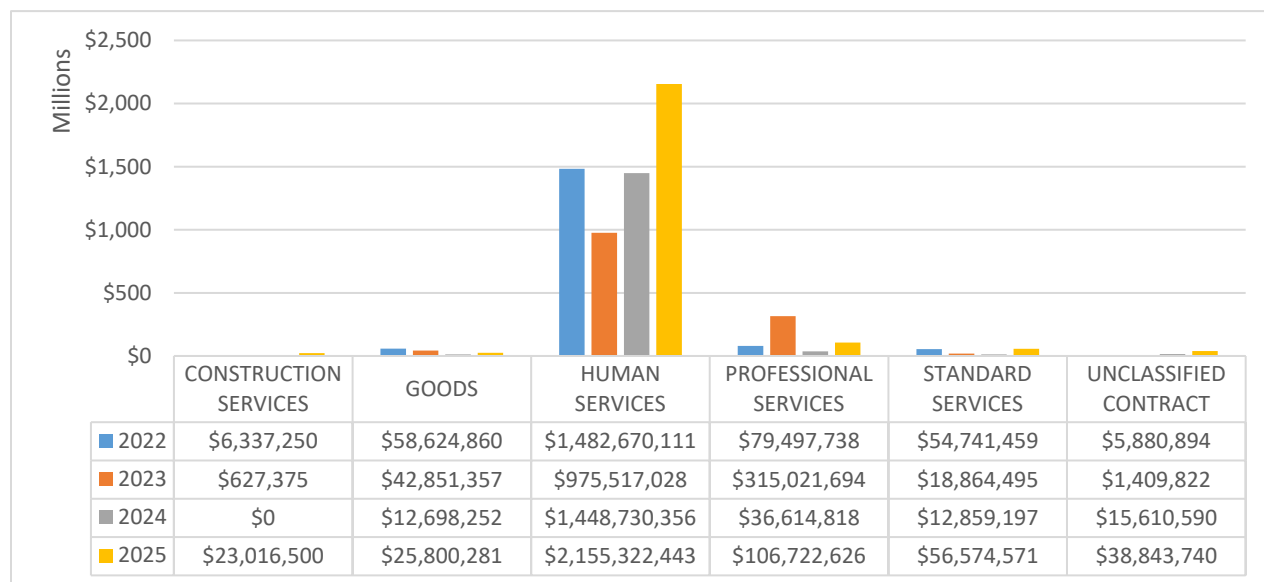


Chart 46 – DOHMH: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 50 – DOI: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	11	\$878,925	28	\$9,115,101	21	\$17,022,265
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	1	\$167,670	0	\$0

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	1	\$248,108	0	\$0
Grand Total	11	\$878,925	30	\$9,530,879	21	\$17,022,265

Chart 47 – DOI: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

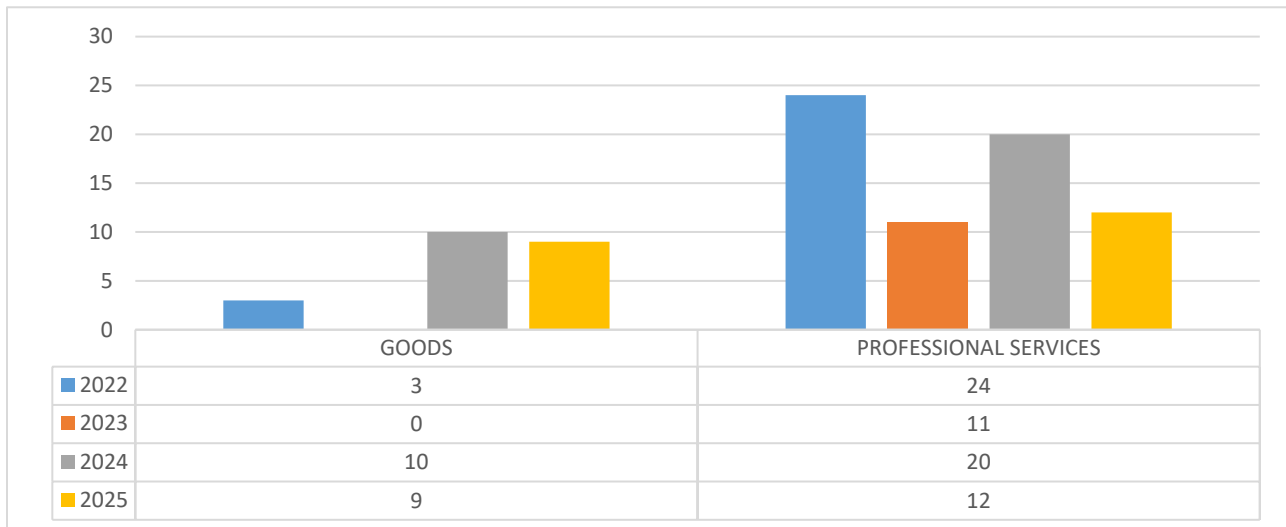
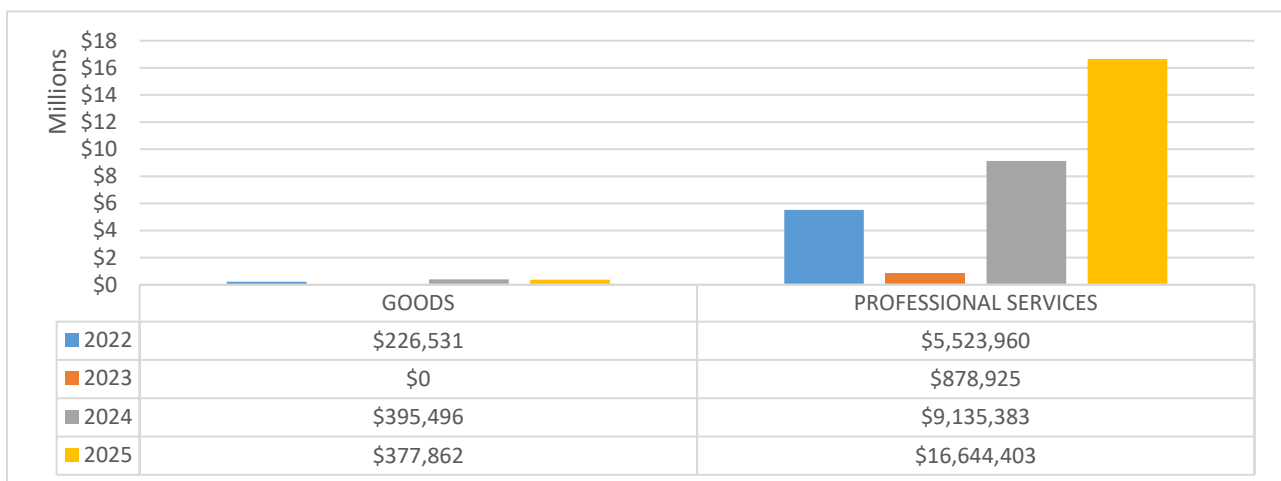


Chart 48 – DOI: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 51 – DOP: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$8,762,500	9	\$9,304,650	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	30	\$9,438,794	13	\$1,990,377	21	\$7,655,126
Supplemental Contracts	24	\$9,398,816	25	\$9,000,381	32	\$23,284,269
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$96,750	1	\$38,250	0	\$0
Grand Total	95	\$28,998,497	58	\$27,696,859	48	\$20,333,657

Chart 49 – DOP: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

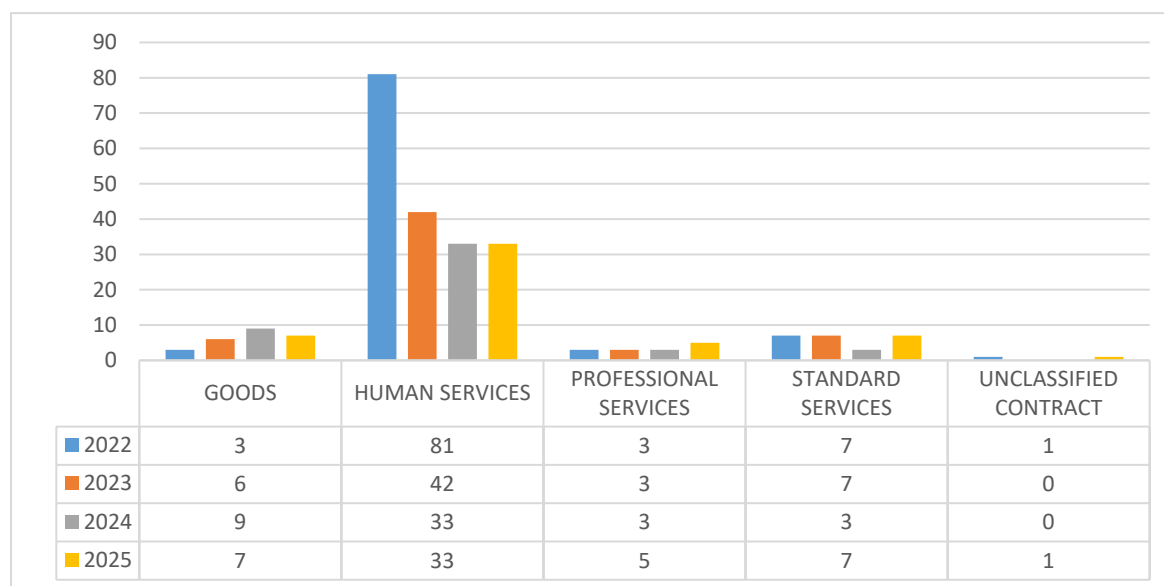
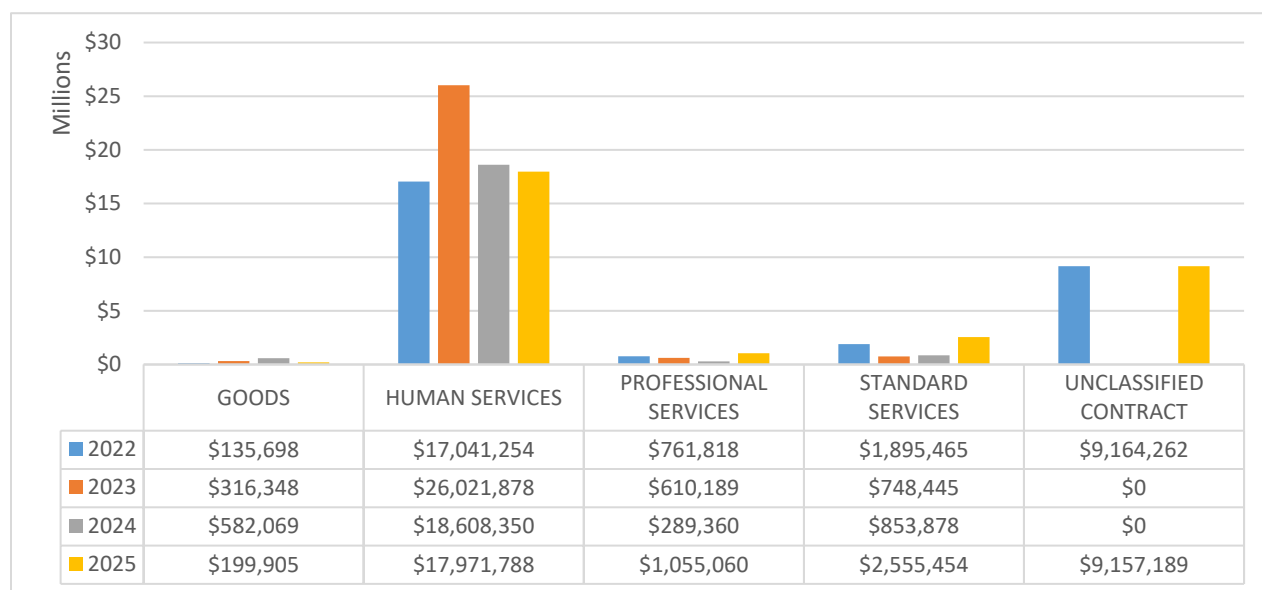


Chart 50 – DOP: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 fifty City agencies, ten courts, and the five District Attorneys' offices.

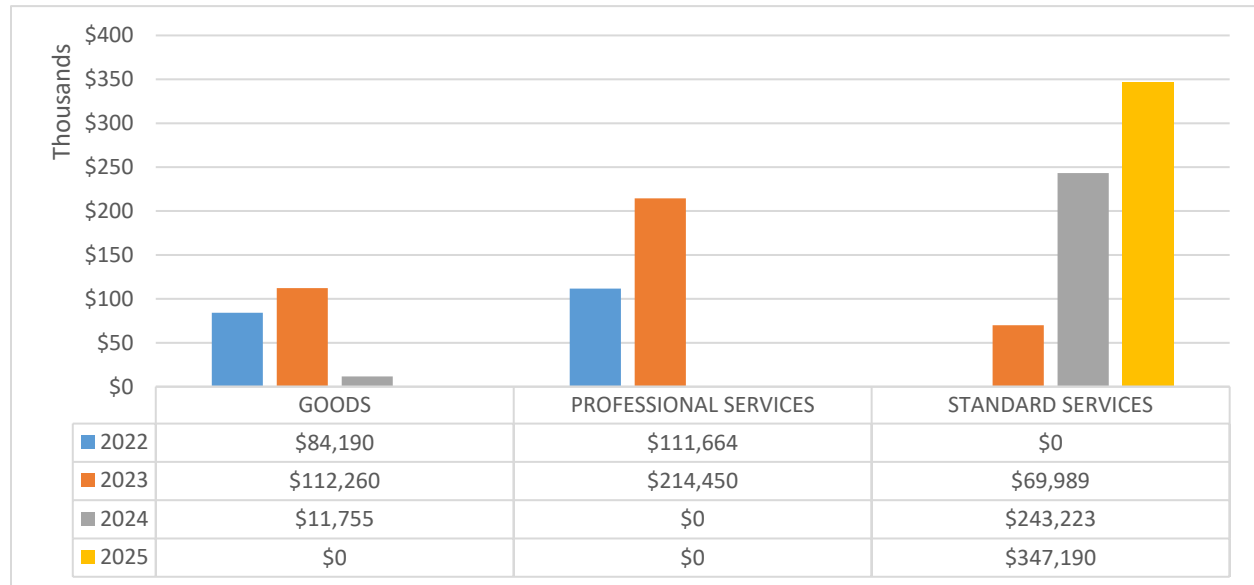
Table 52 – DORIS: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$245,639	2	\$201,755	1	\$347,190
Supplemental Contracts	1	\$151,060	1	\$53,223	0	\$0
Grand Total	4	\$396,699	3	\$254,978	1	\$347,190

Chart 51 – DORIS: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 52 – DORIS: FY22-FY25 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 53 – DOT: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	55	\$885,533,123	26	\$366,536,908	19	\$235,560,558
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	152	\$57,353,397	140	\$48,223,315	131	\$62,755,939

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Supplemental Contracts	19	\$66,481,901	17	\$74,135,025	30	\$138,910,722
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	3	\$15,774,314	4	\$2,914,657	5	\$5,515,230
Grand Total	229	\$1,025,142,735	187	\$491,809,905	185	\$442,742,449

Chart 53 – DOT: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

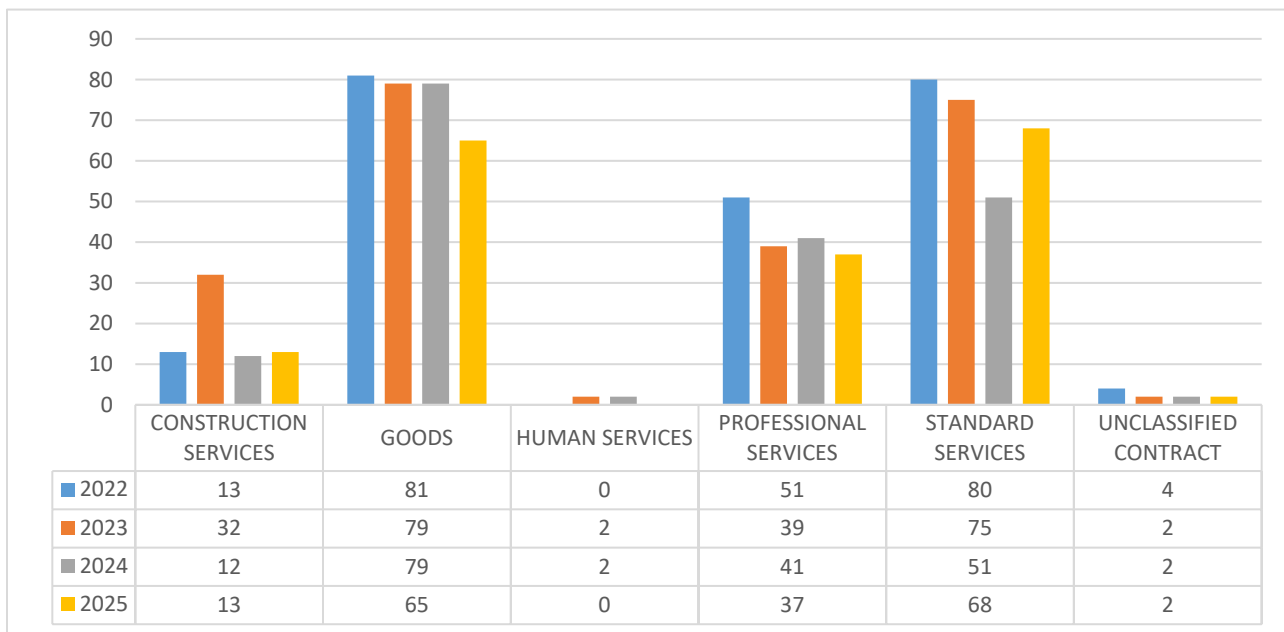
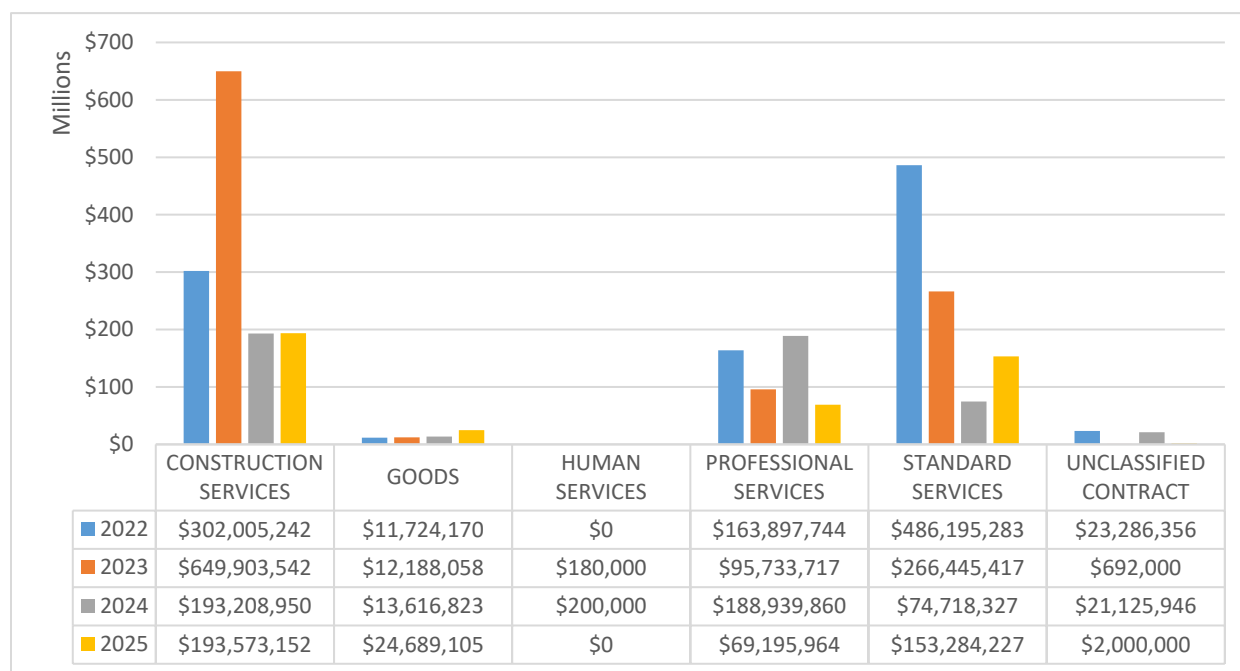


Chart 54 – DOT: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 54 – DPR: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	132	\$602,653,601	77	\$298,256,517	86	\$401,807,085
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	251	\$26,348,561	786	\$328,786,325	1,039	\$103,302,232

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Supplemental Contracts	17	\$98,776,867	10	\$35,197,095	17	\$197,500,000
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	9	\$248,101	7	\$698,175	10	\$1,353,765
Grand Total	409	\$728,027,130	880	\$662,938,111	1,152	\$703,963,081

Chart 55 – DPR: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

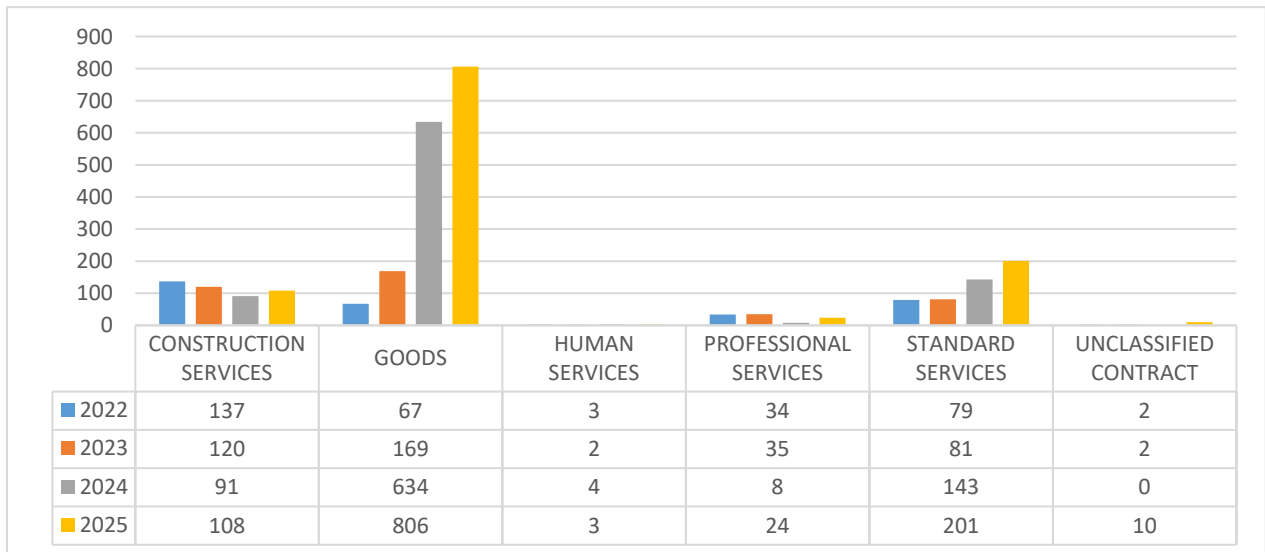
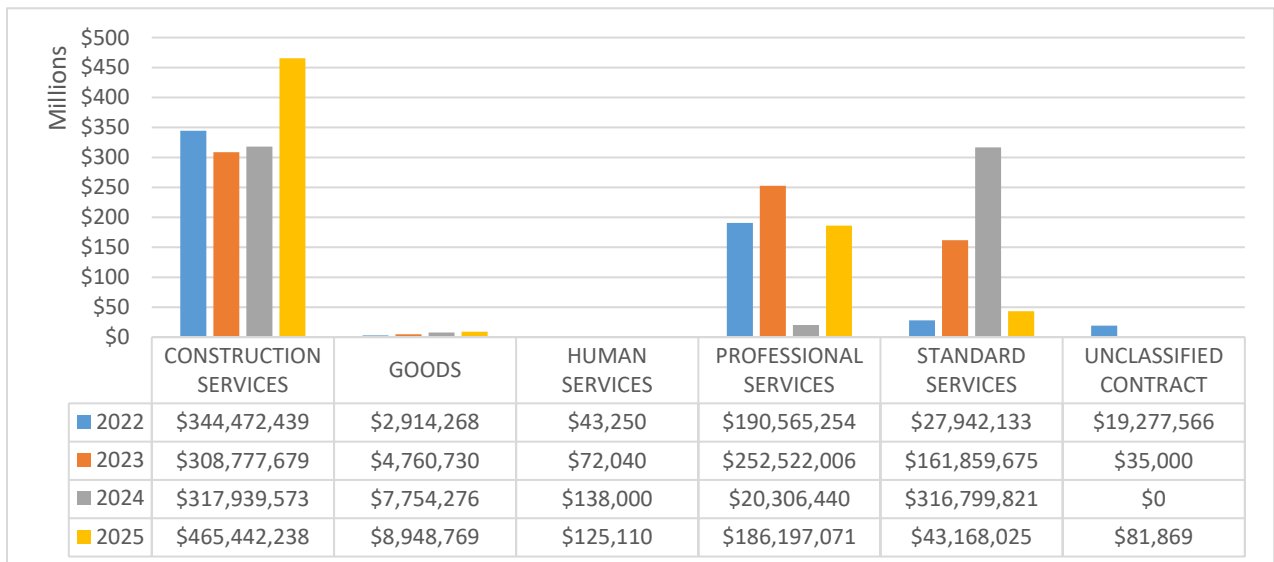


Chart 56 – DPR: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 55 – DSNY: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	15	\$139,525,038	4	\$35,703,024	16	\$123,414,268
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	81	\$36,293,127	53	\$24,535,260	57	\$40,045,922
Supplemental Contracts	19	\$54,842,493	11	\$24,983,351	8	\$18,903,975
Grand Total	115	\$230,660,658	68	\$85,221,634	81	\$182,364,164

Chart 57 – DSNY: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

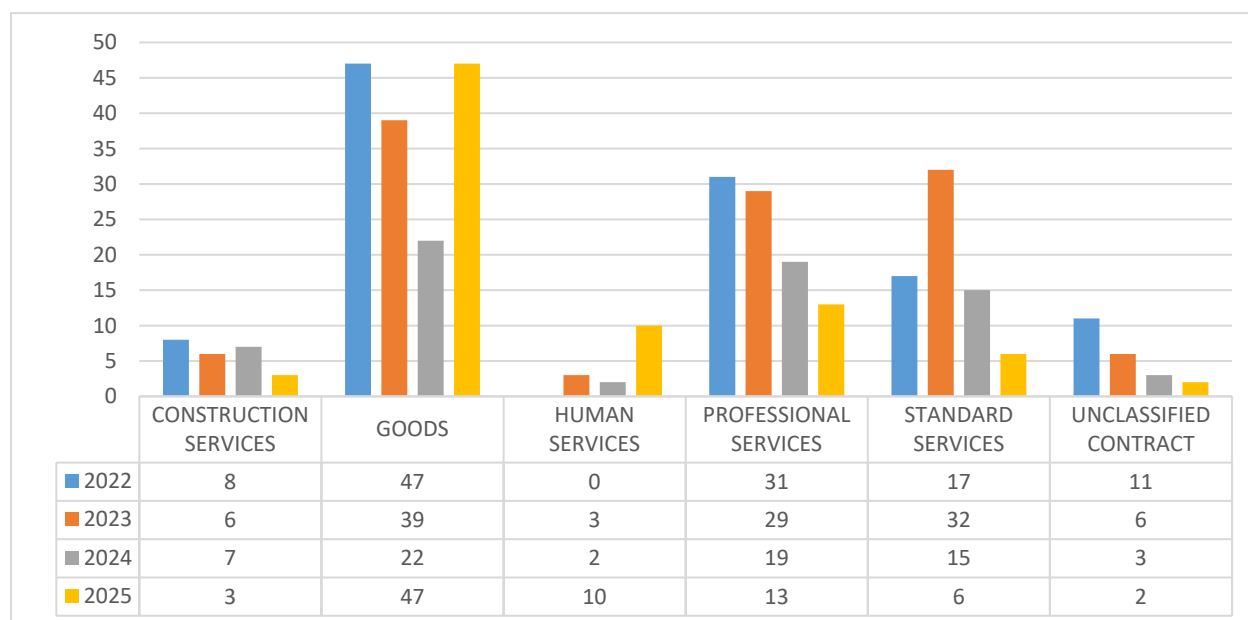
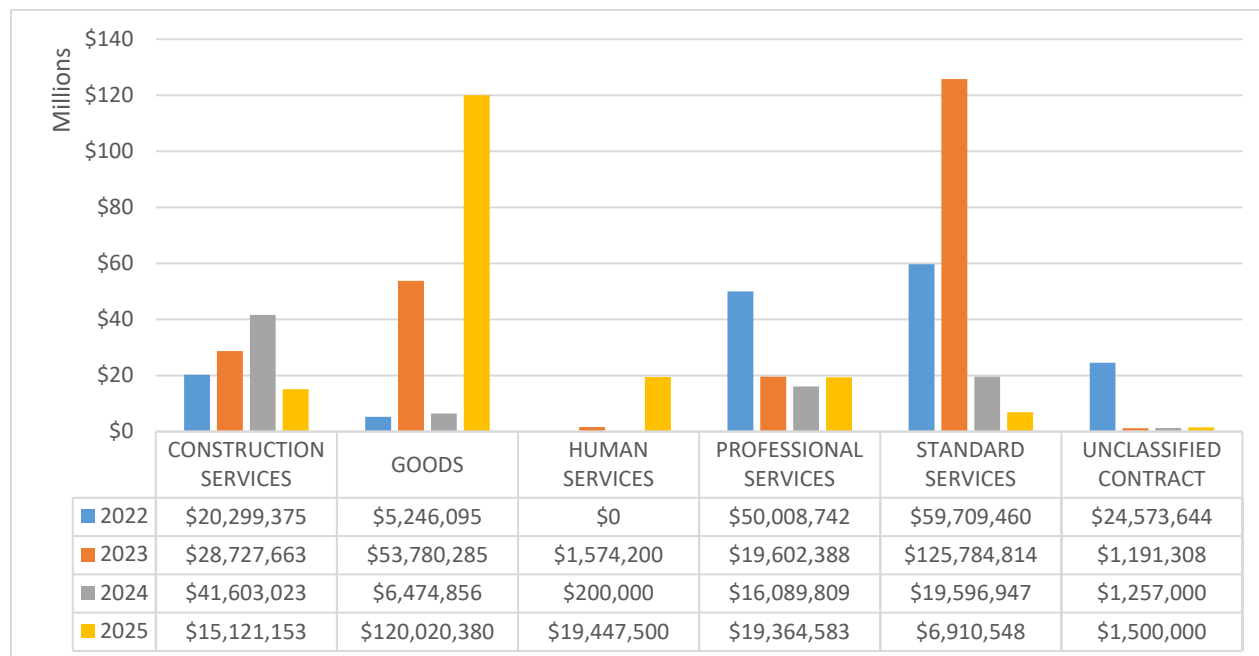


Chart 58 – DSNY: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 56 – DSS/HRA: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	44	\$303,868,080	46	\$1,451,998,117	78	\$2,072,111,105
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	400	\$589,985,479	207	\$593,811,542	265	\$1,152,113,535
Supplemental Contracts	28	\$172,807,129	68	\$400,762,674	35	\$288,398,030
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	13	\$912,728	8	\$502,596	4	\$206,883
Grand Total	485	\$1,067,573,416	329	\$2,447,074,928	382	\$3,512,829,553

Chart 59 – DSS/HRA: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

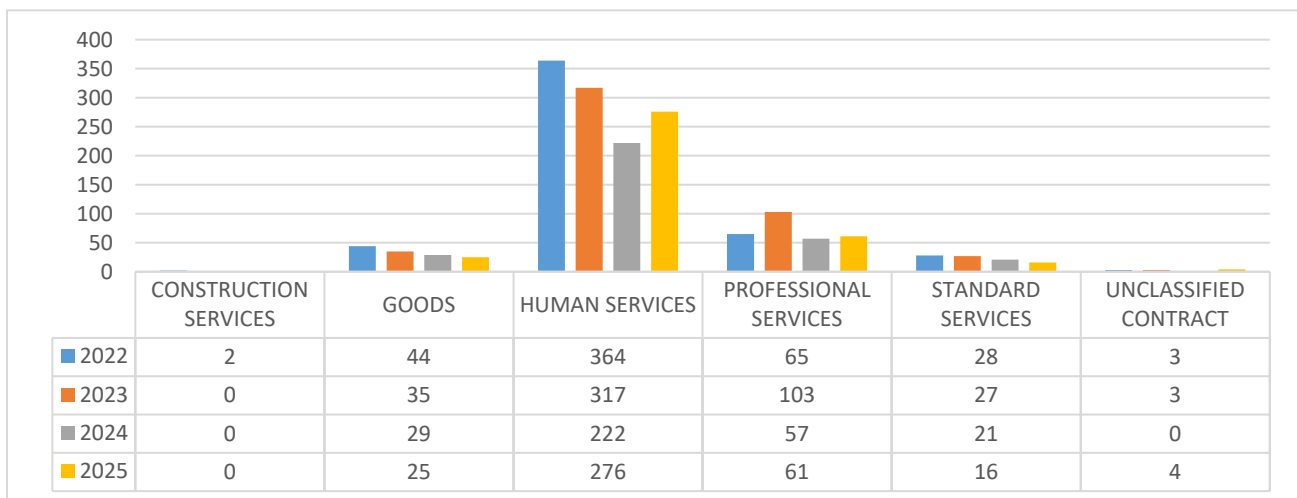
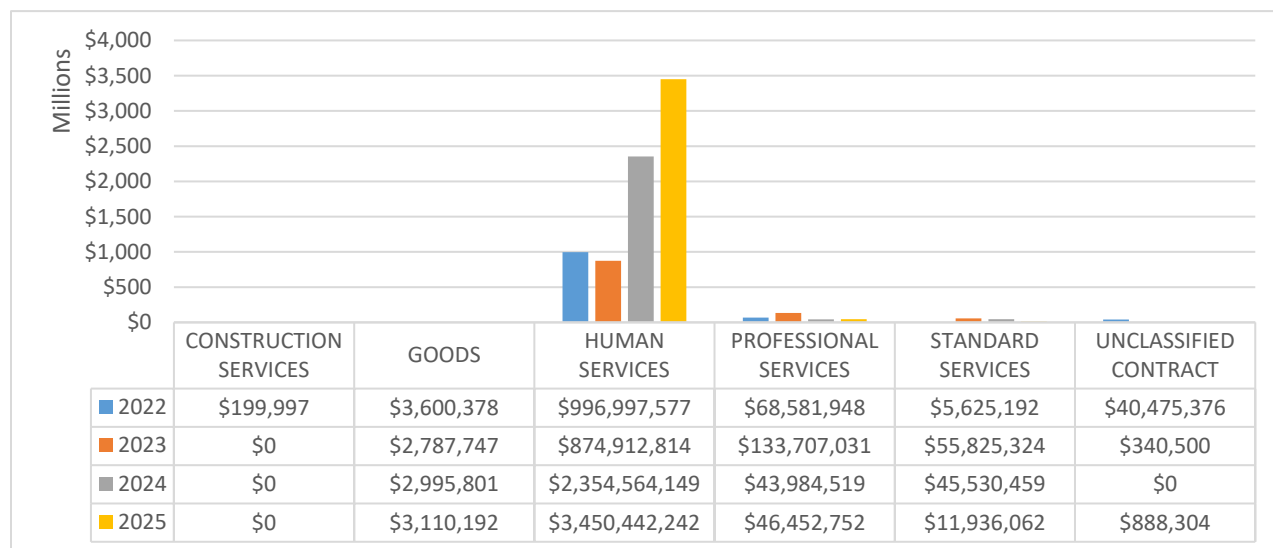


Chart 60 – DSS/HRA: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



Department of Veteran Services (DVS)

DVS Provides New York City's Veterans with essential services and programs focused on pivotal areas such as economic empowerment, housing security, benefits, health and wellness, and culture.

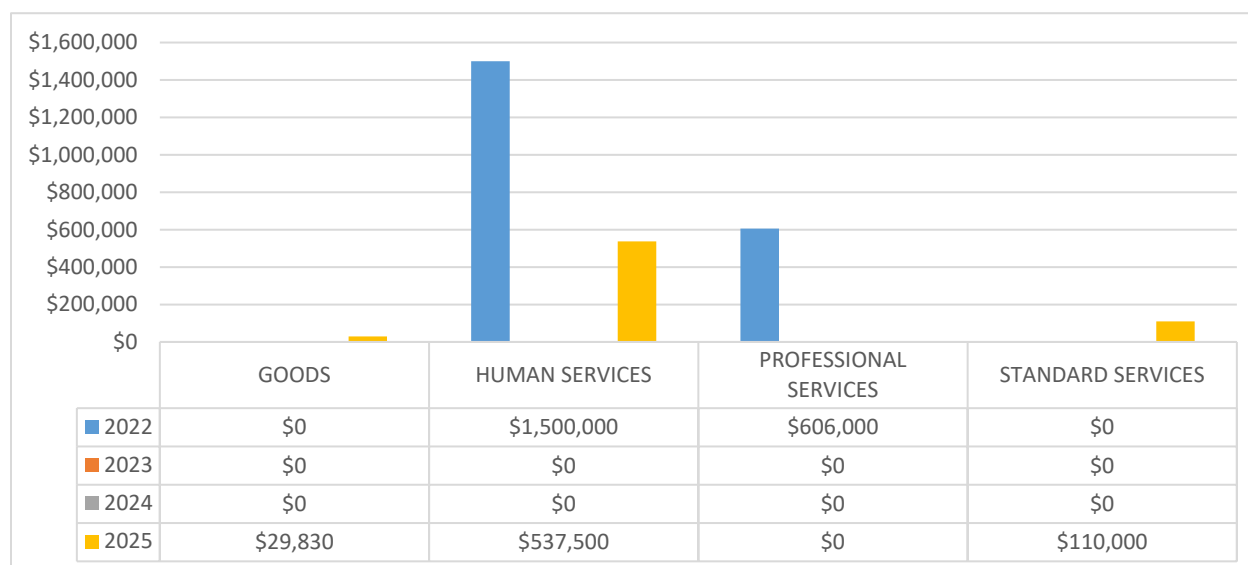
Table 57 – DVS: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
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	3	\$67,330
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$610,000
Grand Total	0	\$0	0	\$0	6	\$677,330

Chart 61 – DVS: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 62 – DVS: FY22-FY25 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.

Table 58 – DYCD: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	79	\$43,294,056	9	\$28,544,629	78	\$195,669,566
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1424	\$203,554,438	1617	\$1,318,762,855	1354	\$1,724,698,513
Supplemental Contracts	60	\$189,650,479	12	\$7,787,763	87	\$204,999,704
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	4	\$515,463	1	\$30,250	2	\$347,642
Grand Total	1,567	\$437,014,436	1,639	\$1,355,125,497	1,521	\$2,125,715,425

Chart 63 – DYCD: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

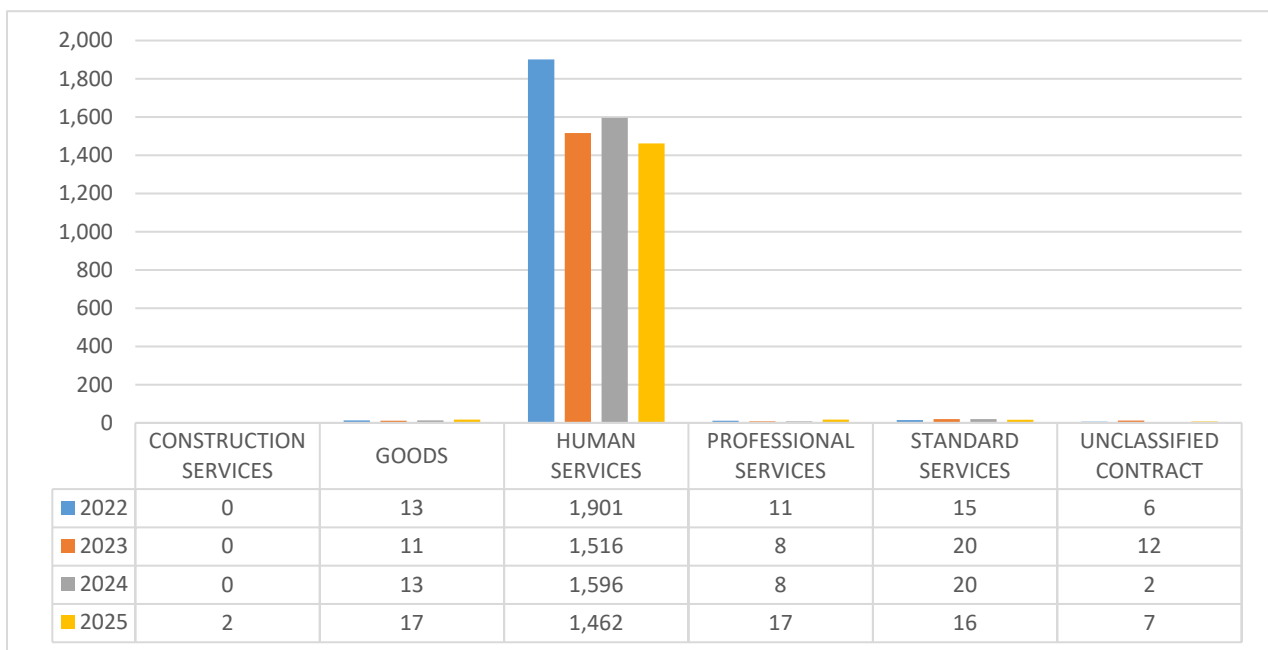
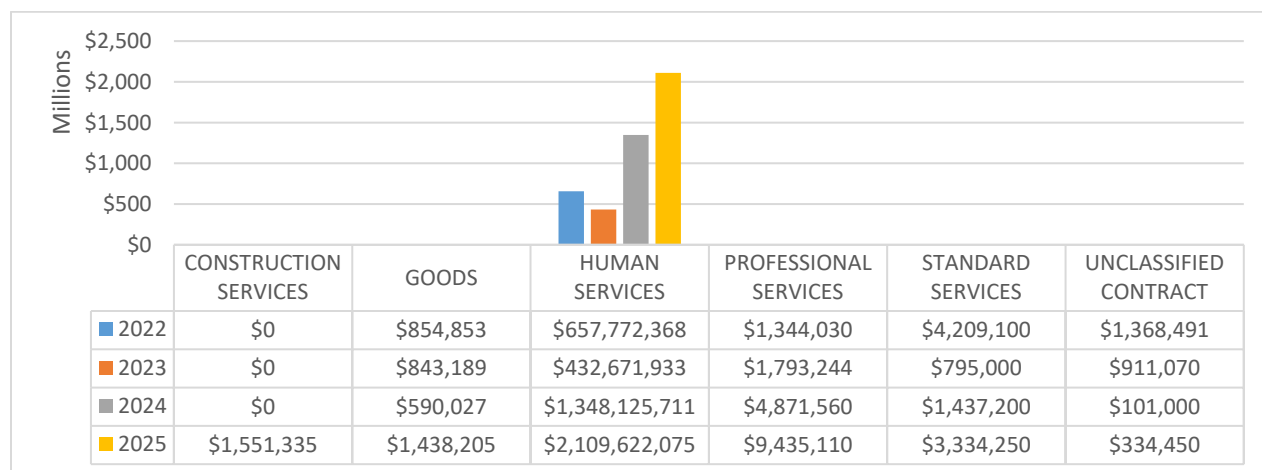


Chart 64 – DYCD: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$70,572,313	13	\$103,479,459	9	\$73,652,490
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	89	\$58,095,367	92	\$64,432,648	112	\$56,887,427
Supplemental Contracts	4	\$11,241,230	3	\$101,525,438	1	\$16,344,152
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	11	\$14,792,987	12	\$1,272,512	2	\$122,360

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Grand Total	107	\$154,701,897	120	\$270,710,058	124	\$147,006,429

Chart 65 – FDNY: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

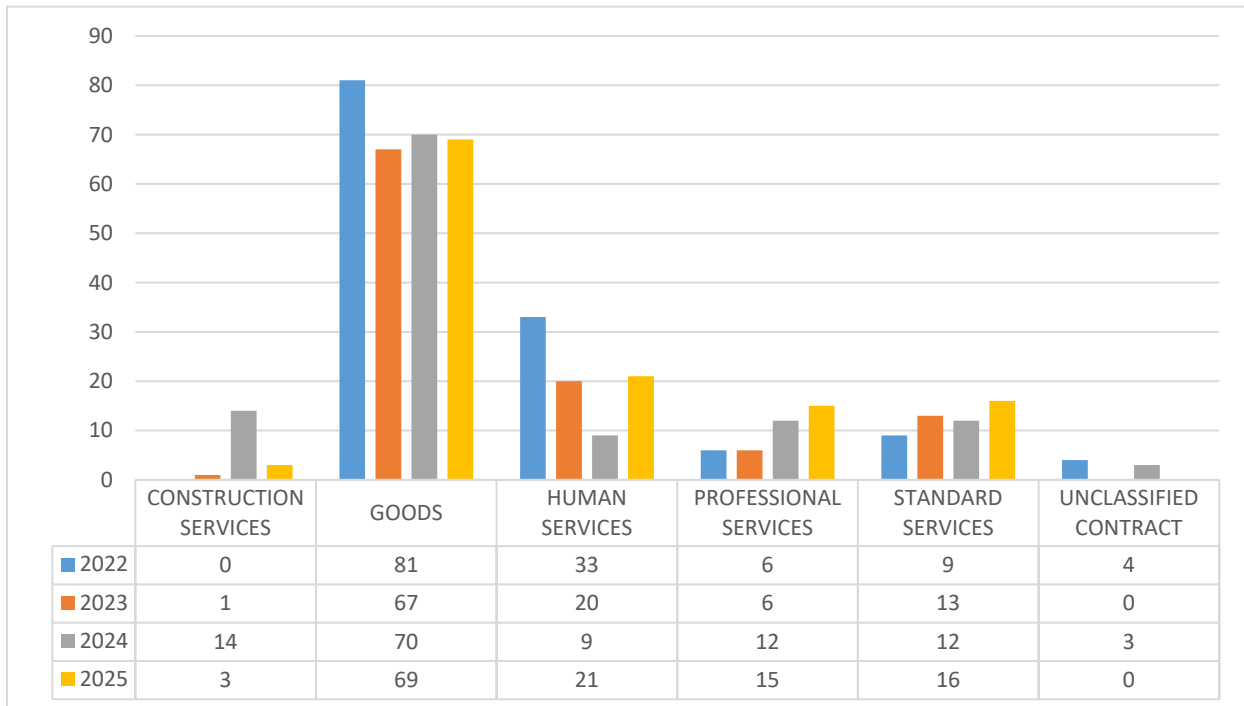
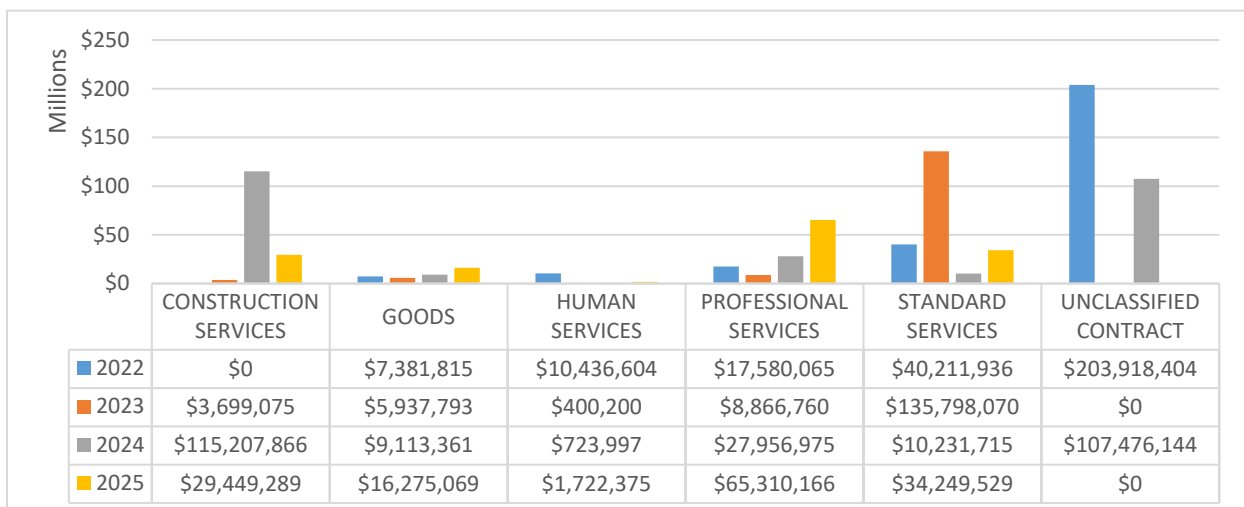


Chart 66 – FDNY: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 60 – HPD: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	32	\$15,778,989	48	\$128,212,380	34	\$48,757,003
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	230	\$67,954,828	190	\$782,048,350	162	\$137,863,823
Supplemental Contracts	9	\$47,585,323	10	\$22,976,899	6	\$22,740,879
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$1,326,145	2	\$153,000	2	\$1,420,071
Grand Total	273	\$132,645,284	250	\$933,390,629	204	\$210,781,775

Chart 67 – HPD: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

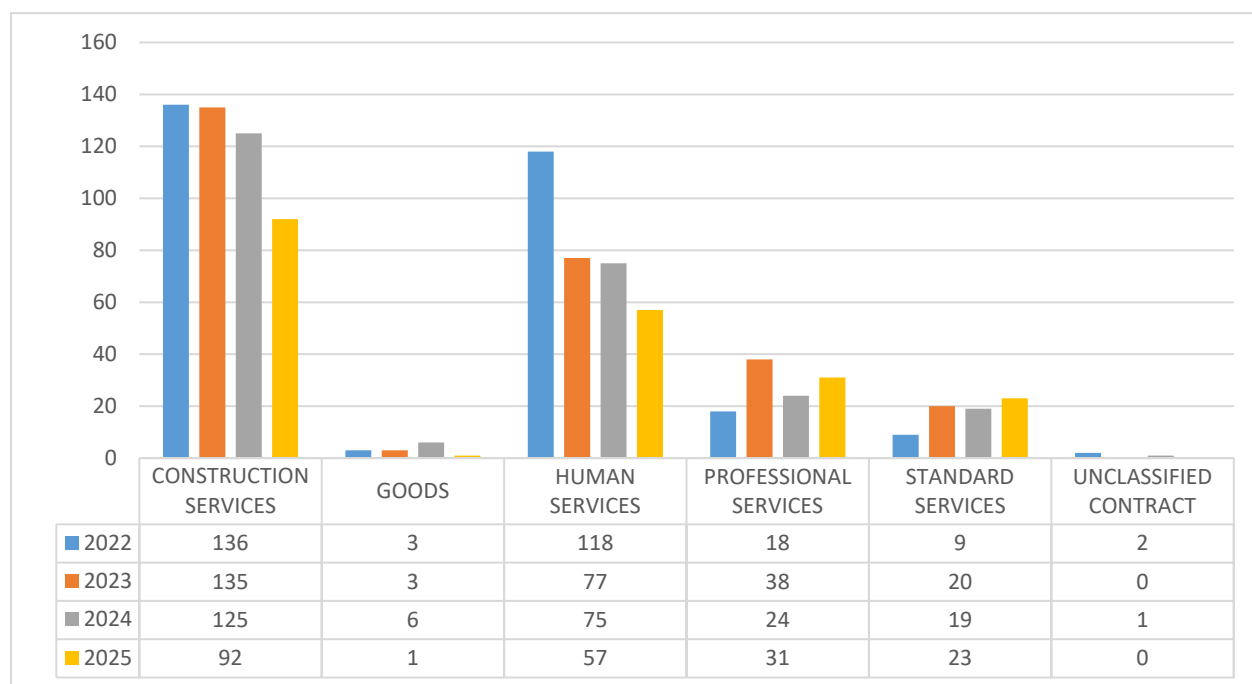
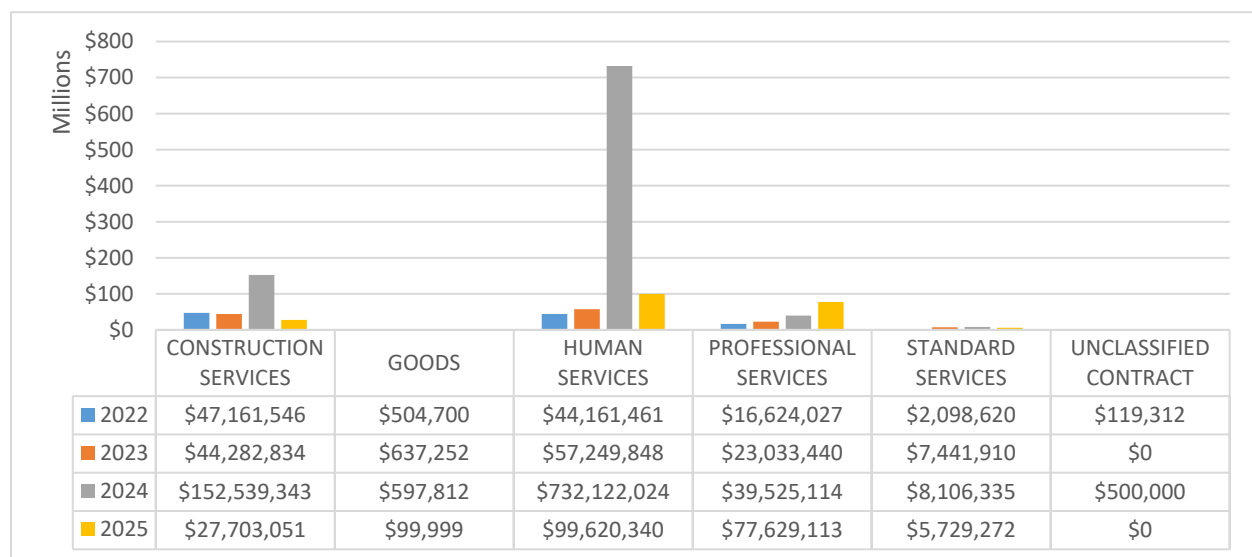


Chart 68 – HPD: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$40,000,000	1	\$350,000	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	65	\$34,121,302	69	\$45,034,205	72	\$60,551,331
Supplemental Contracts	3	\$13,500,000	2	\$1,995,000	1	\$1,125,000
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	3	\$504,798	4	\$1,188,354	4	\$1,223,053
Grand Total	72	\$88,126,099	76	\$48,567,559	77	\$62,899,384

Chart 69 – LAW: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

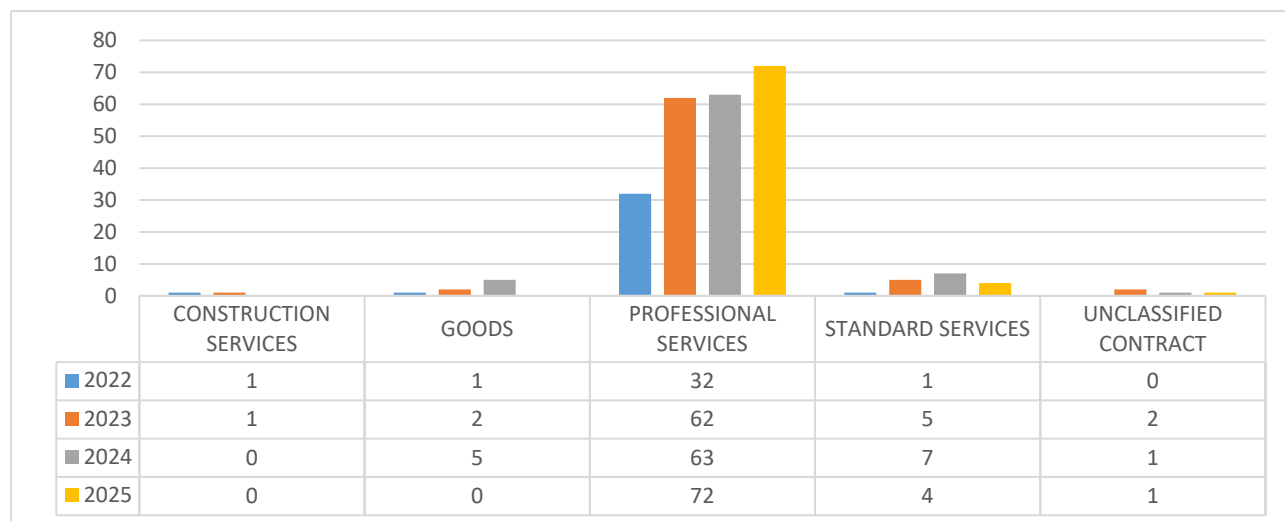
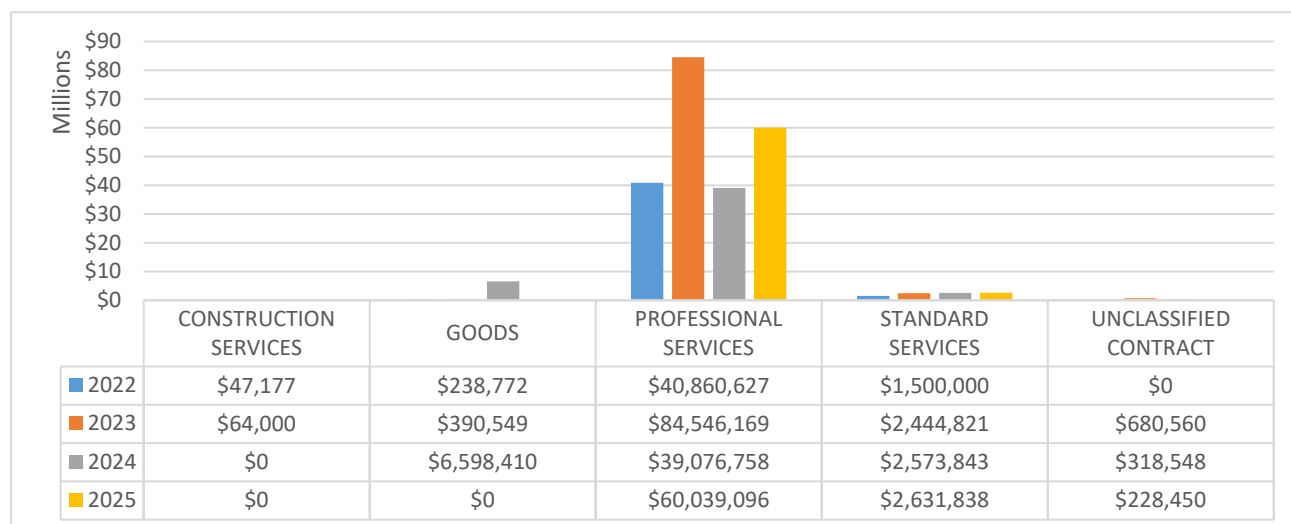


Chart 70 – LAW: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$67,230	2	\$76,734	1	\$22,500
Grand Total	2	\$67,230	2	\$76,734	1	\$22,500

Chart 71 – LPC: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

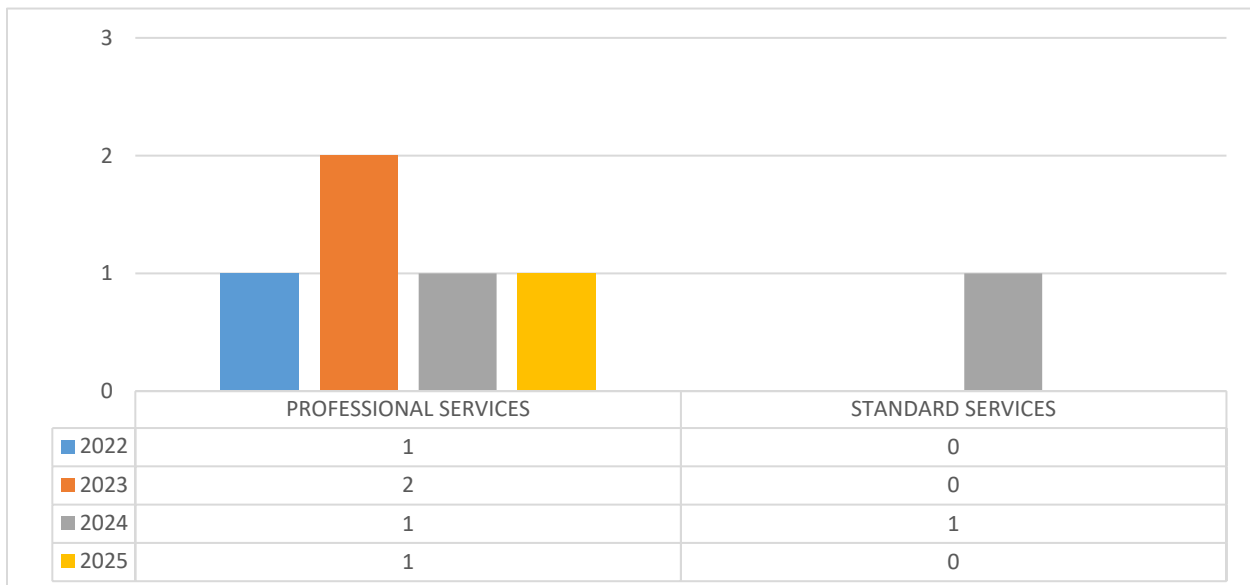
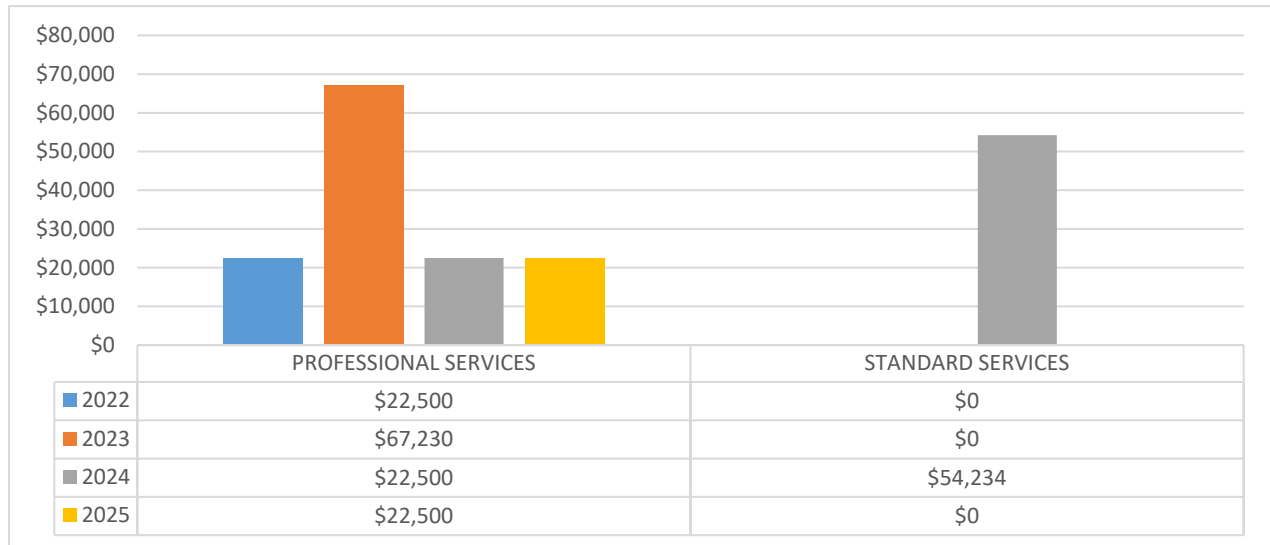


Chart 72 – LPC: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



Mayoralty (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: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	9	\$387,446,632	16	\$44,377,690	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	201	\$1,031,048,805	92	\$233,386,159	38	\$5,272,722
Supplemental Contracts	34	\$204,511,454	58	\$1,343,904,949	3	\$2,506,284
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	15	\$1,170,670	14	\$1,399,630	19	\$2,784,242

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Grand Total	259	\$1,624,177,561	180	\$1,623,068,428	60	\$10,563,248

Chart 73 – MAYOR: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

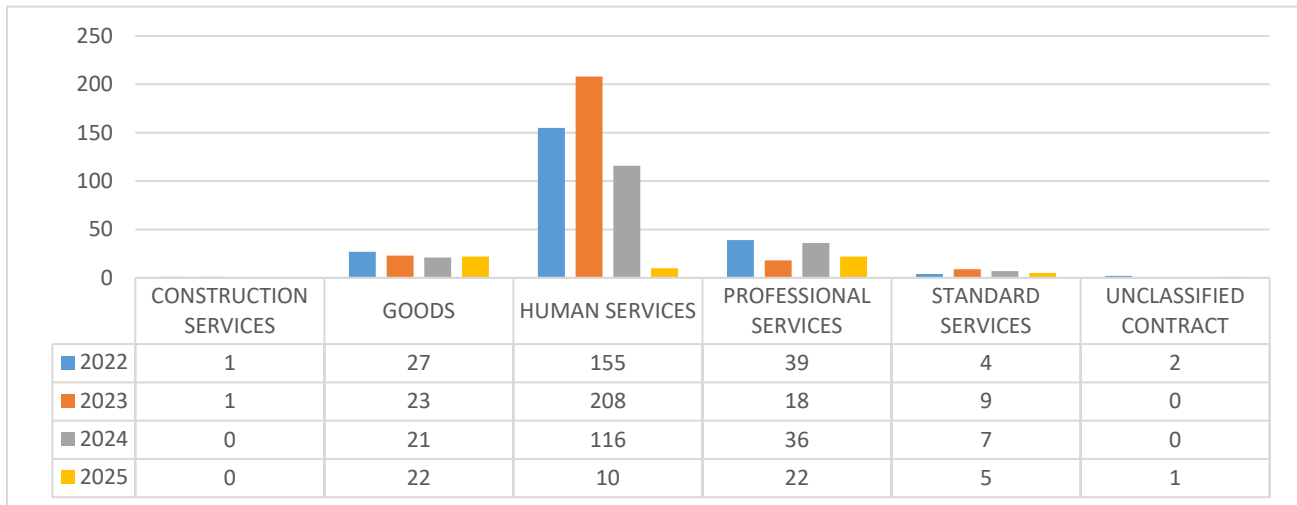
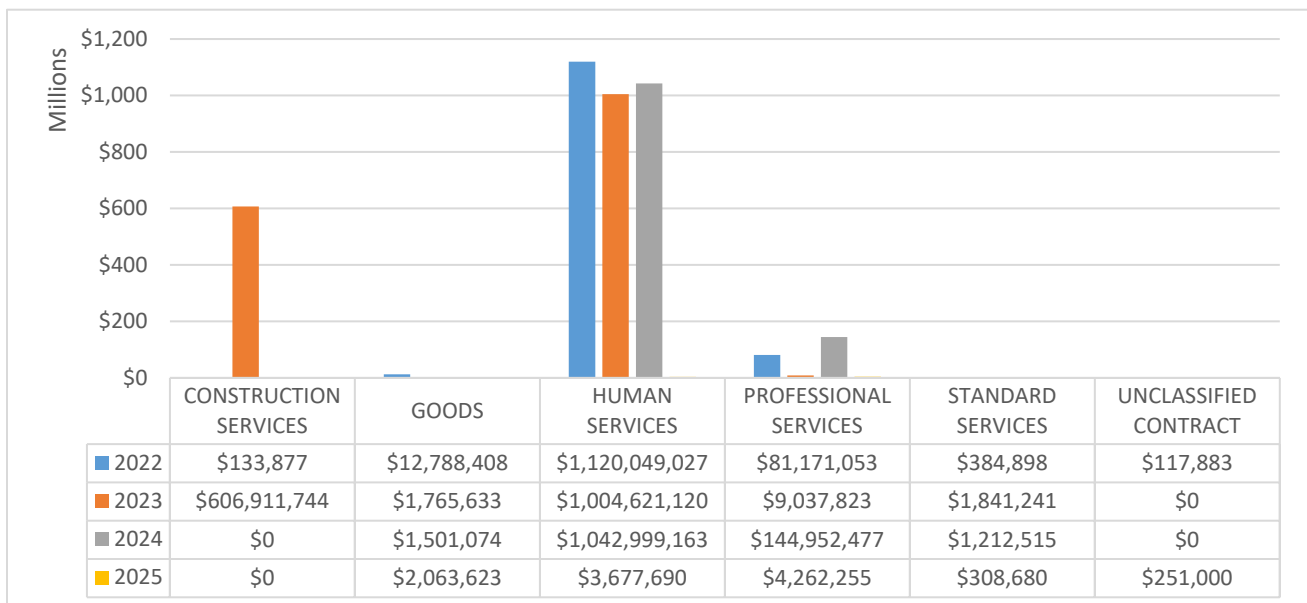


Chart 74 – MAYOR: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



Mayors' Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ)

The Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ) advises the Mayor on all matters relating to the maintenance and improvement of a fair and equitable justice system. MOCJ was previously

housed under the Mayoralty (agency code 002) but has been registering contracts under its own agency code since late FY24.

Table 64 – MOCJ: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

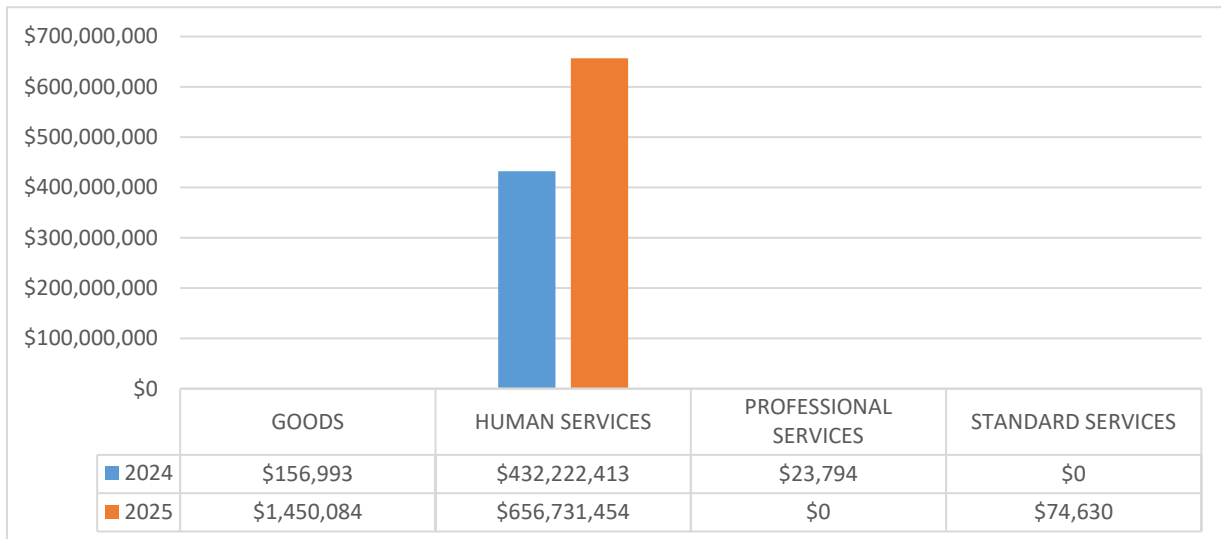
	FY23 ³⁸		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	1	\$928,950	8	\$295,032,579
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	11	\$15,938,021	38	\$134,248,060
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	26	\$415,512,435	32	\$228,975,529
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	1	\$23,794	0	\$0
Grand Total	0	\$0	39	\$432,403,199	78	\$658,256,168

³⁸ The Mayors Office of Criminal Justice was previously housed under Agency Code 2 (Mayoralty). MOCJ began to register its contracts under an independent agency code (128) near the end of FY24.

Chart 75 – MOCJ: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 76 – MOCJ: FY22-FY25 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 65 – NYCEM: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$30,730,200	0	\$0	2	\$10,750,000
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	36	\$214,055,422	21	\$6,696,915	29	\$9,003,436
Supplemental Contracts	11	\$84,295,788	2	\$716,880	41	\$192,644,967
Grand Total	50	\$329,081,410	23	\$7,413,795	72	\$212,398,403

Chart 77 – NYCEM: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

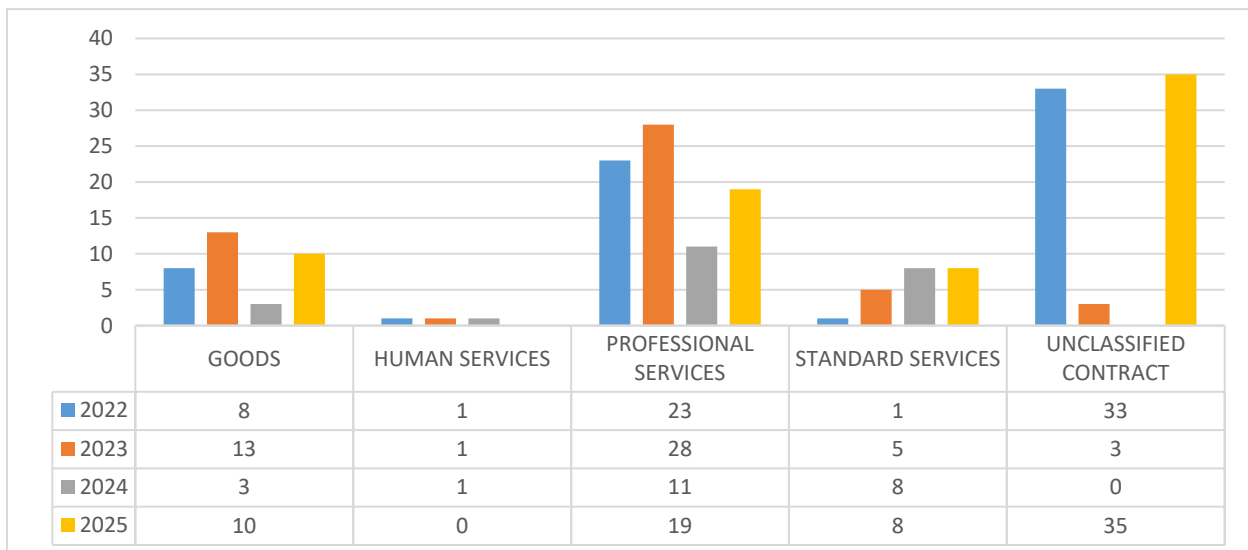
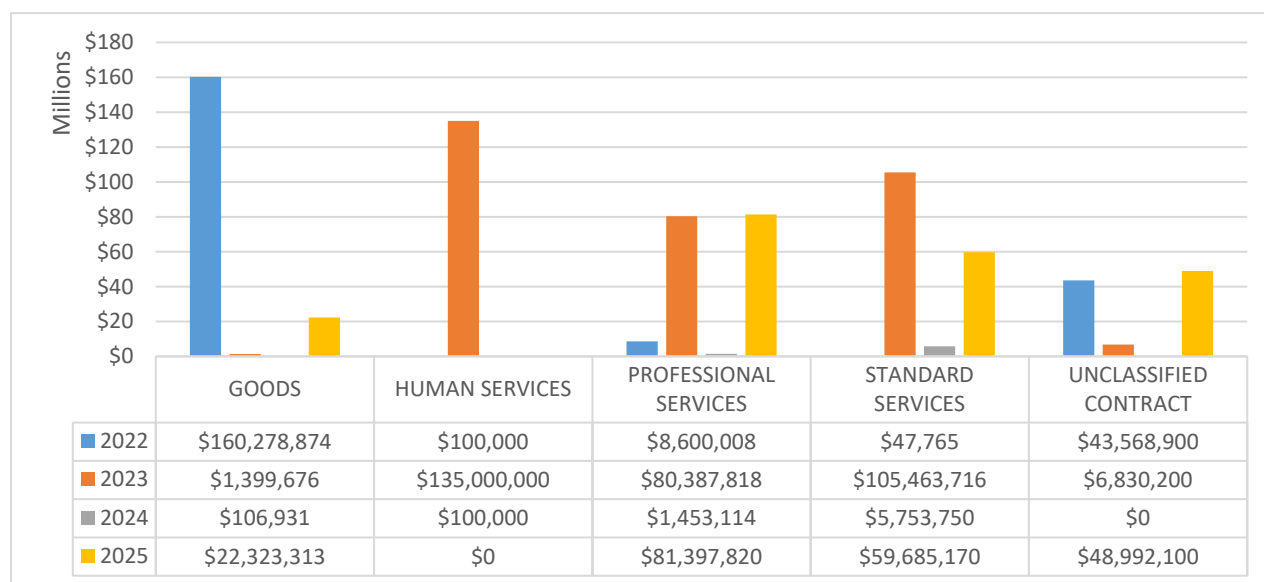


Chart 78– NYCEM: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 66 – NYPD: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	8	\$11,585,630	2	\$5,360,999	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	243	\$64,752,596	197	\$32,034,797	223	\$79,043,182
Supplemental Contracts	19	\$85,156,615	12	\$32,633,203	15	\$79,625,237

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	3	\$264,900	5	\$2,121,985	6	\$1,467,581
Grand Total	273	\$161,759,741	216	\$72,150,985	244	\$160,136,000

Chart 79 – NYPD: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

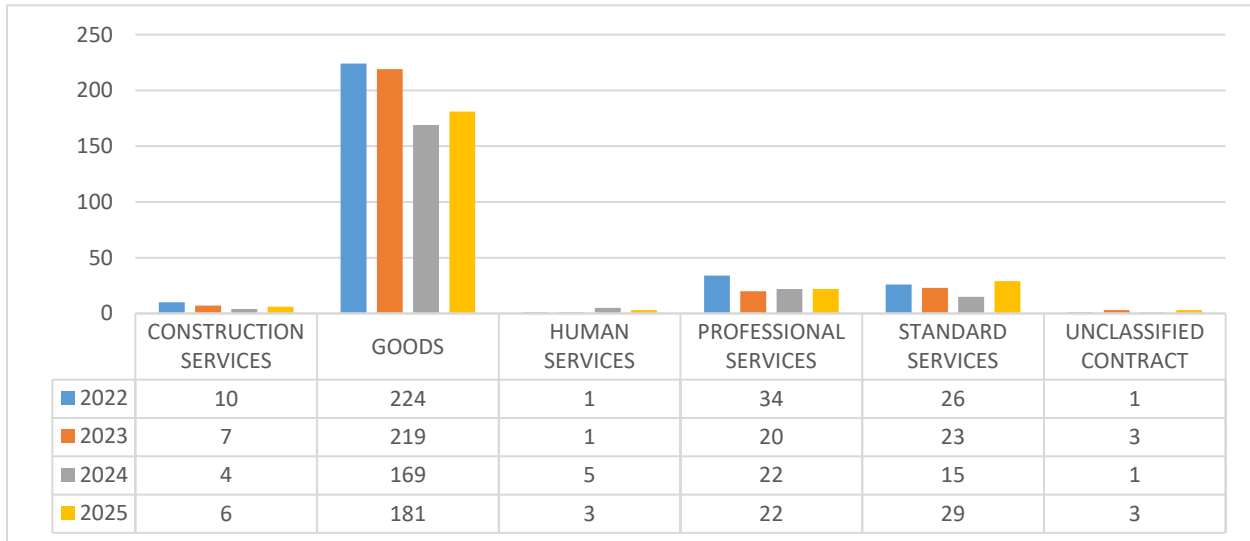
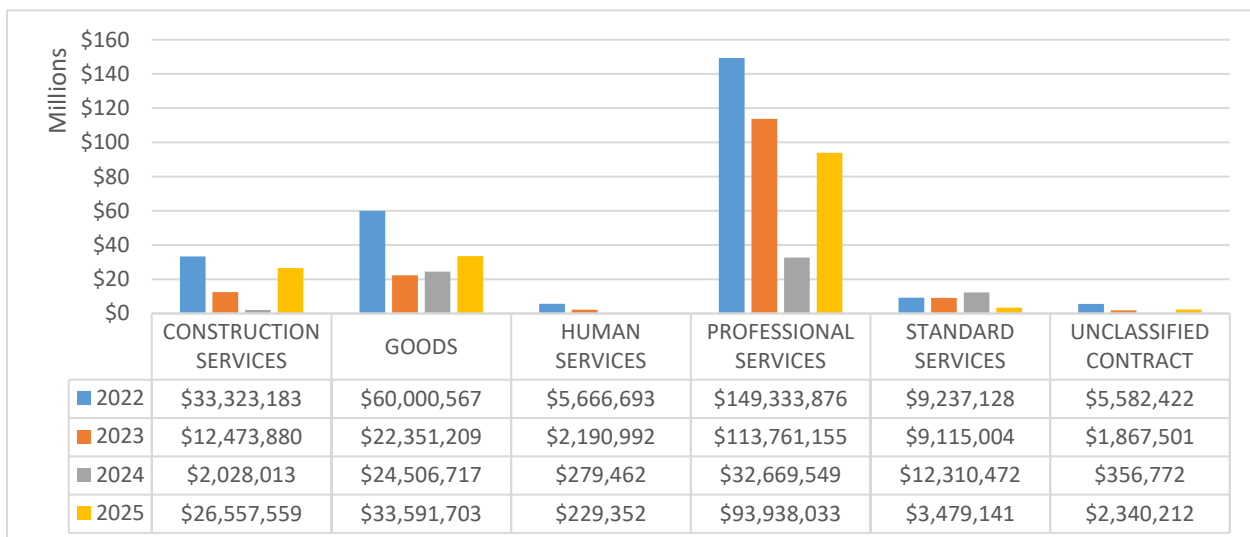


Chart 80 – NYPD: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

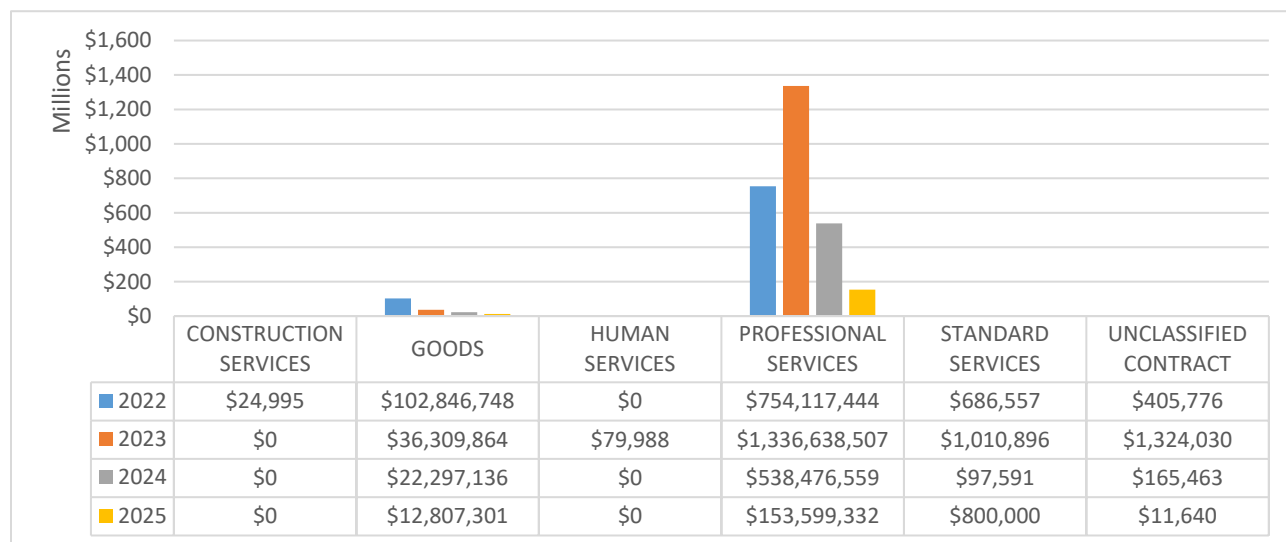
Table 67 – OTI: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	26	\$383,000,000	7	\$139,500,000	2	\$12,500,000
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	187	\$447,995,513	178	\$301,601,340	174	\$117,330,100
Supplemental Contracts	12	\$544,065,203	12	\$119,608,189	9	\$36,770,257
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	8	\$302,568	9	\$327,220	13	\$617,916
Grand Total	233	\$1,375,363,285	206	\$561,036,749	198	\$167,218,273

Chart 81 – OTI: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 82 – OTI: FY22-FY25 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.

Table 68 – SBS: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$2,880,000	3	\$26,862,528	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	152	\$690,249,489	130	\$80,679,909	168	\$128,300,022
Supplemental Contracts	7	\$2,926,668	1	\$412,645	1	\$800,000
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	8	\$1,250,000	7	\$1,020,000	7	\$1,210,932
Grand Total	169	\$697,306,157	141	\$108,975,082	176	\$130,310,954

Chart 83 – SBS: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

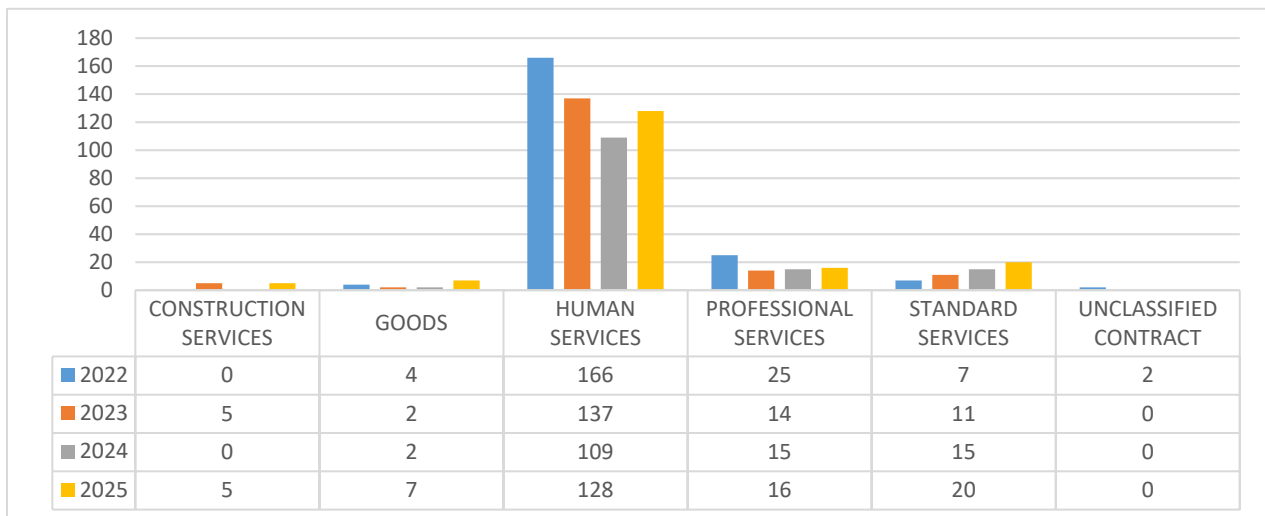
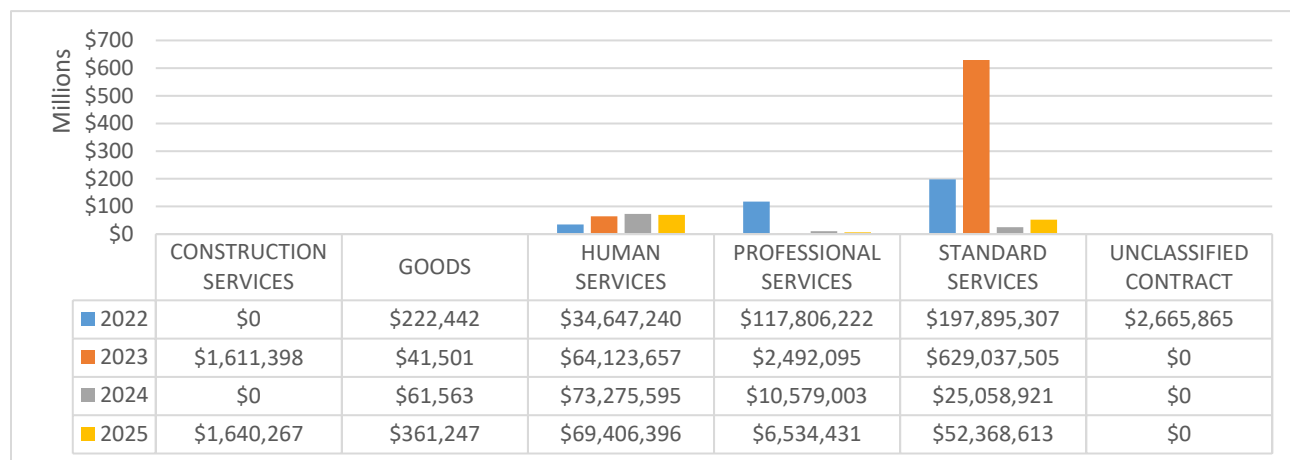


Chart 84 – SBS: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

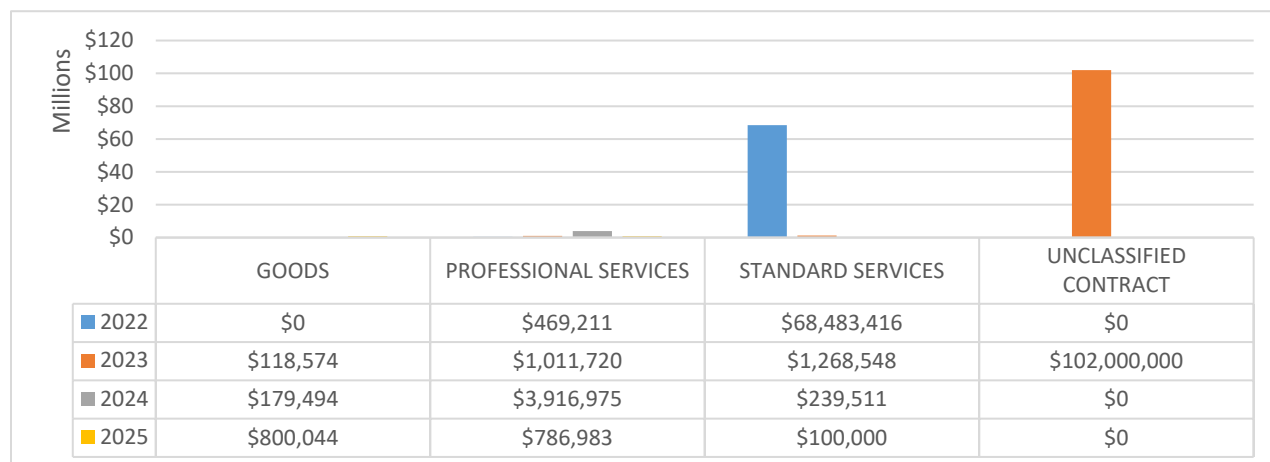
Table 69 – TLC: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	9	\$2,398,841	18	\$4,335,978	6	\$1,334,715
Supplemental Contracts	1	\$102,000,000	2	\$2	1	\$286,250
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$66,062
Grand Total	10	\$104,398,841	20	\$4,335,980	9	\$1,687,027

Chart 85 – TLC: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 86 – TLC: FY22-FY25 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.³⁹

17 Non-Mayoral Agencies, inclusive of the Comptroller, City Council and other elected officials administered 699 procurement contracts registered in FY25 for a total value of \$673.37 million.

³⁹ New York City Charter §385(a)

Table 70 displays information on the number of new procurement contracts registered to each non-mayoral entity.

Table 70: FY25 New Procurement Contracts by Non-Mayoral Agency

Agency	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
BKBP	8	1.14%	\$339,857	0.05%
BOE	52	7.44%	\$108,173,506	16.06%
CC or Council	57	8.15%	\$4,208,026	0.62%
CFB	17	2.43%	\$32,453,210	4.82%
COIB	1	0.14%	\$12,000	0.00%
COMP	90	12.88%	\$488,468,160	72.54%
DABX	28	4.01%	\$3,792,114	0.56%
DAKINGS	20	2.86%	\$2,661,143	0.40%
DANY	31	4.43%	\$4,702,762	0.70%
DAQ	50	7.15%	\$6,448,263	0.96%
DARICH	19	2.72%	\$3,090,057	0.46%
FISA	30	4.29%	\$13,767,266	2.04%
MBP	3	0.43%	\$133,888	0.02%
NULL	1	0.14%	\$22,500	0.00%
OTA	2	0.29%	\$1,752,899	0.26%
QBP	97	13.88%	\$199,000	0.03%
SIBP	193	27.61%	\$3,148,252	0.47%
Grand Total	699	100.00%	\$673,372,903	100.00%

Brooklyn Community Board #10 (BKCB10)

Table 71 – BKCB10: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Supplemental Contracts	0	0	1	\$49,019	0	0
Grand Total	0	0	1	\$49,019	0	0

Chart 87 – BKCB10: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

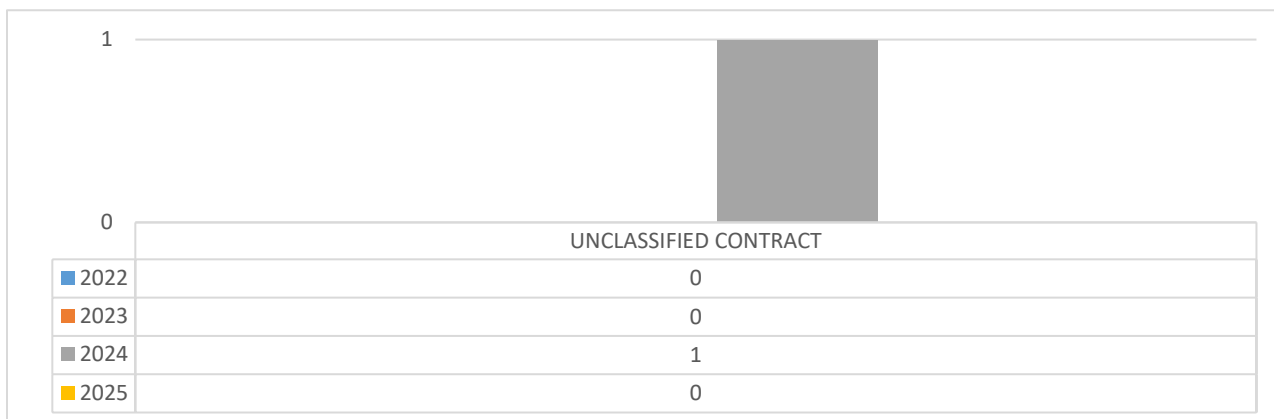
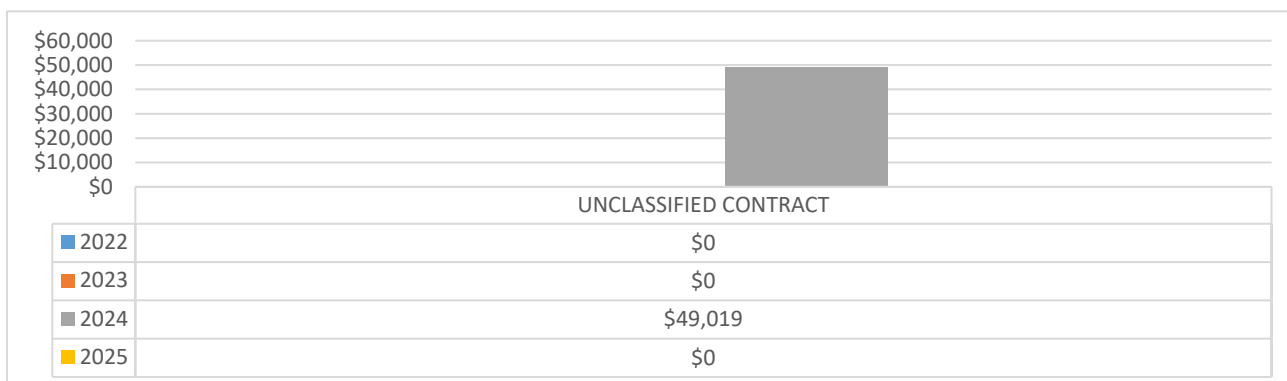


Chart 88 – BKCB10: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 72 – BOE: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$1,250,000	11	\$30,287,637	17	\$44,281,445
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	32	\$5,972,138	38	\$25,858,872	23	\$44,293,061
Supplemental Contracts	2	\$4,261,712	4	\$5,511,600	12	\$19,599,000
Grand Total	35	\$11,483,850	53	\$61,658,109	52	\$108,173,506

Chart 89 – BOE: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

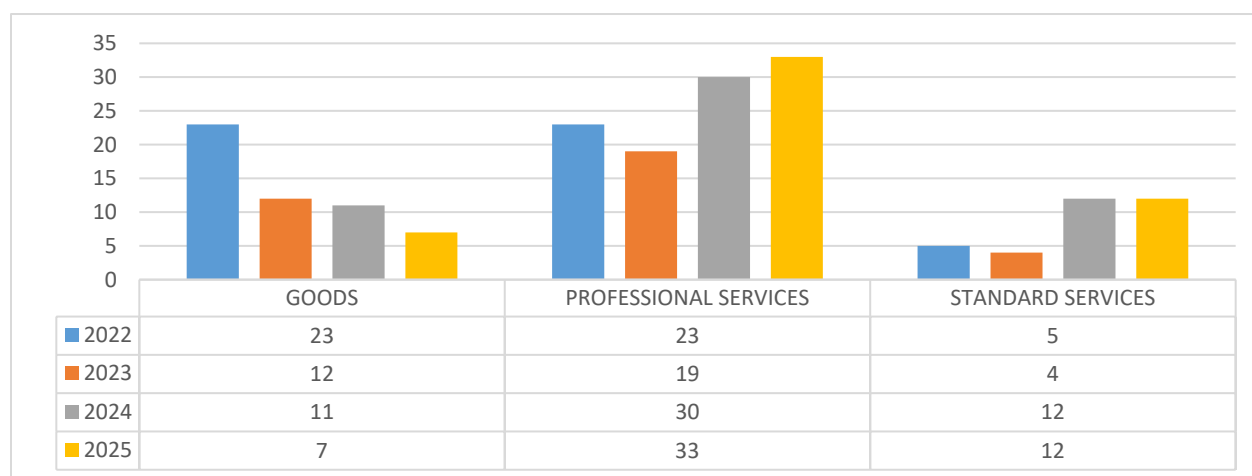
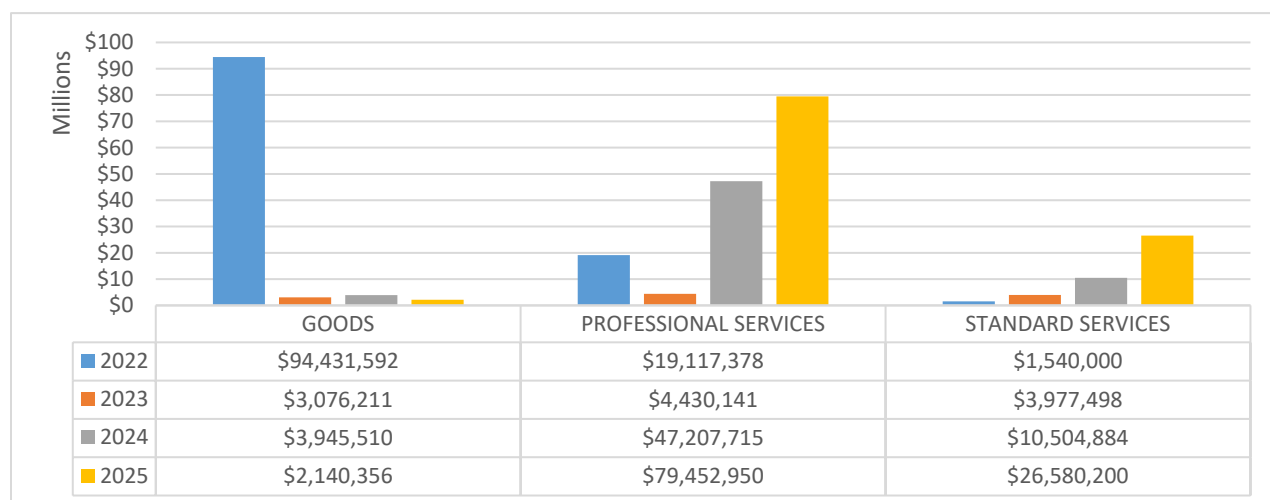


Chart 90 – BOE: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 73 – BKBP: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	9	\$831,489	6	\$470,079	8	\$339,857
Grand Total	9	\$831,489	6	\$470,079	8	\$339,857

Chart 91 – BKBP: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 92– BKBP: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry

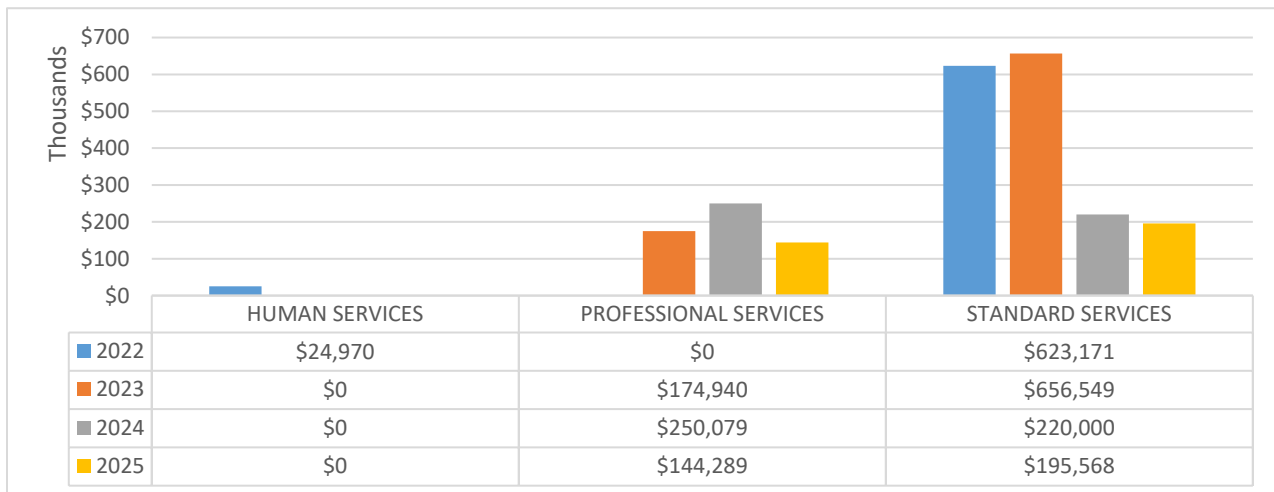


Table 74 – BXPB: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$74,882	0	\$0	0	\$0
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$37,450	1	\$600,000	0	0
Grand Total	2	\$112,332	1	\$600,000	0	\$0

Chart 93 – BXPB: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

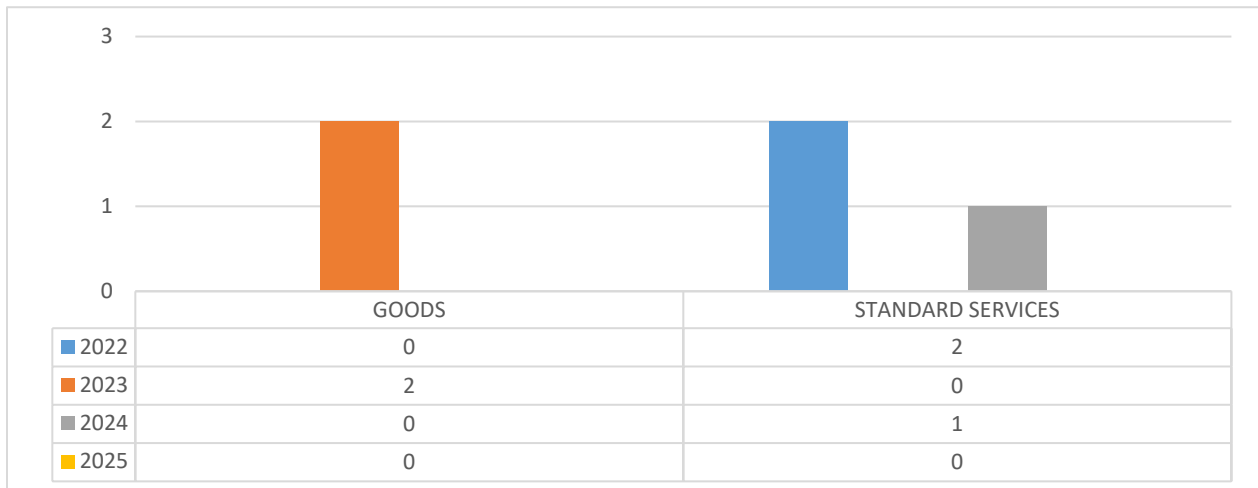


Chart 94 – BXPB: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry

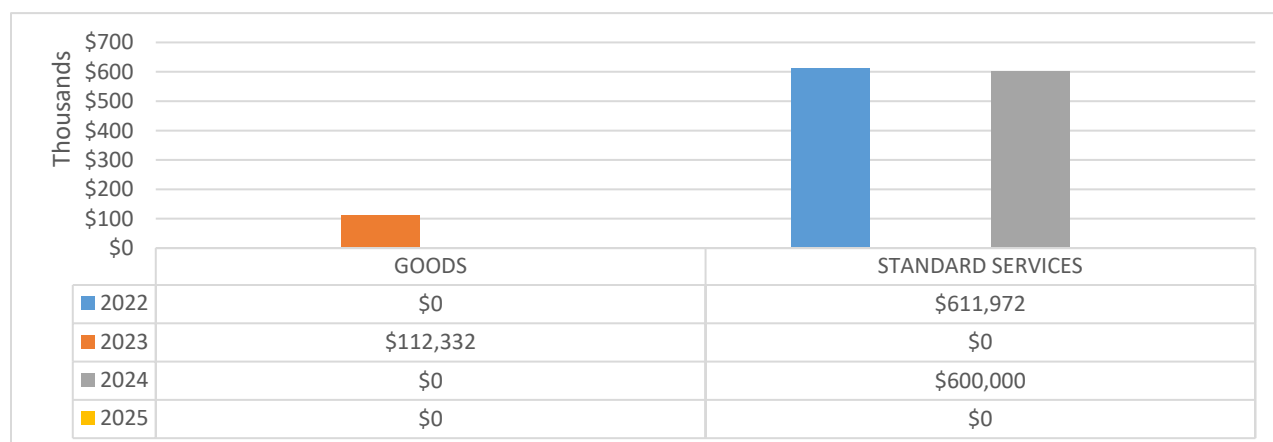


Table 75 – MBP: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$41,326	5	\$222,513	3	\$133,888
Grand Total	2	\$41,326	5	\$222,513	3	\$133,888

Chart 95 – MBP: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 96 – MBP: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry

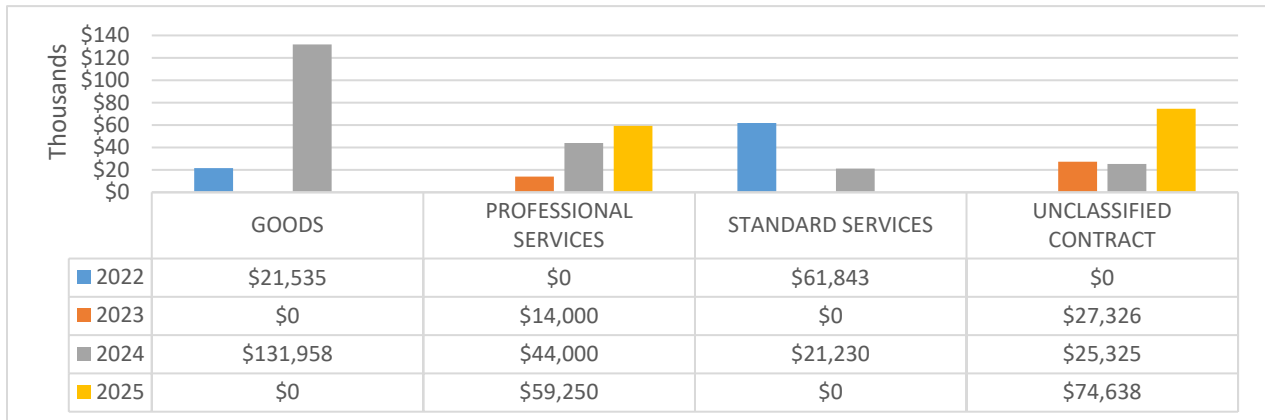


Table 76 – QBP: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	62	\$267,900	77	\$175,000	97	\$199,000
Grand Total	62	\$267,900	77	\$175,000	97	\$199,000

Chart 97 – QBP: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

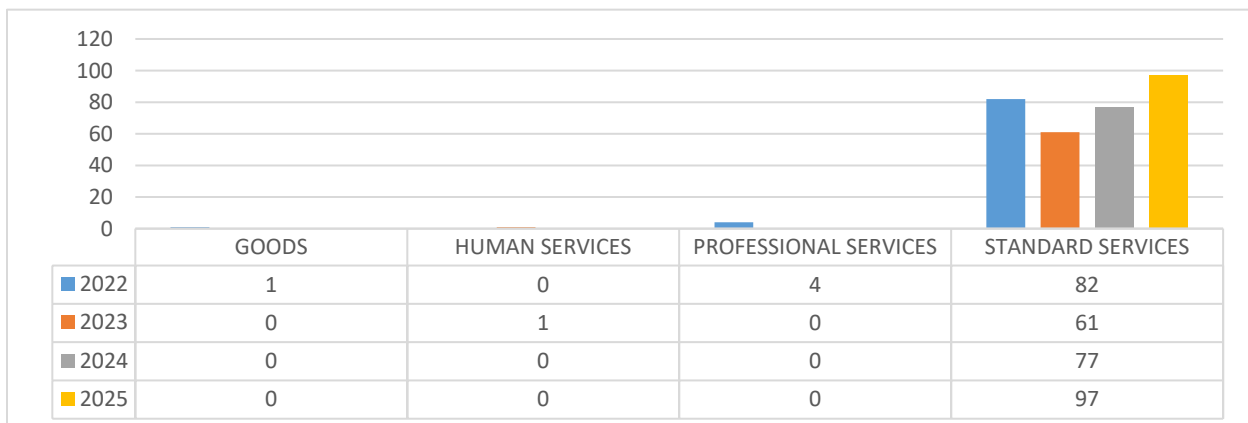


Chart 98 – QBP: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry

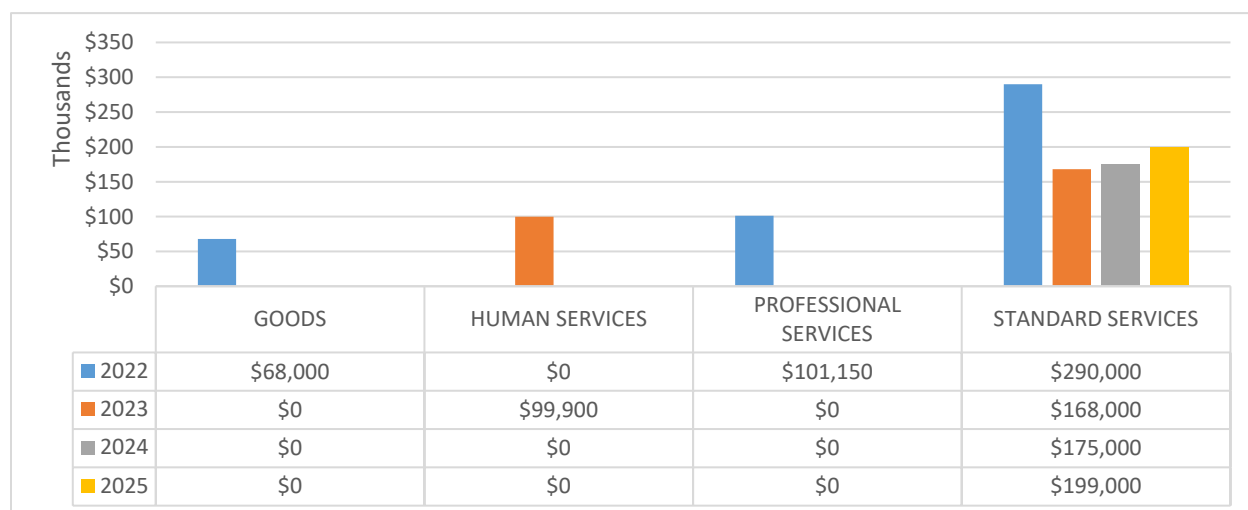


Table 77 – SIBP: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	117	\$1,886,134	100	\$1,188,697	193	\$3,148,252
Grand Total	117	\$1,886,134	100	\$1,188,697	193	\$3,148,252

Chart 99 – SIBP: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

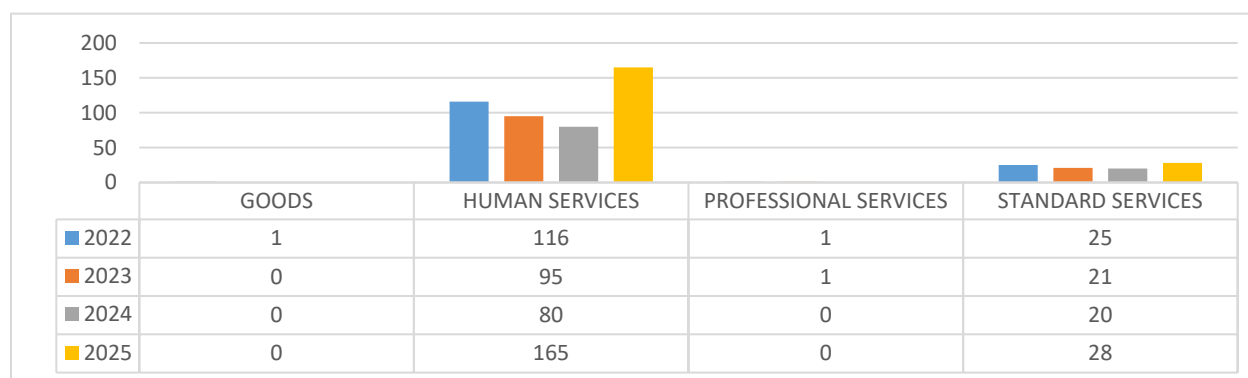
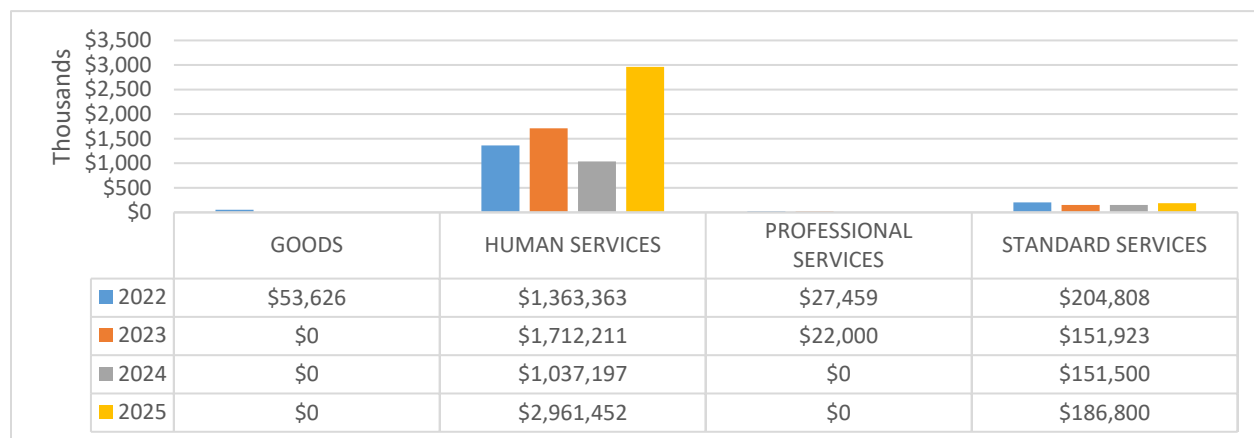


Chart 100 – SIBP: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 78 – CC: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

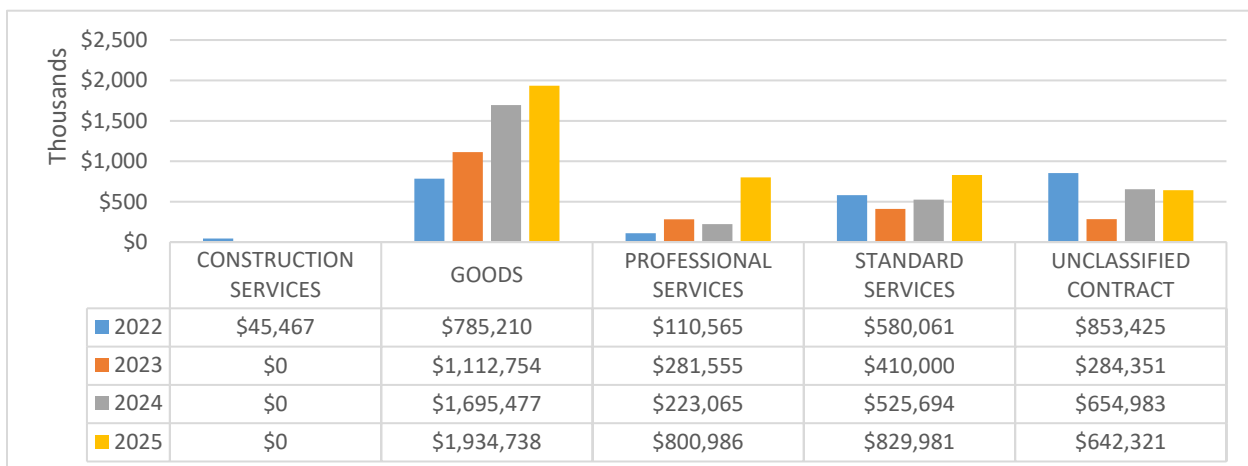
	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$208,490	3	\$243,210	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	40	\$1,614,601	43	\$1,792,479	46	\$3,242,544
Supplemental Contracts	4	\$230,569	4	\$202,050	4	\$265,482
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$35,000	10	\$861,480	7	\$700,000

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Grand Total	46	\$2,088,660	60	\$3,099,220	57	\$4,208,026

Chart 101 – CC: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 102 – CC: FY22-FY25 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 79 – CFB: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$6,900,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	16	\$2,953,305	17	\$3,176,445	14	\$18,703,210
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$13,750,000
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$99,322	0	\$0	0	\$0
Grand Total	21	\$9,952,627	17	\$3,176,445	17	\$32,453,210

Chart 103 – CFB: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

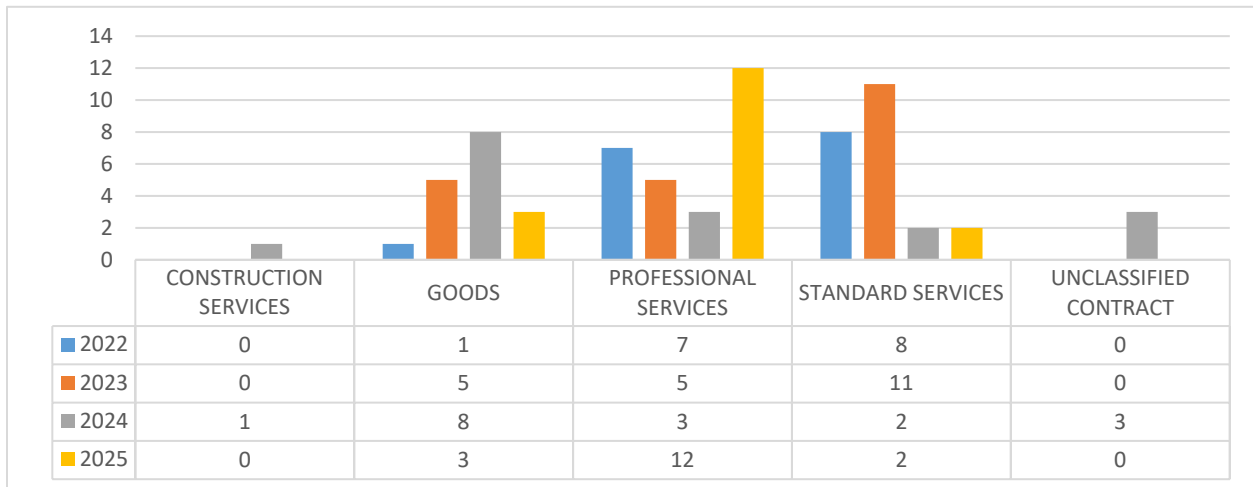
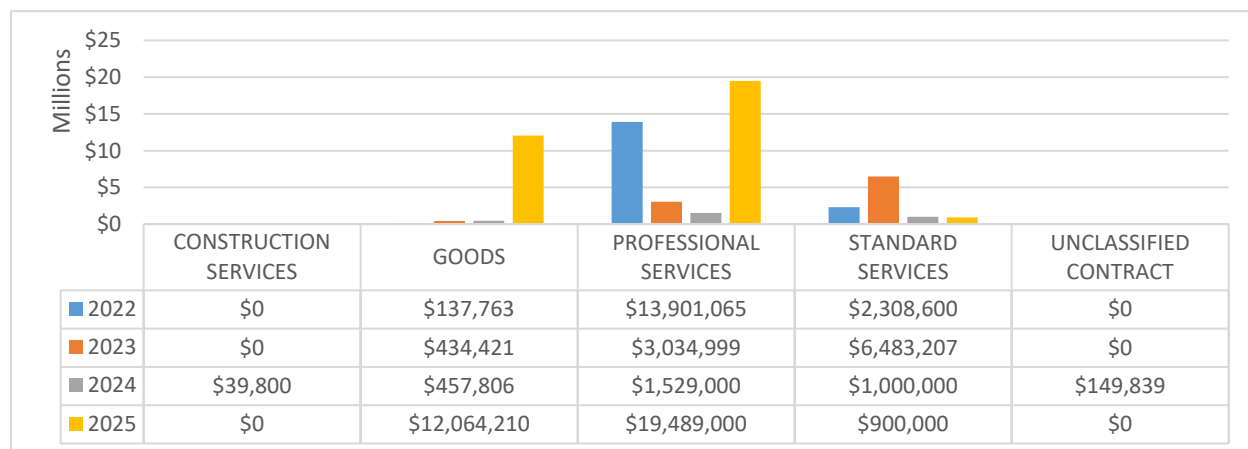


Chart 104 – CFB: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 80 – COIB: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
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	2	\$87,760	0	\$0
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$9,000	1	\$12,000	1	\$12,000
Grand Total	1	\$9,000	3	\$99,760	1	\$12,000

Chart 105 – COIB: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

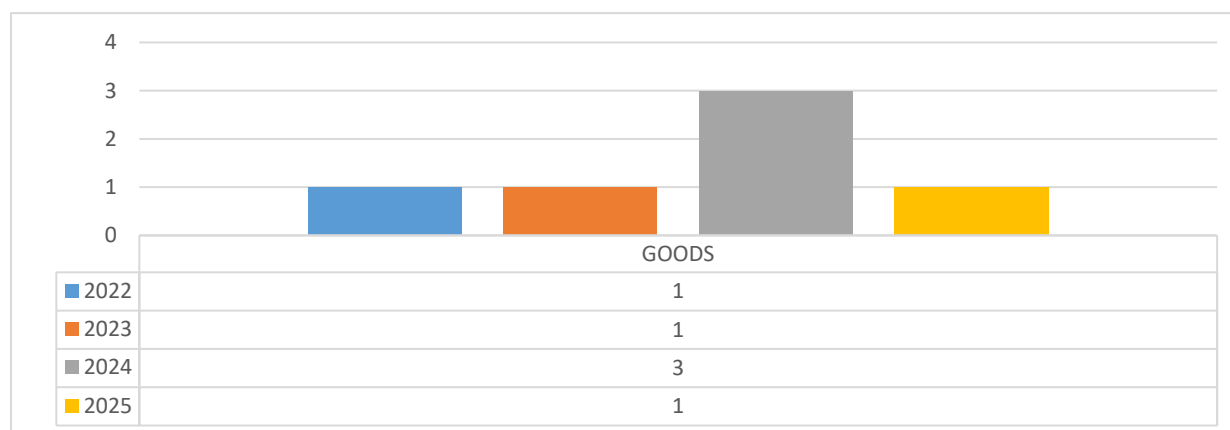
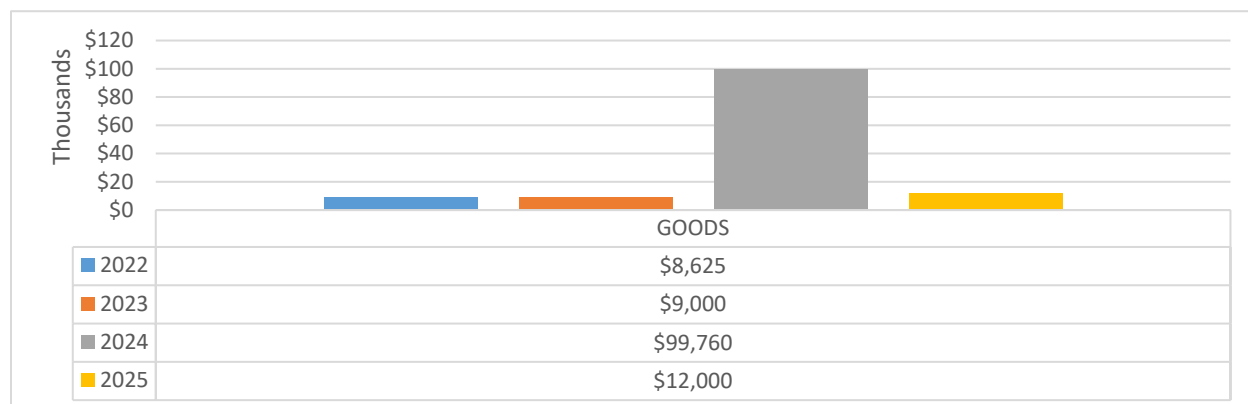


Chart 106 – COIB: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 81 – COMP: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

Contract Category	FY23		FY24		FY25	
	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$1,346,080	15	\$18,165,320	11	\$36,787,124
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	44	\$10,626,831	45	\$15,866,653	33	\$202,986,400
Supplemental Contracts	19	\$7,643,177	35	\$181,995,767	29	\$235,983,567
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	27	\$35,921,379	17	\$10,973,896	17	\$12,711,069
Grand Total	93	\$55,537,467	112	\$227,001,635	90	\$488,468,160

Chart 107 – COMP: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

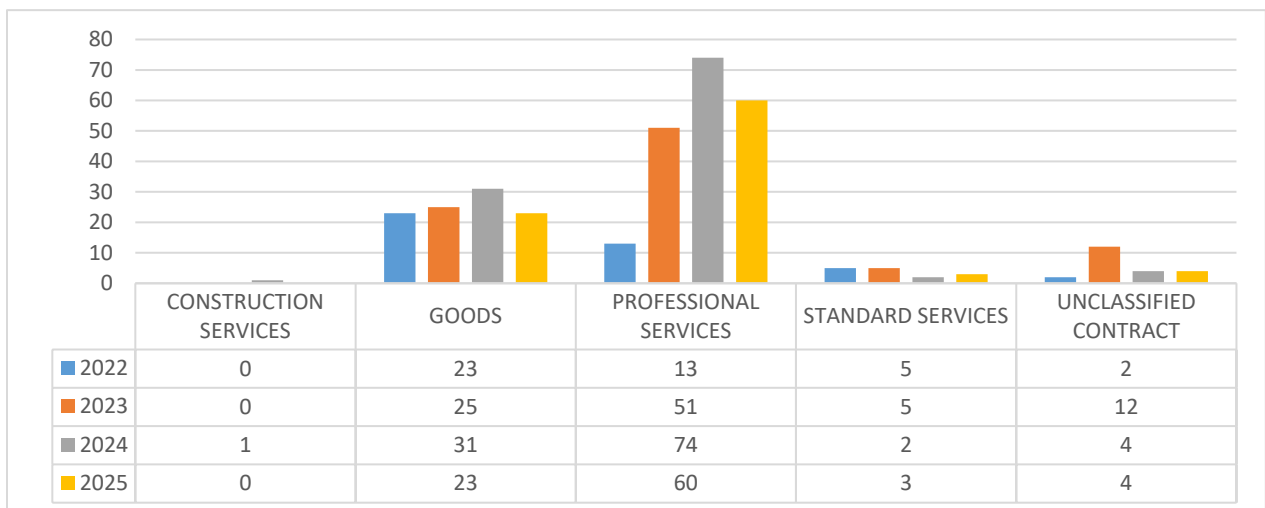
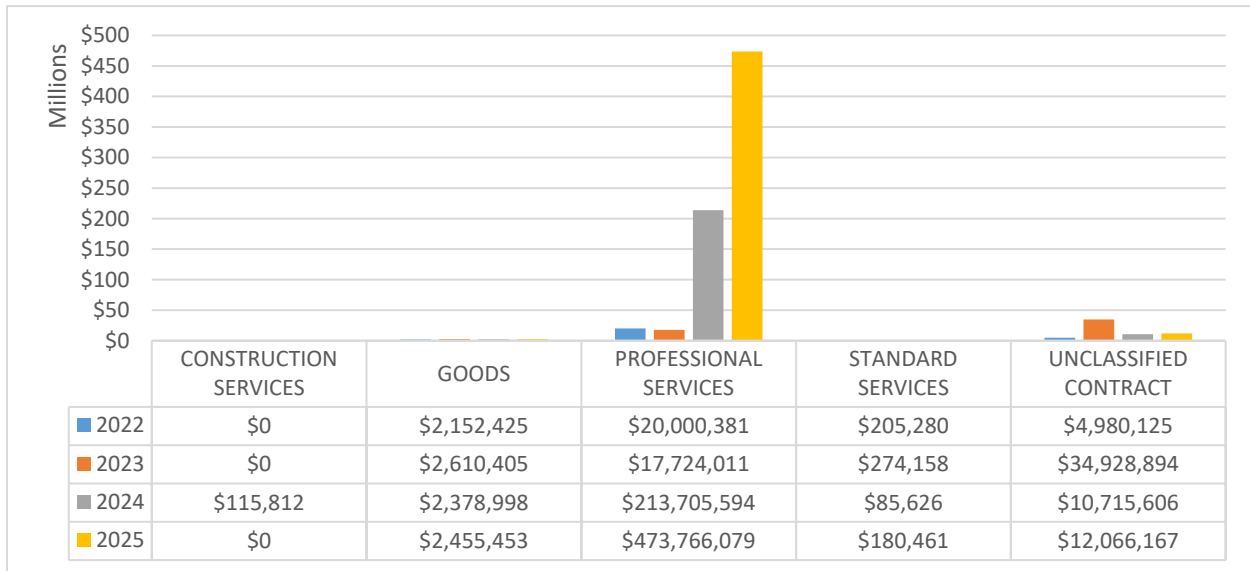


Chart 108 – COMP: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 82 – DABX: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	11	\$3,390,790	23	\$3,073,565	27	\$3,694,139
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	3	\$116,589	1	\$28,560	1	\$97,976
Grand Total	14	\$3,507,378	24	\$3,102,125	28	\$3,792,114

Chart 109 – DABX: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

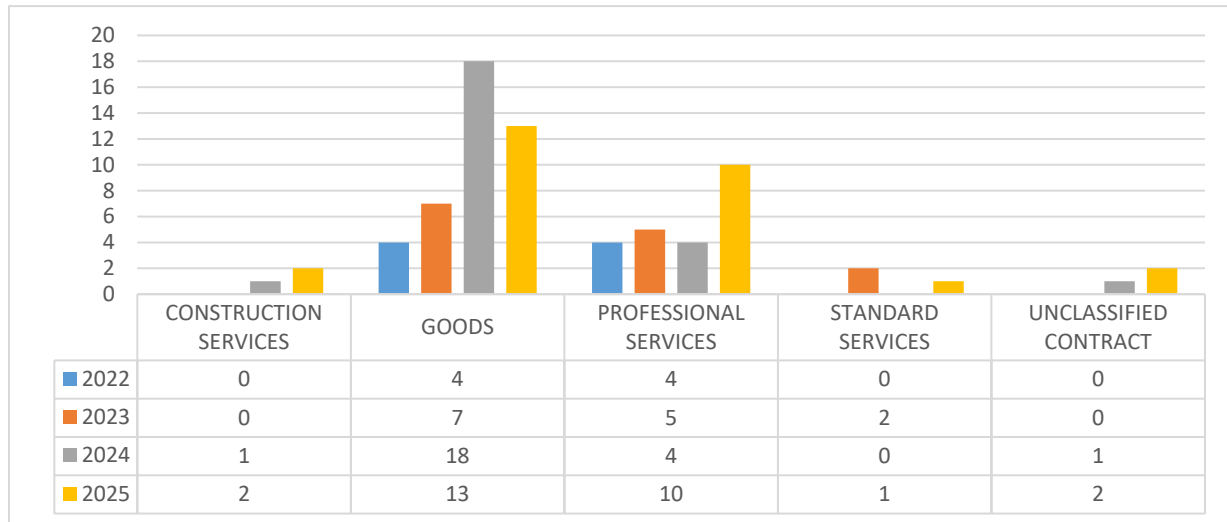


Chart 110 – DABX: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry

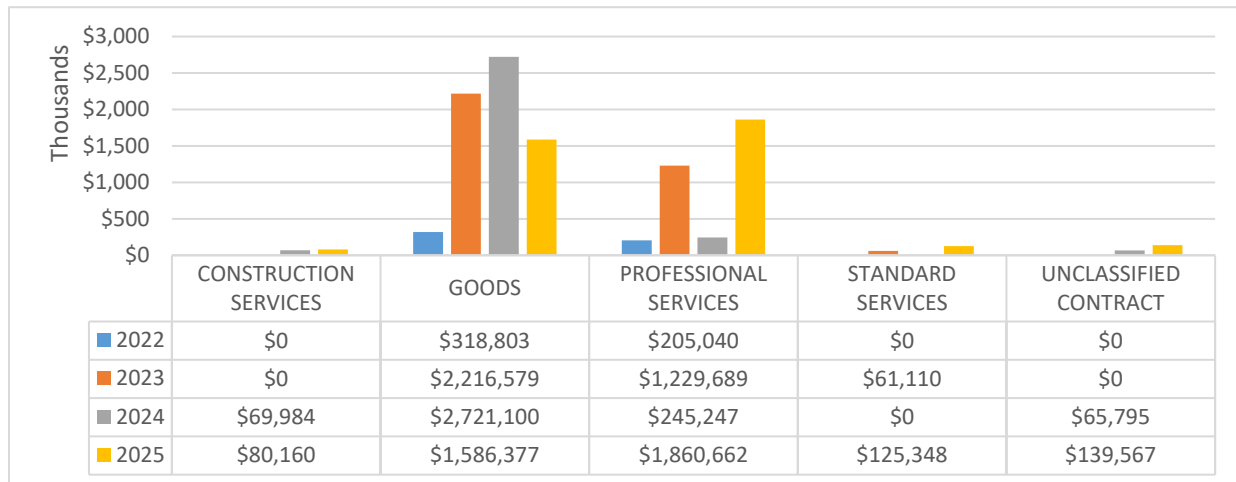


Table 83 – DAKINGS: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$36,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	7	\$2,740,169	23	\$2,977,044	19	\$2,616,143
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	1	\$469,425	1	\$45,000
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$135,628	1	\$30,000	0	\$0
Grand Total	10	\$2,911,797	25	\$3,476,469	20	\$2,661,143

Chart 111 – DAKINGS: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

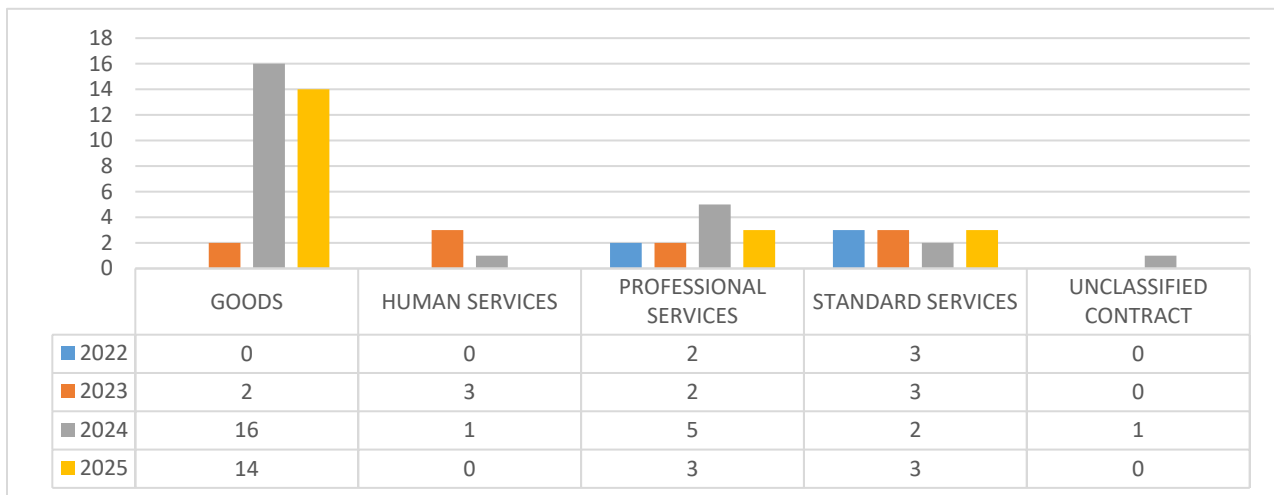


Chart 112 – DAKINGS: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry

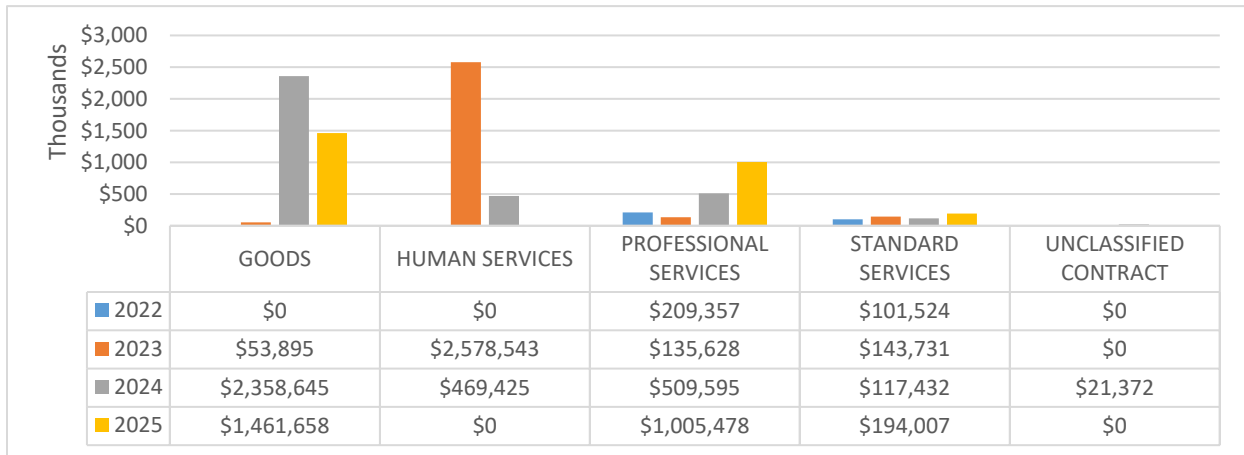


Table 84 – DANY: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	7	\$1,568,982	2	\$5,478,550	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	40	\$7,472,129	52	\$6,569,093	23	\$3,241,339
Supplemental Contracts	2	\$250,779	2	\$1,100,000	4	\$1,168,907
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	5	\$313,062	7	\$333,435	4	\$292,516
Grand Total	54	\$9,604,952	63	\$13,481,077	31	\$4,702,762

Chart 113 – DANY: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

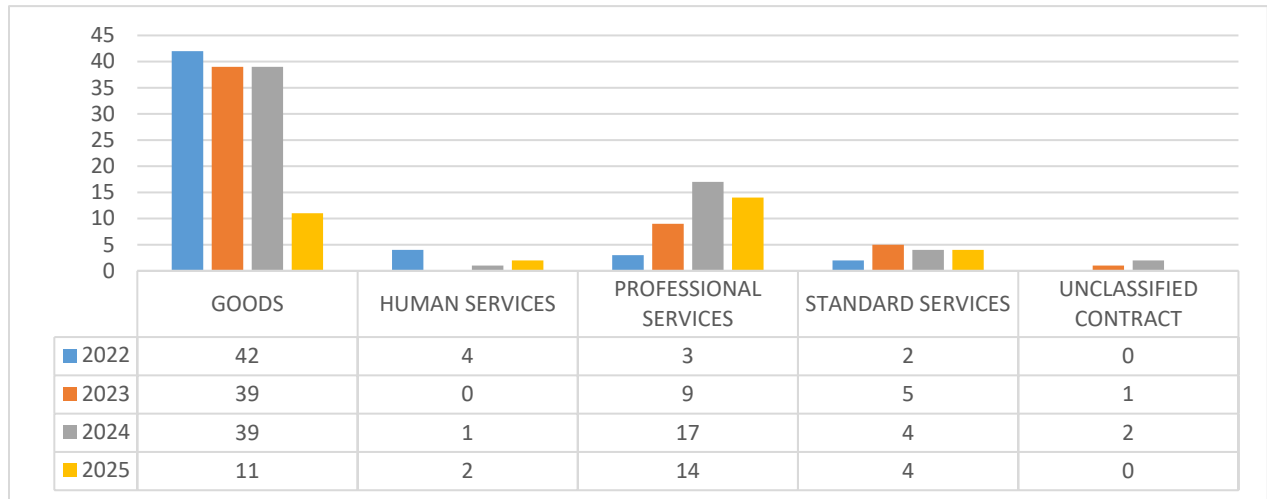


Chart 114 – DANY: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry

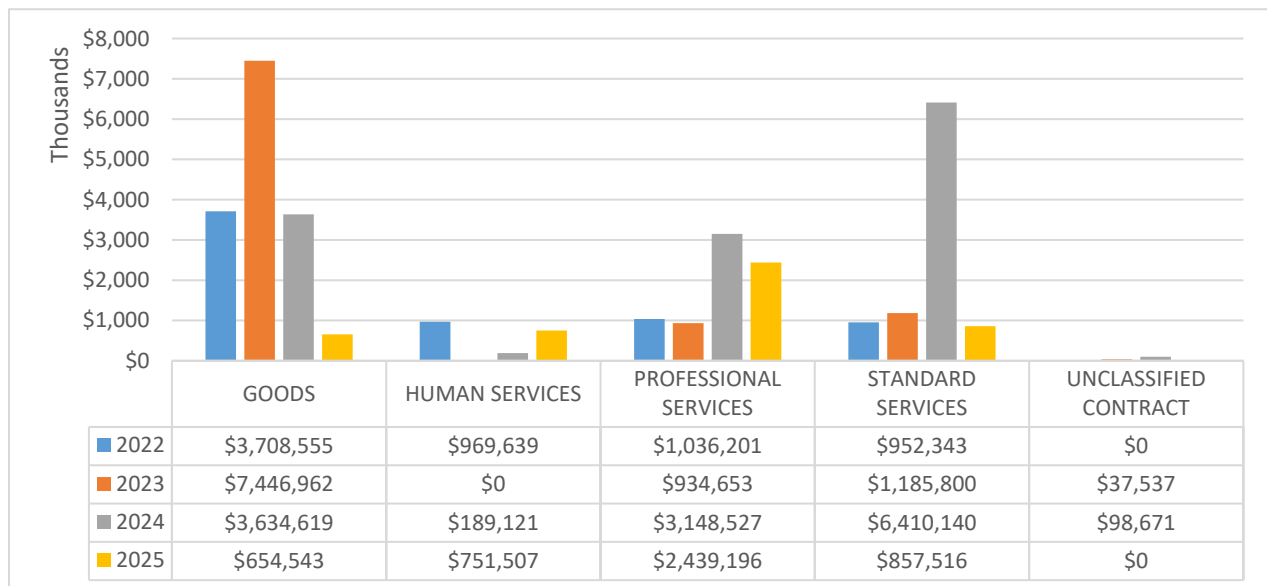


Table 85 – DAQ: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	14	\$970,015	35	\$2,449,825	42	\$3,951,777
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$63,560	5	\$217,803	8	\$2,496,486
Grand Total	16	\$1,033,575	40	\$2,667,628	50	\$6,448,263

Chart 115 – DAQ: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

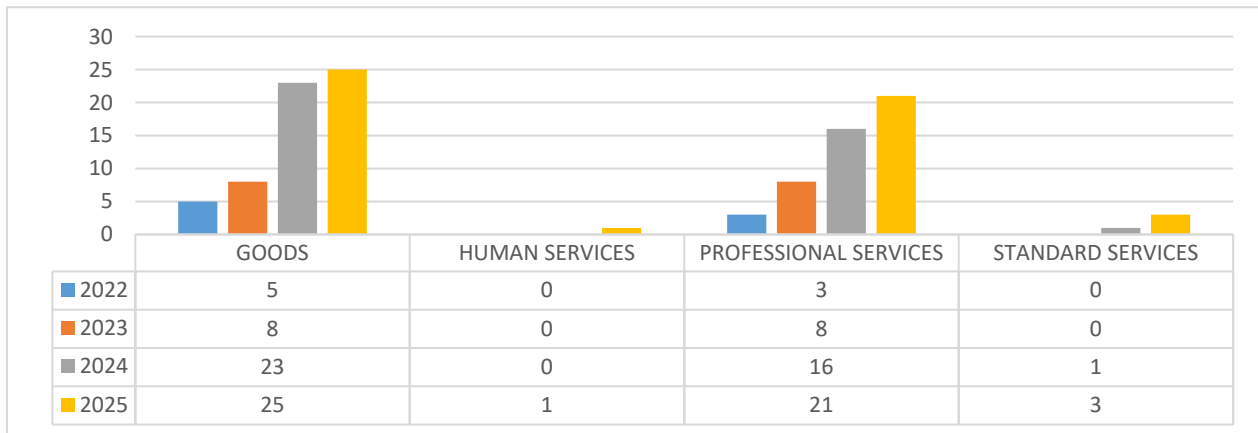


Chart 116 – DAQ: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry

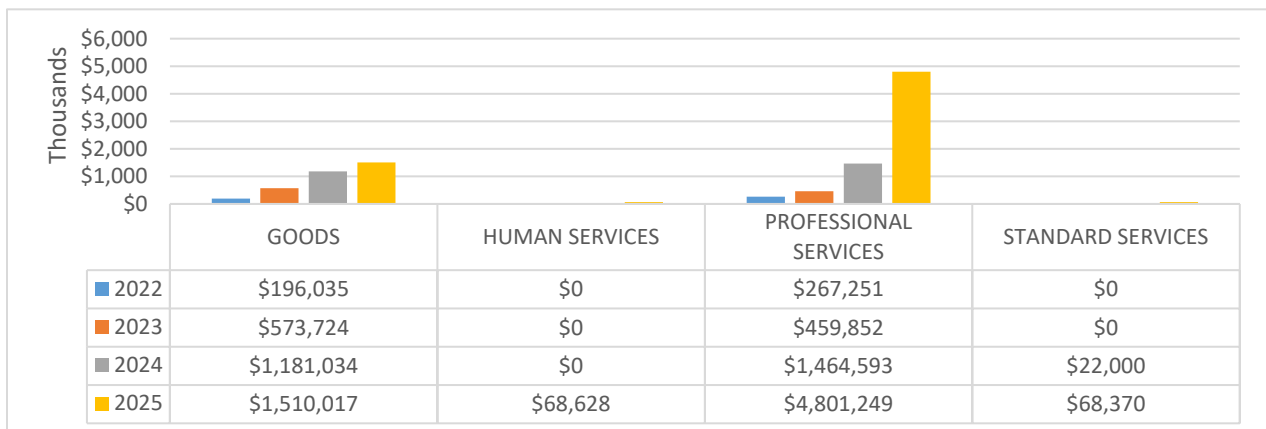


Table 86 – DARICH: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	10	\$983,167	12	\$3,630,015	14	\$2,239,221
Supplemental Contracts	2	\$275,000	4	\$575,000	4	\$745,548
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$105,288
Grand Total	12	\$1,258,167	16	\$4,205,015	19	\$3,090,057

Chart 117 – DARICH: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

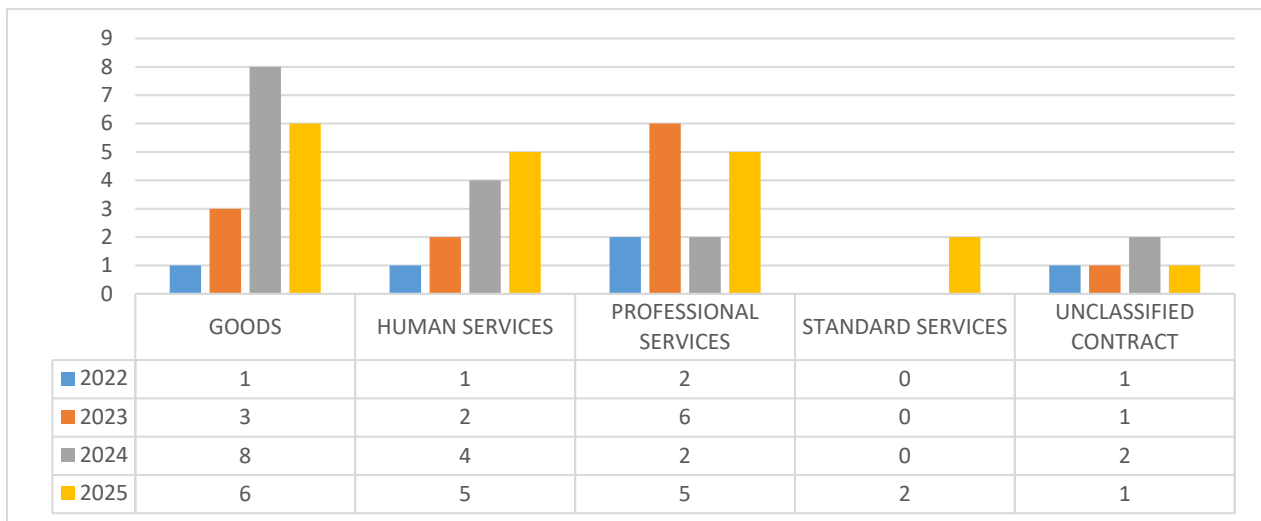
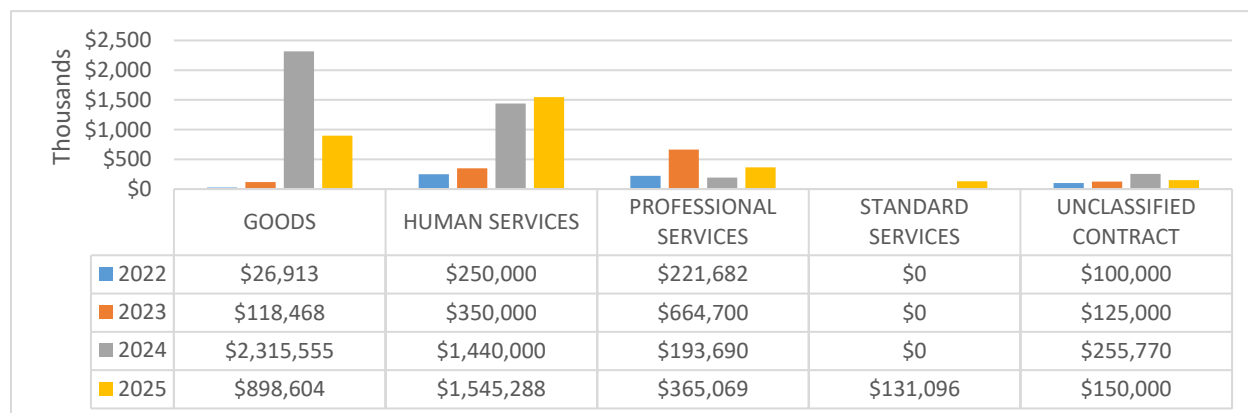


Chart 118 – DARICH: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 87 – FISA-OPA: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$3,062,053
Limited or Non-	46	\$15,265,555	26	\$10,425,221	33	\$13,910,452

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Competitive Method Contracts						
Supplemental Contracts	36	\$18,773,359	5	\$4,744,712	1	\$75,060
Grand Total	82	\$34,038,913	31	\$15,169,933	35	\$17,047,564

Chart 119 – FISA-OPA: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

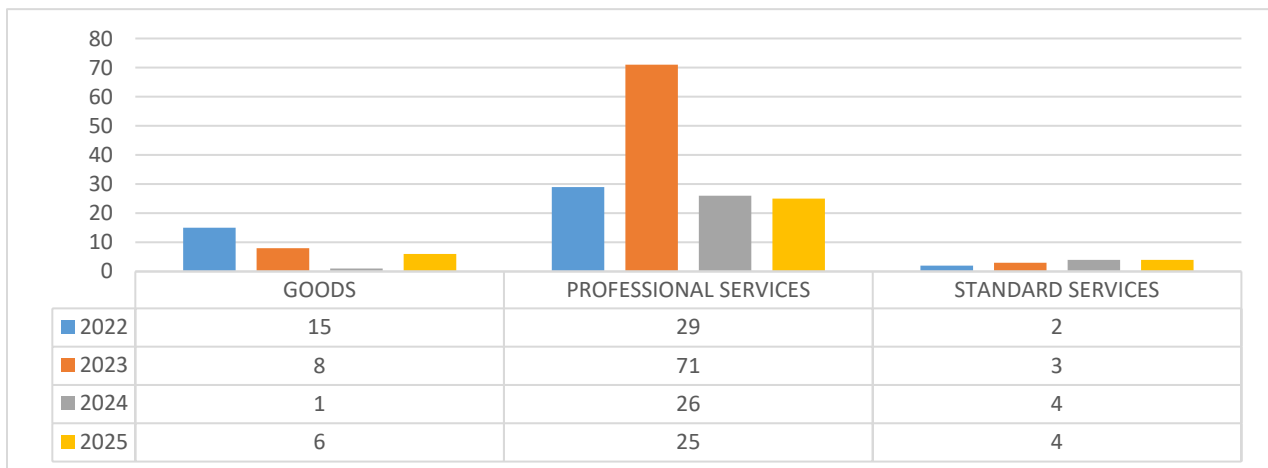
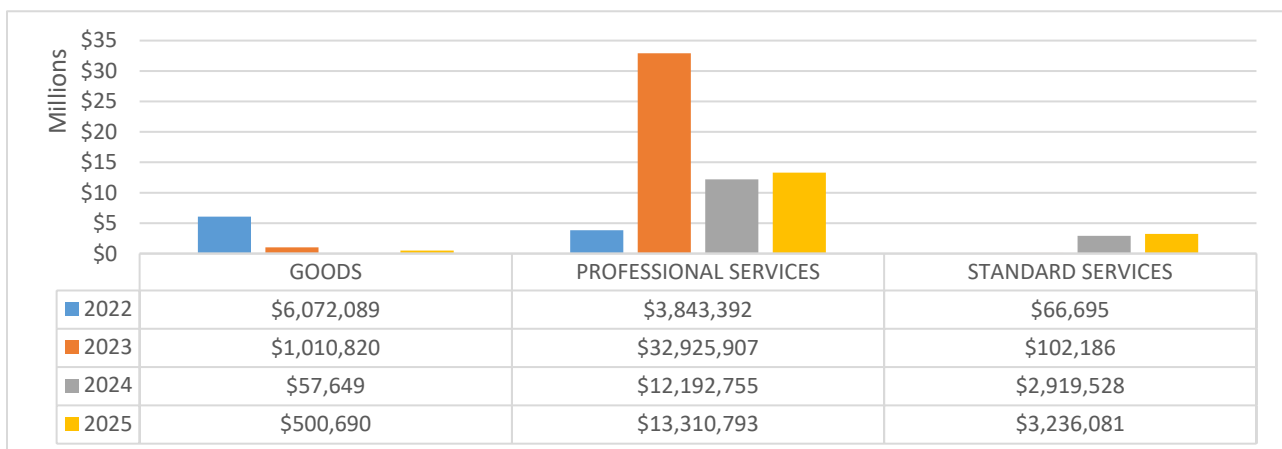


Chart 120 – FISA-OPA: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 88 – OATH: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	16	\$3,547,430	7	\$901,696	10	\$5,517,684
Supplemental Contracts	4	\$674,325	2	\$1,505,638	2	\$646,317
Grand Total	20	\$4,221,756	9	\$2,407,334	12	\$6,164,001

Chart 121 – OATH: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

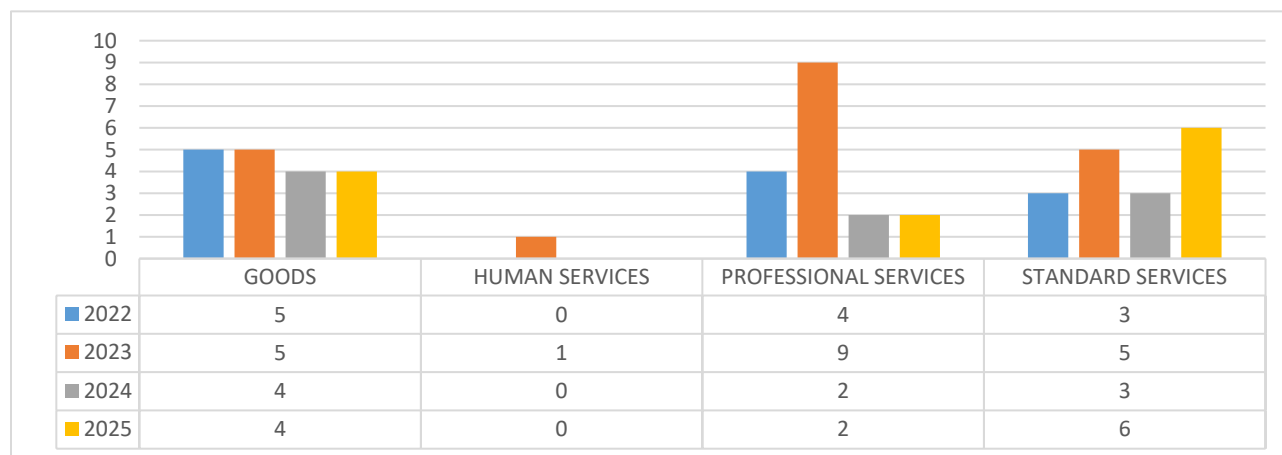
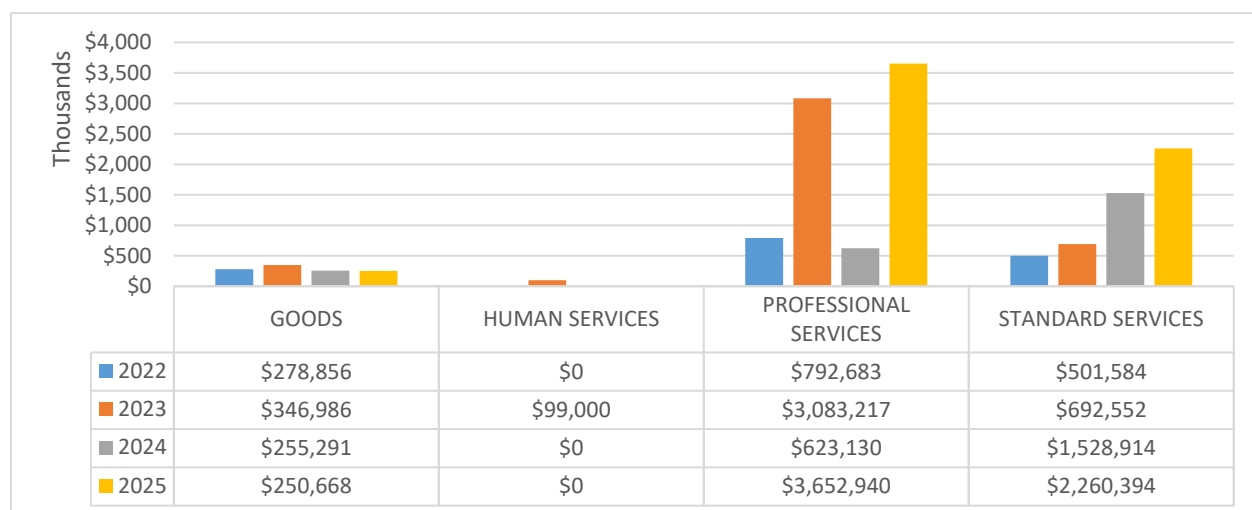


Chart 122 – OATH: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 89 – OCB: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$30,000	1	\$7,000	0	\$0
Grand Total	1	\$30,000	1	\$7,000	0	\$0

Chart 123 – OCB: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

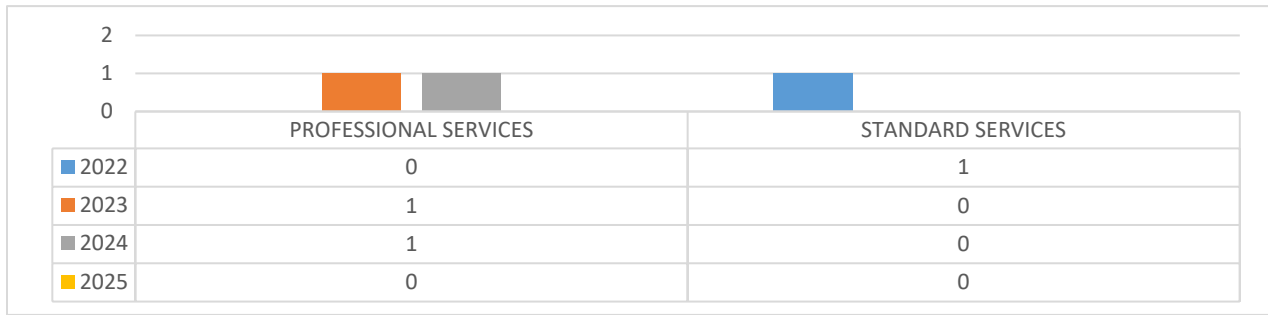
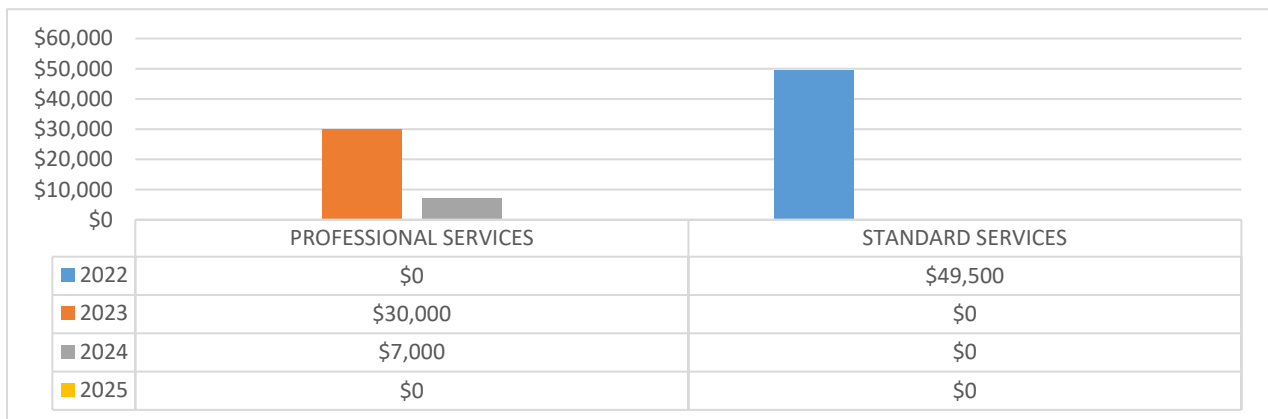


Chart 124 – OCB: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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

This office 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 90 – OOP-SN: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$42,600	3	\$75,980	1	\$22,500
Grand Total	2	\$42,600	3	\$75,980	1	\$22,500

Chart 125 – OOP-SN: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

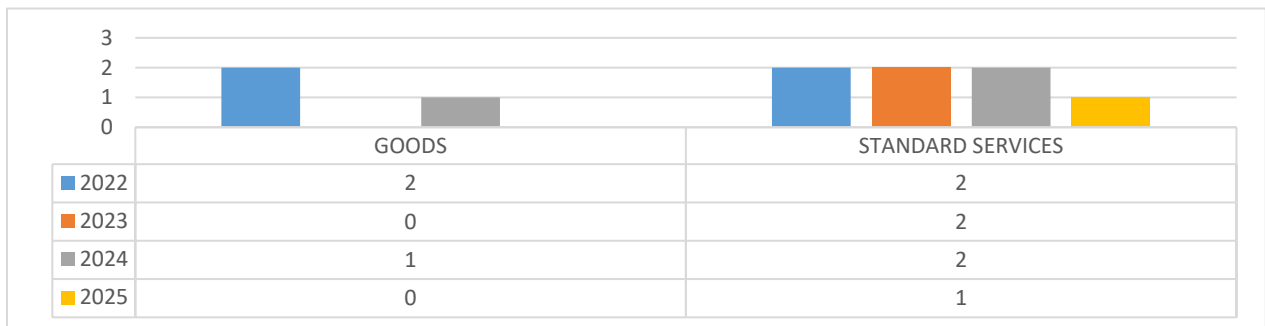
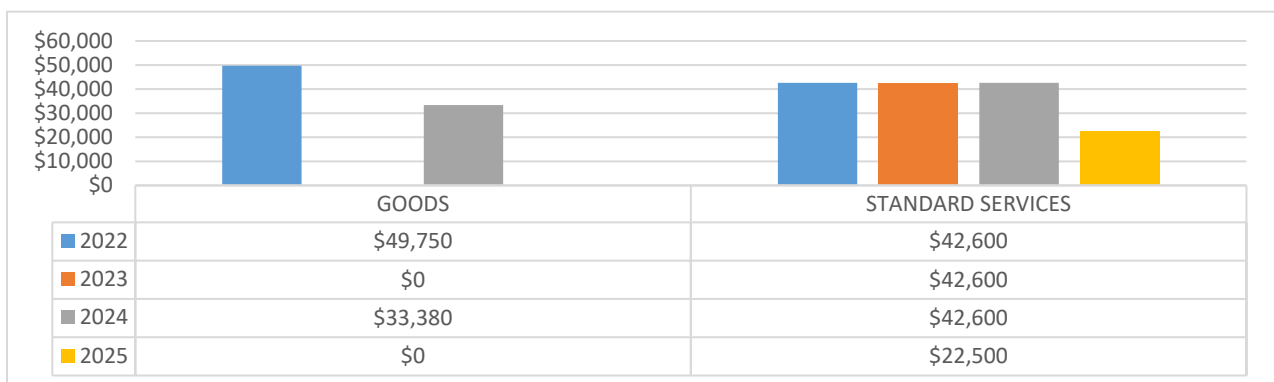


Chart 126 – OOP-SN: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 91 – OTA: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$1,728,899
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$24,000	1	\$24,000	1	\$24,000
Grand Total	1	\$24,000	1	\$24,000	2	\$1,752,899

Chart 127 – OTA: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

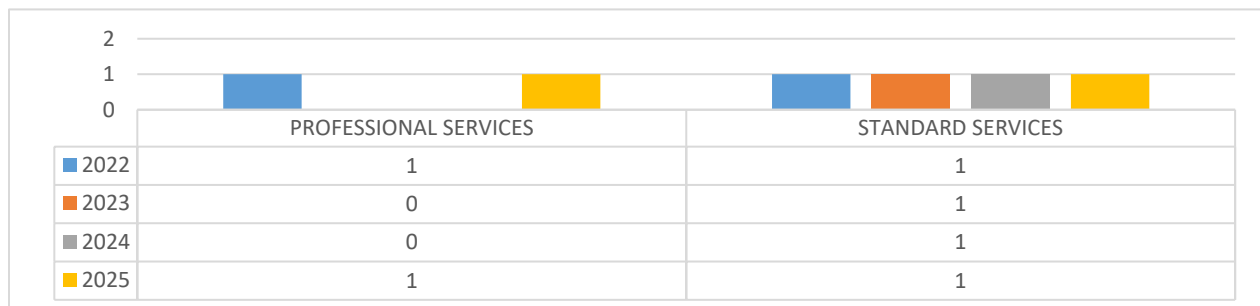
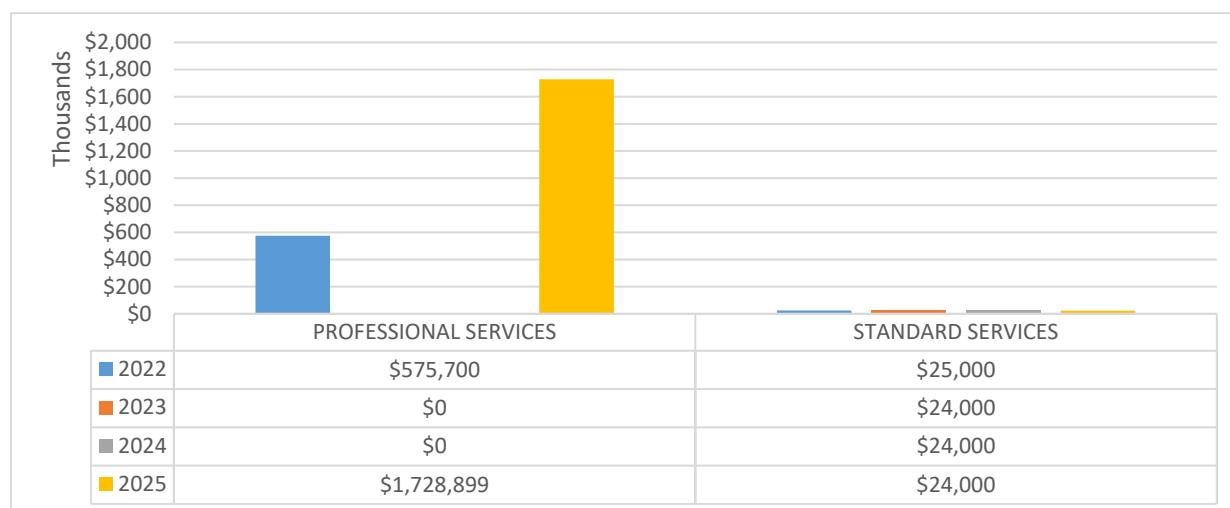


Chart 128 – OTA: FY22-FY2 Value of Contracts by Industry



Other Agencies

Other Agencies consist 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).⁴⁰

Table 92: FY25 New Procurement Contracts and Task Orders by Other Agency

Agency	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
BPL	1	0.02%	\$4,586,329	0.10%
CUCF	55	1.25%	\$37,009,493	0.77%
CUNY	28	0.64%	\$26,451,089	0.55%
DOE	3,990	91.01%	\$1,865,015,776	38.99%

⁴⁰ NYS Education Law §2590-g.

Agency	# of Contracts	% of Contracts	Total Registered Contract Value	% Share Of Registered Contract Value
EDC	3	0.07%	\$1,318,701,511	27.57%
HHC	128	2.92%	\$245,870,672	5.14%
IBO	8	0.18%	\$396,096	0.01%
NULL	2	0.05%	\$72,958	0.00%
NYCHA	159	3.63%	\$1,038,938,187	21.72%
NYRL	2	0.05%	\$88,609	0.00%
OPA	5	0.11%	\$3,280,299	0.07%
QBPL	1	0.02%	\$266,380	0.01%
TRANSIT	2	0.05%	\$242,243,590	5.06%
Grand Total	4,384	100.00%	\$4,782,920,988	100.00%

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.

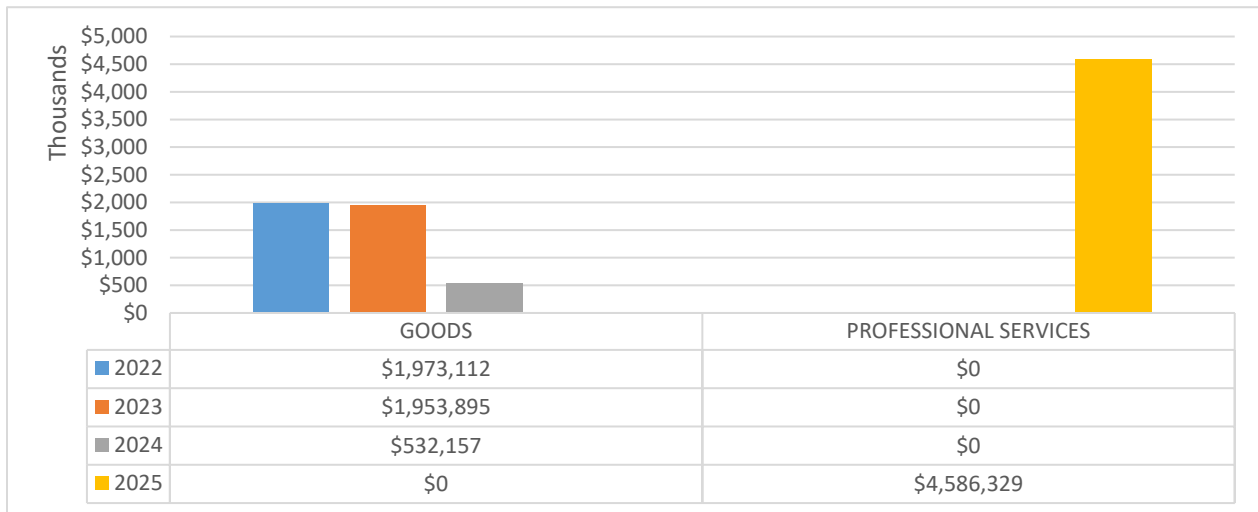
Table 93 – BPL: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$616,410	1	\$532,157	1	\$4,586,329
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$1,337,486	0	\$0	0	\$0
Grand Total	5	\$1,953,895	1	\$532,157	1	\$4,586,329

Chart 129 – BPL: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 130 – BPL: FY22-FY25 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 94 – CUCF: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	9	\$9,827,216	62	\$82,613,844	41	\$30,904,614
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	7	\$1,047,214	3	\$146,001	7	\$5,195,293
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	14	\$7,604,882	3	\$89,209	7	\$909,587
Grand Total	30	\$18,479,311	68	\$82,849,054	55	\$37,009,493

Chart 131 – CUCF: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

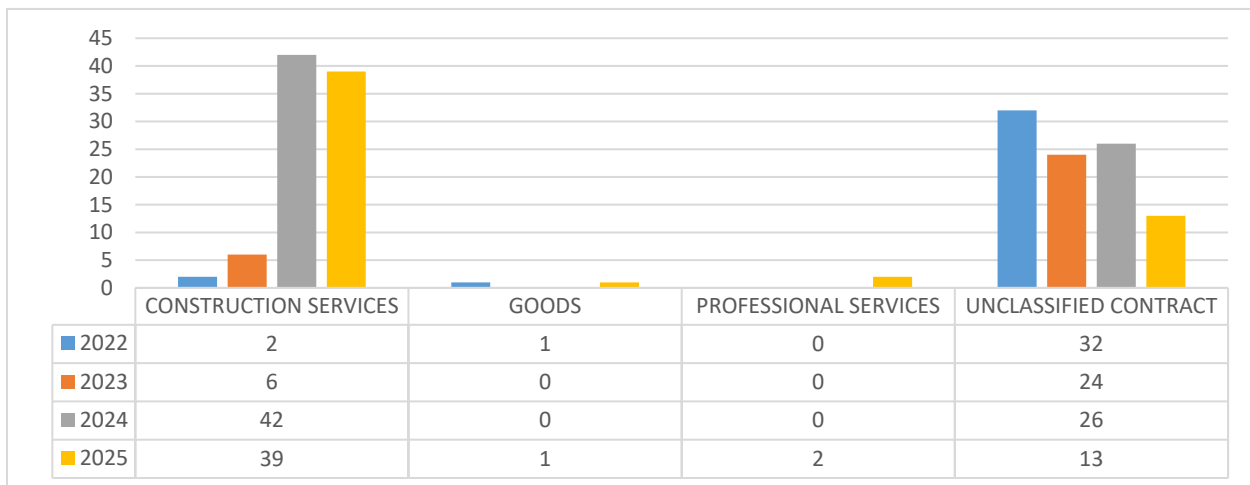


Chart 132 – CUCF: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 95 – CUNY: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contract s	Total Contract Value	# of Contract s	Total Contract Value	# of Contract s	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	41	\$154,655,522	23	\$18,680,964	16	\$11,549,332
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	20	\$12,974,449	10	\$2,694,875	12	\$14,901,756
Supplemental Contracts	1	\$7,237,325	0	\$0	0	\$0

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	1	\$2,210,753	0	\$0
Grand Total	62	\$174,867,296	34	\$23,586,592	28	\$26,451,089

Chart 133 – CUNY: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

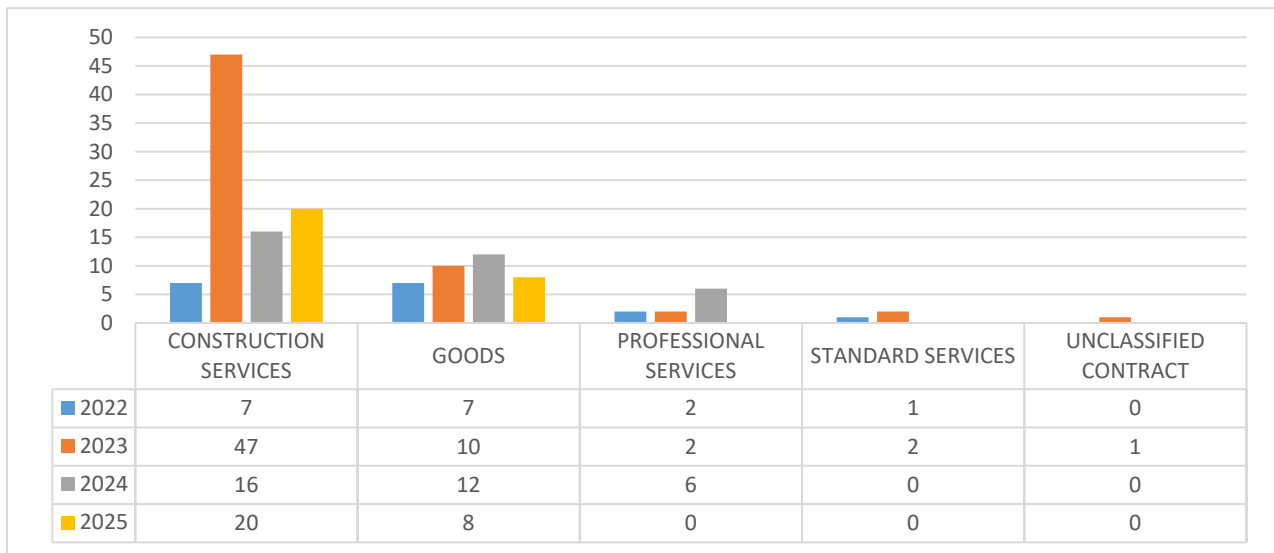
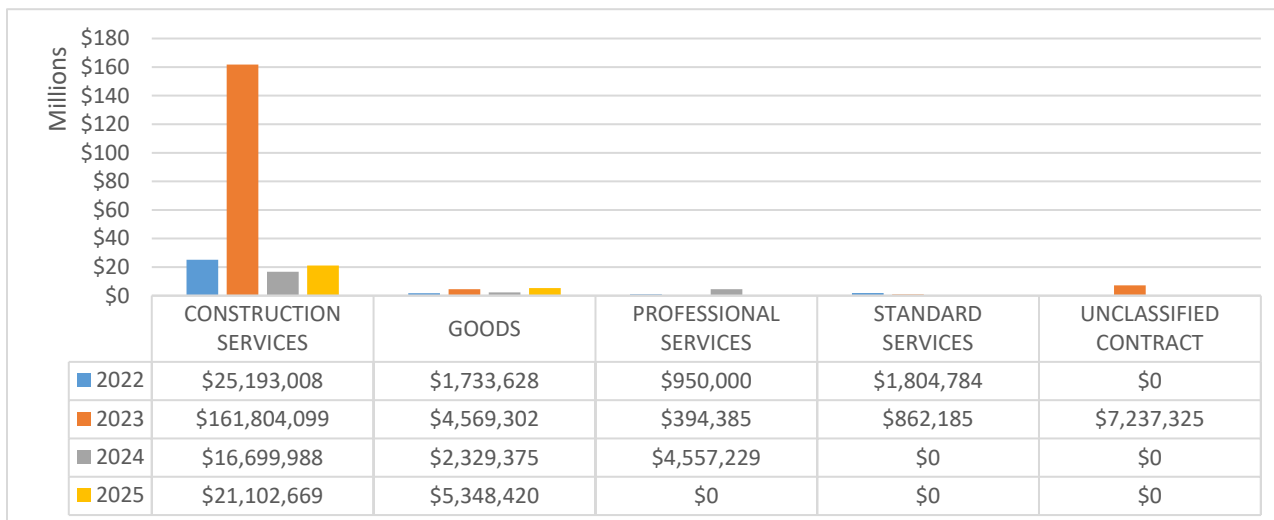


Chart 134 – CUNY: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 96 – DOE: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	294	\$1,193,843,549	113	\$789,030,733	100	\$246,698,103
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	2,727	\$1,215,980,718	3,097	\$736,252,501	3,349	\$557,266,170
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$1,346,250
Supplemental Contracts	217	\$521,130,701	167	\$359,309,811	539	\$1,059,705,253
Grand Total	3,238	\$2,930,954,968	3,377	\$1,884,593,046	3,990	\$1,865,015,776

Chart 135 – DOE: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

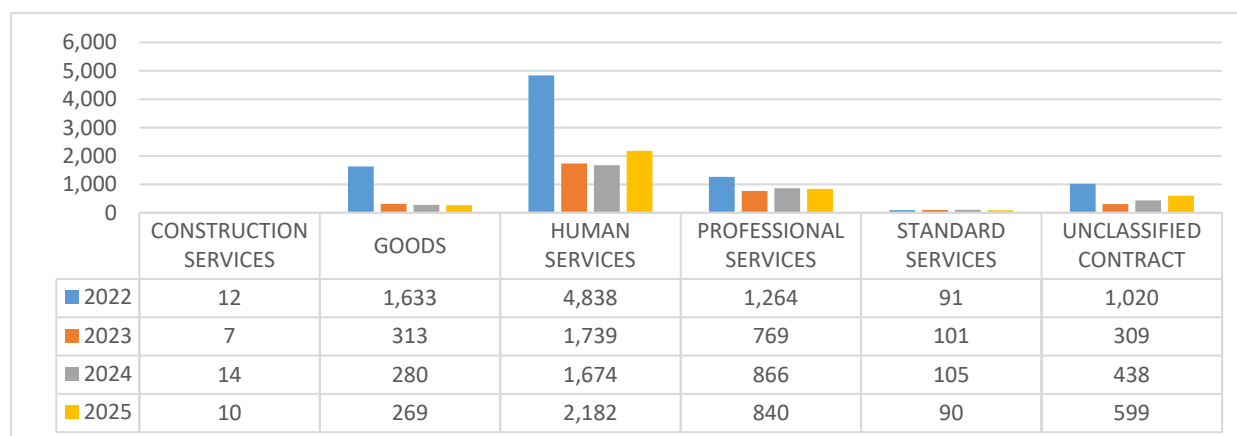
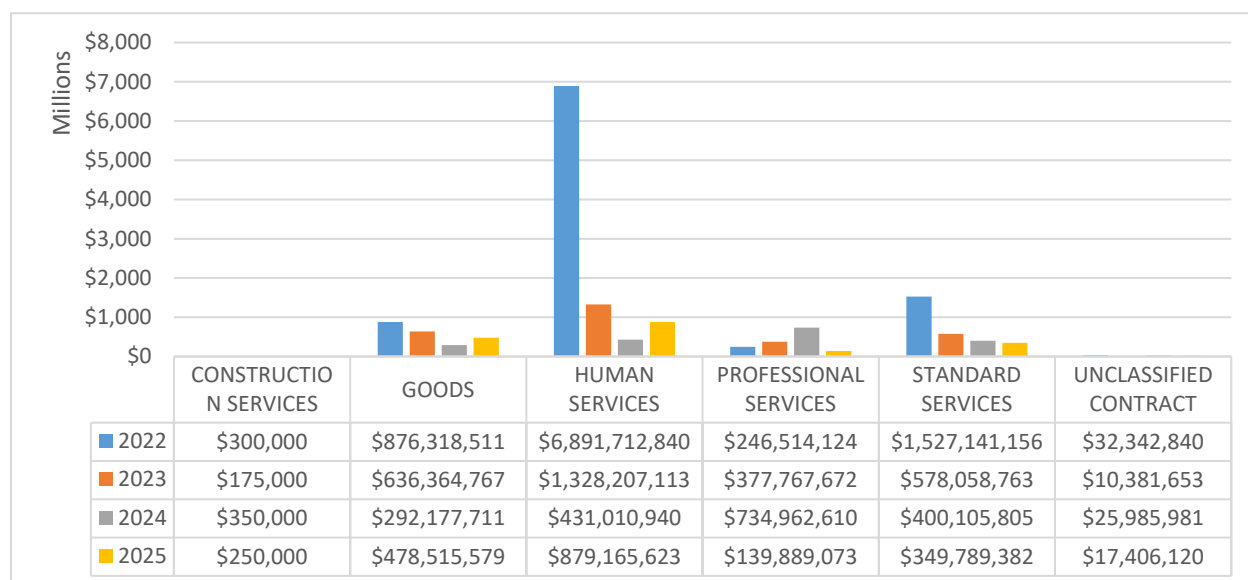


Chart 136 – DOE: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

Table 97 – EDC: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$2,279,776,288	2	\$2,199,560,064	2	\$1,317,949,728
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	1	\$544,892	1	\$50,000,000	1	\$751,783
Task Order	310	\$570,769,639	275	\$617,137,619	242	\$461,017,768
Grand Total	313	\$2,851,090,819	278	\$2,866,697,683	245	\$1,779,719,279

Chart 137 – EDC: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

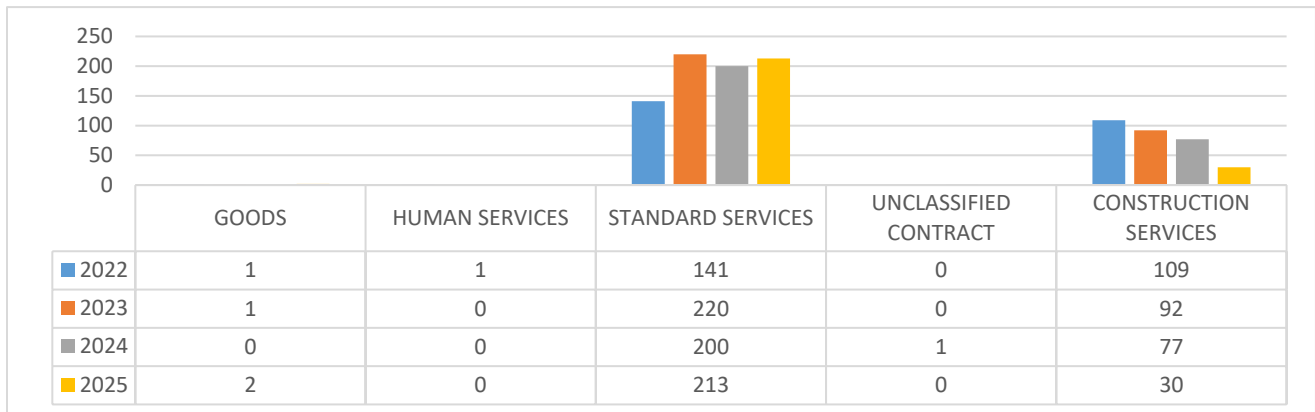
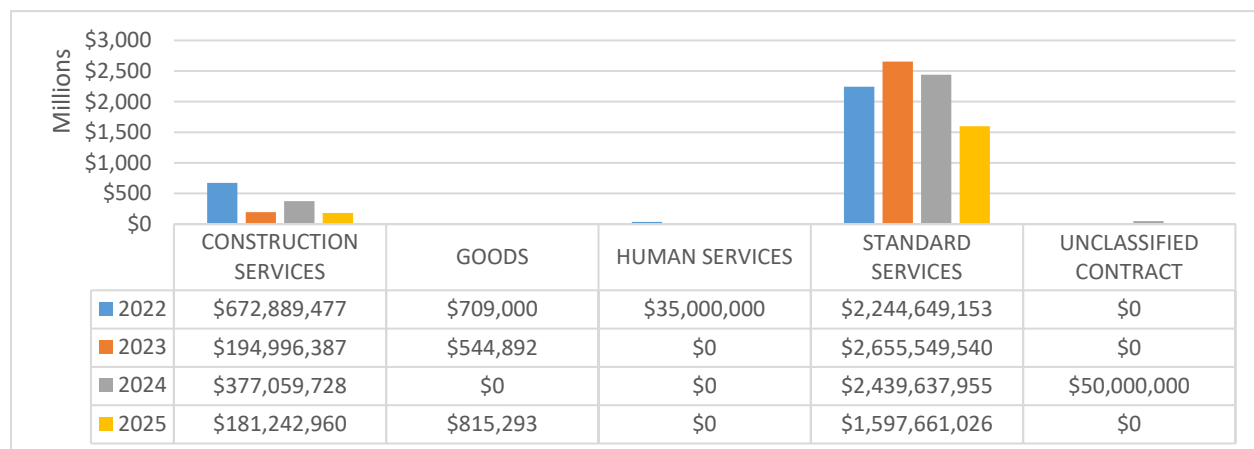


Chart 138 – EDC: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 98 – EEOC: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
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	1	\$20,205	0	\$0
Grand Total	0	\$0	1	\$20,205	0	\$0

Chart 139 – EEP: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

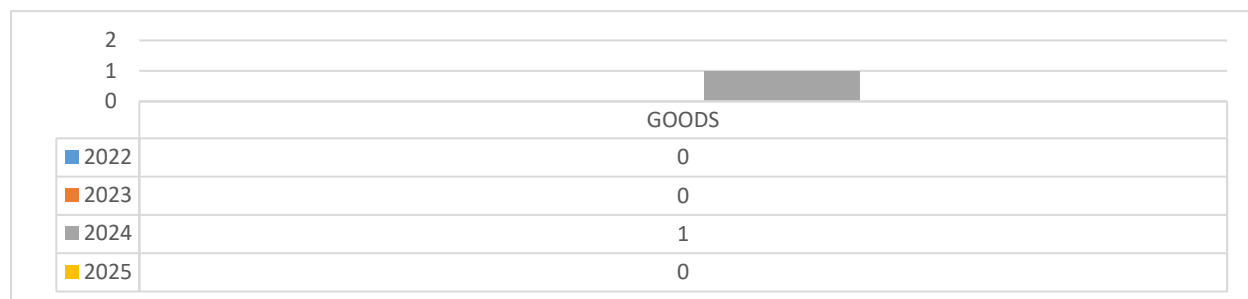


Chart 140 – EEP: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 99 – HHC: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	81	\$93,896,196	30	\$172,087,535	26	\$154,784,764
Limited or Non-Competitive	164	\$144,518,905	112	\$87,374,191	102	\$91,085,908

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Method Contracts						
Supplemental Contracts	0	\$0	4	\$5,938,499	0	\$0
Grand Total	245	\$238,415,101	146	\$265,400,225	128	\$245,870,672

Chart 141 – HHC: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

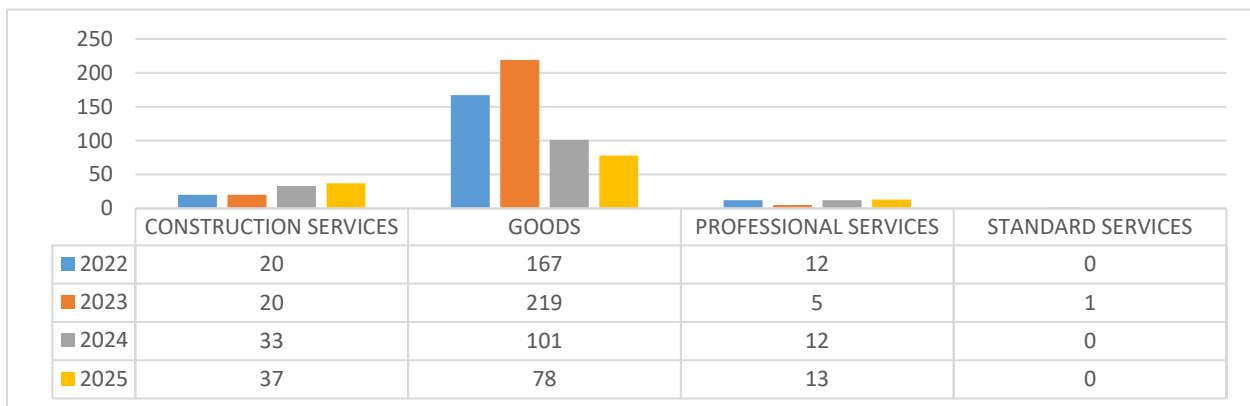
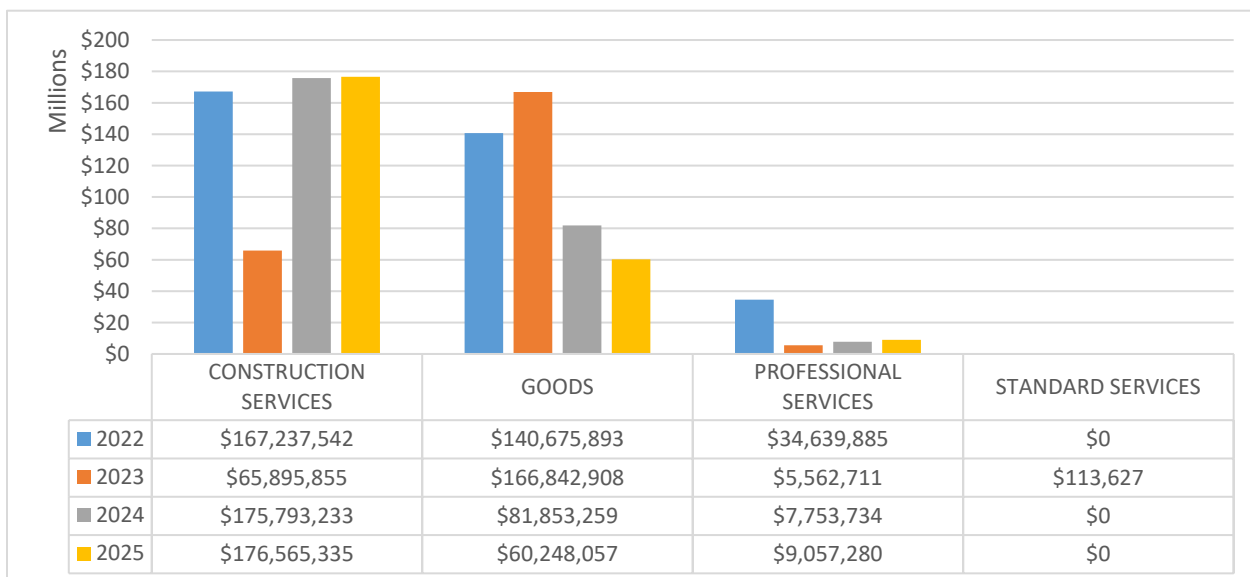


Chart 142 – HHC: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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.

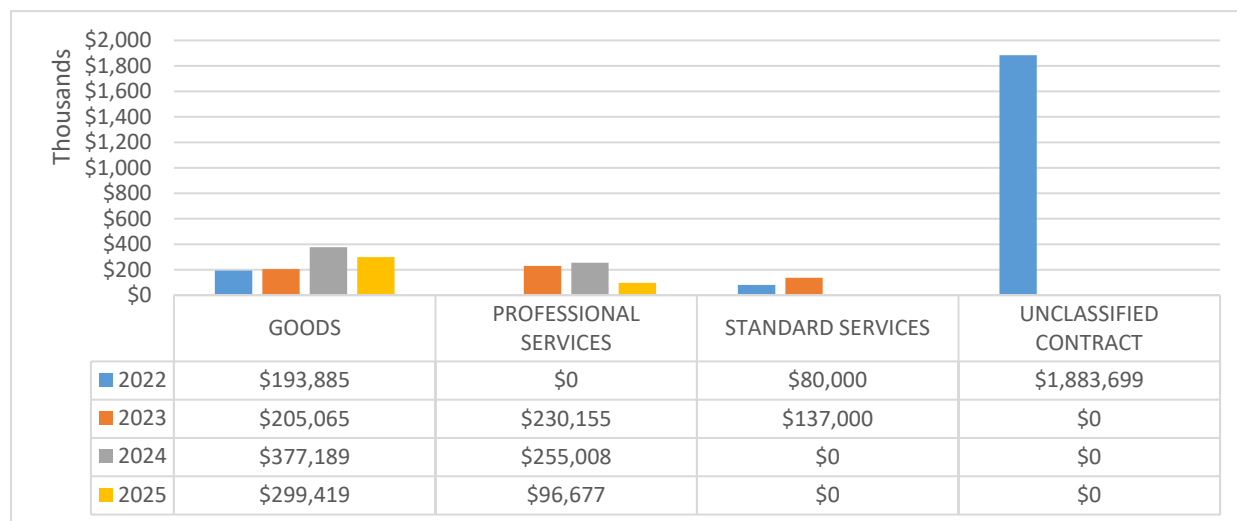
Table 100 – IBO: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	7	\$464,690	8	\$550,223	6	\$309,672
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$107,530	2	\$81,974	2	\$86,424
Grand Total	9	\$572,220	10	\$632,197	8	\$396,096

Chart 143 – IBO: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry



Chart 144 – IBO: FY22-FY25 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 the majority of NYCHA's contract actions were processed as TOs registered under HPD Master Awards, they are included in the totals for this section.

Table 101 – NYCHA: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	63	\$370,123,914	129	\$1,390,868,366	114	\$769,979,907
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	1	\$675,000	1	\$675,000	0	\$0
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	2	\$20,075,831	0	\$0	2	\$205,000
Supplemental Contracts	18	\$23,325,620	80	\$419,235,391	43	\$268,753,280
Task Orders	286	\$181,386,580	254	\$205,718,463	175	\$244,783,522

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Grand Total	370	595,586,945	464	2,016,497,221	334	1,283,721,708

Chart 145 – NYCHA: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

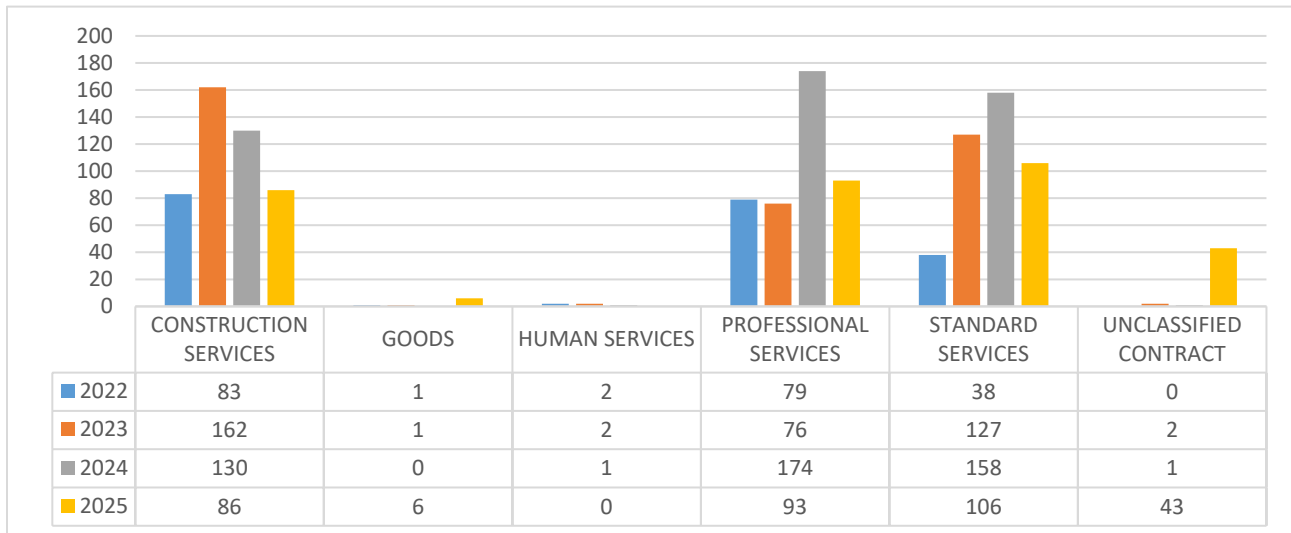
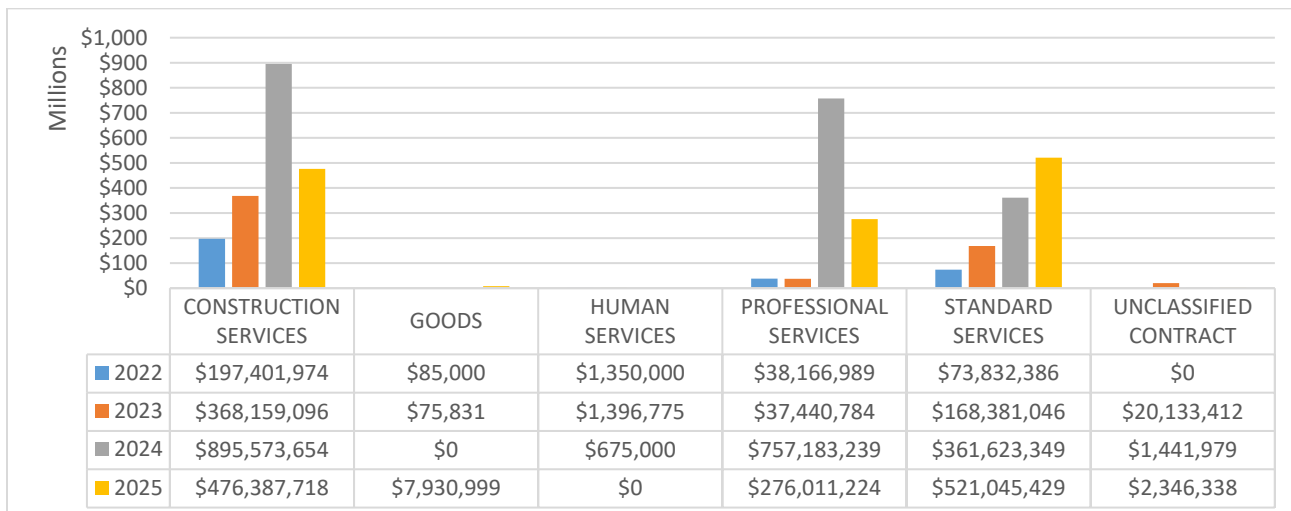


Chart 146 – NYCHA: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 102 – NYRL: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	2	\$674,836	21	\$4,753,857	2	\$88,609
Grand Total	2	\$674,836	21	\$4,753,857	2	\$88,609

Chart 147 – NYRL: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

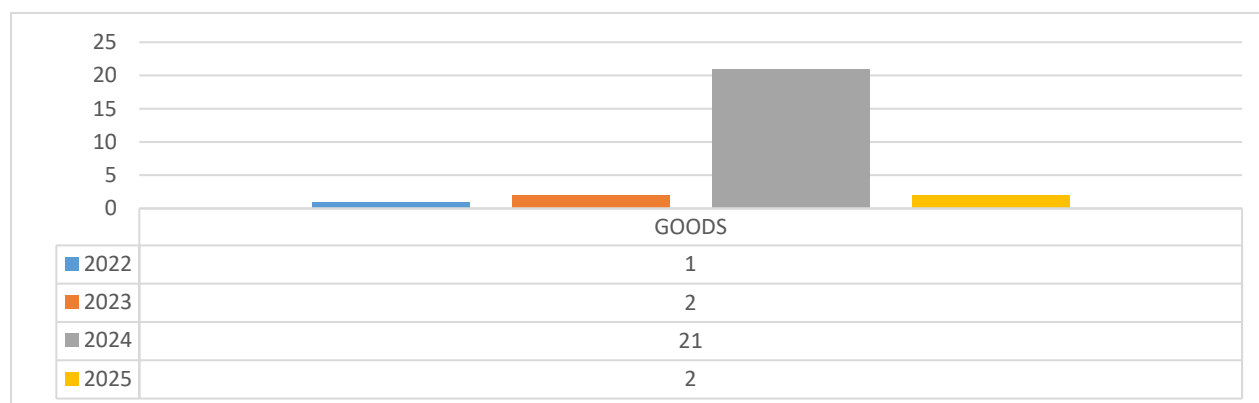
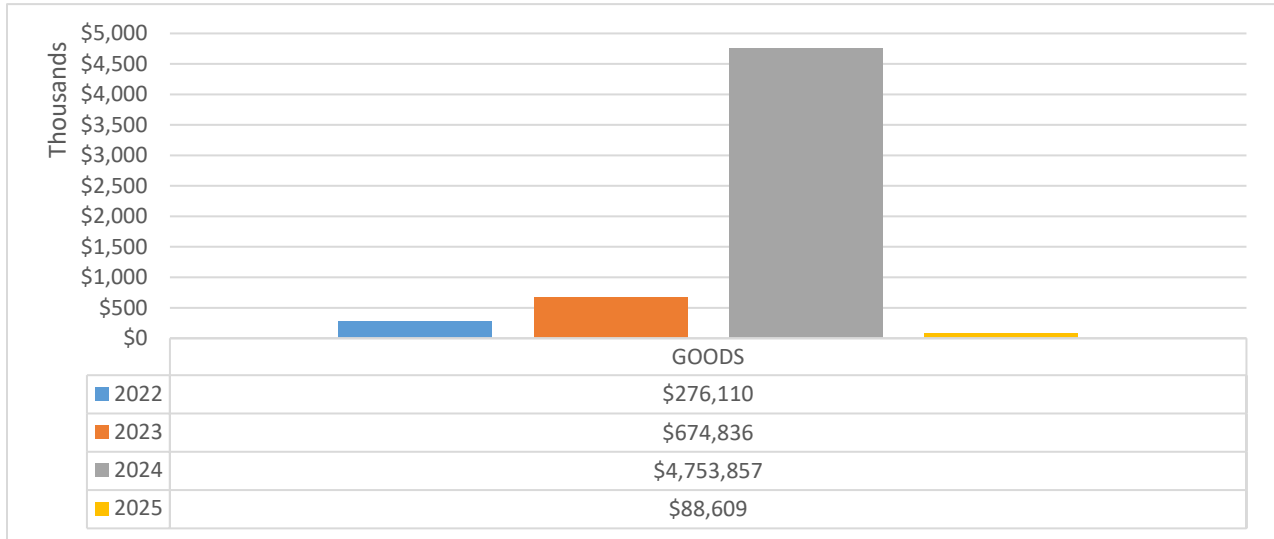


Chart 148 – NYRL: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 103 – OATA: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
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	1	\$27,549	0	\$0
Transactions Not Subject to PPB Rules	0	\$0	1	\$21,648	1	\$22,566
Grand Total	0	\$0	2	\$49,196	1	\$22,566

Chart 149 – OATA: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

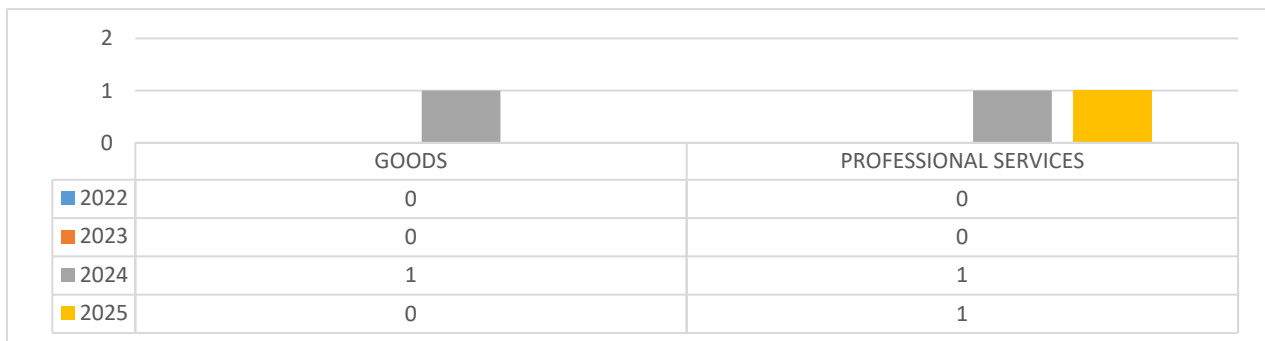
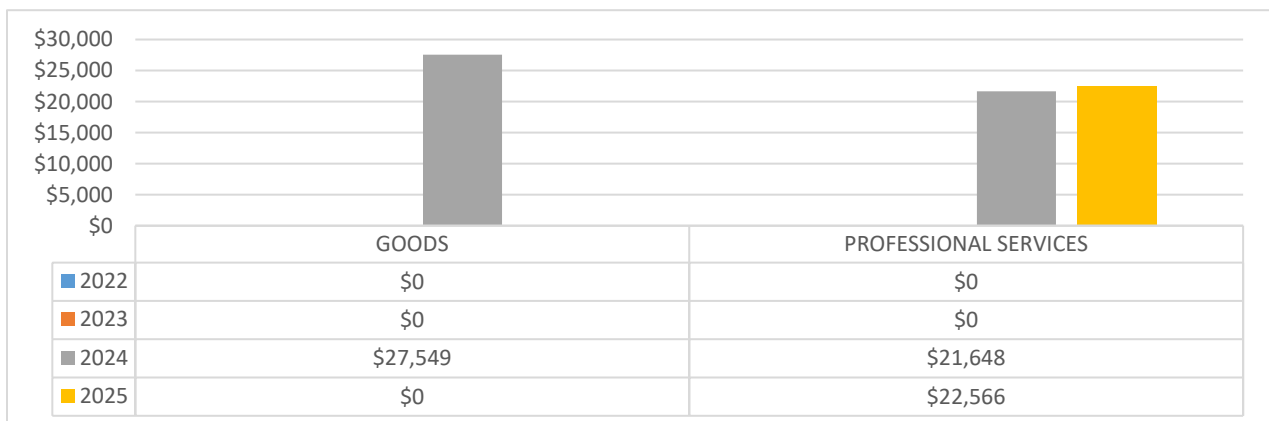


Chart 150 – OATA: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 104 – QBPL: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Competitive Method Contracts	3	\$2,659,903	1	\$246,401	0	\$0
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	5	\$128,406	13	\$2,552,231	1	\$266,380
Grand Total	8	\$2,788,309	14	\$2,798,632	1	\$266,380

Chart 151 – QBPL: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

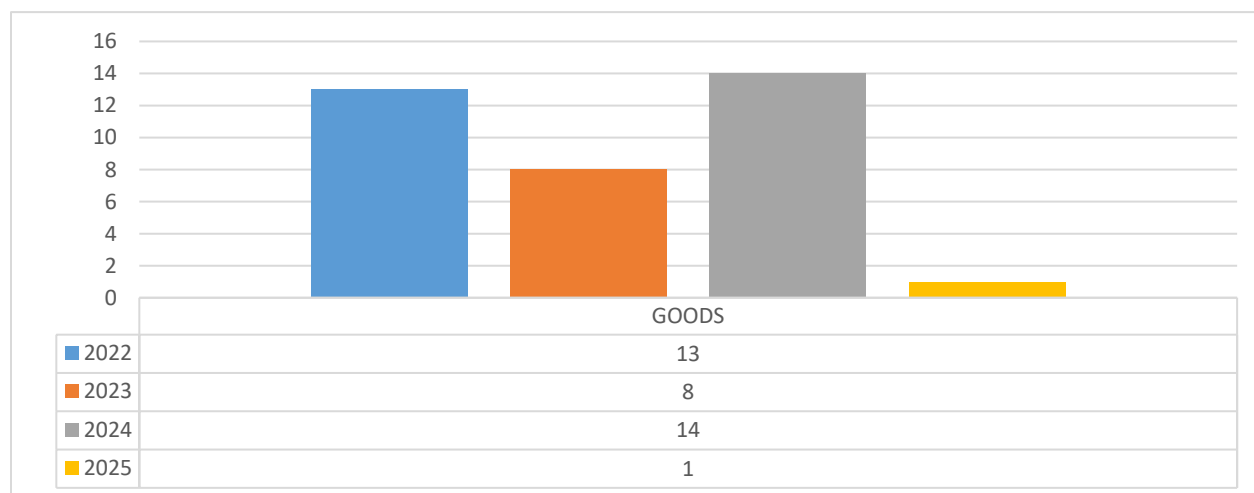
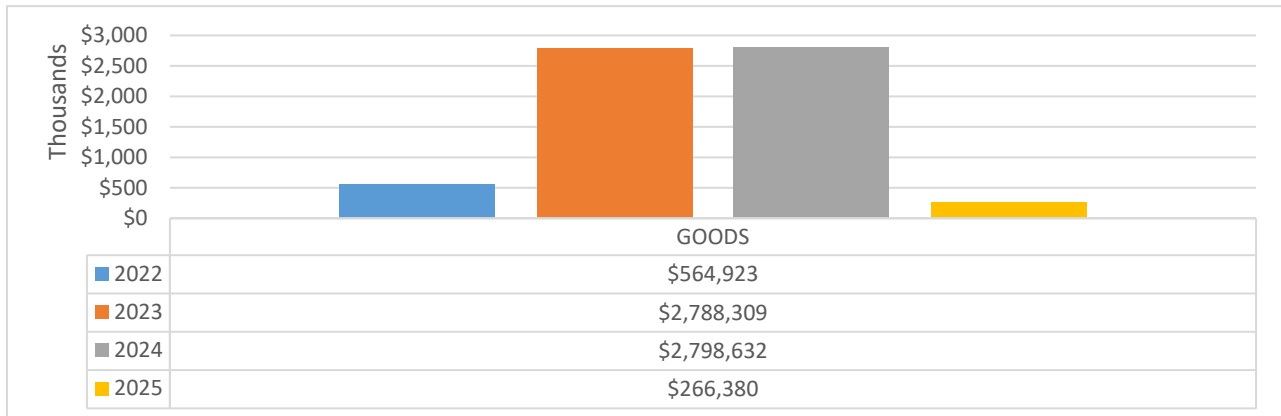


Chart 152 – QBPL: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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 105 – TRANSIT: FY23-FY25 Registrations by Contract Category

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Contract Category	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	5	\$1,155,658,019	3	\$1,427,756,416	2	\$242,243,590
Grand Total	5	\$1,155,658,019	3	\$1,427,756,416	2	\$242,243,590

Chart 153 – TRANSIT: FY22-FY25 Volume of Contracts by Industry

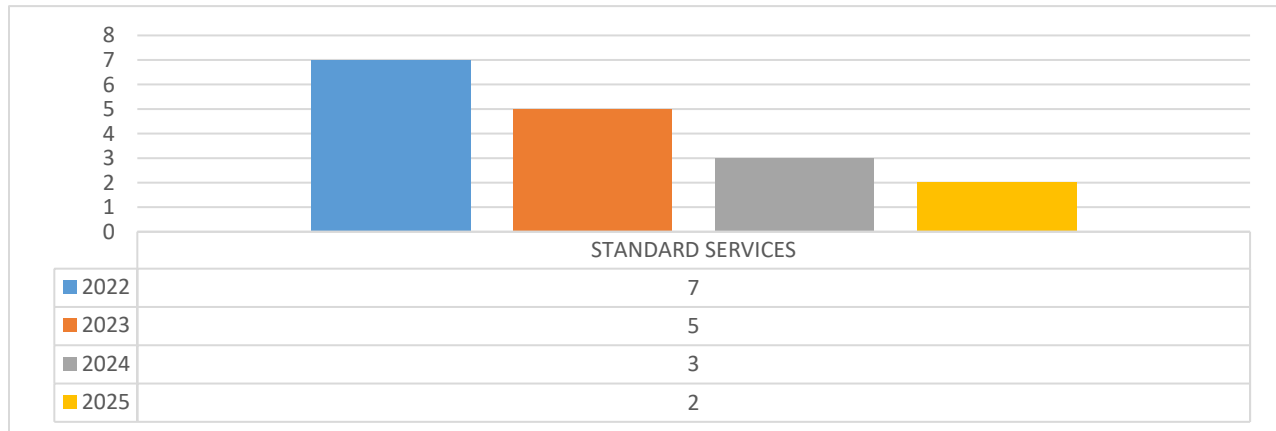
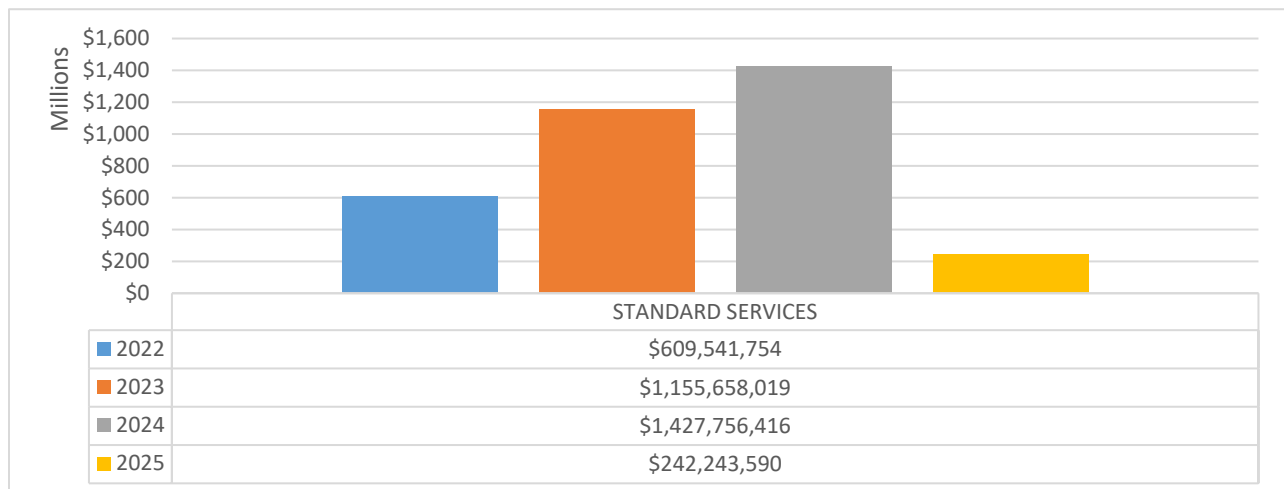


Chart 154 – TRANSIT: FY22-FY25 Value of Contracts by Industry



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. Procurement 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:

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.⁴¹ 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 50.⁴² 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.⁴³

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

⁴¹ 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>

⁴² 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.

⁴³ NY State Senate Bill 2023- S7383: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2023/S7383/amendment/A>

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.

Citywide Retroactivity Rates: FY22-FY25

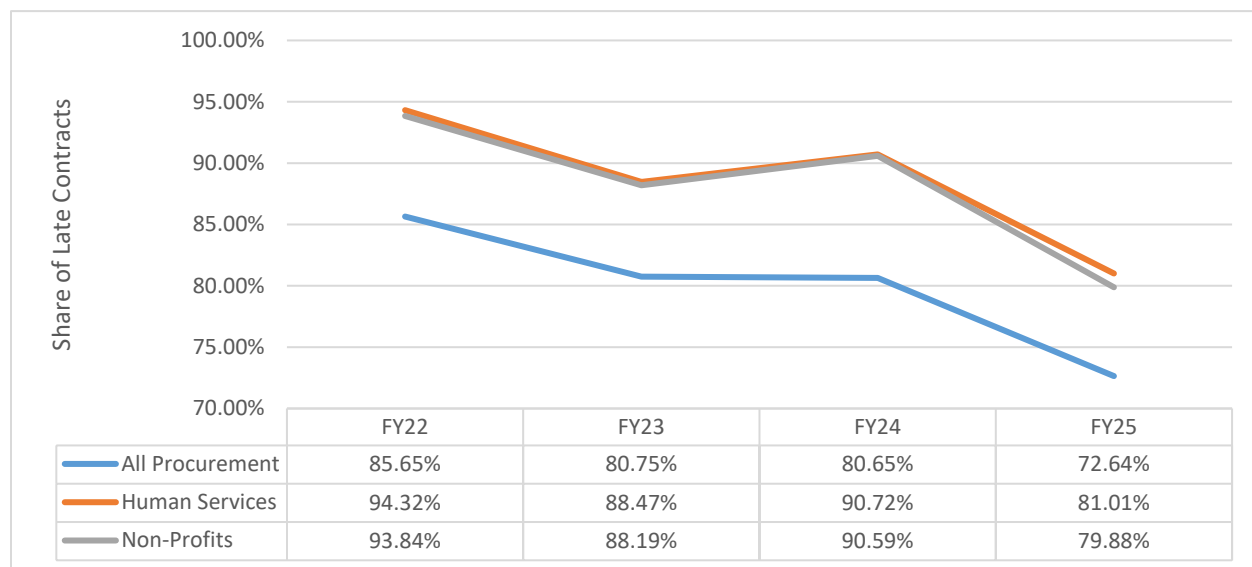
Unless otherwise specified, retroactivity refers to contracts that the City registers after the contract start date, when vendors typically begin their work. As an update to our methodology in previous Annual Summary Contracts Reports, this year's analysis excludes DOE purchases under award method 32 (small purchase written).⁴⁴

The overall share of contracts registered late declined slightly compared to FY24 levels (80.65% in FY24 to 72.64% in FY25). Notably, the retroactivity rate for human service and non-profit contracts remained higher than the citywide average, with eight out of every ten registered late. See Chart 155 for year-over-year retroactivity trends, by volume of contracts. Some of the City's retroactivity rate improvement can be attributed to hundreds of DCAS Negotiated Acquisition Extension (NAE) contracts that were registered in May and June for services in FY26.⁴⁵

⁴⁴This 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.

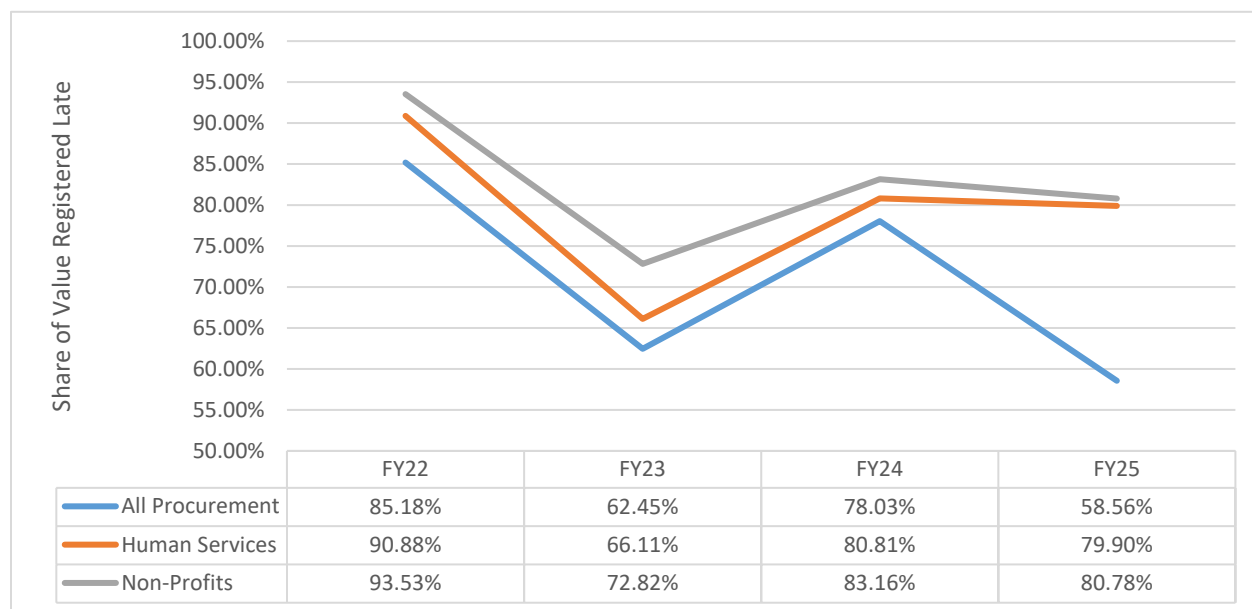
⁴⁵ The City more than doubled the number of NAEs registered in FY25 relative to the prior year. While NAEs can be useful for quickly ensuring continuity of services before a new solicitation can be released, the City's growing reliance on these contracts also presents risks. For more information on this subject, see our recent report on NAEs via this link: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/deja-vu-all-over-again-nycs-over-reliance-on-extension-contracts/>

Chart 155: Percent of Late-Registered Contracts by Volume – FY22-25



Even though the share of contracts registered on time slightly improved in FY25 relative to prior years, this benefit was felt unevenly in terms of contract value. While 20% more procurement value was timely registered overall, the improvements were more modest for Human Service and Non-Profit contracts. See Chart 156 for additional details.

Chart 156: Percent of Late-Registered Contracts by Value – FY22-25



Citywide Procurements

The following tables provide more granular detail into the retroactivity rates summarized by the charts above. Tables 106 and 107 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 three-in-ten contracts were still registered more than 6 months late in FY25, the “retroactivity by volume” table below show that already retroactive contracts were generally registered less late on the margins relative to the prior year. Table 107 indicates that the City registered more high-value contracts on time in FY25 than in prior years. These improvements are not felt as strongly in the Human Services and Non-Profit sectors, where over half of contracts are registered six-months or more late, and the share of contract value registered more than a year late has never been higher since the start of the Adams administration.

Table 106: Citywide Retroactivity by Volume – FY23-25

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts
On Time or Early	1,985	19.25%	1,775	19.35%	2,548	27.36%
Late - Within 30 Days	1,612	15.63%	2,273	24.78%	1,997	21.44%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	2,896	28.09%	2,210	24.10%	2,060	22.12%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	1,878	18.21%	1,233	13.44%	1,064	11.42%
Latest - More than 1-Year	1,940	18.81%	1,681	18.33%	1,645	17.66%
Grand Total	10,311	100.00%	9,172	100.00%	9,314	100.00%

Table 107: Citywide Retroactivity by Value – FY23-25

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Retroactive Category	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value
On Time or Early	\$14,246,907,638	37.55%	\$6,913,845,183	21.97%	\$17,494,667,243	41.44%
Late - Within 30 Days	\$4,966,517,113	13.09%	\$7,282,254,954	23.14%	\$5,645,996,932	13.37%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	\$11,263,640,323	29.68%	\$10,518,973,935	33.42%	\$11,804,943,485	27.96%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	\$5,462,586,538	14.40%	\$3,822,451,547	12.14%	\$4,686,404,388	11.10%
Latest - More than 1-Year	\$2,005,339,749	5.28%	\$2,937,718,465	9.33%	\$2,587,308,714	6.13%
Grand Total	\$37,944,991,361	100.00%	\$31,475,244,084	100.00%	\$42,219,320,761	100.00%

Human Services Industry Procurements

Table 108: Human Service Contract Retroactivity by Volume – FY23-25

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts
On Time or Early	553	11.53%	328	9.28%	680	18.99%

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Late - Within 30 Days	366	7.63%	691	19.56%	501	13.99%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	904	18.85%	403	11.41%	543	15.17%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	1,311	27.34%	724	20.49%	501	13.99%
Latest - More than 1-Year	1,661	34.64%	1,387	39.26%	1,355	37.85%
Grand Total	4,795	100.00%	3,533	100.00%	3,580	100.00%

Table 109: Human Service Contract Retroactivity by Value – FY23-25

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Retroactive Category	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value
On Time or Early	\$5,349,799,299	33.89%	\$2,851,377,240	19.19%	\$3,141,021,809	20.10%
Late - Within 30 Days	\$2,323,285,949	14.72%	\$5,067,967,400	34.10%	\$3,508,624,449	22.46%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	\$5,402,966,153	34.22%	\$3,813,558,183	25.66%	\$5,321,570,808	34.06%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	\$1,794,348,496	11.37%	\$2,646,367,967	17.81%	\$2,058,649,726	13.18%

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Latest - More than 1-Year	\$916,497,222	5.81%	\$482,478,153	3.25%	\$1,593,673,099	10.20%
Grand Total	\$15,786,897,119	100.00%	\$14,861,748,943	100.00%	\$15,623,539,891	100.00%

Non-Profit Procurements

Table 110: Non-Profit Contract Retroactivity by Volume – FY23-25

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts
On Time or Early	465	11.81%	298	9.41%	643	20.12%
Late - Within 30 Days	303	7.70%	632	19.96%	481	15.05%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	561	14.25%	382	12.06%	445	13.92%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	1,219	30.96%	676	21.35%	465	14.55%
Latest - More than 1-Year	1,389	35.28%	1,179	37.23%	1,162	36.36%
Grand Total	3,937	100.00%	3,167	100.00%	3,196	100.00%

Table 111: Non-Profit Service Contract Retroactivity by Value – FY23-25

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Retroactive Category	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value	Value of Contracts	% Share of Value
On Time or Early	\$3,831,185,979	27.18%	\$2,300,764,023	16.84%	\$2,587,736,810	19.22%

	FY23		FY24		FY25	
Late - Within 30 Days	\$1,789,909,708	12.70%	\$4,725,336,820	34.59%	\$3,276,486,092	24.33%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	\$4,340,539,617	30.79%	\$4,532,417,617	33.18%	\$4,110,002,936	30.52%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	\$3,434,080,147	24.36%	\$1,701,491,981	12.45%	\$2,037,158,785	15.13%
Latest - More than 1-Year	\$701,292,967	4.97%	\$402,111,570	2.94%	\$1,455,749,132	10.81%
Grand Total	\$14,097,008,419	100.00%	\$13,662,122,011	100.00%	\$13,467,133,755	100.00%

Additional FY25 Retroactivity Trends

The rest of Section VIII takes a deeper dive into retroactivity trends within FY25 which began on July 1, 2024 and concluded on June 30, 2025. 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 112 displays contract retroactivity for procurement and revenue contracts registered in FY25. 6,932 new procurement and revenue contracts (70.96% of all contracts) were registered retroactively. Notably, the share of contract value that was registered on time increased from 29% on time in FY24 to 41% on time in FY25.

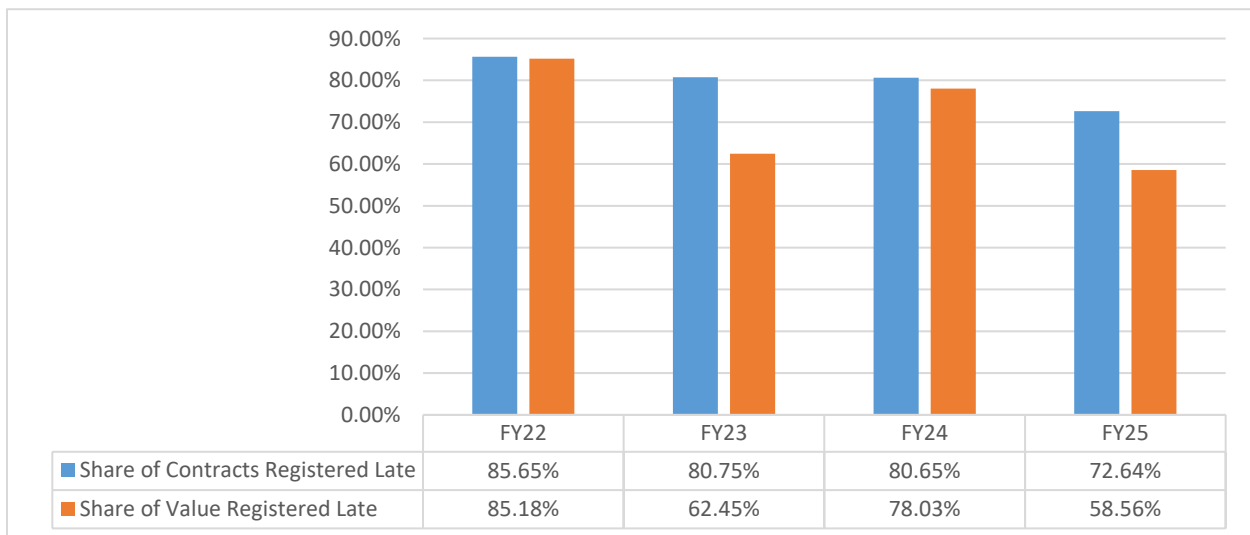
Table 112: FY25 Contract Retroactivity for New Procurements and Revenue Contracts

Retro Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	2,837	29.04%	\$17,567,699,256	41.47%
Late - Within 30 Days	2,044	20.92%	\$5,647,044,288	13.33%

Retro Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Later - Between 31-180 Days	2,104	21.54%	\$11,856,451,631	27.99%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	1,117	11.43%	\$4,694,207,245	11.08%
Latest - More than 1-Year	1,667	17.06%	\$2,601,121,730	6.14%
Grand Total	9,769	100.00%	\$42,366,524,150	100.00%

Chart 153 compares the share of retroactive procurement contracts in FY22, FY23, FY24, and FY25 by both volume and value. Although more high value contracts were registered on time in FY25 than in prior years, over seven-in-ten contracts are still being registered late.

Chart 157: FY22-25 Retroactivity Rates by Volume and Value



FY25 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 81% of procurement contracts registered late. Chart 158 displays the total number of new procurement contracts by industry. For comparison, Table 113 displays the share of contract retroactivity by industry type.

Chart 158: Share of New Retroactive Procurement Contracts by Industry, FY25

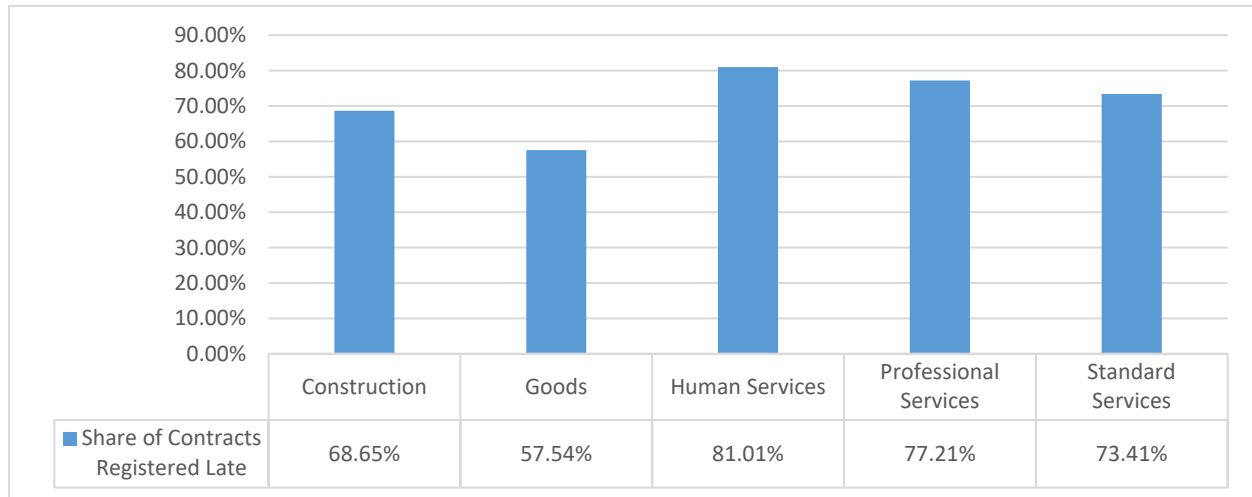


Table 113: Volume of FY25 Procurement Contracts by Retroactivity Category and Industry

Retroactive Category	Construction Services	Goods	Human Services	Professional Services	Standard Services
On Time or Early	31.35%	42.46%	18.99%	22.79%	26.59%
Late - Within 30 Days	20.00%	33.66%	13.99%	16.91%	23.56%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	32.69%	17.69%	15.17%	37.58%	27.99%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	9.04%	3.30%	13.99%	14.62%	15.79%
Latest - More than 1-Year	6.92%	2.89%	37.85%	8.09%	6.07%

Retroactive Procurements by Agency

Table 114 lists the top ten agencies with the most retroactive procurement contracts. Together, these ten agencies account for over 65% of the retroactively contract registrations in the City. While DYCD registered the most retroactive contracts in FY25, the majority of these contracts are

related to City Council appropriations, which tend to be delayed. DYCD would still be in the top five even with City Council discretionary contracts excluded from this count.

Table 114: FY25 Top Ten Agencies by Volume of Retroactive Procurement Contracts

Agency	# of Contracts	Total Contract Value
DYCD	1,088	\$1,141,768,412
DOE	787	\$1,703,335,303
DOHMH	697	\$1,430,013,512
DPR	425	\$398,981,830
DSS/HRA	357	\$3,302,999,343
DFTA	265	\$320,795,032
DCAS	217	\$551,810,335
HPD	189	\$185,555,450
SIBP	188	\$3,103,852
OTI	182	\$161,688,403
Grand total	4,395	\$9,200,051,471

FY25 Retroactive Procurements – M/WBEs

By a measure of contract volume, the City registered M/WBE procurement contracts on time at a higher rate than non-M/WBE vendors (35% vs 24%). However, a greater share of Non-Certified contract value was registered on time in FY25. Table 115 presents a breakdown of M/WBE procurement contracts by category of lateness. For comparison, Table 116 presents a breakdown procurement contracts by category of lateness for non-certified vendors.

Table 115: FY25 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	865	35.03%	\$893,371,169	39.78%

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
Late - Within 30 Days	771	31.23%	\$565,762,131	25.19%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	644	26.08%	\$453,428,326	20.19%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	131	5.31%	\$241,556,534	10.76%
Latest - More than 1-Year	58	2.35%	\$91,761,144	4.09%
Grand Total	2,469	100.00%	\$2,245,879,305	100.00%

Table 116: FY25 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	1,683	24.59%	\$16,601,296,074	41.53%
Late - Within 30 Days	1,226	17.91%	\$5,080,234,800	12.71%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	1,416	20.69%	\$11,351,515,159	28.40%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	933	13.63%	\$4,444,847,853	11.12%
Latest - More than 1-Year	1,587	23.18%	\$2,495,547,570	6.24%
Grand Total	6,845	100.00%	\$39,973,441,456	100.00%

The largest share of M/WBE procurement contracts were registered via the M/WBE Small Purchase (M/WBE SP) method (45.28%). 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 17 displays the breakdown of M/WBE non-competitive small purchase contracts by retroactive category.

Table 117: FY25 M/WBE Small Purchase Contracts by Retroactivity Category

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	373	33.36%	\$123,821,024	34.02%
Late - Within 30 Days	330	29.52%	\$97,478,508	26.78%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	354	31.66%	\$122,470,792	33.65%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	53	4.74%	\$18,241,616	5.01%
Latest - More than 1-Year	8	0.72%	\$1,955,948	0.54%
Grand Total	1,118	100.00%	\$363,967,889	100.00%

FY25 Retroactive Revenue Contracts

Revenue contracts were registered far timelier in terms of both volume and value in FY25 than new procurements. Nearly two thirds of contracts and over half of their value was registered by their contract start dates. Table 118 below breaks down revenue contracts by retroactivity category

Table 118: FY25 Revenue Contracts by Retroactivity Category⁴⁶

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	289	63.80%	\$73,032,013	53.30%
Late - Within 30 Days	47	10.38%	\$1,047,356	0.76%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	44	9.71%	\$51,508,147	37.59%

⁴⁶ 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
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	52	11.48%	\$7,802,857	5.69%
Latest - More than 1-Year	21	4.64%	\$3,634,016	2.65%
Grand Total	453	100.00%	\$137,024,389	100.00%

FY25 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 modestly increased both in value and volume in FY25 relative to last year, however nearly nine-in-ten leases were still registered late.

Table 119: FY25 Real Property Contracts by Retroactivity Category

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	9	14.06%	\$48,823,264	2.42%
Late - Within 30 Days	4	6.25%	\$656,618	0.03%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	35	54.69%	\$556,216,524	27.58%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	7	10.94%	\$33,636,907	1.67%
Latest - More than 1-Year	9	14.06%	\$1,377,215,785	68.30%
Grand Total	64	100.00%	\$2,016,549,097	100.00%

FY25 Retroactive Task Orders⁴⁷

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 85% were registered retroactively in FY25. Table 120 provides a breakdown of TOs by retroactivity category.

Table 120: FY25 Registered TOs by Retroactivity Category

Retroactive Category	# of Contracts	% Share of Contracts	Total Contract Value	% Share of Contract Value
On Time or Early	149	14.83%	\$264,953,981	16.59%
Late - Within 30 Days	156	15.52%	\$228,498,893	14.31%
Later - Between 31-180 Days	302	30.05%	\$546,589,274	34.23%
Very Late - Between 181-365 Days	125	12.44%	\$141,990,899	8.89%
Latest - More than 1-Year	273	27.16%	\$414,645,197	25.97%
Grand Total	1,005	100.00%	\$1,596,678,244	100.00%

⁴⁷ 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, 6-134 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.⁴⁸
3. Entities receiving financial assistance from the City must pay their covered employees at the living wage rate.
4. 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:

See below for information on cases overseen by the Bureau of Labor Law (BLL) in FY25 in the categories of Building Services, Home Care Services, and Temporary Office Services.

Building Services

BLL had three open investigations concerning building services work as of July 1, 2024, and opened five new investigations after July 1, 2024.

Home Care Services

BLL opened one new investigation into home care services after July 1, 2024.

⁴⁸ NYC Administrative Code §6-109

Temporary Office Services

BLL had one investigation of temporary office services open as of July 1, 2024, and opened three new investigations after July 1, 2024.

- The case that was open before July 1, 2024 resulted in a settlement. The Bureau settled with United Staffing Solutions for \$644,032.81, comprising of \$312,763.51 in back pay to employees, \$202,452.34 in interest, and \$128,806.56 in civil penalties covering 54 workers, as well as a finding that the violations were willful. This company failed to pay prevailing wages to employees who provided temporary clerical services at various hospital locations throughout the city.⁴⁹
- Two of the new investigations were closed due to a finding of no jurisdiction.

Section 6-130 of the Admin Code:

BLL was managing two open investigations in FY25.

Section 6-134 of the Admin Code:

BLL had one open investigation as of July 1, 2024, and two new investigations that were opened after July 1, 2024.

Section 6-145 of the Admin Code:

BLL did not receive any complaints about labor peace and opened no new cases under §6-145 of the Administrative Code in FY25.

⁴⁹ See this link for more information: <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/newsroom/nyc-comptroller-recovers-640k-in-owed-back-wages-for-office-workers-at-city-medical-facilities/>

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 Category⁵⁰

Appendix 2 – Registered Modifications⁵¹

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

⁵⁰ Per existing security agreements, contract records for DOI, and NYC's five District Attorney Office are not reflected in this document.

⁵¹ See column U to filter for CCOs

Contract Groups	Award Methods	Award Method Codes
	Small Purchase Contracts - General	31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 60, 109, 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, 101
	Regulated by Government Commission	41, 44, 45
	Subscription Contracts	43, 100
Group 4: Supplemental Contracts	Renewals	10
	Assignments	29
Group 5: Revenue Contracts⁵²	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)

⁵² 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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NEW YORK CITY COMPTROLLER
BRAD LANDER

1 Centre Street, New York, NY 10007

www.comptroller.nyc.gov

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(212) 669-3916