



Contract Primer

BUREAU OF CONTRACTS ADMINISTRATION

Updated Summer 2026

How to Navigate This Document

Welcome to our primer on NYC contracting. This effort began under Comptroller Lander's Administration to provide the public with a straightforward guide to the basics of the City's contracting workflows, and essential solicitation methods. Since then, the Comptroller's office has continued to maintain this document as a living reference tool.

Readers are invited to review this Primer in its entirety or to jump around as needed to refresh around particular topics. This document is divided into three overarching sections:

1. Primer – This section contains information on NYC contracting including, but not limited to:
 - a. Key entities in NYC Contracting
 - b. Overview of the NYC Contracting Cycle
 - c. Definitions of core contract categories and solicitation methods
 - d. Details about additional contracting processes such as Real Property Transactions, Contract Modifications, Purchase Orders, and Task Orders
2. Public Resources – This section contains descriptions of essential public-facing resources for monitoring New York City contracting and spending trends.
3. Appendices – Contains helpful tables for navigating this Primer and running searches in the systems outlined in section II.

I. NYC Contracting: A Primer

This Primer provides a general overview of City contracting processes and solicitation methods. Understanding the frameworks behind why and how the City enters new contracts, as well as what happens during the term of a contract, can be helpful context when examining individual records as well as citywide trends.

Key Entities in City Contracting

Below are several entities that play a role in the City's contract process at various, and in some instances multiple stages. This list is not intended to be an exhaustive accounting of every contracting agency or oversight body, but rather a preview of individuals and entities that are often referenced in this Primer.

Procurement Policy Board (PPB)

The PPB is the governing entity that is responsible for the promulgation of the City's procurement rules. These rules inform the City's procurement activities, including how the City solicits bids and proposals from vendors and how contracts are awarded. The PPB consists of five members, three of who are appointed by the mayor, and two of whom are appointed by the Comptroller. Besides making the rules that govern the City's contracting process, the PPB has no authority with respect to the award or administration of any particular contract.

Franchise and Concession Review Committee (FCRC)

The FCRC is responsible for approving certain Franchise and Concession selections made by City agencies. The FCRC is comprised of the Mayor and a mayoral appointee, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the City's Corporation Counsel, Borough Presidents, and the Comptroller. Each member of the FCRC holds one vote, except for the Borough Presidents, who share one vote. Concessions are subject to [Title 12 of the Rules of the City of New York](#).

Office of the Mayor

The Mayor's Office is responsible for managing the City's procurement functions, including those relating to organization, personnel and structure. The Charter affords the Mayor with powers to approve the use of alternative procurement procedures, allow agencies to procure contracts by methods other than competitive sealed bidding, and maintain

information regarding City contracts and contractors in a manner that is reasonably available for public inspection.¹

City Chief Procurement Officer (CCPO)

The City Chief Procurement Officer is also the Director of the Mayor's Office of Contract Services (MOCS). In this role, the CCPO exercises Mayoral procurement process powers, including those granted by the Charter, the Administrative Code, and the PPB Rules. Pursuant to Executive Order 121 (2008), the CCPO has been delegated powers under the Mayor's Office to establish procurement procedures, lead public hearings, and manage various contracting plans. The CCPO is responsible for the coordination and oversight of procurement activity for all Mayoral agency staff, including all Agency Chief Contracting Officers. Specifically, this oversight entails ensuring agency compliance with applicable rules, laws, and procedures so that certifications of procedural requisites are completed timely and accurately.

The Mayor's Office of Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (OMWBE)

OMWBE was created to address historic disparities in city contracting and provide minority and women entrepreneurs (M/WBEs) increased opportunities to do business with New York City. The office is responsible for developing policy, enhancing coordination among city agencies, and providing oversight and accountability of the city's M/WBE program. OMWBE coordinates with mayoral agencies to increase utilization of M/WBEs in city contracting, and to hold agencies accountable to M/WBE participation goals. The office also provides direct support to M/WBE vendors seeking to work with the City.

Chief Business Diversity Officer

The Chief Business Diversity Officer of OMWBE was established in 2023 to support and elevate the City's M/WBEs by making the City a more equitable and inclusive business environment. Pursuant to Executive Order 26 (2023), the Chief Business Diversity Officer, in consultation with MOCS and the New York City Department of Small Business Services (SBS), shall periodically review agency procurement data provided by MOCS and relevant research to (a) determine any changes in the ethnic or gender categories of M/WBEs to be classified as underutilized, (b) to identify meaningful progress towards addressing overall disparities in procurement across the City, and (c) to make any necessary adjustments to city policies based on such review.

¹ NYC Charter §322, §327, and §334

The Mayor's Office of Non-Profit Services (MONS)

MONS was established in 2022 to advance recommendations developed by the [Joint Taskforce to Get Non-Profits Paid on Time](#). The mission of MONS is to promote thriving communities and the delivery of essential services across the City by amplifying and addressing the needs of non-profit organizations. It also leads efforts to coordinate between city agencies and non-profit leaders to center equity, inform City policy, and reduce barriers for non-profits to contract with the City.

Agency Chief Contracting Officer (ACCO)

Each contracting agency has an ACCO that is responsible for overseeing procurement functions on behalf of their agency, in conjunction with the CCPO. ACCO functions include, but are not limited to: developing solicitation materials; ensuring the selection of appropriate procurement methods; ensuring the integrity of the vendor selection process; vetting vendor backgrounds and making affirmative determinations of responsibility; and ensuring that vendor performance is evaluated throughout the life of a contract. ACCOs also advise agency staff on matters pertaining to procurement matters, Local Laws, and administrative requirements. ACCOs additionally serve as liaisons to MOCS. ACCOs are encouraged to collaborate with agency M/WBE Officers to ensure the success of their agency's M/WBE goals.

M/WBE Officer

Section 6-129 of the Administrative Code mandates that agency M/WBE officers be either a deputy commissioner or other executive officer designated by the agency head. The M/WBE officer must report directly to the agency head on M/WBE activities carried out by the agency, including, but not limited to, general compliance, intra-agency coordination, and overseeing procurement participation goals.

Corporation Counsel

The Corporation Counsel is nominated by the Mayor and is subject to confirmation by the City Council. The Counsel functions to certify the City's legal authority for, and approve, all "contracts, leases and other legal papers."² As discussed in this Primer, the Corporation Counsel must also give prior approval to advance Emergency Procurement requests.³

² NYC Charter §327(b), 394(b)

³ NYC Charter §315

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

OMB is the City's chief financial agency, responsible for developing City budgets and overseeing the budgets of nearly 90 agencies and related entities. OMB approval may be required during various stages throughout the contracting process. Additionally, OMB conducts a separate contract review on behalf of the Financial Control Board for consistency with the terms of the Financial Emergency Act. The OMB Director also sits on the FCRC.

Department of Investigation (DOI)

DOI is responsible for the investigation and referral of criminal prosecution for cases involving fraud, corruption, and unethical conduct among all persons and entities that receive City funds, including City employees and contractors. Among other tasks, DOI runs checks on individuals and/or vendors that are awarded contracts with the City to determine if they have been previously investigated by DOI.

Small Business Services (SBS)

SBS is mandated by the Charter to manage the City's operations relating to business and economic development, the enhancement of economic development and financial opportunity for minority and women owned business enterprises, and the realization of equal employment opportunities by City contractors. SBS also contracts with and retains the New York City Economic Development Corporation to function as a development consultant, and to provide economic development-related services on behalf of the City. SBS runs New York City's certification programs, including the M/WBE Program, the Emerging Business Enterprise (EBE) Program, and the Locally-based Business Enterprise (LBE) Program. SBS also maintains the [Online Directory of NYC Certified Businesses](#).

Overview of Contract Cycle

While the Comptroller's office plays an important role in the oversight City contracting, it is also the last in a series of many steps that occur much earlier in the process. The Comptroller's Office review is also the only step in the contracting process to have a charter-mandated deadline (to complete its work within 30 calendar days). Processes for planning, procurement, administration, and various approvals, are managed by the contracting agency and its applicable oversight agencies, including MOCS.

This section outlines key milestones for a typical contract processed in the Procurement and Sourcing Solutions Portal (PASSPort), which is an electronic end-to-end procurement platform that manages the various stages of the procurement process from vendor enrollment to the solicitation of goods and services, to contract registration and management. Maintained by the Mayor's Office of Contract Services (MOCS), PASSPort is

the system in which most City contracts are ultimately processed.⁴ This overview reflects the experience of Mayoral agencies that process procurement and contracting actions in PASSPort and are subject to the Procurement Policy Board Rules (PPB rules), which govern the contracting activities of most City agencies.⁵

Chart 1: Procurement Pipeline Milestones



Establishing Needs for Contracts

Contracts enable the City and its agencies to provide critical services for the public. An agency may determine that a new contract is needed to procure goods and services that are essential to its operations (e.g., securing office supplies or IT services for its staff). In other cases, an agency may need to use contracts as a mechanism to fulfill certain policy initiatives like expanding 5G access. How the City determines that a good, service, or construction is needed, and where and how they are delivered, varies. This Primer's focus is on the procurement process, which

⁴ Mayoral agencies use PASSPort to process prime contract records for many types of contracts. Certain types of contracts, and prime contracts for non-Mayoral agencies are not supported in PASSPort. The MEA administration recently updates PASSPort to capture all subcontract records for both Mayoral and non-Mayoral Contracts

⁵ Non-mayoral agencies like the DOE do not currently processes contracts in PASSPort, nor are they subject to the PPB Rules.

involves the buying, purchasing, or acquisition of goods, services, or construction, after a need has been established.⁶

The PPB Rules, combined with relevant Executive Orders, Local Laws and other applicable rules and laws, set forth the procedural requirements for each procurement method discussed in this Primer. While the individual requirements vary based on the method, there are some milestones that are common across most contracting processes.

Conduct a Pre-Solicitation Review

Actions for the pre-solicitation review phase (PSR), as defined by PPB rules, include assessing the existing market for the good, service, or construction; estimating the expected cost; and selecting the most appropriate procurement method for the City's need.⁷ Once the PSR is complete, the ACCO creates a summary of this information inclusive of the proposed procurement method. Depending on the procurement method, the expected cost, the type of goods or services, and other factors, MOCS and OMB may be required to approve the plan and certify that it complies with all applicable rules.

Agencies may only commence the procurement process once the ACCO has received all necessary approvals. Although the next step varies depending on the chosen procurement method, agencies must generally solicit quotes, bids or proposals from prospective vendors. The selected sourcing method also determines the level of competition and the way that an agency solicits interest from vendors. In some cases, the procurement method dictates that the agency must make the opportunity public to everyone. In other instances, the agency is given discretion as to how many vendors, or even from which singular vendor, it will make a solicitation.

Evaluation of Submissions

Procurement methods also inform what considerations agencies may take when selecting a vendor for a particular contract award. Selections may be based on price bid alone, or they may include qualitative factors as well. Some procurement methods do not require the agency to make a substantive evaluation, however in most instances, a selected vendor must be found by the agency to have been responsive to all material terms and conditions of a solicitation, and to all specified requirements.⁸ In either circumstance, the solicitation document must set forth the criteria by which the agency will base its determination of award.

⁶ 9 RCNY §1-01 (e).

⁷ PPB Rules §2-02(a). Note that this Section also sets forth exclusions to the PSR.

⁸ PPB Rules §2-07(a)

Vendors that were found by an agency to not be responsive, and were therefore not awarded a contract, have the right to appeal. Unsuccessful vendors can also request that the agency meet to discuss the reasons that led to the non-award determination. Information learned from such debriefing sessions can better prepare a vendor to submit more successful bids and proposals in the future.

Create Award

Once an award has been initiated in PASSPort, the Agency Chief Contracting Officer (ACCO) and other key entities can begin to record critical information and approvals that are necessary to advance the contract. In this phase, the agency is recording important details about the procurement method used by the City to make the purchase, and about the awarded vendor.

Collect Vendor Documents

Awarded vendors must submit a number of documents necessary to confirm details about the goods, services, or construction being provided; business information; financials; and more. Through PASSPort, agency staff create discrete tasks to prompt awarded vendors to submit each required document. Agencies must review all submitted documents for accuracy and completeness before formally logging their approval in PASSPort.

Solicit Vendor Integrity Information

Most vendors must submit disclosures into PASSPort pertaining to its organizational history and its principal owners and officers. Required disclosures include any adverse information relating to the organization, its principal owners, affiliated entities, and government contracts held by the organization or its affiliates, within relevant timeframes. If the disclosed information or concurrent agency background checks raise questions about the vendor's business integrity, or the vendor's ability to meet the contract's requirements in a way that cannot be adequately addressed, the agency may find that the vendor is "not responsible" and cease to advance the contract. Only once an agency determines that a vendor is responsible may it then move forward with awarding and executing a contract.

Confirming Financial Infrastructure

Along with the work being done by the agency's procurement team, its finance team must also work to confirm critical funding infrastructure for each pending contract in PASSPort. These tasks include projecting annual expenditures for the full term of the contract and its associated budget structure, selecting appropriate commodity lines (which tells the City what is being purchased), and allocating funds to the contract so that the vendor can be

paid. Each of these actions must be reviewed and approved by the agency's financial managers and its Chief Financial Officer. While the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) submits its official approval later in the contract process, their support in this phase is often essential for the above-named tasks to be completed.

Draft Contract

Agency legal units help coordinate the drafting of the actual contract package so it can be later sent to the vendor (as applicable) and the City's Law Department for final approval, if required. All contract drafts must be reviewed and approved by the agency's legal managers.

Make Information Public

The PPB rules outline various ways that agencies are required to make details about a contract award known to the public before it becomes legally effective. City agencies frequently communicate these details by means of notices and public hearings. In service of the latter, agency staff use PASSPort to select public hearing dates, create descriptions of the contract and the procurement method used to solicit bids, and coordinate with the Mayor's Office of Contract Services (MOCS) public hearing team.⁹ Agency staff must use PASSPort to document details about notices and hearings for eventual inclusion in the contract package.

Secure Oversight Approvals

Once the ACCO has certified the completion of the prior steps and approved the draft contract package, agencies must next secure approval from a number of oversight entities. For instance, the Mayor's office, OBM, and the Financial Control Board (as needed) review contract packages to confirm that the final details match information previously shared by the agency, and that no new issues have emerged. Similarly, the City's Law Department is required to review and approve many City contracts. Contracts are also sometimes subject to review and approval by the Deputy Mayor of jurisdiction over the agency.

Assemble Final Contract Package

After confirming all oversight approvals in PASSPort, agency staff must finalize the contract package in accordance with the PPB rules. The contract package may include the agreement itself, documents related to the requisition and sourcing phases, financials, approval and certification records, key signatures and more. If any materials are missing or

⁹ MOCS can sometimes delegate authority to agencies to hold their own public hearings without coordination.

left incomplete in the contract package, it could delay the City's ability to register the contract and pay vendors for their work.

Submit to the Comptroller (as needed)

Once the ACCO has reviewed the assembled contract package for completeness and given their final approval, they can submit the contract for registration. Agency staff often use PASSPort to transmit contract documents to the Comptroller for review and approval. They must also create a corresponding record of the contract in the City's Financial Management System (FMS), which is the City's system of record for purchases.

Contract Registration

The Comptroller's Bureau of Contracts Administration (BCA) is responsible for the review and registration of all City procurement and revenue contracts, real property transactions, contract modifications, and task orders pursuant to the Charter, unless registration authority has been otherwise delegated.¹⁰ Although BCA's review occurs towards the end of the City's contracting cycle, this review ensures that public dollars are being used in accordance with applicable law. BCA specifically checks that the procedural requisites and required certifications discussed above have been followed, that there was no corruption in the letting of the contract, and that the awarded vendor has not been debarred.

BCA works diligently to complete its review in a timely manner so that vendors can be paid for the goods, services, or construction being provided and to reduce any risk of interruption of services to New Yorkers that may depend on a contract's activities. Under the Charter, BCA must complete all registration reviews within 30 calendar days following an agency filing.¹¹ As indicated earlier, this is the only contracting milestone that has a required timeline for completion.

BCA conducts parallel reviews (under the same 30 calendar-day timeframe) with the Comptroller's Bureau of Accountancy (BOA) for contracts processed from the City's Capital Projects Fund. Contracts produced out of the Capital Projects Fund are financed by capital dollars as opposed to expense funds, because they produce assets that provide an economic benefit to the City over an extended period, greater than one year; meaning they are long-lived assets.

¹⁰ In addition to exclusions listed in NYC Charter §328(d), agencies have been delegated authority to register contracts for goods and services transactions valued at less than \$25,000 and construction transactions valued at less than \$50,000 internally without having to submit the transactions to BCA for review and registration. When an agency exercises this delegation, BCA performs no registration review function nor is BCA responsible for performing any aspect of the registration process on behalf of the awarding agency in FMS.

¹¹ NYC Charter §328(a)

Capital projects funded by capital dollars lead to the creation of various types of capital assets, which includes land, buildings, equipment (including software), lease assets and infrastructure. As part of the capital registration process, BOA reviews the Fixed Asset Intent document (FN) processed in the NYC Financial Management System (FMS) to verify, at a minimum, the accuracy of the following information with respect to the capital project: asset class, useful life, capitalization trigger, and compliance with certain requirements of Comptroller's Directive 10 and Directive 30. The purpose of BOA's review is to allow the City's audited financial statements presented in the form of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) to adequately report the City's capital assets in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).¹²

In registering a contract, the Comptroller is not endorsing or approving prior decisions made by City agencies regarding the need for a good or service. Instead, the Comptroller's office is certifying that the City followed all required procedural requisites. However, registered contracts are subject to post audit review by our Office.

Post-Registration

Once a contract has been registered, the agreement is legally implemented, and the agency can pay vendors for the goods, services, or construction being provided. Vendors must typically submit a budget and invoices for services rendered in order to receive payment. Such documents are subject to agency reviews and approvals. These processes can't begin until a contract is registered, and they can become increasingly complicated the longer a vendor has been working at-risk while their contract is pending registration.

Besides issuing payments, agencies are also required to monitor the performance of contracted vendors. Agencies must act if vendors are no longer able to meet the terms of the contract or if a vendor integrity issue is discovered that could lead to a non-responsibility determination. Finally, agencies are authorized to change certain aspects of registered agreements through the modification process, which is discussed later in this Primer.¹³

Contract Categories Overview

Contract actions are an essential vehicle for the City to meet its needs. This Primer categorizes and defines new contract actions (CT1s, RCT1s, MA1s, and MMA1s) into five groups including: competitive methods; limited or non-competitive methods; transactions that are not subject to Procurement Policy Board ("PPB") rules; supplemental contracts;

¹² NYC Charter §93(n)

¹³ See "Modifications" under "Additional Contract Processes" in this Section for more information.

and revenue contracts.¹⁴¹⁵¹⁶ This Report primarily derived contract groupings from FMS Award Method codes, which reflect different ways that the City solicits proposals and bids.

Agencies select award methods based on guiding procurement rules (most often set by the PPB), and with an eye towards maximizing value for a particular need.¹⁷ For instance, competitive methods are designed to secure the best value by measure of price or quality, and PPB rules note that there is a preference for awarding contracts by competitive sealed bidding.¹⁸ However, there are often situations where other value interests may supersede open competition, such as when services need to be procured quickly in response to an emergency, or when only one vendor provides a good or service.

Table 5 below provides a summary of the contract groups and subgroups that are defined in this Primer.

Table 5: Breakdown of Contract Groups

Contract Groups	New Contract Subgroups ¹⁹
Group 1: Competitive Method Contracts	Competitive Sealed Bid Contracts
	Competitive Sealed Proposal Contracts
	Accelerated Procurement Contracts
Group 2: Limited or Non-Competitive Method Contracts	Buy-Against Procurement Contracts
	Demonstration Project Contracts
	Determined by Government Mandate Contracts
	Discretionary (Line Item) Contracts
	Emergency Procurement Contracts
	Government-to-Government Contracts

¹⁴ CT1 is a general contract used for both expense and capital contracts; RCT1 is a revenue contract; MA1 is a master agreement and MMA1 is a multiple master award contract used when more than one contract will be awarded to a vendor.

¹⁵ The Procurement Policy Board (PPB) is the governing entity that is responsible for the promulgation of the City's procurement rules. These rules inform the city's procurement activities, including how the City solicits bids and proposals from vendors and how contracts are awarded. The PPB consists of five members, three of who are appointed by the mayor, and two of whom are appointed by the Comptroller.

¹⁶ Since the award methods used to for Revenue Actions overlap with the awards methods listed in the other contract groups, the transactions in contract Group 5 are identified by FMS Transaction Code RCT1.

¹⁷ The Department of Education, for example, must also reference their own Procurement Policy and Procedures (PPP).

¹⁸ See PPB Rules §3-01(b).

¹⁹ Each subgroup is comprised of one or more award methods or contract types. See Appendix 24 in Section XII of this Report for a breakdown of award methods or contract types within each subgroup.

Contract Groups	New Contract Subgroups ¹⁹
	Innovative Procurement Contracts
	Intergovernmental Procurement Contracts
	Micropurchase Contracts
	Negotiated Acquisition Contracts
	Small Purchase Contracts - General
	Small Purchase Contracts – M/WBE
	Sole Source Contracts
Group 3: Transactions not subject to PPB Rules	Force Account Contracts
	Grant Agreements
	Miscellaneous Contracts
	Professional Membership Negotiation Contracts
	Regulated by Government Commission
	Subscription Contracts
Group 4: Supplemental Contracts	Renewals
	Assignments
Group 5: Revenue Contracts²⁰	Franchise Agreements
	Concession Agreements
	Revocable Consents
	Corpus Funded agreements
	Other Revenue

Group 1: Competitive Method Contracts

Of all five contract groups, competitive methods tend to account for the largest share of registered contract value in NYC. As noted above, the award methods that comprise this

²⁰ 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 5 are identified by FMS Transaction Code RCT1. The subcategories denoted in Contract Group 5 reflect contract type categories, rather than award methods.

contract group are designed to help the City obtain the highest value based on price or quality.

The PPB also provides the City with opportunities to consider which offer for goods or services represents the “best value” to the City under competitive award methods. “Best Value” is a basis for awarding contracts, which allows agencies to consider objective and quantifiable analysis of factors, aside from price alone, to optimize quality, cost, and efficiency. Since the original Best Value rule was introduced in 2013, the City has expanded on it to support increased utilization of M/WBEs. For example, amendments adopted into the PPB rules in January of 2020 allow City agencies to weigh a vendor’s M/WBE status in Best Value considerations when evaluating bids and proposals.²¹

For the purposes of this Primer, competitive methods include registered contract actions that were awarded via competitive sealed bids and competitive sealed proposals, including from a prequalified vendor list (PQVL), and accelerated procurements.

Competitive Sealed Bid Contracts

Competitive Sealed Bid (CSB) is a default award method under the PPB rules, General Municipal Law (GML) 103 and most other municipal procurement rules.²² It functions to award contracts to responsive and responsible vendors that provide the lowest price point for a particular good, service, or construction while still meeting the agency’s programmatic requirements and needs. Agencies must specify their requirements and criteria for vendors, which may include contractual terms and conditions, as well as minimum qualifications that must be met by the vendor, by issuing an invitation for bid (IFB).²³ CSBs are most often used for contracts pertaining to goods and construction. In fact, absent specific directives from other legal authority, CSBs are the required method for any contracts pertaining to public works contracts.²⁴

Agencies may also solicit CSBs by sending notice to a PQVL. Agencies may establish PQVLs for different types or sizes of projects. While opportunities for vendors to join an agency’s prequalified group must be continuously available to the public, and notice placed at least annually in the City Record, these lists are intended to save time by identifying prospective vendors that are known to hold the requisite experience or meet other needs set forth by the City.²⁵ While all vendors must still be found responsible by an agency before being awarded a new CSB contract, agencies can conduct a preliminary background check on PQVL vendors to reduce the risk of a non-responsibility determination.

²¹ See PPB Rules §1-01(e), 3-02(o)(1)(iv), 3-03(a)(1), 3-03(g), and 3-03(g)(6)

²² GML §103 and applicable sections of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

²³ NYC Charter §313(b)

²⁴ GML §100(5)

²⁵ NYC Charter §324

Competitive Sealed Proposal Contracts

Competitive Sealed Proposals (“CSP”) are another competitive method whereby agencies solicit goods, services, or construction-related services via a Requests for Proposal (“RFP”). RFPs are generally used when the scope of a need is not well defined, and an agency needs to understand an applicant vendor’s approach to make the best award determination. Agencies must award proposals that are determined to be the most advantageous to the City, and may take into consideration price, but also other criteria set forth in the RFP, such as a vendor’s technical approach, organizational capability, organizational capacity, and M/WBE status.²⁶ Other factors outside of the RFP cannot be considered by agencies when making award decisions, although there are generally multiple rounds of evaluation, and opportunities for vendors to interview or present their proposal to an agency.²⁷ Like with CSBs, agencies can also issue an RFP notice to a PQVL list.

Accelerated Procurement Contracts

Accelerated Procurements enable agencies to fast track the bidding process for commodity purchases such as fuel that must be obtained quickly due to shortages or rapid price fluctuations. Pursuant to the PPB Rules, contracts procured under this method are not required to be registered, but agencies must file all required documents with the Comptroller within 30 calendar days.²⁸ Accelerated Procurements are also exempt from public hearing requirements, but agencies must make contract award decisions based solely on which responsive and responsible vendor offers the best price²⁹. Agencies may only use this method for commodities that have been determined eligible for Accelerated Procurement by the City Chief Procurement Officer (CCPO). Eligible commodities are typically those at risk of falling into short supply or those that are subject to short-term price fluctuations.

The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) tends to be the only agency that uses the Accelerated Procurement method. Absent directives to delegate this authority, DCAS is mandated under the Charter to purchase, inspect, store and distribute all goods, supplies, materials, equipment and other personal property required by any City agency.³⁰

²⁶ PPB Rules §3-03(a)

²⁷ NYC Charter §319

²⁸ PPB Rules §3-07(e)(3)

²⁹ NYC Charter §326(a)

³⁰ NYC Charter §823(a)

Group 2: Limited or Non-Competitive Methods

There are many circumstances where price and quality considerations still play a driving force in award decisions but are nonetheless qualified by other value interests. Agencies may use limited or non-competitive procurement methods for circumstances when full competition is neither practical nor possible. These circumstances include, but may not be limited to:

1. **Time-sensitivity:** The City may need to preserve continuity of services if a vendor contract is terminated for any reason.
2. **Market constraints:** The number of vendors who are able to provide a particular good or service may be limited.
3. **Legal or statutory guidelines:** Directives from legislation or federal grants may inform how a selection process can be managed.

While responsible for less registered contract value than competitive methods, limited or non-competitive procurement methods often comprise a larger share of new procurement contracts.

Buy-Against Contracts

Buy-Against procurements are used by City agencies to preserve the continuity of goods or service provision after a vendor defaults on their contract, or following the termination of a vendor's contract because of a material breach to the agreement.³¹ The new contract cannot exceed the term remaining on the contract that was defaulted or terminated.³²

Demonstration Project Contracts

Demonstration Project procurements are for short-term, carefully planned, pilot exercises designed to test and evaluate the feasibility and application of a new product, approach or technology that is not already used in the City.³³ This method allows agencies to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and the reliability of a new product or service without committing a large amount of resources. Agencies may solicit vendors for such projects, or they can award Demonstration Project contracts in response to an unsolicited proposal. In order to use this procurement method, agencies must demonstrate that:

- Testing is needed to evaluate the service or product.

³¹ PPB Rules §1-01(e)

³² PPB Rules §4-07(a)

³³ PPB Rules §3-11(a)

- The service or product cannot be reasonably acquired through a competitive solicitation.
- The product or service is not currently in use by the City.
- The results of the project will be documented and made publicly available.
- The product or service will be procured competitively going forward if testing supports continued use.
- Any outside funding used to justify the demonstrated project award is appropriately documented.

Determined by Government Mandate Contracts

This procurement method must be used when terms set by a non-City funding source, a statute or rule, a court order or consent decree, or some other applicable law dictates that an agency must use a particular method or source for procuring goods and services.³⁴ For example, Section 162 of New York State Finance Law allocates a preferred source status to vendors which exempts them from competitive procurement requirements in the interest of advancing special social and economic goals.³⁵ Alternatively, agencies may apply for federal funds to provide goods and services to city residents which, if granted, necessitate that the agency contract with a particular vendor. [Click this link](#) to access the New York State Office of General Services Preferred Source Guidelines.

Discretionary (Line-Item Appropriation) Contracts

Discretionary procurements reflect agreements between City agencies and nonprofit organizations, or public service providers, that have been selected by City elected officials other than the Mayor and the Comptroller, or allocated through line-item appropriations in the city budget.³⁶ 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.

[Click this link](#) to access the City's Discretionary Award Tracker, which allows users to search the status of all City Council Discretionary Awards from the previous three fiscal years.

[Click this link](#) to access expenses funded against City Council Discretionary awards by organization, Council Member, Borough, or Fiscal Year.

³⁴ 9 RCNY §1-02(d)

³⁵ STF Chapter 56, Article 11

³⁶ 9 RCNY §1-02(e)

Emergency Procurement Method: Pursuant to Procurement Rules³⁷

When circumstances arise that threaten life, safety, property, or necessary services and cannot be remediated through default procurement methods, the PPB Rules and City Charter enable agencies to accelerate the procurement of goods and services through the emergency procurement method.³⁸ Key features of the emergency procurement method include but are not limited to:

1. **Awards can be made more quickly, allowing work to begin sooner.** Agencies can select a vendor for an emergency procurement any time after receiving prior approval, as further defined below, to utilize the method from the Comptroller's Office and the New York City Law Department (Law Department).³⁹ Since emergency procurements do not require registration to be legally effective, vendors may begin work much sooner than they could under other procurement methods.
2. **Competition can be limited so that agencies are able to select a vendor more quickly.** Agencies are required to seek only as much competition as is practicable when selecting a vendor for an emergency procurement as is practicable given the nature of the emergency.⁴⁰
3. **Emergency procurements are not bound by the same procurement procedures and requirements as other methods.** Emergency procurements are not subject to pre-solicitation reviews, notice of solicitation requirements, vendor protests, and certain public hearing requirements.⁴¹ Emergency procurement vendors are not required to file disclosures in PASSPort as early as those awarded against other methods.⁴² They are also not subject to Project Labor Agreements (PLAs), Local Law 63 scheduling, or M/WBE participation goals pursuant to LL174. Finally, while

³⁷ This primer outlines the emergency procurement process for agencies subject to PPB rules. Certain entities like the Department of Education and the Health and Hospitals Corporation are not subject to PPB rules and follow alternative procedures for soliciting and executing emergency contracts. This report also does not cover emergency contracts processed under suspension of PPB rules, as was the case under Emergency Executive Order 101 of 2020, and its successor orders.

³⁸ PPB § 3-06 (c); NYC Charter § 315

³⁹ NYC Charter § 315

⁴⁰ PPB § 3-06(d)

⁴¹ PPB § 2-02(b), PPB § 2-10(a), PPB § 2-11(b)(1)(iii), PPB § 3-06(e)(1), and NYC Charter § 325(d)

⁴² PPB § 2-08(e)(3)

agencies are still required to submit emergency contracts to the Comptroller's office, registration is not required for the contract to be legally effective.⁴³

Emergency Contract Life Cycle

(Prior Approval through Contract Management)

When there is an emergency that cannot be mitigated through the use of normal procurement methods, emergency contracts are advanced and managed through the following phases:

1. **Emergency Need Identified:** The Charter and PPB Rules only sanction the use of an emergency procurement to avoid or mitigate an unforeseen danger to life, safety, property, or a necessary service. However, even in such circumstances, the Agency Chief Contracting Officer (ACCO) must consider whether the need can be met through an existing contract, or through any other procurement method.
2. **Prior Approval:** Agencies must receive "Prior Approval" from both the Comptroller's Office and the Law Department, who confirm that the situation warrants an emergency procurement and grant permission to the agency to use the emergency procurement method.⁴⁴ In seeking this approval, agencies must describe the threat that exists to life, safety, property or a necessary service, and why the resulting procurement need cannot be met through normal procurement methods. Emergency procurements must be limited to the procurement of only those goods or services necessary to avoid or mitigate the emergency situation (i.e., emergency procurements are not intended to be long-term contracting solutions). For this Office to effectively evaluate the appropriateness of an emergency procurement request, agencies may be asked to provide details about the scope of the contract, the estimated cost, and the anticipated level of competition that will be used to source a vendor. The goal of this inquiry is to verify that the City stays within the parameters set forth by the Charter and PPB Rules when using the

⁴³ PPB § 2-12(e)(1)-(4) and NYC Charter § 328(d)(1)

⁴⁴ PPB § 3-06(c)(2)

emergency procurement method.⁴⁵ Under Local Law 71 of 2026, agencies must also provide justification for any emergency contract where the term is expected to exceed 90 days.

Note: The granting of Prior Approval to use the emergency procurement method only provides authorization to utilize a non-traditional procurement method in appropriate circumstances and is distinct from determinations made by the contracting agency when soliciting vendors and making contract awards, as outlined in Step 3 below. Contracting agencies are responsible for making award determinations and ensuring that awarded vendors possess the requisite capacity and business integrity to do business with the City.

3. **Vendor Solicitation and Award:** Since the emergency procurement method is designed to help the City respond to an emergency quickly, the level of competition sought by the contracting agency can be constrained to what is practicable under the circumstances.⁴⁶ Some agencies maintain pre-qualified vendor lists (PQVLs) to support common emergency needs, which can be solicited for competitive bids in a timely manner. Other agencies draw from preexisting non-emergency vendor pools associated with existing on-call requirements contracts that cover similar goods and services required by an emergency. In other instances, agencies may only solicit a quote from one or two vendors. No matter the selection method, vendors are legally authorized to begin working immediately after they are awarded (and Prior Approval has been granted). In all cases, agencies still have the obligation to ensure that vendors have the requisite business integrity to justify award of public dollars.
4. **Written Determination:** Agencies must submit a Written Determination, which formally outlines the basis for the emergency, the selection of the vendor and the basis for which the term of an emergency contract will exceed 90-days.⁴⁷ Such determinations must include a list of goods, services, or construction being procured; contract prices; the names of solicited vendors; and the past performance history of the awarded vendor. The Comptroller and Law Department's acceptance of the Written Determination does not constitute approval of the agency's solicitation or award of the emergency contract. The

⁴⁵ If the agency finds that a vendor can only be procured at an amount exceeding the value named in the initial approval, the agency must submit another request for approval by the Comptroller and Law Department.

⁴⁶ PPB § 3-06(d)

⁴⁷ PPB § 3-06(c)(3) and PPB § 3-06(e)(3)

Written Determination must also be sent to the City Council within fifteen days of award.⁴⁸

5. **Contract Package Filing and Review:** Agencies are required to file a contract package with the Comptroller within 15 days of executing the contract.⁴⁹ Such packages are subject to an audit of the procedures utilized in the advancement of, and the basis for, a given emergency contract. Various permits, approvals, or clearances that are outside of the procurement process may be required by agencies such as OMB, DOI, DOHMH, DOB, PDC, LPC before an agency can submit a given contract to this Office.
6. **Contract Management:** In addition to other standard contract functions, agencies are responsible for approving subcontractors requested by prime vendors and for conducting performance evaluations on vendors that were awarded emergency contracts.⁵⁰ Agencies must also publish a Notice of Award in the City Record after the contract has been implemented if it exceeds small purchase limits.⁵¹

Chart 2 presents a visual reflecting the phases of the emergency procurement Contract Life Cycle.

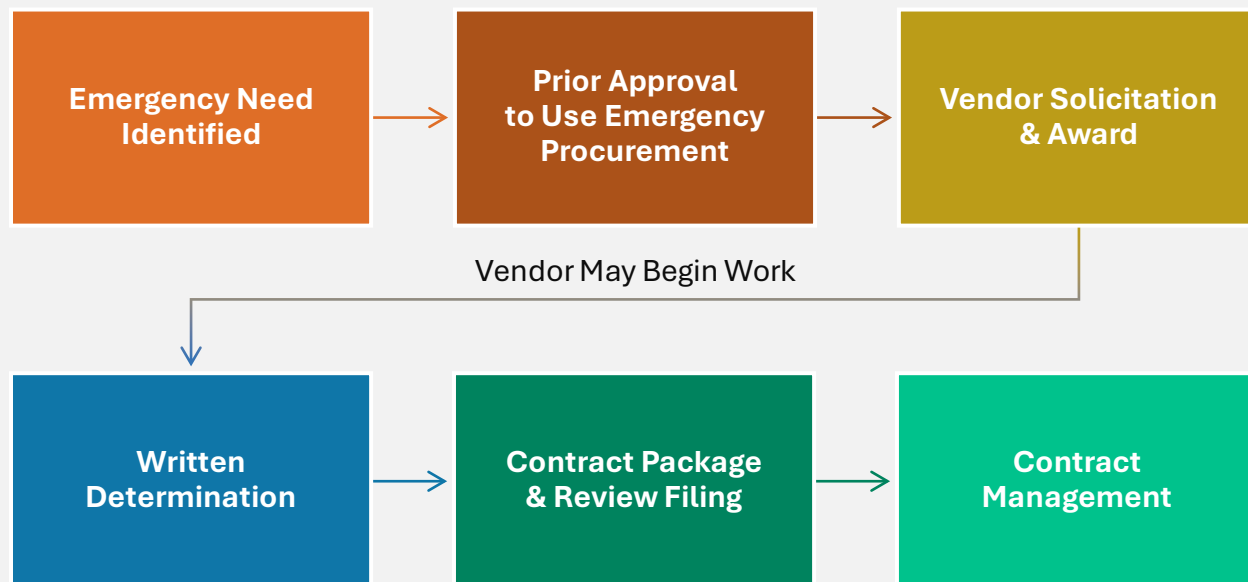
⁴⁸ PPB § 3-06(e)(3) and NYC Charter §315 also stipulate that a written determination be submitted to the City Council within fifteen days of the contract award, although this body does not have the authority to approve or reject the determination.

⁴⁹ Local Law 77 of 2026

⁵⁰ PPB § 4-01 and PPB § 4-13

⁵¹ PPB § 3-06(f)(1)

Chart 2: Phases of the Emergency Procurement Contract Life Cycle⁵²



Government-to-Government Contracts

Government-to-Government contracts are used in circumstances where agencies determine that it is in the City's best interest to procure goods, services, construction, or construction-related services from another governmental entity.⁵³ In such cases, the accepted price, terms, and conditions of the contract is negotiated between the agency and the governmental entity. The agency's Chief Accounting Officer (ACCO) must cite the reasons why procurement through another government agency is in the city's best interest in a written determination, which is subject to approval by the CCPO.⁵⁴

Innovative Procurement Contracts

An Innovative Procurement is a way for the City to test and evaluate the feasibility and application of new procurement methods that are not yet authorized by the PPB Rules.⁵⁵ No later than eight months following the registration of a contract procured via an

⁵² Although contract management is displayed as the final step in this life cycle, many related activities begin as soon as the vendor begins its work. For instance, agencies are responsible for vetting and approving subcontractors, and overseeing prime vendor compliance.

⁵³ 9 RCNY §3-13

⁵⁴ PPB Rules §3-13(c)

⁵⁵ 9 RCNY §3-12(a)

Innovative Procurement method, the CCPO must submit a report recommending whether it would be in the City's best interests to codify the new procurement method going forward.⁵⁶

The Innovative Procurement method has also advanced the City's 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.

The passage of the New York City Public Works Investment Act (PWIA) in December 2019 authorized the Department of Design and Construction (DDC), Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), School Construction Authority (SCA), New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), and Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC)—to use Design Build method as described above.⁵⁷ However, as the current PPB Rules do not contemplate a process to procure both design and construction services in the same contract, these City agencies must leverage the Innovative Procurement method to operationalize the PWIA authority under New York State law.

Intergovernmental Procurement Contracts

Intergovernmental Procurement contracts are used by agencies looking to procure goods, services, or construction by tapping into a contract held by another government agency. Under PPB rules, a city agency can procure through the United States General Services Administration or any other federal agency or the New York State Office of General Services or any other State agency if the price for goods is lower than the prevailing market rate and the costs for services or construction are reasonable.⁵⁸ This process can save the City time and help it to realize significant cost savings stemming from volume discounts set forth in the parent contract.

⁵⁶ 9 RCNY §3-12(f)

⁵⁷ A7636B §2(a)

⁵⁸ PPB Rules §3-09(a)

Micropurchases

Micropurchases are used to buy goods and services up to \$20,000 for most services, or up to \$35,000 for construction services.⁵⁹ If these thresholds are not surpassed, including through any future contract modifications, agencies may buy from any available and responsible vendor at a fair price, without any competition. Agencies making micropurchases must ensure that such purchases are distributed appropriately, including to M/WBEs. Agencies are prohibited from engaging in the practice of contract splitting, whereby the full value of a project is artificially divided to keep contract values under the allowable threshold.

Negotiated Acquisition and Negotiated Acquisition Extension Contacts

Under section 3-04 of the PPB rules, agencies can move to limit competition via a negotiated acquisition 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.

Small Purchase Contracts – General

Small Purchase procurements enable the City to procure goods, services, and construction above the micropurchase limit without competition or public advertisement as long as the amount of the contract is below a “small purchase limit” set by the PPB and

⁵⁹ 9 RCNY §3-11(a)

the City Council.⁶⁰ The current small purchase limit is generally \$100,000, however the threshold for the M/WBE Non-Competitive Small Purchase method, described below, is higher. Like micropurchases, agencies cannot surpass the threshold, including through future contract modifications, and must ensure that the value of purchases are not artificially divided to keep contract values under the small purchase threshold.

Note: small purchase procurements are capped at the above-mentioned dollar threshold because their sourcing methods differ than those used for higher dollar value procurements.⁶¹ For instance, PPB Rules outline a competition objective for the Small Purchase contracts, currently known as the “5+10” method.⁶² Specifically, agencies are required to solicit bids from a list of five randomly selected vendors and at least ten randomly selected City-certified M/WBE vendors when making awards for goods and services (over \$20,000) as well as construction (over \$35,000), as long as the total value of the contract does not exceed \$100,000. Vendors are randomly selected from the citywide bidders list based on FMS commodity codes that are entered into the system by an agency. Agencies can proceed without competition if only one responsive bid or offer is received as long as the ACCO determines the price to be fair and reasonable, and that other vendors had an opportunity to respond.

Small Purchase Contracts - M/WBE Non-Competitive

M/WBE vendors are and historically have been underrepresented in City contracting. The M/WBE Non-Competitive Small Purchase (NCSP) method was established in 2017 to increase the participation of M/WBE vendors doing business with the city by streamlining aspects of the contracting process.

The PPB rules were amended in 2017 to allow the City to purchase goods, standard services, and professional services from any City-certified M/WBE valued over \$20K (or \$35K for construction) up to and including \$150,000 without a formal competitive process.⁶³ In November 2019, PPB unanimously voted to amend PPB Rule 3-08 again to increase this dollar threshold up to \$500K, consistent with Chapter 98 of the laws of 2019. This threshold was then increased to \$1 million following New York State legislation passed in October 6, 2022.⁶⁴ In June 2023 the PPB rules were amended to align with the threshold stipulated by State legislative authority, which will allow the City the flexibility to

⁶⁰ PPB Rules §3-08(a)

⁶¹ Agencies can still choose to utilize non-small purchase procurement methods for contracts valued under the small purchase limits.

⁶² PPB Rules §3-08(c)

⁶³ Micropurchases are used to buy goods and services up to \$20,000 for most services, or up to \$35,000 for construction services (9 RCNY § 3-11(a)) As long as these thresholds are not surpassed, including through any future contract modifications, agencies may buy from any available vendor at a fair price, without any competition.

⁶⁴ Assembly Bill A10459

quickly implement the change moving forward.⁶⁵ On June 6, 2023, the New York State Senate passed legislation that will amend the City Charter to increase the dollar threshold for the M/WBE NCSP method from \$1 million to \$1.5 million.

To further reduce delays for agencies and M/WBE vendors, the Comptroller's office signed a delegation and approval document allowing agencies to self-register contracts procured under this method in exchange for certain reporting requirements. Under the terms of this delegation, documentation must still be filed with the Comptroller's Office within 30 calendar days of self-registration consistent with requirements outlined in the Charter.

Effective June 22, 2026, agencies became required to use FMS Award Method Code 72R to process renewals of M/WBE Small Purchase contracts. The total contract value of an M/WBE Small Purchase, inclusive of the base contract and all amendments and renewals, may not exceed the \$1,500,000 maximum amount that is authorized by NYC Charter Section 311(i)(1).

Sole Source Contracts

Sole Source procurements are used when only one vendor is capable of producing, or able to provide, a required good, service or construction.⁶⁶ Whenever an agency determines that there is only a single source, it must publish notice in the City Record (CR) and solicit the application of vendors qualified to provide the required good or service in the future.⁶⁷ The agency must also file its Sole Source determination with the Comptroller's Office.⁶⁸

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). This group tends to make up a relatively small share of the City's contracting footprint.

Force Account Negotiation Contracts

A Force Account is the use of a grantee's own labor force to carry out a capital project. Force Account agreements enable City agencies to enter into contracts with various railroad agencies and companies, such as the New York City Transit Authority, the

⁶⁵ The PPB is comprised of five members, two of whom are appointed by the Comptroller. Until such time that the increase is permanently codified under the PPB rules, City agencies can procure contracts under the higher threshold using the Innovative Procurement method discussed above.

⁶⁶ 9 RCNY §1-01(e)

⁶⁷ NYC Charter §321

⁶⁸ PPB Rules: §3-05(b)

Metropolitan Transit Authority, and the Long Island Rail Road, when rehabilitation and reconstruction work must be performed on City-owned property (including bridges and streets, which are above or adjacent to train traffic). Payments made under Force Account contracts are typically used towards labor, material, and equipment.

Grants Agreements

A “Grant” is 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.⁶⁹ This contrasts with typical procurement methods where a government entity is seeking the delivery of a specified end-product like a good or service. Grantees must often meet specific parameters in order to be eligible for a grant, but they are not bound by a contract for services.

Miscellaneous Contracts

The award methods in this group are generally used by agencies for contracts that don’t fall squarely into any other category. Such contracts could reflect billing and accounting services, for the administration of insurance premiums, or reimbursements to non-public schools for school security services.

Professional Membership Contracts

Agencies use Professional Membership contracts to establish or renew memberships for agency personnel in professional associations.⁷⁰ Examples include bar associations, government groups, or other industry associations.

Regulated by Government Commission

This category includes contracting methods for Public Utility and Cable Service contracts.

Agencies use Public Utility methods when entering into agreements with public utilities regulated by the NYS Public Service Commission (“NYSPSC”), where rates charged to customers have been tariffed pursuant to the Public Service Law, or where there are no practical competitive alternatives.⁷¹ Such services typically include local telephone services, as well as purchases relating to electricity, gas, water, and steam.

⁶⁹ 9 RCNY §1-02(f)

⁷⁰ 9 RCNY §1-02(f)(4)

⁷¹ 9 RCNY §1-02(f)(2)

Agencies may use a Cable Service procurement method when contracting for cable television services or other public services that are similarly regulated by the NYSPSC.⁷² It is also used to cover contracts with utilities regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or the Federal Communications Commission.

Subscriptions Contracts

Agencies use this method to purchase electronic or paper-subscriptions to magazines, periodicals, or off-the-shelf training series.⁷³ Certain software licenses may also be procured via subscription contracts. Agencies do not need to engage in a competitive search for subscription services as this method falls outside of the PPB rules, and because there is often only one provider for a desired subscription.

Group 4: Supplemental Contracts

The contracts in Group 4 reflect new agreements whose terms were set forth by a preceding contract. They are distinct from modifications to existing contracts, which this Primer will discuss in greater detail under “Additional Contracting Processes”.

Renewals

Agencies use Renewals to continue the provision of goods, services, or construction with the same vendor following the expiration of a prior base contract. Under the terms of PPB rules, the Renewal contract must have substantially the same terms and conditions as the original contract, but may possibly have revised quantities, lists, or schedules of items to be supplied which do not alter the scope of the contract.⁷⁴ Renewal options are established in the base contract and are used at the sole discretion of the City agency. Vendors receive notice about renewal options during the original solicitation and are obligated to comply if the agency elects to exercise a renewal. Contracts may have one or multiple renewal options.

Assignments

Assignments are used by the City to transfer some or all of the terms of an existing contract to a different vendor by means of a new contract. Agencies can choose to approve a vendor’s request to assign their contract so as to preserve the continuity of good and

⁷² 9 RCNY §1-02(f)(3)

⁷³ 9 RCNY §1-02(f)(5)

⁷⁴ PPB Rules §4-04(a)

services. Assignments are typically associated with situations where a vendor has merged with another business entity or sold their business.

Group 5: Revenue Contracts

This group of contracts generally reflect agreements that endow vendors with the right to use the City's property in exchange for payment or for the provision of public services. Since agencies may use procurement methods discussed above, like CSBs or CSPs, to procure revenue contracts, the agreements making up Group 5 were isolated based on the RCT1 transaction code, which is used in FMS to record and track revenue agreements.

The definitions and guidelines pertaining to the first three types of revenue contracts outlined under Group 5; Franchises, Concessions, and Revocable Consents, are defined in Chapter 14 of the Charter. With limited exceptions, all monies generated from these revenue agreements are deposited into the City's General Fund.⁷⁵

Group 5 also includes Corpus Funded agreements, which relate to the City's asset management activities. Corpus Funded agreements are currently recorded in FMS as revenue transactions, but they do not actually generate revenues for the City.

Franchise Agreements

Under terms set forth in the Charter, agencies can endow vendors with the right to occupy or use City property to provide a public service.⁷⁶ These agreements are subject to review and approval by the City's Franchise and Concession Review Committee (FCRC), which is comprised of the Mayor and a mayoral appointee, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the City's Corporation Counsel, and the Comptroller.

Franchises have been recently used for the development of broadband internet services by private companies, via a public right-of-way.

Concession Agreements

Agencies use Concession Agreements to bestow vendors with the ability to privately use City-owned property.⁷⁷ Most NYC residents and visitors would recognize examples of Concessions such as the pushcarts in City parks, various outdoor markets and cafes located on City land, or among the City's golf courses. Like Franchises, Concession Agreements are also subject to oversight by the FCRC. In exchange for use of City-owned

⁷⁵ NYC Charter §109

⁷⁶ NYC Charter §362(b)

⁷⁷ NYC Charter §362(a)

property, the agencies typically generate revenue from vendors in the form of guaranteed annual fees or a gross share of sales.

Revocable Consent Agreements

Revocable Consent Agreements enable the city to permit applicants to engage in construction projects, for private use and benefit, on or around City-owned property.⁷⁸ As its name suggests, these agreements may be granted for a fixed term, and are revocable at any time by the administering City agency. Common examples of revocable consents include things like the placement of pipes under city property by a gas company, or the construction of sidewalk cafes.

Corpus Funded Agreements

The Comptroller serves as the fiduciary for New York City's five pension funds, investing responsibly to ensure long term returns from, and growth of, retirement funds for City employees. Corpus Funded Agreements function as a mechanism to finance investment management services related to the City's five pension funds. Dollar values associated with Corpus Funded Agreements reflect funds paid from the corpus of City pension funds, rather than revenues generated.

The public can view updates relating to assets under management anytime [on the Comptroller's website](#).

Master Agreements

Master Agreements enable City Agencies to streamline the typically lengthy process for making purchases by establishing an “on-call” relationship with vendors under pre-arranged contractual terms. These contracts are typically used by the City in situations where the agency has projected a future need, but the volume and frequency of City purchases can't be determined. Master Agreements benefit vendors since they have the potential to reach a wider customer base and agencies that can use these contracts to procure goods or services in a timelier manner.

There are two types of Master Agreement contracts:

1. Master Agreements (MA1s) seek to leverage the City's greater buying power and get the best possible price for a good or service. Only Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS), the Office of Technology and Innovation (OTI), and the Department of Education (DOE) are authorized to register MA1 contracts.

⁷⁸ NYC Charter §362(d)

2. Multiple Master Agreements (MMA1s) allow a City agency to establish a common set of contractual terms ahead of time with a pre-selected group of vendors, which they can later call upon to provide a good or service in the future.

Master Agreement (MA1s)

Although just a few City agencies can establish MA1 contracts, many of them can be used by other agencies to make purchases. There are two types of MA1s that agencies can utilize; requirement master agreement contracts and citywide master agreement contracts. A requirements contract is a type of MA1 that City agencies must use when seeking to purchase a particular good or service. By contrast, citywide contracts can be used by any agency subject to the terms and conditions of the specific contract.⁷⁹ Actual purchases under these contracts are made via Delivery Orders.

Delivery Orders (DO1s)

DO1s are used to track orders that agencies place under a specific MA1 and indicate the value of that order. They are not subject to Comptroller Registration unlike many of their parent MA1 contracts. DO1s are often less descriptive than prime contracts about the nature of specific purchases, particularly under MA1s that cover many kinds of goods or services. This lack of transparency can make it harder for the public and oversight agencies to fully grasp the scope and details of purchases under MA1 contracts. Notably, the total value of DO1s can far exceed, or amount to just a fraction of, the estimated value of its parent MA1 contract

Multiple Master Agreement (MMA1s)

Multiple Master Agreements (MMA1s) are a class of contracts used by agencies to establish a pool of prime vendors that can be kept “on call” to provide services on an as-needed basis. Accordingly, identical MMA1 contracts can be awarded to multiple vendors under a common solicitation. The actual utilization of the contract is processed through a Task Order (TO), which is separately registered with this Office (unlike DO1s). The City’s use of this framework is warranted when it anticipates regularly needing a particular contracted service, but the level of the need is unclear.⁸⁰ This framework is intended to be more efficient for agencies than having them manage multiple months-long procurements.

⁷⁹ An example of a requirements contract is a MA1 awarded to WB Mason for multipurpose paper (MA1-857-20211201291). If any agency needs paper they must place an order with WB Mason under this contract. Relatedly, MA1-858-20238806967 is a Citywide IT Purchasing contract with World Wide Technology LLC. Agencies do not have to use this contract to make IT purchases but they have the ability to do so.

⁸⁰ For example, under solicitation PIN# 01721P0001, NYCEM entered into over 30 MMA1 contracts with different vendors to support the City’s various emergency management and homeland security related projects.

MMA1 contracts do not guarantee that the City will make a purchase, and these contracts can often be underutilized relative to their maximum value, or not used at all.

Task Orders

TOs are used by agencies and registered by the Comptroller's office to procure goods or services under terms established under a parent MMA1 contract. The registration value of this parent MMA1 contract reflects the maximum amount the City may need to spend, but actual procurements are assigned, and paid for, via TOs. Agencies can award TOs among vendors with sister MMA1 parent contracts in a rotating order, or through a mini-bid process. Given the potential for competition, it is not uncommon for an MMA1 contract holder to receive few or no TOs.

Additional Contracting Processes

This Section of the Primer provides additional context around other contracting actions that reflect a significant portion of the City's contracting activity.

Real Property Transactions

Real Property Transactions are non-revenue contracts that are also not defined as procurements in either Chapter 13 of the Charter or in the PPB rules. These transactions tend to include Agreements, Real Estate Sales and Purchase Agreements, and Watershed Agreements.

Lease Agreements

The City frequently enters in to Lease Agreements with private landlords to secure the use of real property for agency business or to facilitate other public services. These agreements are not subject to competitive bidding requirements.

Real Estates Sales and Purchase Agreements

Agencies can use this method to purchase property from a seller, or to reimburse a property owner for the use of their space.

Watershed Agreement

The NYC Watershed consists of the Catskills, Delaware and Croton waterway systems. According to the NY Department of State, it spans 2,000 square miles and contains 19 reservoirs. The NYC Watershed serves 9 million New Yorkers with 1.3 billion gallons of water daily, and the City's Watershed Agreement, which was signed in January 1997, grants

New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) authority to manage the City's watershed properties. DEP is also responsible for the operation of the City's water assets through service contracts.

Modifications

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

- 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); and
- Administrative reasons, such as encumbering funds to expense contracts or revising commodity and accounting lines.⁸¹

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.

Registration authority for most administrative modifications, as well as expense contract modifications adjusting the amount of an underlying contract by less than 10% of its original value, are typically delegated to City agencies.⁸² Modifications that encumber funds against capital contracts, as well as modifications that change the duration of a contract are typically subject to review and registration by the Comptroller.⁸³

Modifications extending the underlying duration of a contract also typically add funds to finance the continuation of the good or service provision. However, modifications can also be used to reduce the amount of funds associated with an underlying contract in some cases.

Construction Change Orders

Construction change orders (CCO) reflect a subset of the modifications discussed above. They are typically used to authorize non-material additional labor and/or equipment needed to complete a construction project. CCO conditions are often categorized as follows: scope change (non-material only); administrative change; design omission; field condition or a design error. In addition, there may be other changes that don't fit within the

⁸¹ 9 RCNY §4-02

⁸² Modifications to capital funded contracts still require Comptroller registration, even if the amount of the adjustment is within 10% of the baseline value.

⁸³ Excluding cases where authority has been delegated to City agencies or is otherwise not legally required

above categories but still require a modification to the construction contract, such as extra work, Comptroller dispute determinations, and no-cost change orders.

Due to the unpredictable nature of New York City construction, as well as lengthy CCO approval process, the Comptroller's Office held discussions with DDC, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Law Department, before ultimately authorizing DDC to use an Expanded Work Allowance (EWA) on all contracts. EWA provides for a funded, pre-registered allowance in a construction contract that can be accessed as a project progresses to enable faster payments to contractors when certain types of common, but unanticipated, project conditions arise (i.e., the "known" unknowns). EWA has resulted in a significant reduction in the time between the discovery of an eligible project condition and the issuance of additional payment. In light of this success, the Comptroller's Office is working with other City construction agencies to expand use of the EWA program.

Purchase Orders

Purchase Orders (PO) are an official document of the City notifying the successful vendor of the authority to supply goods or services. A PO formalizes a purchase transaction with a vendor at or below small purchase limits unless the order is being placed against an existing contract.⁸⁴ Agencies approve purchase orders for a good or service at a given value, and then issue payments up to that maximum value as the good or service is provided.

Common PO classifications include:

- PODs (Commodity Purchase Orders - Micropurchases) – typically limited to \$20K;
- POC (Commodity Purchase Orders – Small Purchases) – typically limited to \$20K; and
- PCC1s (Commodity Purchase Orders - Small Purchase Construction) – typically limited to \$35K.

Subcontracts

Earlier sections in this Primer detail ways in which the City enters into contracts with vendors to provide goods, services, or construction on behalf of the City. These vendors ("prime vendors") may subcontract parts of that work to other vendors, paying subcontractors with funds received from their City contract ("prime contract"). For example, if the Department of Homeless Services contracts with a provider to oversee

⁸⁴ PPB Rules §1-01

operations at a new shelter, that prime vendor may delegate food, laundry, or security services to subcontractors rather than provide those services directly. On larger and more complex projects, it is also possible for subcontractors to have their own subcontractors.

Subcontractors play a crucial role in delivering high-quality services to New Yorkers by allowing prime vendors to utilize firms with particular specializations, economies of scale, or a local community presence. They are also central to the City's efforts to meet its M/WBE participation goals. However, the City has long struggled to ensure that subcontract information is accurate and transparent, which has heightened the risk of corruption and nepotism in the subcontracting space.

The lack of transparency in the City's subcontracting ecosystem can be traced to processes that were historically over-reliant on paper-based forms, with most required steps occurring outside of electronic systems. The lack of a dynamic, end-to-end workflow system for subcontracting have intensified the challenges faced by M/WBEs and other businesses looking for subcontracting opportunities, and for oversight agencies looking to hold contracting agencies and prime vendors accountable for abiding by the City's rules and procedures around subcontracting. After years of advocacy, particularly by this Office, the Mayor's Office of Contract Services launched a new end-to-end subcontracting module within PASSPort in September 2024. PASSPort is now the system of record for all subcontract processes across the City.

Subcontract Approval Process

City procurement rules specify that each subcontractor, regardless of tier, must be approved by the contracting agency before starting work.⁸⁵ First, prime vendors will nominate the subcontractors they plan to work with for agency approval and provide details such as the cost and duration of the work that the subcontract will perform. For eligible contracts, the prime vendor must also enter information about how the subcontractor will factor into their M/WBE participation goals.

Additionally, as a precondition for agency approval, most subcontractors must file vendor and principal questionnaires in the City's PASSPort procurement database, and provide other supporting documentation to the agency, including but not limited to a SBS Division of Labor Services (DLS) employment report, professional licenses, Project Labor Agreement (PLA) letters of assent, apprenticeship agreements and references.⁸⁶ After the agency has reviewed the information provided by the prime and sub vendors for accuracy, confirmed that nominated vendors are operating in good standing, and found submissions

⁸⁵ 9 RCNY §4-13(c)

⁸⁶ Vendors must submit filings in PASSPort if their subcontract will last 12 months or more, and worth more than \$10k (if subcontracting under a Sole Source) or \$250 (for all other prime contracts)

to be compliant with the City’s procurement rules, it can approve the subcontract in PASSPort and confer clearance for the subcontractor to begin their work.

Subcontract Payments

Prime vendors, not the City, are responsible for paying subcontractors using funds received via the prime contract. Prime vendors must self-report subcontract payments into PASSPort within 30 days of paying their subcontractors for work performed.

Subcontractors and staff from the prime-contracting agency then validate these reports for accuracy.⁸⁷ Contracting agencies can request documentation or use other means to verify subcontractor participation and payment such as payment voucher forms, cancelled checks, periodic audits of prime vendors, job site inspections and performance evaluations.

II. Public Resources

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. Checkbook NYC provides up-to-date information about the City’s financial condition.

Checkbook NYC also contains most 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

⁸⁷ PASSPort only supports the tracking of payments issued to the subcontractor working directly under the prime contract. Payments to subcontractors working under other subcontractors are not tracked.

and management. PASSPort Public refreshes data periodically from PASSPort such that the public can derive insight into the City's procurement system.⁸⁸

Helpful Links:

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

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

Under Local Law 1 of 2013, SBS and the Mayor's Office of Contract Services (MOCS) are required to publish an annual plan and schedule listing 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](#)

⁸⁸ The information in PASSPort public only represents a portion of total city contracts as the data sourced within PASSPort (Procurement Solutions and Strategic Sourcing Portal) has only been available in the system since January 2020.

City Record Online

The City Record Online (CROL) is a fully 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.

Helpful Links:

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

III. Appendices

Appendix 1 – 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

Contract Groups	Award Methods	Award Method Codes
	Negotiated Acquisition Contracts	21, 211
	Small Purchase Contracts - General	31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 45, 109, 100, 101 111, 112, 113
	Small Purchase Contracts – M/WBE	72, 72R
	Sole Source Contracts	5, 40
Group 3: Transactions not subject to PPB Rules	Force Account Contracts	68
	Grant Agreements	51
	Miscellaneous Contracts	18, 99
	Professional Membership Negotiation Contracts	42
	Regulated by Government Commission	41, 44
	Subscription Contracts	43
Group 4: Supplemental Contracts	Renewals	10
	Assignments	29
Group 5: Revenue Contracts⁸⁹	Franchise Agreements	CT - 15
	Concession Agreements	CT - 20
	Revocable Consents	CT - 17
	Corpus Funded agreements	CT - 25
	Other Revenue	CTs – 10, 18

⁸⁹ 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.

Appendix 2 – Award Method Codes

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

Award Method Code	FMS Award Method Description
31	SMALL PURCHASE - ORAL SOLICITA
32	Small Purchase - Written
35	Small Purchase - Publicly Let
36	Small Purchase - RFP
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

Award Method Code	FMS Award Method Description
113	Sm Purch Constr - 50k To 100k
211	Neg Acquisitsion Extn And DOE Negotiated Services Extn
251	Intergovernmental Procurement Renewal

Appendix 3 – 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

Contract Type Code	Contract Type Description
46	Requirements-Goods
47	Requirements-Services
48	Requirements-Construction
50	Work/Labor
51	Supplies/Materials/Equipment
52	Construction Mgmt/Build
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 4 – Agency Codes

Agency Code	Agency Name	Short Name	Agency Type
002	Mayoralty	MAYOR	City - Mayoral Agency

Agency Code	Agency Name	Short Name	Agency Type
003	Board of Elections	BOE	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
004	Campaign Finance Board	CFB	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
008	Office of the Actuary	OTA	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
010	Borough President – Manhattan	MBP	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
011	Borough President – Bronx	BXBP	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
012	Borough President – Brooklyn	BKBP	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
013	Borough President – Queens	QBP	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
014	Borough President – Staten Island	SIBP	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
015	Office of The Comptroller	COMP	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
017	New York City Emergency Management	NYCEM	City - Mayoral Agency
021	Office of Administrative Tax Appeals	OATA	Other Agency
025	Law Department	LAW	City - Mayoral Agency
030	Department of City Planning	DCP	City - Mayoral Agency
032	Department of Investigation	DOI	City - Mayoral Agency
035	New York City Research Libraries	NYRL	Other Agency
038	Brooklyn Public Library	BPL	Other Agency
039	Queens Borough Public Library	QBPL	Other Agency
040	New York City Public Schools	NYCPS/D OE	Other Agency
042	City University of New York	CUNY	Other Agency
043	City University Construction Fund	CUCF	Other Agency
054	Civilian Complaint Review Board	CCRB	City - Mayoral Agency
056	New York Police Department	NYPD	City - Mayoral Agency
057	Fire Department of New York	FDNY	City - Mayoral Agency

Agency Code	Agency Name	Short Name	Agency Type
063	Department of Veteran Services	DVS	City - Mayoral Agency
068	Administration for Children's Services	ACS	City - Mayoral Agency
069/096	Human Resources Administration (Department of Social Services)	DSS/HRA	City - Mayoral Agency
071	Department of Homeless Services	DHS/DSS	City - Mayoral Agency
072	Department of Correction	DOC	City - Mayoral Agency
073	Board of Corrections	BOC	Other Agency
102	City Council	CC or Council	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
125	Department for the Aging	DFTA	City - Mayoral Agency
126	Department of Cultural Affairs	DCLA	City - Mayoral Agency
127	Financial Information Services Agency	FISA/OPA	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
128	Office of Criminal Justice	OCJ	City - Mayoral Agency
131	Office of Payroll Administration	FISA/OPA	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
132	Independent Budget Office	IBO	Other Agency
133	Equal Employment Practices Commission	EEPC	Other Agency
136	Landmarks Preservation Commission	LPC	City - Mayoral Agency
156	Taxi and Limousine Commission	TLC	City - Mayoral Agency
215	Commission on Racial Equity	CRE	Other 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 Agency
313	Office of Collective Bargaining	OCB	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
480	Brooklyn Community Board #10	KCB10	Other Agency

Agency Code	Agency Name	Short Name	Agency Type
493	Staten Island Community Board #3	SICB3	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
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
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 - Mayoral Agency
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	City - Mayoral Agency
858	Office of Technology and Innovation	OTI	City - Mayoral Agency
860	Department of Records and Information Services	DORIS	City - Mayoral Agency

Agency Code	Agency Name	Short Name	Agency Type
866	Department of Consumer and Worker Protection	DCWP	City - Mayoral Agency
901	District Attorney – New York County	DANY	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
902	District Attorney – Bronx County	DABX	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
903	District Attorney – Kings County	DAKINGS	Other Agency
904	District Attorney – Queens County	DAQ	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
905	District Attorney -Richmond County	DARICH	Other Agency
906	Office of Prosecution – Special Narcotics	OOP-SN	City - Non-Mayoral Agency
996	New York City Housing Authority	NYCHA	City - Mayoral Agency
998	Transit Authority	TRANSIT	Other Agency