



**NEW YORK CITY COMPTROLLER
SCOTT M. STRINGER**

Office of Diversity Initiatives



December 2020

Making the Grade:

New York City Agency Report Card on Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises

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Executive Summary

COVID-19 has raged through New York City, killing more than 23,800 people and sickening more than a quarter of a million city residents. At the outset of the pandemic, the city's economy was all but locked down and has since re-opened only partially in an effort to stop the spread and protect lives, resulting in mass layoffs, lost income for hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers, and a dramatic drop in tax revenues. The pandemic disproportionately impacted minority- and women-owned businesses (M/WBEs) that already face structural inequalities resulting from a long history of discrimination. For instance, M/WBEs are less likely to gain financing and develop relationships with banks due to institutional racism. Because of this, when banks were charged with processing applications for federal COVID-19 relief, many M/WBEs were automatically excluded.¹

As a result, a July 2020 survey from New York City Comptroller Scott M. Stringer's Office found that 85 percent of M/WBEs projected less than six months of survival.² This means that although 30 percent of all small business in New York City may permanently close as a result of the pandemic, firms owned by women and people of color were more vulnerable to closure.³ The same dynamic has also played out on the national stage. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that between February and April 2020, African American business ownership fell by 41 percent, Latino business ownership dropped by 32 percent, Asian-owned business ownership declined by 26 percent, and women business ownership fell by 25 percent in comparison to white business ownership which decreased by 17 percent.⁴

The City has the ability to alleviate these challenges by doing business with firms owned by women and people of color. A strong M/WBE program will be essential to the City's fiscal, economic, and social health as it recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic.

This report, published annually since 2014 by the Office of New York City Comptroller Scott M. Stringer, evaluates the performance of the City's M/WBE program and makes recommendations for its improvement. For the past six years, Comptroller Stringer has called for a Chief Diversity Officer in City Hall and within every City agency. These officers would serve as executive-level diversity and inclusion strategists, driving the representation of people of color and women across government.

In July 2020, Mayor Bill de Blasio signed an executive order to appoint Chief Diversity Officers in every City agency.⁵ The executive order also implements several of Comptroller Stringer's previous recommendations, such as:

- Expanding the universe of M/WBE-eligible contracts (recommended in 2014);
- Re-evaluating subcontracting goals (recommended in 2017);
- Breaking up large contracts (recommended in 2017); and
- Increasing usage of the M/WBE Small Purchase Method (discussed in 2019).⁶

Comptroller Stringer's Office also introduced new transparency and accountability measures in the contracting process. In July 2020, the Comptroller's Office announced that its contract registration process will include a rigorous review of M/WBE goals on all City contracts.⁷

The Comptroller's Office continues monitoring M/WBE utilization through this report, and the findings are below.

Citywide Utilization of M/WBEs

Comptroller Stringer's *Making the Grade* report compares spending to the City's goals under Local Law 1 of 2013. The M/WBE law is based on constitutionally required disparity studies finding that M/WBEs receive a disproportionately small share of City contracts. In order to address these disparities, the City sets citywide participation goals for certain contracts across four industries: construction, professional services, goods, and standard services.

In October 2019, based on the City's latest disparity study, the New York City Council updated M/WBE goals and introduced goals for Native Americans across all industries and Asian Americans in professional services.⁸ These changes took effect in April 2020. However, this report's grades are based on the original Local Law 1 goals because spending during the fiscal year may have come from contracts registered before the law was updated and new goals were implemented. In addition, the grades are based on actual spending in FY 2020, rather than the value of contracts awarded during the fiscal year, because contracts awarded may or may not result in M/WBEs actually receiving payments from the City.

This year's report includes several major findings:

- The City awarded \$22.5 billion in contracts in FY 2020, of which only \$1.1 billion (equal to 4.9 percent) were awarded to M/WBEs.
- Over the last seven years, the share of certified M/WBEs receiving City dollars has not exceeded 22 percent. In FY 2020, 82 percent of certified M/WBEs did not receive any spending from the City.
- For the first time, the City exceeded \$1 billion with M/WBEs in FY 2020, an additional \$93 million from FY 2019.
- The City earned its second consecutive "C" grade for M/WBE spending in FY 2020. Broken down by category, it earned an "F" with African Americans, a "D" with women, a "B" with Hispanic Americans, and an "A" with Asian Americans.
- Overall, in FY 2020, 21 grades remained the same, six agencies improved their grades, and five agency grades declined. This means that 80 percent of agency grades either stagnated or declined.
- Three mayoral agencies earned "A" grades: the Commission on Human Rights, Department for the Aging, and the Department of Youth and Community Development, all of which spent more than 50 percent of their Local Law 1-eligible dollars with M/WBEs.
- Meanwhile, one agency, NYC Emergency Management, received an "F" grade, spending less than 4 percent of its Local Law 1-eligible dollars with M/WBEs.
- The Comptroller's Office earned an "A" grade. Over the last seven years, Comptroller Stringer's Office increased its M/WBE spending from 13 percent to approximately 50 percent, with a 13 percent point increase just in the last year. By contrast, the City increased its spending from six percent to 16 percent since FY 2014—just a ten percent increase in seven years.

Utilization of M/WBEs During COVID-19

In addition to Local Law 1 spending, this report reviews spending specifically related to New York City's COVID-19 response and recovery. In July 2020, the New York City Comptroller Scott M. Stringer's Office surveyed 500 M/WBEs on the impact of COVID-19, finding that 65 percent of M/WBEs expressed being ready, willing, and able to assist in the City's response efforts. Despite this, only 62 M/WBEs surveyed actually competed for a contract and only 10 received a contract. This report follows up on that survey, finding that:

- Between March and August 2020, the City spent more than \$1.5 billion for COVID-19-related goods and services contracts, yet only 11 percent, or \$168.5 million, went to M/WBEs.
- Specifically, the City has spent about \$92.3 million, or about six percent, with women-owned businesses; \$43 million, or three percent with Asian American-owned businesses; about \$17.5 million, or one percent with Black American-owned firms; and about \$15.7 million, or one percent, with Hispanic American-owned firms.
- Three agencies have made up more than 80 percent of the City's COVID-19 related spending and each had limited M/WBE utilization. The Department of Citywide Administrative Services spent more than \$613 million on COVID-19 related goods and services and just nine percent went to M/WBEs. The Department of Sanitation spent more than \$473 million and just 14 percent went to M/WBEs. And NYC Emergency Management spent more than \$181 million on COVID response yet a mere one percent was spent with M/WBEs.
- Three entities have spent \$0 in COVID-19 related procurement with M/WBEs: Health + Hospitals Corporation, the Office of the Mayor, and the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Department of Education Utilization of M/WBEs

This year, for the first time, the Making the Grade report analyzes the New York City Department of Education's (DOE) spending and its impact on M/WBEs. DOE is not graded because it is not subject to Local Law 1 or City procurement rules. However, it is important to understand DOE's M/WBE utilization because it spends more than \$4 billion annually, more than any agency graded in this report. In fact, DOE spending is comparable in size to Delaware's state budget. Comptroller Stringer's analysis finds that:

- In FY 2020, of their \$4.3 billion in spending, less than six percent, or \$232.3 million, went to M/WBEs.
- Asian American-owned businesses received \$101 million or 2.4 percent of spending, women-owned firms received about \$92.4 million, or about 2.1 percent of spending; Black American-owned businesses \$26.3 million or just 0.6 percent of spending; Hispanic American-owned firms received \$12.5 million, or less than 0.3 percent of spending.
- DOE's spending was divided among more than 8,000 vendors. However, the top 50 recipients of DOE procurement dollars—all non-M/WBEs—received \$1.8 billion, or about 42 percent of all DOE spending.
- Within the top 50 vendors, 22 were school bus companies, receiving a total of \$960 million; four food companies received a total of \$162 million; four information technology

firms received \$149 million; one firm provided legal services for \$94 million, and two provided surety bonds at \$83 million.

- A search of the City's M/WBE directory yields M/WBEs in every one of DOE's top procurement industries, representing a missed opportunity to do business with M/WBEs.

Utilization of M/WBEs through the M/WBE Small Purchase Method

For the second consecutive year, Comptroller Stringer's Office has analyzed spending using the M/WBE Small Purchase Method. The New York State Legislature and the New York City Procurement Policy Board increased the amount the City can spend through this purchase method from \$150,000 to \$500,000 starting in January 2020, expanding upon a 2017 effort to create more M/WBE opportunities through discretionary purchases.⁹ This report finds that:

- Spending through the M/WBE Purchase Method comprised just one percent of the City's Local Law 1-eligible spending.
- Ninety-six percent of M/WBEs did not receive any spending through the M/WBE Purchase Method. Just 432 firms received spending through this opportunity.
- Spending with Hispanic Americans using the M/WBE Small Purchase has fallen by \$600,000 since FY 2019, but businesses owned by African Americans, Asian Americans, and women saw increases in spending through the M/WBE Small Purchase.
- Despite the expanded M/WBE Small Purchase rule being in place for a full six months, only two agencies, the Comptroller's Office and the Department of Citywide Administrative Services, exceeded \$150,000 using the M/WBE Small Purchase Method.
- After two years with the M/WBE Small Purchase rule in place and an expansion of the rule, ten agencies still spent less than one percent of their dollars using the M/WBE Small Purchase Method.
- At the agency level, eight agencies spent more than 10 percent of their budget using the M/WBE Purchase Method.
- Overall, the City saw increased utilization of the M/WBE Small Purchase Method in FY 2020, spending about \$63.7 million across 1,171 contracts, an increase of about \$21.3 million over 2019.
- Ten M/WBE vendors generated more than \$1 million in revenue through this opportunity, more than half of which were in the field of technology.

Recommendations

Each year, Comptroller Stringer puts forth recommendations meant to reduce barriers and increase opportunities for M/WBEs. These recommendations are informed by needs identified by the Comptroller's COVID-19 M/WBE survey, as well as a series of focus groups. Comptroller Stringer recommends that:

- **The City needs to take a more finely tuned approach to M/WBE spending.** The Mayor's Task Force on Racial Equity and City Hall should develop a targeted plan to address areas where there is low M/WBE utilization even with M/WBE availability: spending within the Department of Education, COVID-19-related procurements, and the M/WBE Small Purchase Method. This report identifies key imbalances in spending within the DOE and COVID-19 related purchases. It is clear that the supply chain in the City of New York needs to be closely examined with an eye toward reform at every step in the process. For example, in order to take full advantage of the M/WBE Small Purchase Method, the City should review the procurements needs of each agency. For every upcoming procurement below \$500,000, including new and renewal contracts, the City should identify M/WBE Small Purchase opportunities.
- **The City should establish an initiative to pay M/WBEs and small businesses for their upfront overhead costs.** As women and people of color face uncertain futures and small businesses across the country are closing their doors, the City should implement payment policies that support its vendors' sustainability. Upfronting overhead costs is established precedent in many types of contracts. For example, within the construction industry, the City offers mobilization payments to cover the costs of significant initial expenses required by their contract as well as other mandates imposed by City, State, or federal law, such as performance and payment bonds, insurance, or office spaces. The City should make payments for upfront overhead costs available to more vendors including M/WBEs and small businesses with contracts in the professional services, standard services, and goods industries. As a matter of course, any new or expanded payment policies should mirror due diligence practices to protect taxpayer dollars. In considering upfront overhead payments for M/WBEs, New York City can follow the lead of some federal and state agencies that have these policies in place, among them the U.S. Department of Energy, Colorado, Texas, and Louisiana.
- **The City should require transparent timelines for RFP awards and notify vendors that did not receive awards of their option to debrief.** Vendors currently wait for several months or even more than a year for RFP results. This costs M/WBEs valuable capital and time to maintain the staff and equipment required for such contracts without knowing if and when their goods and services will be needed. The City should require all agencies to provide transparent timelines for procurement awards to all proposers. In addition, there is no current policy requiring agencies to communicate with vendors when they are not awarded contracts. For each RFP, the City should notify each individual vendor that did not win the award of their rejection and offer a debriefing. Regular debriefings will provide vendors with much-needed feedback as they continue to seek government dollars, which will strengthen our M/WBE community and improve the City's overall business practices.

- **City Hall should immediately sign an executive order requiring unconscious bias training for all employees, or else the City Council should mandate it.**

The City currently offers these trainings on an optional basis, but there is no standard requirement for all employees. The City has historically added to its repertoire of required trainings in response to important issues. For example, the City passed legislation requiring anti-sexual harassment trainings for all employees in response to the #MeToo and Time's Up movements. Likewise, an executive order requiring training for all supervisory and frontline staff on transgender diversity and inclusion was implemented in the midst of policies discriminating against transgender and gender non-conforming people in states such as North Carolina. Using existing resources at the Department of Citywide Administrative Services Training Center and Office of Citywide Equity and Inclusion, the City should train all public servants to address their unconscious biases to ensure that the City's everyday interactions improve the lives of all New Yorkers, including reducing contracting barriers facing the M/WBE community. This is especially critical because of the White House's recent defunding of anti-racism trainings for federal employees.

- **Federal, state, and local governments should revive M/WBE programs by creating set asides and tying M/WBE goal outcomes to cabinet-level performance.** All M/WBE programs are based primarily on two Supreme Court decisions, *City of Richmond v. J.A. Croson Co.* (Croson) and *Adarand Constructors Inc. v. Peña* (Adarand), which require cities to calculate availability and utilization of M/WBEs in their local market. These cases have led to the goal-based, aspirational programs that we see nationwide. However, while these policies have created some access, they have been unable to address systemic racism in government more broadly. As a result, as Comptroller Stringer's Office has shown over the last six years, the needle has not moved: M/WBEs still only receive five percent of New York City contract dollars. In order to truly address inequities in government contracting, cities need to address societal racism more broadly and that requires action from federal, state, and local governments and the Supreme Court. Comptroller Stringer found that the Supreme Court was wrong when it said, "the dream of a Nation of equal citizens in a society where *race is irrelevant to personal opportunity and achievement* would be lost in a mosaic of shifting preferences based on inherently unmeasurable claims of past wrongs."¹⁰ In fact, it is not only that government has the responsibility to remedy the impact of racism, it has the power to do so. State and local governments should create programs that consider the M/WBE market first. For example, Ohio has a program to set aside 15 percent of purchases each year where only M/WBEs can compete, with no limit on any given contract amount. In addition, governments should take steps to hold their decision makers accountable by tying M/WBE goals to their employee performance evaluations and establish improvement processes when decision makers underperform.

The Road to a Chief Diversity Officer

For the past six years, Comptroller Stringer has called for a Chief Diversity Officer in City Hall and within every City agency. These officers would serve as executive-level diversity and inclusion strategists, driving the representation of people of color and women across government. In 2019, Comptroller Stringer's Office championed a Charter Revision proposal to appoint a Chief Diversity Officer who would report directly to the Mayor. Ultimately, the Charter Revision Commission amended the proposal to codify the current M/WBE Director in the Charter. New Yorkers voted to approve the amended proposal in November 2019.¹¹

In July 2020, after years of coordinated pressure, Mayor Bill de Blasio signed an executive order to appoint Chief Diversity Officers in every City agency in order to expand contracting opportunities for small businesses in the M/WBE program, particularly in the 27 neighborhoods hardest hit by COVID-19.¹² The executive order implemented several of Comptroller Stringer's previous recommendations, such as:

- **Establishing a Chief Diversity M/WBE Officer in all City agencies** reporting directly to commissioners (recommended in 2018 and 2019).¹³ This was implemented in August 2020 with a list of agency Chief Diversity Officers on the City's website;¹⁴
- Expanding the universe of M/WBE-eligible contracts, including **emergency procurements** (recommended in 2014);
- Re-evaluating **subcontracting goals** for upcoming ending contracts (recommended in 2017);
- Identifying existing contracts over \$25 million that can **be broken up into smaller contracts** (recommended in 2017); and
- Increasing usage of the **M/WBE Small Purchase Method** (discussed in 2019).¹⁵

Along with the Executive Order, the City and its COVID-19 Taskforce on Racial Equity and Inclusion announced three initiatives to support small businesses in the hardest-hit neighborhoods: a **talent matching program** to expand access to contracts for businesses in black and brown communities; a **pro-bono business consultant corps** to provide strategy and operations planning and support; and a **mentorship network** to help launch and grow business.¹⁶ Despite the City's decision not to appoint a Chief Diversity Officer within City Hall reporting directly to the Mayor, we are hopeful that the City's new policies and structures will improve M/WBE participation at each agency.

New York City's M/WBE Program

New York City's M/WBE Program began in the 1990s after the City's first disparity study found that businesses owned by women and people of color received far fewer City contracts than those owned by white men. It received renewed focus in 2015 when Mayor de Blasio announced a goal of awarding \$16 billion in contracts by 2025. Since then, the City has increased its goal to \$25 billion.¹⁷ A timeline of New York City's M/WBE program is reflected in Chart 1.

The M/WBE program is governed by Local Law 1, which the City Council updated in October 2019 based on the City's latest disparity study. The law sets citywide participation goals for minority groups on City contracts across four industries: professional services, standard services, goods, and construction. The 2019 changes to the law include updated goals across most categories, and new goals for Native Americans across all industries and Asian Americans in professional services.¹⁸

The City and State announced several new initiatives and administrative actions impacting M/WBEs' ability to compete for contracts in FY 2020. A history of the program and the City's more recent steps are described below:

2020

New York City announces certifying more than 10,000 M/WBEs. Mayor de Blasio signs Executive Order establishing Chief Diversity Officers within every city agency.²⁹

2018

Third NYC disparity study was commissioned, showing increased availability yet continued underutilization of M/WBEs. Mayor de Blasio increased the City's goal to award a minimum of \$20 billion in City contracts to M/WBEs by 2025.²⁷

2015

Mayor de Blasio set a goal of awarding a minimum of \$16 billion in City contracts to M/WBEs by 2025.²⁵

2019

New York City reaches goal of certifying 9,000 M/WBEs. Local Law 174 was enacted, adding goals for Native Americans across all industries and Asian Americans in professional services. The new law also increases the maximum goods contracts subject to the program from \$100K to \$1 million.²⁸

2016

Mayor de Blasio created the Mayor's Office of M/WBEs and set goals of certifying 9,000 M/WBEs by 2019 and awarding 30 percent of City contracts to M/WBEs by 2021.²⁶

2013

Local Law 1 was enacted, updating M/WBE program goals from 2005 and lifting the \$1 million cap on contracts subject to aspirational goals.²⁴

2005

Local Law 129 was enacted, re-establishing the M/WBE program with aspirational M/WBE goals on contracts between \$5,000 and \$1 million.²³

2004

Second NYC disparity study was commissioned, showing continued underrepresentation of M/WBEs in City contracts.²²

1994

- Mayor Giuliani eliminated the 10 percent allowance and stating that the process must become "ethnic-, race-, religious-, gender- and sexual orientation neutral."²¹
 - NYC's first M/WBE program ended.

1992

- First NYC disparity study commissioned, finding that M/WBEs had a disproportionately small share of City contracts.
- Mayor Dinkins created NYC's first M/WBE program, directing 20 percent of City procurement to be awarded to M/WBEs and allowing the City to award contracts to M/WBEs with bids 10% higher than the lowest bids.²⁰

1989

US Supreme Court ruling, City of Richmond vs. J.A. Croson Co., held that in order to establish an M/WBE program, a municipal government needs to show a statistical evidence of a disparity existing between businesses owned by men, women and persons of color.¹⁹

New York City Administrative Actions Impacting M/WBEs

February 2020 – Resources for Women Entrepreneurs

NYC Department of Small Businesses Services (SBS) announced additional resources specifically geared towards women-owned businesses, including the launch of NewVenture 50+, a program for women over 50 years old to launch their own businesses.³⁰

August 2020 – Growing the Pool of Certified M/WBEs

New York City announced that it certified 10,000 M/WBEs. The announcement builds on the City's 2016 goal to certify 9,000 M/WBEs, which it achieved in 2019.³¹

August 2020 – Resources for Black Entrepreneurs

The City announced resources specifically targeted towards Black entrepreneurs, including one-on-one consulting; education in financing and business; help with establishing virtual storefronts; and an accelerator to provide meeting space and technical assistance for local Black-owned businesses.³²

New York State Administrative Actions Impacting M/WBEs

January 2020 –Improvements to State M/WBE Certification Process

The State announced streamlining the M/WBE certification process and the creation of a Statewide Integrated M/WBE Application Portal. The State also announced additional improvements to the M/WBE certification process, including: extending M/WBE certifications from three years to five years, reducing the application review process timeline, and providing increased technical assistance to businesses as they navigate the certification process.³³ Comptroller Stringer previously recommended that the City and State streamline the M/WBE certification process and move towards a single platform for certification.³⁴

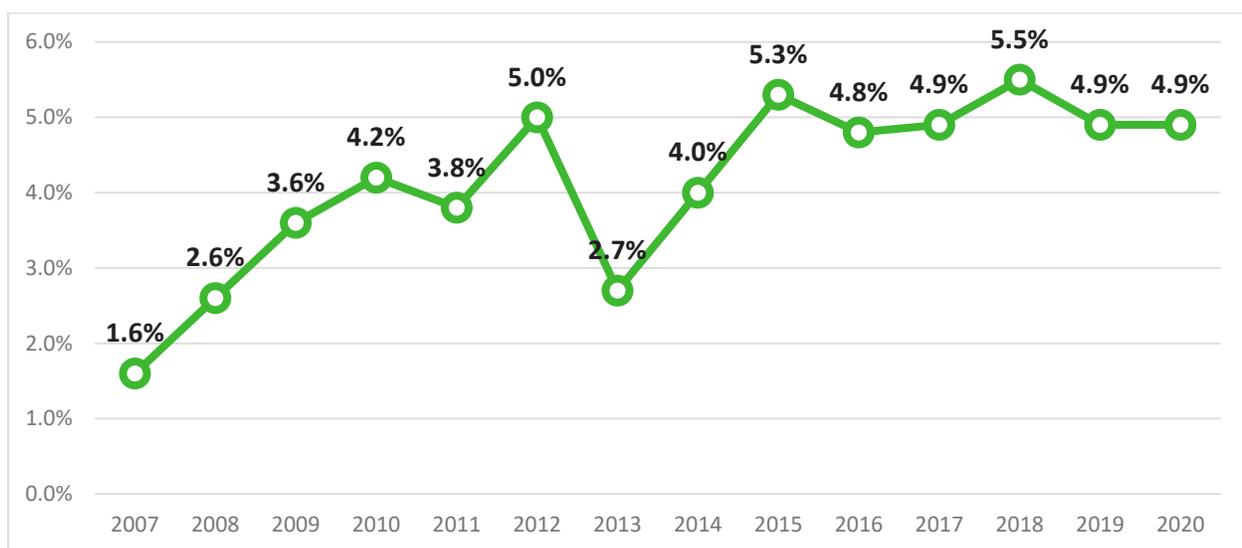
M/WBE Contract Awards: M/WBEs Received Only 4.9 Percent of Procurement Awards

Each year, the City of New York releases an M/WBE compliance report and the Agency Procurement Indicators Report outlining the City’s utilization with M/WBEs and activities to increase contracting with M/WBEs. This year, the City reported \$1.1 billion in M/WBE contract awards, a \$96 million increase from FY 2019. These awards represent 27.9 percent of contracts within the M/WBE program (subject to Local Law 1), which totaled \$3.95 billion.³⁵

However, as shown in Chart 2, M/WBE awards represent only 4.9 percent of all procurement awards in FY 2020, which was \$22.5 billion. Comptroller Stringer has previously recommended that the City expand the universe of contracts and vendors that can participate in the M/WBE program and Emerging Business Enterprise (EBE) program including LGBTQ companies, veteran-owned firms, and business owners with disabilities, similar to the federal government. New York City has since set goals of awarding \$25 billion to M/WBEs across all mayoral and non-mayoral agencies.³⁶

In July 2020, Comptroller Scott M. Stringer’s Office announced that the Comptroller’s registration process will now include a rigorous review of M/WBE goals on all City contracts. The Comptroller’s Office will require agencies to provide documentation of their M/WBE goals, such as goal-setting worksheets and market analyses. This new transparency and accountability measure will allow for clarity and insight into the City’s M/WBE contracting targets and help identify areas for improvement.³⁷

Chart 2: M/WBE Share of City Procurement, FY 2007 – FY 2019



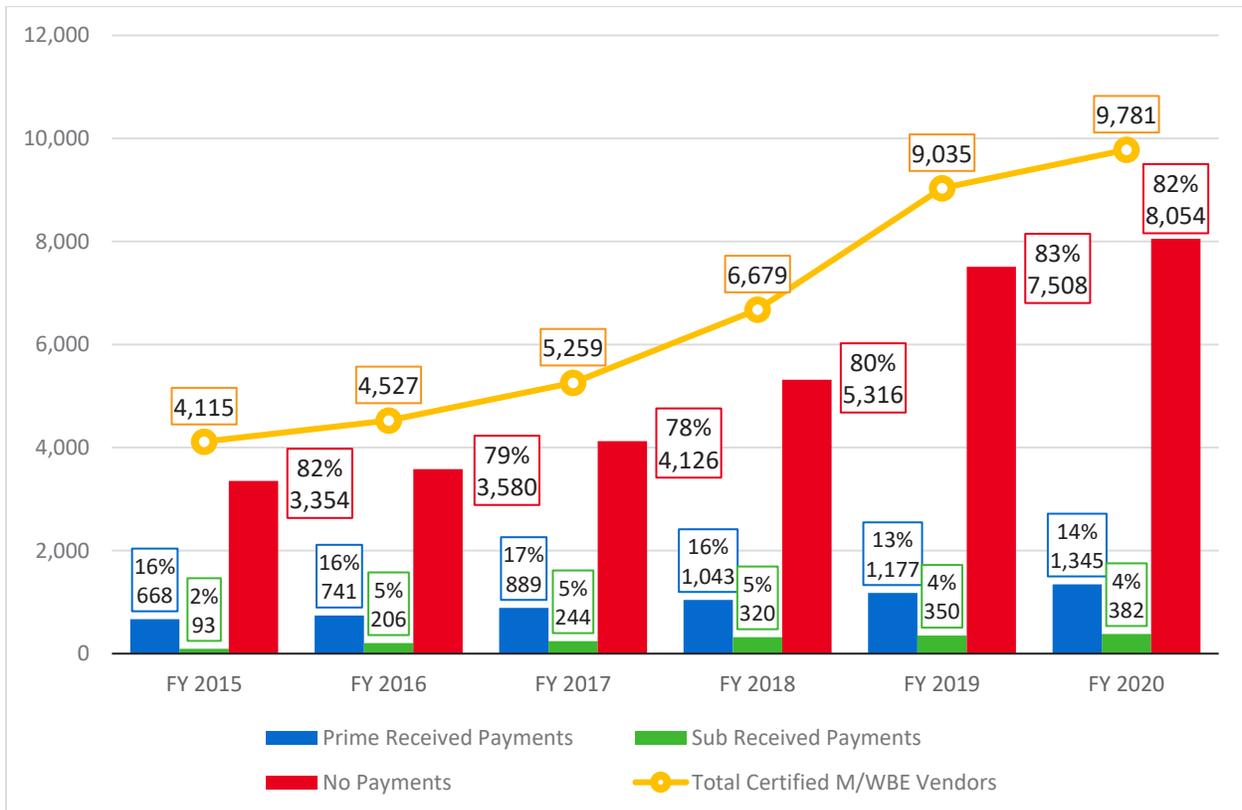
Source: Mayor’s Office of Contract Services Agency Procurement Indicators: Fiscal Years 2007 to 2020.

Spending and Certification: 83 Percent of M/WBEs Did Not Receive City Dollars in FY 2020

Despite the pandemic, the City has taken significant steps to expand its database of diverse vendors, certifying almost 10,000 M/WBEs by FY 2020. However, the portion of certified M/WBEs that receive a contract and get paid still remains low. As shown in Chart 3, the number of certified M/WBEs receiving payments from City contracts increased by just 196 firms while the number of certified M/WBEs jumped by 836 firms. This means that 82 percent of M/WBEs did not receive any City spending in FY 2020. Chart 3 also shows that over the last seven years, the share of M/WBEs receiving City dollars has not exceeded 22 percent.

Additionally, Chart 3 shows the share of M/WBEs receiving payments as prime contractors and subcontractors. The share of M/WBEs receiving prime contract payments increased from 13 percent to 14 percent in FY 2020. The share of M/WBEs receiving subcontractor payments remained at four percent in FY 2020.

Chart 3: Share of Certified M/WBE Receiving Spending, FY 2015 – FY 2020



Citywide Grades: Maintaining a “C” Grade

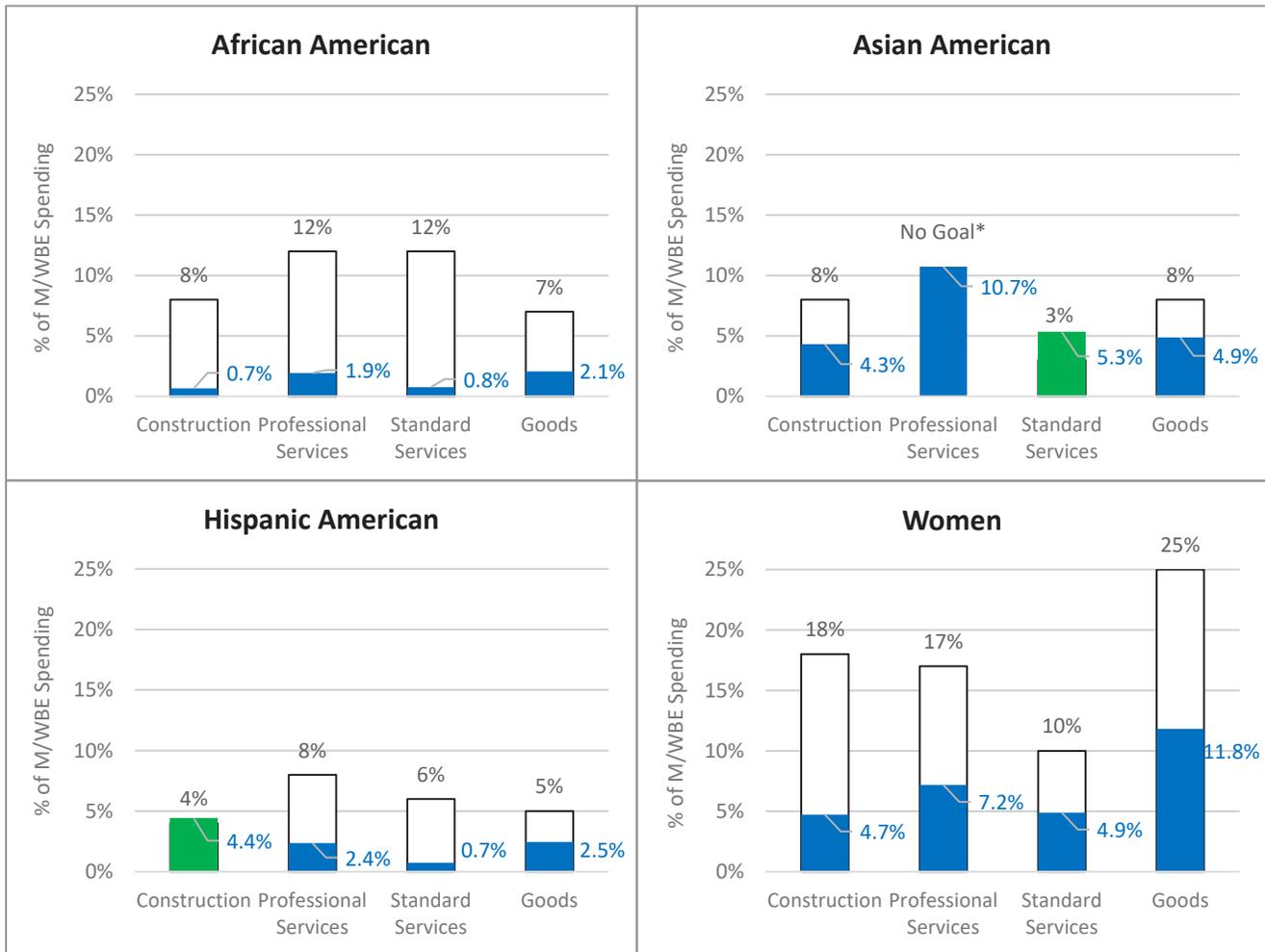
The *Making the Grade* report evaluates mayoral agencies that are subject to City M/WBE participation goals. It's worth noting that the City Council updated the goals in the M/WBE law, Local Law 1, in October 2019 and these updates took effect in April 2020.³⁸

However, the grades in this report are based on the original Local Law 1 goals, not the amended ones, because spending during the fiscal year may have come from contracts registered before the law was updated and new goals were implemented. In addition, the grades are based on actual spending in FY 2020, rather than the value of contracts awarded during the fiscal year, because contracts awarded may or may not result in M/WBEs actually receiving payments from the City. Emergency procurement spending that otherwise falls within Local Law 1, such as spending within the professional services industry, is included in this analysis given the City's Executive Order stating that “all City agencies conducting procurements necessary to respond to the ongoing State of Emergency shall not categorically exempt emergency contracts from MWBE participation goals.”

For the first time, the City exceeded \$1 billion in spending with M/WBEs in FY 2020, an additional \$93 million from FY 2019. This earned the City its second consecutive “C” grade in FY 2020 for M/WBE spending, after maintaining a “D+” grade for four years. Broken down by category, the City received an “F” with African Americans, a “D” with women, a “B” grade with Hispanic Americans, and an “A” grade with Asian Americans.

For the third year in a row, the Comptroller Stringer's Office provided Citywide Progress Reports, a tool City agencies can use to help track their spending with M/WBEs throughout the fiscal year. These progress reports provide an analysis of each agency's spending by minority group and industry compared with Local Law 1 goals. As shown in Chart 4, citywide M/WBE spending across industries remained largely stagnant in FY 2020, with some improvements. The City met its three percent Local Law 1 goal in standard services with Asian Americans, as it did in FY 2019. It also met its four percent Local Law 1 goal in construction with Hispanic Americans for the first time. All other Local Law 1 goals remain unmet.

Chart 4: Citywide M/WBE Spending Compared with Local Law 1 Goals, FY 2020



Source: Checkbook NYC.

Agency Grades: 80 Percent of Agency Grades Either Stagnated or Declined

In FY 2020, of the 32 mayoral agencies graded, three received an “A,” 12 received a “B,” 12 received a “C,” four received a “D,” and one received an “F” grade. While not a mayoral agency, the Comptroller’s Office is graded annually in this report and earned its second consecutive “A” grade in FY 2020, spending approximately 50 percent of its Local Law 1-eligible dollars with M/WBEs.

Two agencies – the Commission on Human Rights and the Department for the Aging – received their fourth consecutive “A” grades, and the Department of Youth and Community Development earned their first “A” grade. All three “A” grade agencies spent more than 50 percent of their Local Law 1-eligible dollars with M/WBEs. Eight agencies – the Administration for Children’s Services, Departments of Cultural Affairs, Probation, Parks and Recreation, and Small Business Services, the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Police Department, and Taxi and Limousine Commission – maintained their “B” grades from FY 2019.

Three agencies increased their grades from “C” to “B”: the Civilian Complaint Review Board, the Department of Housing Preservation, and Development and the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings. The Departments of Environmental Protection and Finance increased their grades from “D” to “C.” Eight agencies maintained their “C” grades: the Business Integrity Commission, Human Resources Administration, Law Department, and the Departments of Consumer and Worker Protection, Design and Construction; Buildings, and Correction. The Departments of Citywide Administrative Services, Transportation, and Sanitation all maintained “D” grades in FY 2020.

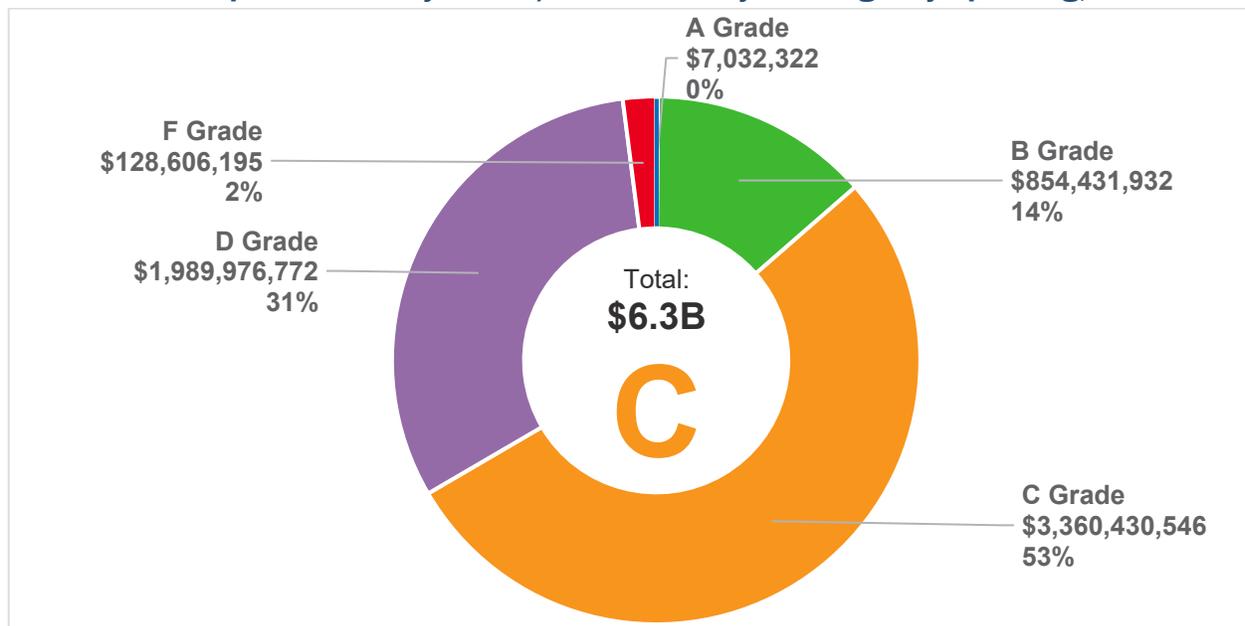
Five agencies saw their grades decrease. The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene dropped from an “A” grade to a “B” and the Departments of City Planning and Information Technology and Telecommunications decreased from “B” to “C” grades. The Department of Homeless Services declined from a “C” grade to a “D” Grade, and the NYC Emergency Management, which earned a “C” grade in FY 2019, dropped to an “F” in FY 2020, spending less than 4 percent of their Local Law 1-eligible dollars with M/WBEs. This is the only “F” grade for this year.

Overall, in FY 2020, six grades improved, 21 grades remained the same, and five declined. This means that 80 percent of agency grades either stagnated or declined.

Chart 5 shows that the City maintained a “C” because of the collective stagnation of spending with M/WBEs. The 17 agencies that received “C,” “D,” and “F” grades account for 86 percent of the City’s total M/WBE program spending, while the 15 agencies that received “A” and “B” grades account for less than 15 percent. Growth to an “A” grade would require additional improvement in M/WBE spending among the agencies with the highest proportion of the City’s Local Law 1-eligible procurement spending.

Table 1 provides each agency’s assigned grade and compares grades from FY 2020 to the last six fiscal years.

Chart 5: Composition of Citywide M/WBE Grade by Total Agency Spending, FY 2020



Source: Checkbook NYC.

Table 1: Comparison of FY 2014 – FY 2020 Grades

Agency Name	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY19 - FY20
New York City	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	-
Office of the Comptroller	C	C	B	B	B	A	A	-
Commission on Human Rights	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	-
Department for the Aging	D	C	B	A	A	A	A	-
Department of Youth and Community Development	C	C	C	B	C	B	A	▲1
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	C	C	C	B	A	A	B	▼1
Administration for Children's Services	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	-
Department of Cultural Affairs	B	C	C	B	B	B	B	-
Department of Probation	C	D	D	C	B	B	B	-
Department of Parks and Recreation	D	C	C	B	B	B	B	-
Landmarks Preservation Commission	B	B	C	B	C	B	B	-
Police Department					C	B	B	-
Department of Small Business Services	D	F	B	A	C	B	B	-
NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	D	D	D	B	B	B	B	-
Civilian Complaint Review Board	C	C	D	B	B	C	B	▲1
Department of Housing Preservation and Development	D	A	A	B	C	C	B	▲1
Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings	D	C	D	C	C	C	B	▲1
Department of City Planning	C	C	B	C	C	B	C	▼1
Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	F	D	D	D	C	B	C	▼1
Business Integrity Commission	D	D	F	C	D	C	C	-
Department of Consumer and Worker Protection	D	C	B	B	B	C	C	-
Department of Design and Construction	D	C	D	D	C	C	C	-
Department of Buildings	D	D	F	F	D	C	C	-
Department of Correction	D	D	C	D	C	C	C	-
Fire Department	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	-
Human Resources Administration	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	-
Law Department	C	D	C	D	C	C	C	-
Department of Environmental Protection	F	F	D	D	D	D	C	▲1
Department of Finance	F	D	C	D	D	D	C	▲1
Department of Homeless Services	D	D	D	D	D	C	D	▼1
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	D	D	D	F	F	D	D	-
Department of Transportation	D	D	D	F	D	D	D	-
Department of Sanitation	F	F	F	F	D	D	D	-
NYC Emergency Management	D	D	D	D	D	C	F	▼2

Table 2: Agency Grades with African Americans by Industry

Agency Name	African American	Construction	Professional	Standard	Goods
Citywide	F	F	F	F	D
Office of the Comptroller	A	N/A	C	B	A
Commission on Human Rights	A	N/A	A	A	A
Department for the Aging	A	F	B	F	A
Department of Cultural Affairs	A	F	A	F	A
Department of Small Business Services	A	A	A	A	D
Department of Youth and Community Development	A	N/A	A	F	A
Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings	B	N/A	F	F	A
Department of Probation	C	N/A	F	F	A
Administration for Children's Services	D	F	C	D	B
Department of Consumer and Worker Protection	D	N/A	F	B	A
Department of Correction	D	F	F	D	A
Department of Finance	D	F	F	F	A
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	D	F	F	F	A
Department of Housing Preservation and Development	D	F	D	B	D
Department of Parks and Recreation	D	D	F	F	D
Police Department	D	D	D	F	C
Business Integrity Commission	F	N/A	F	F	F
Civilian Complaint Review Board	F	N/A	F	F	F
Department of Buildings	F	F	F	F	C
Department of City Planning	F	F	F	F	D
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	F	F	F	F	F
Department of Design and Construction	F	F	D	A	D
Department of Environmental Protection	F	F	F	F	B
Department of Homeless Services	F	F	F	F	B
Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	F	N/A	F	F	A
Department of Sanitation	F	F	F	F	D
Department of Transportation	F	F	F	F	A
Fire Department	F	F	D	F	A
Human Resources Administration	F	F	F	F	F
Landmarks Preservation Commission	F	F	F	F	C
Law Department	F	N/A	F	D	C
NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	F	F	F	F	D
NYC Emergency Management	F	F	F	F	D

Table 3: Agency Grades with Asian Americans by Industry

Agency Name	Asian American	Construction	Professional	Standard	Goods
Citywide	A	C	No Goal	A	B
Office of the Comptroller	A	N/A	No Goal	D	A
Administration for Children's Services	A	F	No Goal	A	A
Civilian Complaint Review Board	A	N/A	No Goal	F	A
Commission on Human Rights	A	N/A	No Goal	A	C
Department for the Aging	A	F	No Goal	A	A
Department of City Planning	A	F	No Goal	A	B
Department of Consumer and Worker Protection	A	N/A	No Goal	A	F
Department of Cultural Affairs	A	A	No Goal	F	A
Department of Finance	A	A	No Goal	A	A
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	A	F	No Goal	D	A
Department of Housing Preservation and Development	A	A	No Goal	A	A
Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	A	N/A	No Goal	A	A
Department of Parks and Recreation	A	A	No Goal	A	B
Department of Probation	A	N/A	No Goal	B	A
Department of Youth and Community Development	A	N/A	No Goal	A	A
Fire Department	A	F	No Goal	A	A
Human Resources Administration	A	A	No Goal	A	A
Landmarks Preservation Commission	A	A	No Goal	F	B
Law Department	A	N/A	No Goal	A	A
NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	A	F	No Goal	C	A
Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings	A	N/A	No Goal	C	A
Police Department	A	A	No Goal	A	A
Department of Buildings	B	F	No Goal	C	A
Department of Homeless Services	B	A	No Goal	D	A
Department of Design and Construction	C	D	No Goal	A	A
Department of Environmental Protection	C	D	No Goal	C	A
Business Integrity Commission	D	N/A	No Goal	F	C
Department of Correction	D	F	No Goal	F	A
Department of Sanitation	D	A	No Goal	F	B
Department of Small Business Services	D	F	No Goal	D	D
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	F	B	No Goal	D	F
Department of Transportation	F	F	No Goal	D	A
NYC Emergency Management	F	A	No Goal	F	A

Table 4: Agency Grades with Hispanic Americans by Industry

Agency Name	Hispanic American	Construction	Professional	Standard	Goods
Citywide	B	A	D	F	C
Office of the Comptroller	A	N/A	A	D	A
Administration for Children's Services	A	A	C	A	A
Civilian Complaint Review Board	A	N/A	F	C	A
Department for the Aging	A	A	A	A	A
Department of Buildings	A	F	A	F	A
Department of Cultural Affairs	A	A	F	F	F
Department of Design and Construction	A	A	B	A	A
Department of Parks and Recreation	A	A	F	F	A
Department of Probation	A	N/A	F	F	A
Landmarks Preservation Commission	A	F	F	A	F
NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	A	F	F	A	A
Police Department	B	A	F	F	A
Commission on Human Rights	C	N/A	F	B	A
Department of Consumer and Worker Protection	C	N/A	F	A	A
Department of Environmental Protection	C	C	C	F	A
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	C	A	D	F	A
Department of Housing Preservation and Development	C	A	C	F	A
Department of Small Business Services	C	F	F	A	F
Department of Youth and Community Development	C	N/A	F	F	A
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	D	A	F	F	F
Department of Correction	D	D	F	F	A
Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	D	N/A	D	F	A
Department of Transportation	D	B	F	F	A
Fire Department	D	B	F	D	A
Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings	D	N/A	F	F	A
Business Integrity Commission	F	N/A	F	F	F
Department of City Planning	F	F	F	A	A
Department of Finance	F	F	F	F	B
Department of Homeless Services	F	C	D	F	A
Department of Sanitation	F	D	F	F	C
Human Resources Administration	F	F	F	F	B
Law Department	F	N/A	F	F	D
NYC Emergency Management	F	F	F	F	A

Table 5: Agency Grades with Women by Industry

Agency Name	Women	Construction	Professional	Standard	Goods
Citywide	D	D	C	C	C
Office of the Comptroller	A	N/A	A	A	D
Business Integrity Commission	A	N/A	F	A	A
Civilian Complaint Review Board	A	N/A	A	B	A
Commission on Human Rights	A	N/A	B	A	F
Department for the Aging	A	A	A	A	B
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	A	F	A	A	A
Department of Small Business Services	A	F	A	A	F
Department of Youth and Community Development	A	N/A	F	A	A
Landmarks Preservation Commission	A	A	A	A	A
Police Department	A	A	F	A	B
Department of City Planning	B	F	C	A	A
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	B	A	D	A	D
Department of Correction	B	F	F	A	B
Department of Housing Preservation and Development	B	A	C	F	D
Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	B	N/A	F	A	B
Human Resources Administration	B	F	A	D	D
NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	B	F	A	C	B
Department of Parks and Recreation	C	C	B	C	A
Law Department	C	N/A	D	A	D
Administration for Children's Services	D	F	B	F	A
Department of Design and Construction	D	F	C	C	A
Department of Environmental Protection	D	D	B	D	A
Department of Probation	D	N/A	F	F	C
Fire Department	D	D	D	F	A
Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings	D	N/A	C	D	C
Department of Buildings	F	F	F	D	A
Department of Consumer and Worker Protection	F	N/A	F	D	B
Department of Cultural Affairs	F	F	F	A	A
Department of Finance	F	F	F	F	A
Department of Homeless Services	F	F	A	F	A
Department of Sanitation	F	F	F	F	C
Department of Transportation	F	D	F	F	A
NYC Emergency Management	F	F	F	B	D

Grading by Minority Group: More than Half of Agencies are Failing with African American-Owned M/WBEs

For their spending with **African American-owned firms**, five agencies received “A” grades, one agency received a “B” grade, one received a “C” grade, eight received “D” grades, and 17 received “F” grades.

With **Hispanic American-owned firms**, ten agencies received “A” grades, one agency received a “B” grade, seven received “C” grades, six received “D” grades, and eight received “F” grades.

With **women-owned firms**, nine agencies received “A” grades, seven agencies received “B” grades, two received “C” grades, six received “D” grades, and eight received “F” grades.

With **Asian American-owned firms**, 21 agencies received “A” grades, two agencies received “B” grades, two received “C” grades, four received “D” grades, and three received “F” grades. Tables 2 through 5 provide assigned grades for agencies by minority group and industry.

Additional information about individual agency grades is available in Appendix A. The worksheets used to calculate each agency grade appear in Appendix B and a complete explanation of the report’s methodology can be found in Appendix D. Subcontract data for each agency can be found in Appendix C. A review of the City’s top vendors and their M/WBE utilization appears in Appendix E, showing that M/WBEs received about 11 percent of the \$4.1 billion that went to the City’s top 50 vendors.

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Impact on M/WBEs

COVID-19 has raged through New York City, killing more than 23,800 people and sickening more than a quarter of a million city residents. At the outset of the pandemic, the city's economy was all but locked down and has since re-opened only partially in an effort to stop the spread and protect lives, resulting in mass layoffs and lost income for hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers, and a dramatic drop in tax revenues. The pandemic disproportionately impacted M/WBEs, who already face structural inequalities resulting from a long history of discrimination. For instance, M/WBEs are less likely to gain financing and develop relationships with banks due to institutional racism. Because of this, when banks were charged with processing applications for federal COVID-19 relief, many M/WBEs were automatically excluded.⁴⁰

As a result, a July 2020 survey from New York City Comptroller Scott M. Stringer's Office found that 85 percent of M/WBEs projected less than six months of survival.⁴¹ This means that although 30 percent of all small business in New York City may permanently close as a result of the pandemic, firms owned by women and people of color were more vulnerable to closure.⁴² The same dynamic has also played out on the national stage. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that between February and April 2020, African American business ownership fell by 41 percent, Latino business ownership dropped by 32 percent, Asian American business ownership declined by 26 percent, and women business ownership fell by 25 percent in comparison to white-owned business which decreased by 17 percent.⁴³

Women and people of color face long term ramifications beyond losing their businesses, leading to job losses and destabilization of their communities. For example, in New York City, COVID-19 has so far disrupted 50 percent of jobs held by Hispanic Americans and 40 percent of jobs held by African Americans and Asian Americans respectively due to layoffs, unpaid leave, lower wages, and fewer hours of work.⁴⁴

The City and State announced several initiatives impacting M/WBEs' ability to stay open and compete for City contracts during such an unprecedented time. These steps are described below:

New York City and State Actions Impacting M/WBEs During COVID-19

March 2020 -- Suspending Procurement Policy Board Rules

The Mayor issued an emergency executive order suspending several sections of City law, including the Procurement Policy Board Rules and Local Law 1, the City's M/WBE Law, for contracts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The City also began self-registering contracts rather than going through the normal registration process through the Comptroller's Office.⁴⁵ In August 2020, Comptroller Stringer sent a letter to the Mayor calling on the City to reinstate the Comptroller's Office's Charter-mandated role to approve and register contracts, which would restore checks and balances in the procurement process.⁴⁶

April - May 2020 – Fair Recovery Taskforce and Sector Advisory Councils

The City announced the creation of a Fair Recovery Taskforce to guide the City's recovery and reopening post-COVID, including a Racial Equity Taskforce to focus on the recovery of M/WBEs. Members of the Sector Advisory Councils include representatives from large businesses; small businesses; public health and healthcare; foundations; and the non-profit sector. Since its creation, the taskforce has launched a restaurant payroll assistance program and a partnership with M/WBEs to expand internet access in low-income communities of color. The City also on calling for a Charter Revision Commission to discuss Fair Recovery, which, as of October 2020, has not yet convened.⁴⁷

April - June 2020 – City Relief for Businesses Impacted by COVID-19 and Storefront Damage from Protests

The City announced four assistance programs for businesses facing economic hardship in the face of COVID-19 and looting. The assistance programs included a grant and loan program for businesses to retain employees and ensure business continuity during stay-at-home orders; a program to provide restaurants with funding for displaced restaurant workers to prepare meals for their communities; and emergency grants for storefronts in the Bronx impacted by looting, which included a set aside for M/WBEs and small businesses. The City also announced a Small Business Hotline and online resources to help businesses navigate the recovery and re-opening process.⁴⁸

May 2020 – State Relief for Businesses Impacted by COVID-19

The State announced \$100 million New York Forward Loan Fund to provide loans to help small businesses, focusing on minority- and women-owned small businesses that did not receive federal COVID-19 assistance through the Paycheck Protection Program or the Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program, as they reopened after the COVID-19 outbreak and NYS on PAUSE. The State set geographical goals, targeting a 30 percent goal for New York City-based businesses.⁴⁹

Legislative Updates Impacting M/WBEs During COVID-19

The New York City Council recently passed the following legislation impacting small businesses and M/WBEs affected by COVID-19:

May 2020 – COVID-19 Relief Package

Int. Nos. 1932-2020, 1914-2020, 1908-2020, 1898-2020, 1940-A-2020, 1916-A-2020, 1936-A-2020

The City passed legislation that provided relief for tenants, commercial establishments, restaurants, and struggling small businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Business owners were temporarily relieved from being personally liable for their commercial rent and the City established fines for landlords that harass their COVID-19- impacted tenants. Also, the legislation provided relief to restaurants by imposing limits on third-party food delivery fees and extending the suspension of fees for sidewalk cafes. It also gave small businesses additional time to complete and process renewals for licenses and permits from City agencies.⁵⁰

June 2020 – Tracking COVID-19-related spending

Int. No. 1952-A-2020

The New York City Council passed a bill requiring the City to create a database to track COVID-19 City spending of federal, state, or local funds through expense and capital expenditures, procurement contracts, grants, and loans. The bill requires the database to include the M/WBE status of all contract recipients. The law took effect in late October 2020.⁵¹

Utilization of M/WBEs in COVID-19-Related Contracts: M/WBEs Have Received Just 11 Percent of COVID-19 Spending

M/WBEs stood ready to help the City of New York respond to COVID-19. Comptroller Stringer's July 2020 survey found that 65 percent of M/WBEs expressed being ready, willing, and able to provide COVID-19 related goods and services. In addition, a search of the City's M/WBE directory yields more than 60 M/WBEs able to provide PPE or medical equipment, more than 140 caterers and food vendors, over 20 medical staffing companies, and more than 140 building security companies.⁵²

However, despite their availability, M/WBEs have experienced barriers accessing opportunities. Of the 500 M/WBEs surveyed, only 62 M/WBEs actually competed for a contract, and only 10 M/WBEs received a contract. At the same time, the City canceled or failed to fulfill tens of millions worth of contracts with vendors that lacked capacity or relevant experience.⁵³

Comptroller Stringer's Office follows up on the survey through this report, finding that the City's cancellation of Procurement Policy Rules ultimately led to low M/WBE utilization during the pandemic.

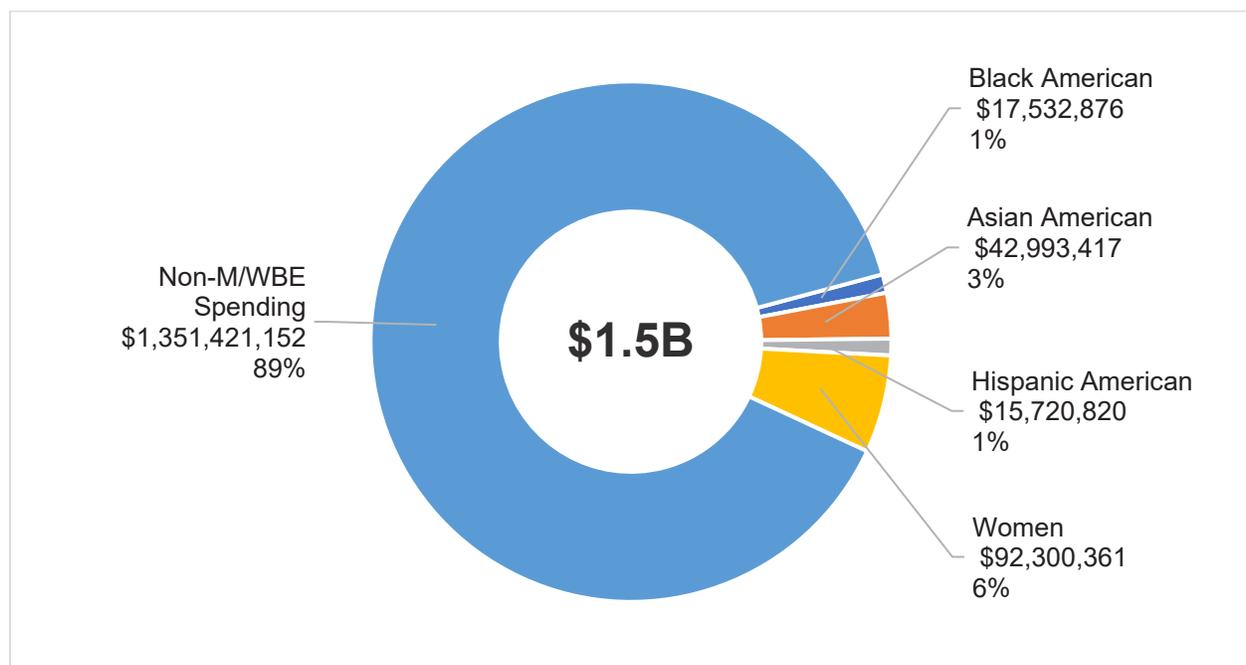
Between March and August 2020, the City spent over \$1.5 billion in COVID-19-related goods and services contracts, and just 11 percent, or \$168.5 million, went to M/WBEs, as seen in Chart 6.⁵⁴ In May 2020, the Department of Small Business Services (SBS) testified that the City awarded COVID-19 related contracts to more than 200 M/WBE vendors totaling over \$200 million.⁵⁵ However, just 86 M/WBEs actually received COVID-19-related payments by August 2020. The City spent about \$92.3 million, or about six percent, with women-owned businesses; \$43 million, or three percent with Asian American-owned businesses; about \$17.5 million, or one percent with Black American-owned firms; and about \$15.7 million, or one percent, with Hispanic American-owned firms.

As seen in Table 6, three agencies made up more than 80 percent of the City's COVID-19 related spending and had limited spending with M/WBEs. The Department of Citywide Administrative Services spent over \$613 million primarily for personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face masks and disposable gowns, medical equipment such as thermometers, and hand sanitizer. Just \$54.8 million, or nine percent, went to M/WBEs. The Department of Sanitation spent more than \$473 million, mostly for emergency food for New Yorkers. M/WBEs only received about \$64 million, or about 14 percent, of these contract dollars. NYC Emergency Management spent more than \$181 million for medical staffing, the City's isolation hotel program, and security. M/WBEs received a mere \$2.4 million, or one percent, of these dollars. In addition, three entities spent \$0 with M/WBEs for COVID-19 related expenses: Health and Hospitals Corporation, the Mayoralty, and the Department of Parks and Recreation. COVID-19

spending spanned both mayoral and non-mayoral agencies including Health and Hospitals and Department of Education; their spending is included in this analysis.

However, nine agencies spent more than 30 percent of their COVID-19 related expenses with M/WBEs: the Department of Correction, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Transportation, and Law Department each 100 percent of their COVID spending with M/WBEs; Administration for Children's Services spent 83 percent; Department of Youth and Community Development spent 76 percent; Department of Education spent 67 percent; Department of Health and Mental Hygiene spent 62 percent; and the Police Department spent 59 percent. Unfortunately, these nine agencies' combined spending only comprises four percent of the City's total COVID-19-related procurement dollars. As the City continues to recover from the pandemic it must expand its efforts to engage M/WBEs. They must be a part of the solution in order to survive.

Chart 6: M/WBE Share of COVID-19 Related Spending, March-August 2020



Source: Checkbook NYC.

Table 6: Agency COVID-19-related Spending and M/WBE Share, March-August 2020

Agency	M/WBE Spending	Total Spending	MWBE %
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	\$54,782,287	\$ 613,887,589	8.92%
Department of Sanitation	\$63,998,925	\$ 473,035,874	13.53%
NYC Emergency Management	\$2,430,601	\$ 181,427,497	1.34%
Department of Homeless Services	\$369,260	\$ 79,137,548	0.47%
Department of Social Services	\$1,124,871	\$ 50,314,404	2.24%
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	\$29,851,176	\$ 47,879,003	62.35%
Department of Design and Construction	\$859,189	\$ 24,015,293	3.58%
Police Department	\$8,214,315	\$ 13,994,620	58.70%
Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	\$3,004,351	\$ 10,953,477	27.43%
Fire Department	\$840,272	\$ 9,269,621	9.06%
Department for the Aging	\$2,057,293	\$ 8,219,362	25.03%
Health and Hospitals Corporation	\$ 0	\$ 4,831,066	0.00%
Mayorality	\$ 0	\$ 1,150,540	0.00%
Department of Parks and Recreation	\$ 0	\$632,519	0.00%
Department of Correction	\$405,026	\$405,026	100.00%
Department of Youth and Community Development	\$160,399	\$211,209	75.94%
Department of Environmental Protection	\$178,262	\$178,262	100.00%
Administration for Children's Services	\$126,193	\$151,693	83.19%
Financial Information Services Agency	\$ 0	\$81,924	0.00%
Department of Transportation	\$74,340	\$74,340	100.00%
Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings	\$10,864	\$51,709	21.01%
Law Department	\$47,250	\$47,250	100.00%
Department of Education	\$12,600	\$18,800	67.02%
New York Citywide	\$168,547,474	\$ 1,519,968,626	11.09%

The Department of Education's Missed Opportunity to Do Business with M/WBEs

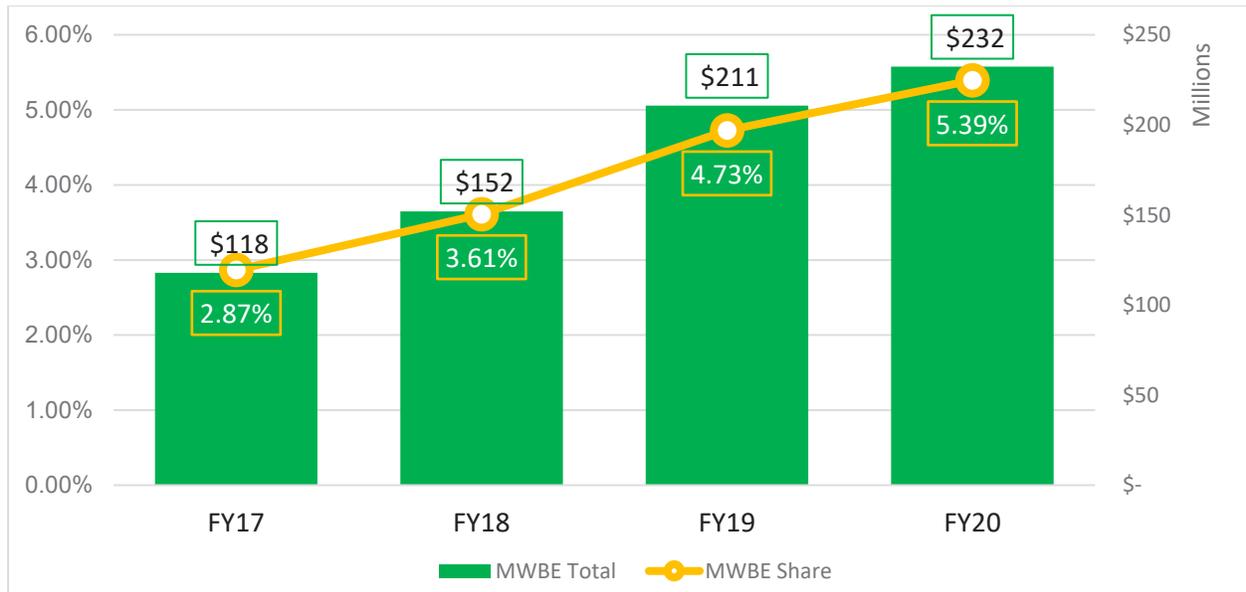
This year, for the first time, the Comptroller Stringer's Office analyzes New York City Department of Education (DOE) spending and its impact on M/WBEs. DOE is not subject to Local Law 1 or the City's procurement rules and does not receive a grade in this report. However, given the sheer volume of the DOE's spending and its inclusion in the City's goal to award \$25 billion to M/WBEs by 2025, transparency is key to the process of enhancing M/WBE opportunities within New York City's education system. The Department of Education spends more than \$4 billion annually, more than any agency graded in this report. In fact, DOE spending is comparable in size to Delaware's state budget.⁵⁶

Over the last four years, DOE spending with M/WBEs has almost doubled, from \$117.9 million to \$232.3 million, as seen in Chart 7. However, its M/WBE utilization is insignificant when compared with its total procurement budget. In FY 2020, of the DOE's \$4.3 billion in spending, less than six percent, or \$232.3 million, went to M/WBEs.

More specifically, as seen in Chart 8, Asian American-owned businesses received \$101 million or 2.4 percent of spending; women-owned firms received about \$92.4 million, or 2.2 two percent of spending; Black American-owned businesses \$26.3 million or just 0.6 percent of spending; and Hispanic American-owned firms received \$12.5 million, or less than 0.3 percent of spending.

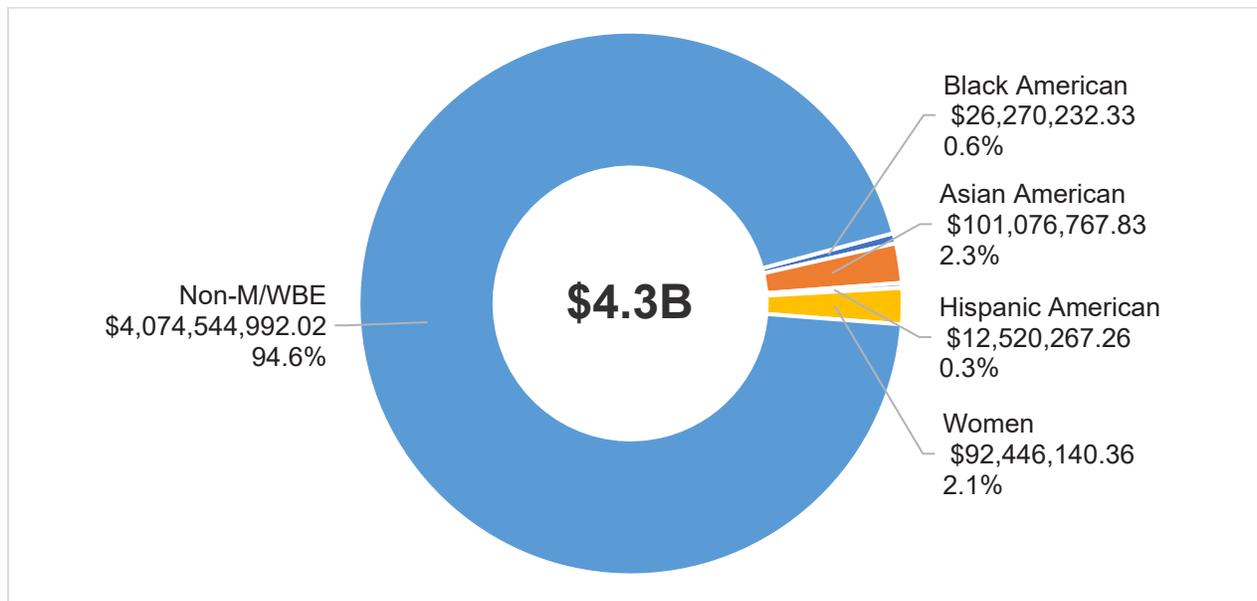
In FY 2020, the DOE's \$4.3 billion in spending went to more than 8,000 firms. However, the top 50 recipients of DOE procurement dollars—all non-M/WBEs—received \$1.8 billion, or about 42 percent of all DOE spending. Table 7 shows that 22 of the DOE's top vendors were school bus companies, receiving a total of \$960 million; four food companies received a total of \$162 million; four information technology firms received \$149 million, one firm provided legal services for \$94 million, and two provided surety bonds at \$83 million. But this is not because of a lack of M/WBE availability. A search of the City's M/WBE directory yields M/WBEs in every DOE top procurement category. In particular, there were more than 20 bus companies, more than 140 food companies, more than 300 information technology firms, over 100 legal firms, and six firms that provided surety bonds that were certified M/WBEs. This represents a missed opportunity to do business with M/WBEs. Availability counts were based on M/WBEs' own business descriptions in the NYC Department of Small Business Services M/WBE Directory. The list of search terms can be found in Appendix F.

Chart 7: M/WBE Share of Department of Education Spending, FY 2017 – FY 2020



Source: Checkbook NYC.

Chart 8: New York City Department of Education Spending with M/WBEs, FY 2020



Source: Checkbook NYC.

**Table 7: Missed Opportunities with M/WBEs:
Top 50 Department of Education Vendors and M/WBE Availability**

Vendor	M/WBE Status	FY 2020 Spending Received	Industry/Purpose of Contract	Number M/WBEs within Industry/Purpose of Contract
RELIANT TRANSPORTATION INC	Non-M/WBE	\$96,872,489	School Bus	22
LAW OFFICES OF REGINA SKYER & ASSOCIATES LLP	Non-M/WBE	\$94,204,184	Legal Services	106
BORO TRANSIT INC	Non-M/WBE	\$89,806,234	School Bus	22
PIONEER TRANSPORTATION CORP	Non-M/WBE	\$88,740,330	School Bus	22
SDI INC	Non-M/WBE	\$75,774,536	Supply Chain Solutions	10
METROPOLITAN FOODS INC	Non-M/WBE	\$69,601,185	Food	144
CDW GOVERNMENT LLC	Non-M/WBE	\$67,385,796	IT/Equipment	310
WILLIS OF NEW YORK INC	Non-M/WBE	\$61,748,080	Surety Bond	6
LITTLE RICHIE BUS SERVICE INC	Non-M/WBE	\$57,504,272	School Bus	22
PRIDE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES INC	Non-M/WBE	\$55,098,597	School Bus	22
LOGAN BUS CO INC	Non-M/WBE	\$52,017,032	School Bus	22
HOYT TRANSPORTATION CORP	Non-M/WBE	\$51,857,377	School Bus	22
TERI NICHOLS INSTITUTIONAL FOOD MERCHANT LLC.	Non-M/WBE	\$50,744,263	Food	144
LEESEL TRANSPORTATION CORP	Non-M/WBE	\$49,265,551	School Bus	22
SNT BUS INC.	Non-M/WBE	\$48,848,966	School Bus	22
L&M BUS CORP	Non-M/WBE	\$46,724,970	School Bus	22
JOFAZ TRANSPORTATION INC.	Non-M/WBE	\$41,598,229	School Bus	22
LORINDA ENTERPRISES LTD	Non-M/WBE	\$35,690,133	School Bus	22
ALL AMERICAN SCHOOL BUS CORP.	Non-M/WBE	\$34,579,687	School Bus	22
RCM TECHNOLOGIES USA INC	Non-M/WBE	\$34,195,660	IT/Equipment	310
QUALITY TRANSPORATION CORP.	Non-M/WBE	\$31,670,543	School Bus	22
CATAPULT LEARNING LLC	Non-M/WBE	\$28,463,873	Educational Services/Materials	151
GVC LTD	Non-M/WBE	\$27,962,630	School Bus	22
MAR-CAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY INC	Non-M/WBE	\$27,777,083	School Bus	22
VOLMAR CONSTRUCTION INC	Non-M/WBE	\$25,534,049	Construction	884
GRANDPA'S BUS COMPANY, INC.	Non-M/WBE	\$25,355,571	School Bus	22
Y & M TRANSIT CORP.	Non-M/WBE	\$25,152,358	School Bus	22
APPLE INC	Non-M/WBE	\$24,803,664	IT/Equipment	310

Vendor	M/WBE Status	FY 2020 Spending Received	Industry/Purpose of Contract	Number M/WBEs within Industry/Purpose of Contract
SCHOOL SPECIALTY INC	Non-M/WBE	\$23,361,791	School Furniture	25
CROWN CASTLE FIBER LLC	Non-M/WBE	\$23,307,230	Telecommunications & Voice/Data Services	49
LENOVO, INC	Non-M/WBE	\$22,188,974	IT/Equipment	310
UNITED METRO ENERGY CORP	Non-M/WBE	\$22,175,167	Fuel/Gas	30
CONSOLIDATED BUS TRANSIT INC	Non-M/WBE	\$21,993,009	School Bus	22
WILLIS TOWERS WATSON NORTHEAST INC	Non-M/WBE	\$21,409,373	Surety Bond	6
IC BUS, INC.	Non-M/WBE	\$20,831,277	School Bus	22
THE MARAMONT CORPORATION	Non-M/WBE	\$20,809,509	Food	144
T & G INDUSTRIES INC	Non-M/WBE	\$20,564,988	Office Printers	17
OPERATIVE CAKE CORP.	Non-M/WBE	\$20,541,670	Food	144
STAPLES CONTRACT & COMMERCIAL LLC	Non-M/WBE	\$19,746,923	Office Supplies	40
GEOMATRIX SERVICES INC	Non-M/WBE	\$19,354,163	Construction	884
PEARSON EDUCATION	Non-M/WBE	\$18,949,560	Educational Services/Materials	151
VANGUARD DIRECT INC	Non-M/WBE	\$16,695,723	Marketing	486
VAN TRANS, LLC	Non-M/WBE	\$16,290,487	School Bus	22
PRO CON GROUP INC.	Non-M/WBE	\$16,027,588	Construction	884
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT PUBLISHING COMPANY	Non-M/WBE	\$15,632,089	Educational Services/Materials	151
VERIZON BUSINESS NETWORK SERVICES INC	Non-M/WBE	\$15,585,744	Telecommunications & Voice/Data Services	49
AMPLIFY EDUCATION INC.	Non-M/WBE	\$14,426,631	Educational Services/Materials	151
BOBBY'S BUS CO INC	Non-M/WBE	\$14,345,384	School Bus	22
S & W WILSON ENTERPRISES INC.	Non-M/WBE	\$13,841,193	Architects/Civil Engineers	491
HORIZON HEALTH CARE STAFFING CORP	Non-M/WBE	\$13,698,325	Medical Staffing	27

M/WBE Small Purchase Method: 96 Percent of M/WBEs Received No Spending; Hispanic American Firms Saw a Decrease of \$600,000 in M/WBE Purchases

In July 2019, the New York State Legislature approved a bill allowing New York City agencies to increase their discretionary spending to \$500,000 for goods, standard services, and professional services.⁵⁷ This new law expanded upon a 2017 effort to increase the micro purchase limit to \$150,000 for goods and services contracts.⁵⁸ For the first time it also includes construction contracts, which were previously limited to \$35,000 for micro purchases. In response to the law, the New York City Procurement Policy Board created new rules outlining the process for City agencies to purchase directly from M/WBEs using this method. The new rule took effect in January 2020.

Overall, the City saw increased usage of M/WBE Small Purchases in FY 2020. Collectively, agencies spent about \$63.7 million across 1,171 contracts, compared to \$42.4 million across 747 contracts in FY 2019, an increase of about \$21.3 million and 424 contracts. Although this is an increase, spending through the M/WBE Purchase Method comprised just one percent of the City's Local Law 1-eligible spending. At the industry level, about 65 percent of M/WBE Small Purchases were for goods contracts, 23 percent for professional services, ten percent for standard services, and less than one percent for construction.

Unfortunately, the majority of M/WBEs did not benefit substantially from the M/WBE Small Purchase Method. Ninety-six percent of M/WBEs did not receive any spending through this method and only 432 firms received spending through the opportunity. Ten vendors generated more than \$1 million in revenue through the M/WBE Small Purchase Method, more than half of which were in the field of technology.

The expansion of the M/WBE Small Purchase Method did not benefit all minority groups. Hispanic Americans saw a decrease in M/WBE Small Purchases, receiving \$9.4 million or about \$600,000 less than in FY 2019. At the same time, women-owned businesses received \$26.8 million, an increase of about \$11.8 million since last year. Asian Americans received \$17.9 million, about \$6.8 million more than in FY 2019. African Americans received \$9.6 million, a \$3.4 million bump compared with FY 2019.

The Office of the New York City Comptroller Scott M. Stringer finds that at the agency level, after two years with the M/WBE Small Purchase Method in place and an expansion of the rule, ten agencies spent less than one percent of their budgets using the M/WBE Small Purchase Method in FY 2020: the Department of Environmental Protection, Human Resources Administration, Department of Transportation, Department of Sanitation, Department of Citywide Administrative Services, Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Homeless

Services; NYC Emergency Management, Department of Design and Construction; and the Landmarks Preservation Commission. In addition, despite the expanded M/WBE Small Purchase rule being in place for a full six months, only two agencies, the Comptroller's Office and the Department of Citywide Administrative Services, had M/WBE Small Purchase contracts exceeding \$150,000.

However, there were eight agencies that spent more than ten percent of their FY 2020 budget using the M/WBE Purchase Method, up from six agencies in FY 2019: the Commission on Human Rights, which spent about 40 percent of their budget using the M/WBE Small Purchase Method; the Civilian Complaint Review Board and Department for the Aging each at about 32 percent; Department of Probation at about 21 percent; Department of Cultural Affairs and Department of Small Business Services at about 18 percent; Department of Youth and Community Development each at about 16 percent; and the Taxi and Limousine Commission at about 13 percent. While not a mayoral agency, the Comptroller's Office is also evaluated. The Comptroller's Office spent about ten percent of its FY 2020 budget using the M/WBE Small Purchase Method.

Table 8: Agency M/WBE Small Purchase Method Utilization, FY 2019 - 2020

Agency Name	FY20			FY19	Change in M/WBE Method %	At least 1 contract exceeding \$150,000 in spending
	LL1 Eligible Spending	M/WBE Method Spending	M/WBE Method %	FY19 M/WBE Method %		
Total Citywide	\$6,340,477,772	\$63,697,316	1.00%	0.68%	0.32%	
Landmarks Preservation Commission	\$182,238	\$0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	X
Department of Design and Construction	\$1,692,200,380	\$1,550,958	0.09%	0.04%	0.05%	X
Human Resources Administration	\$202,283,954	\$1,466,312	0.72%	0.20%	0.52%	X
Department of Sanitation	\$538,062,008	\$3,623,375	0.67%	0.31%	0.36%	X
Department of Homeless Services	\$112,173,715	\$583,211	0.52%	0.37%	0.15%	X
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	\$617,107,589	\$3,831,589	0.62%	0.42%	0.20%	✓
Department of Parks and Recreation	\$435,862,031	\$2,458,318	0.56%	0.43%	0.13%	X
Department of Transportation	\$722,633,461	\$5,216,210	0.72%	0.47%	0.25%	X
Department of Environmental Protection	\$871,361,289	\$7,588,035	0.87%	0.64%	0.23%	X
Department of Housing Preservation and Development	\$45,028,533	\$1,431,974	3.18%	0.83%	2.35%	X
Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	\$266,792,635	\$5,250,440	1.97%	1.32%	0.65%	X
Police Department	\$232,778,220	\$4,752,071	2.04%	1.51%	0.53%	X
Law Department	\$44,140,550	\$739,475	1.68%	1.58%	0.10%	X
Department of Finance	\$53,569,778	\$1,428,598	2.67%	1.67%	1.00%	X
Fire Department	\$129,836,394	\$5,987,569	4.61%	1.79%	2.82%	X
Department of City Planning	\$9,043,147	\$793,396	8.77%	3.72%	5.05%	X
Department of Youth and Community Development	\$4,826,835	\$763,135	15.81%	3.98%	11.83%	X
Administration for Children's Services	\$51,513,196	\$3,843,432	7.46%	4.20%	3.26%	X
Department of Buildings	\$28,117,284	\$1,089,112	3.87%	4.52%	-0.65%	X
NYC Emergency Management	\$128,606,195	\$360,248	0.28%	5.30%	-5.02%	X
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	\$68,615,002	\$3,621,435	5.28%	5.79%	-0.51%	X

Agency Name	FY20			FY19	Change in M/WBE Method %	At least 1 contract exceeding \$150,000 in spending
	LL1 Eligible Spending	M/WBE Method Spending	M/WBE Method %	FY19 M/WBE Method %		
Department of Correction	\$58,999,707	\$2,829,962	4.80%	5.82%	-1.02%	X
Civilian Complaint Review Board	\$378,513	\$122,184	32.28%	5.91%	26.37%	X
Department of Small Business Services	\$6,754,307	\$1,230,510	18.22%	8.00%	10.22%	X
NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	\$3,836,237	\$513,640	13.39%	8.06%	5.33%	X
Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings	\$2,837,542	\$277,837	9.79%	8.31%	1.48%	X
Department of Consumer and Worker Protection	\$3,772,979	\$263,176	6.98%	12.88%	-5.90%	X
Department of Cultural Affairs	\$3,973,015	\$726,599	18.29%	13.20%	5.09%	X
Department for the Aging	\$1,287,910	\$406,792	31.59%	16.07%	15.52%	X
Department of Probation	\$2,673,099	\$548,706	20.53%	16.40%	4.13%	X
Business Integrity Commission	\$312,450	\$31,181	9.98%	17.78%	-7.80%	X
Commission on Human Rights	\$917,579	\$367,835	40.09%	57.74%	-17.65%	X
Office of the Comptroller	\$14,755,762	\$1,539,675	10.43%	5.10%	5.33%	✓

Recommendations

Comptroller Stringer's primary goal of this report is to increase opportunities for women and people of color through City procurement. With that goal in mind, for the third consecutive year, Comptroller Stringer's Office held a series of focus groups to gather input from more than 40 M/WBEs as well as members of the Comptroller's Advisory Council on Economic Growth through Diversity and Inclusion.

Based on the data on spending with M/WBEs, feedback from the focus groups, and the Comptroller's 2020 M/WBE COVID-19 survey data, Comptroller Scott M. Stringer makes the following recommendations:

The City needs to take a more finely tuned approach to M/WBE spending.

The Mayor's Task Force on Racial Equity and City Hall should develop a targeted plan to address areas where there is low M/WBE utilization even with M/WBE availability: with the Department of Education, COVID-19-related procurement, and the M/WBE Small Purchase Method. In this report, Comptroller Stringer identifies low M/WBE spending by DOE and through the City's COVID-19 related purchases, as well as a clear underutilization of the M/WBE Small Purchase Method. It is clear that the supply chain in the City of New York needs to be closely examined with an eye toward reform at every step in the process. For example, in order to take full advantage of the M/WBE Small Purchase Method, the City should review the procurements needs of each agency. For every upcoming procurement below \$500,000, including new and renewal contracts, the City should identify M/WBE Small Purchase opportunities. If there is M/WBE availability, agencies should prioritize the M/WBE Small Purchase Method over other procurement methods.

The City should establish an initiative to pay M/WBEs and small businesses for their upfront overhead costs.

As women and people of color face uncertain futures and small businesses across the country are closing their doors, the City should implement payment policies that support its vendors' sustainability. The City's current practices often exacerbate M/WBEs' challenges. As Comptroller Stringer has previously stated, M/WBEs report waiting months or even years for payments from City agencies. In fact, a 2019 survey from Comptroller Stringer's Office revealed that 80 percent of M/WBEs waited more than 30 days to be paid for their first invoice.⁵⁹ Given today's economic climate, the City should no longer burden M/WBEs and small businesses with late payments.

The City has already established policies to pay some vendors for their upfront overhead costs. For example, under certain construction contracts, the City offers mobilization payments of up to four percent of a total contract once the vendor completes ten percent of the work. Mobilization payments cover the costs of significant initial expenses required by contract as well as other mandates imposed by City, State, or federal law such as payment and performance bonds, insurance, office spaces, storage, and sanitary and other facilities.⁶⁰ Such mobilization payments benefit both the City and the vendor: the City is able to ensure a safe and compliant facility, leading to fewer issues later in the contract, and the vendor can recover the costs

incurred to start the project, allowing it to reinvest in the business or cover future costs of the contract.

The City should make these payments for upfront overhead costs available to more vendors. For instance, within the professional services and standard services industries, M/WBEs and small businesses may benefit from receiving upfront payments for insurance or office space. For goods contracts, vendors may benefit from upfront payments for transporting goods or warehousing costs. The structure of mobilization payments will differ based on the contract payment structure. For instance, for contracts with annual budgets and regular monthly payments, upfront costs may be calculated based on a portion of the monthly payment.

As a matter of course, any new payment policies should mirror current due diligence practices to protect taxpayer dollars. The City should always verify a vendor's integrity before they award and pay them. It should also set up procedures for smooth upfront payment. For example, the City pays 25 percent advances to nonprofit human service providers based on their annual contract budgets. These upfront payments are made once the vendor has a registered contract, approved budget, and an annual advance request through an online platform called the Health and Human Services (HHS) Accelerator. In addition, agencies should have recoupment or payment withholding policies in place in case of unexpected changes to the contract. For instance, for human services contracts, the Department of Homeless Services/Department of Social Services pays advances in full at the beginning of each fiscal year and recoupment occurs over the course of the final five months of the fiscal year if needed.⁶¹ In another example, for construction contracts with payments based on actual costs for unit prices, if a contract is terminated before 50 percent of the work is complete or if the final contract price is less than 50 percent of the original contract price bid, then future payments can be reduced.⁶²

In considering upfront overhead payments for M/WBEs, New York City can follow the lead of some federal and state agencies that have these policies in place. For example, the City may consider creating multiple types of upfront payments, such as the smaller cash payments and larger working capital advances provided by the U.S. Department of Energy.⁶³ The City may also consider delineating upfront payments for certain industries. For example, the State of Colorado allows advance payments for information technology, construction, and advertising contracts. For other industries, the Colorado State Controller has discretion to approve upfront payments where it is the industry standard.⁶⁴ Ultimately, the City should consider the circumstances under which pre-payment would serve as a benefit to the public. For example, Texas uses upfront payments to accelerate disaster relief and existing maintenance contracts, and Louisiana uses upfront payments to receive nonprofit services at the lowest total cost.⁶⁵ Paying M/WBEs and small businesses upfront for their overhead costs would allow them to partake in procurement opportunities without financial hardship while also benefiting New York City.

The City should require transparent timelines for RFP awards and notify vendors that did not receive awards of their option to debrief.

The City's inefficiency in its Request for Proposals (RFP) process has caused challenges for M/WBEs and small businesses, especially with agency response times and debriefings. With other procurements such as competitive bids, agencies provide immediate results in public bid openings. However, with RFPs, vendors currently wait for several months or even more than a year for results to post on the City Record. This costs M/WBEs valuable capital and time to maintain the staff and equipment required for such contracts without knowing if and when their goods and services will be needed. In addition, anecdotal evidence from the Comptroller's focus groups shows that some M/WBEs refrain from submitting additional proposals as they wait for the results of pending RFPs, impeding their long-term growth. Comptroller Stringer has previously proposed establishing procurement timeframes, similar to the Comptroller's Charter-mandated 30-day timeframe for contract registration, through the Procurement Policy Board and the Charter Revision Commission.⁶⁶ Creating timelines for RFP award announcements would build on this prior common-sense proposal.

The City should require all agencies to provide transparent timelines for procurement awards to all proposers. Most procurements should not take more than 30 days to provide the results of an RFP. However, in extenuating circumstances, agencies should keep all proposers apprised of the delay and communicate updated timelines for award.

In addition to challenges with opaque timelines, M/WBEs are not told the reasons their proposals were rejected. In fact, there is no current policy requiring agencies to communicate with vendors who submit proposals that are not selected for awards. This means that M/WBEs receive no feedback on their proposals unless they specifically request debriefings.

For each RFP, the City should notify individual vendors that did not win the award of their rejection. This notification should include their options moving forward, including offering a debriefing and a reasonable timeframe for when it can hold such meetings. Where M/WBEs are the proposers, agency Chief Diversity Officers should assist in these efforts to encourage debriefings. Regular debriefings will provide M/WBEs with much needed feedback as they continue to seek government dollars, which will strengthen our M/WBE community and improve the City's overall business practices.

City Hall should immediately sign an executive order requiring unconscious bias training for all employees, or else the City Council should mandate it.

New York City Council or City Hall should mandate through legislation or executive order that all agencies provide unconscious bias training to their workforce. The City currently offers these trainings through the Department of Citywide Administrative Services, but they are optional and there is no citywide standard for who should receive it. Some agencies send hiring managers for this training, while others, like the Department of Education, implemented the trainings for all frontline staff.⁶⁷

The City should add unconscious bias trainings to the list of courses that employees receive regularly to ensure a safe, productive environment for them and for the public, such as workplace violence prevention and conflict of interest awareness. The City has a precedent of adding to this repertoire of required trainings as important issues come to light.

For example, in 2018, in response to the #MeToo and Time's Up movements, the City Council approved legislation requiring all agencies to conduct anti-sexual harassment trainings for all employees.⁶⁸ In another instance, in the midst of policies discriminating against transgender and gender non-confirming people in states such as North Carolina in 2016, the City announced an executive order reinforcing rights for transgender New Yorkers, which included biannual training for all supervisory and frontline staff on transgender diversity and inclusion.⁶⁹

But, as the Black Lives Matter movement has demonstrated, discrimination goes beyond hiring, the classroom, and public bathrooms. All City employees take daily actions that impact the public. In a time when the White House is defunding anti-racism trainings for federal employees, the City must take every action possible to remove bias from all of its functions, from connecting constituents to City resources to making decisions about where City dollars are spent.⁷⁰ Using existing resources at the Department of Citywide Administrative Services Training Center and Office of Citywide Equity and Inclusion, the City should require training for all public servants to address their unconscious biases. This will help to ensure that the City's everyday interactions help to improve the lives of all New Yorkers, including reducing contracting barriers facing the M/WBE community.

Federal, state, and local governments should revive M/WBE programs by creating set asides and tying M/WBE goal outcomes to cabinet-level performance.

As the nation wrestles with societal racism in response to the Black Lives Matter movement and the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on marginalized communities, it is clear that local governments are not equipped with the tools to close the procurement gap for women and people of color. The inequities that have been the subject of recent protests do not stem from individual acts of discrimination. Rather, they come from centuries of systemic racism that exist within every institution, from healthcare and criminal justice to our economic and procurement policies. In order to truly address inequities in government contracting, cities like New York must take a deep look at the foundation of M/WBE programs.

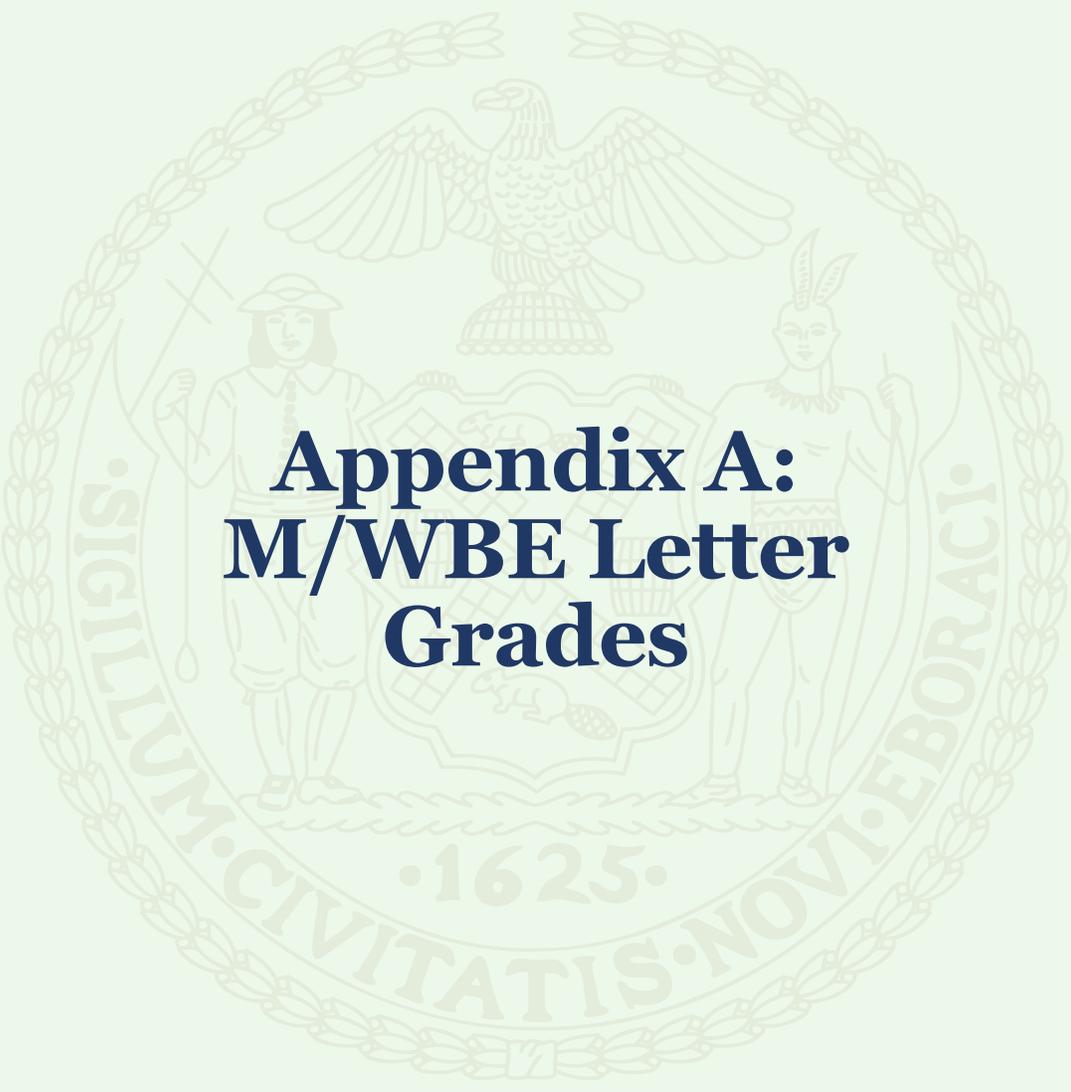
All state and local M/WBE programs are based primarily on two Supreme Court decisions, *City of Richmond v. J.A. Croson Co.* (Croson) and *Adarand Constructors Inc. v. Peña* (Adarand). These cases require cities to calculate availability and utilization of M/WBEs in their local market, leading to the goal-based programs that we see nationwide. This means that local governments can only create aspirational programs that limit impact. In fact, a 2016 Minority Business Development Agency report which reviewed 100 disparity studies from across the country highlighted that lack of enforcement and accountability are common issues plaguing M/WBE programs.⁷¹

For example, New York City's 30 percent aspirational goal allows agencies to opt in or out to contractual language based on race. There are other similar policies such as the Rooney Rule, pioneered by the National Football League, which requires the consideration of women and people of color during final hiring selection processes. The City included a Rooney Rule-type policy in its July 2020 Executive Order, requiring agencies to consider at least one quote from M/WBEs for contracts related to the COVID-19 State of Emergency.⁷²

However, while these policies have created some access, they have been unable to address systemic racism in government more broadly. Calculations of availability and utilization narrow our view, decontextualizing M/WBEs from the history of discrimination within all forms of government. Because of this restriction, M/WBE programs around the country focus on building M/WBEs capacity to fit within standards designed for incumbent white male-owned businesses. As a result, as Comptroller Stringer has shown over the last six years, M/WBEs still only receive 5 percent of New York City contract dollars. We also see this nationwide. The same Minority Business Development Agency report stated that “the needle has not moved with respect to overcoming disparities.... Race-conscious programs typically helped MBEs when enacted; however the legal history has illustrated that these programs need to comply with the strict scrutiny standard and be narrowly tailored.”⁷³

Rather than asking M/WBEs to conform to these standards, state and local governments should create programs that consider the M/WBE market first. One such program in Ohio sets aside 15 percent of agency spending where “the procedures for such purchases shall be the same as for all other such purchases made by the agency, except that only minority business enterprises... shall be qualified to compete.”⁷⁴ This means that certain competitive sealed proposals and competitive sealed bids are included under Ohio’s set aside program, and there is no limit on any given contract amount for inclusion.⁷⁵ This goes further than New York City’s M/WBE Small Purchase Method which is limited to discretionary, non-competitive contracts up to \$500,000. In addition, governments should take steps to hold their decision makers accountable by tying M/WBE goals to their employee performance evaluations. Governments should also implement improvement processes if decision makers underperform on M/WBE goals. This is an established practice within government and the private sector to incentivize executives to perform well across key indicators.⁷⁶

For M/WBE programs to be more effective, cities need to address societal racism more broadly and that requires action from federal, state, and local governments and the Supreme Court. This will also allow governments to expand the universe of businesses able to participate as M/WBEs, including additional minority groups and types of businesses. Comptroller Stringer found that the Supreme Court was wrong when it said, “the dream of a Nation of equal citizens in a society where *race is irrelevant to personal opportunity* and achievement would be lost in a mosaic of shifting preferences based on inherently unmeasurable claims of past wrongs.”⁷⁷ In fact, it is not only that government has the responsibility to remedy the impact of racism, it has the power to do so.

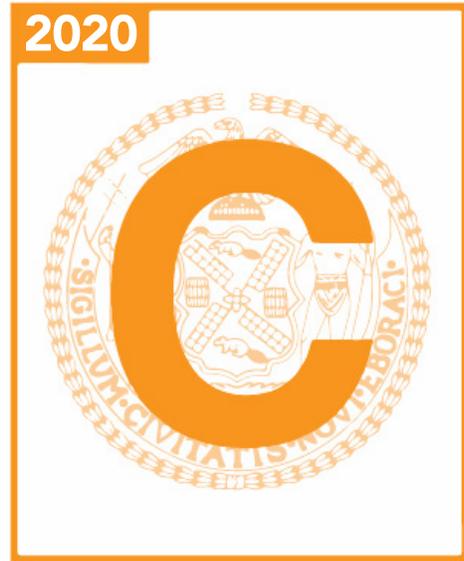
The seal of the City of New Bedford is a circular emblem. It features a central shield with a ship, a plow, and a sheaf of wheat. Above the shield is an eagle with its wings spread, perched on a globe. The shield is flanked by two figures: on the left, a woman in a hat and dress holding a staff; on the right, a Native American man in traditional dress holding a bow. The entire scene is enclosed in a wreath of leaves. The Latin inscription around the border reads "SIGILLUM CIVITATIS NOVI EBORACI" and the year "1625" is at the bottom.

**Appendix A:
M/WBE Letter
Grades**

New York Citywide

Letter Grade Overview

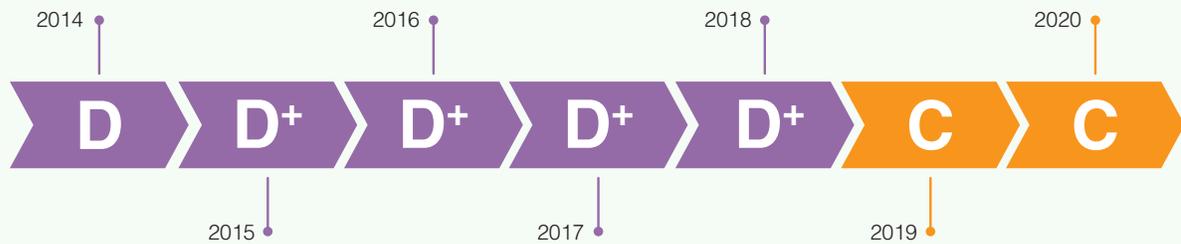
The City of New York had \$6.3 billion in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 43% on construction, 22% on professional services, 26% on standard services, and 9% on goods. The City agencies graded received a C grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, a B grade with Hispanic Americans, and a D grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, the agencies graded spent \$1 billion with M/WBEs, an additional \$95.9 million since FY 19. This represents 15.9% M/WBE spending, a 1.4% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About City

This citywide grade was calculated based on a weighted average of all 31 agencies included in this report. The Comptroller's Office is not included in the citywide grade.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$18,077,442	8.22%	\$118,740,892	53.98%	\$120,314,496	109.39%	\$129,947,958	26.25%	\$2,362,664,636
Professional Services	\$27,221,396	16.02%	\$151,966,922	No Goal	\$33,415,496	29.50%	\$101,593,558	42.21%	\$1,101,605,089
Standard Services	\$12,424,307	6.36%	\$86,372,971	176.96%	\$12,040,028	12.33%	\$79,490,410	48.86%	\$1,436,659,685
Goods < \$100K	\$11,296,524	29.45%	\$26,690,571	60.89%	\$13,435,822	49.04%	\$64,788,668	47.30%	\$431,730,909
Total LL1 Spending	\$69,019,669		\$383,771,351		\$179,205,845		\$375,820,594		\$5,332,660,308
Weighted Grade	F		A		B		D		N/A

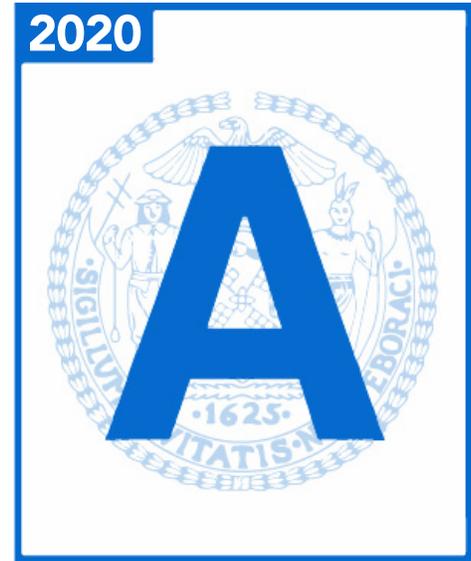
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Office of the Comptroller

Letter Grade Overview

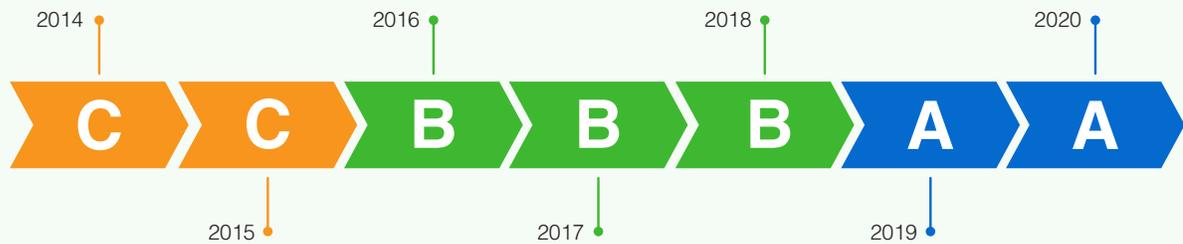
The Office of the Comptroller had \$14.8 million in M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 87% on professional services, 3% on standard services, and 9% on goods. The Office of the Comptroller received an A grade, earning an A grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an A grade with Hispanic Americans, and an A grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, the Comptroller's Office spent \$7.4 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$1.2 million since FY 19. This represents 49.9% M/WBE spending, a 13.1% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About OCC

The Comptroller is the City of New York's Chief Financial Officer, responsible for providing an independent voice to safeguard the fiscal health of the City, rooting out waste, fraud and abuse in City government, and ensuring the effective performance of City agencies to achieve their goals of serving the needs of all New Yorkers.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$707,784	45.87%	\$777,085	No Goal	\$1,026,399	99.78%	\$3,445,020	157.60%	\$6,902,506
Standard Services	\$46,709	76.69%	\$3,170	20.82%	\$7,545	24.77%	\$313,398	617.43%	\$136,761
Goods < \$100K	\$581,684	598.09%	\$115,548	103.96%	\$245,092	352.81%	\$90,744	26.12%	\$356,318
Total LL1 Spending	\$1,336,177		\$895,803		\$1,279,035		\$3,849,163		\$7,395,585
Weighted Grade	A		A		A		A		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Administration for Children’s Services

Letter Grade Overview

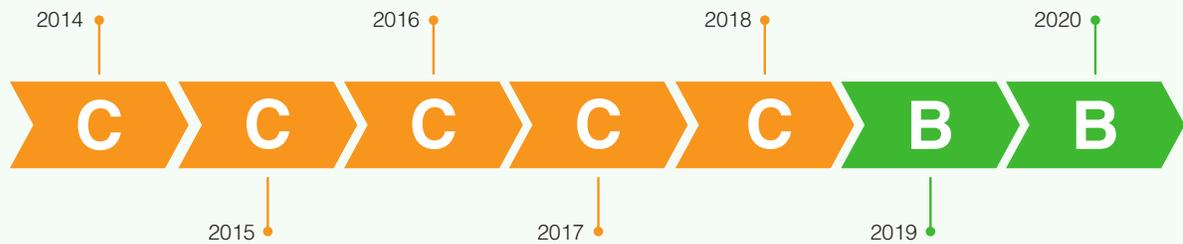
The Administration for Children’s Services had \$51.5 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 5% on construction, 36% on professional services, 53% on standard services, and 6% on goods. ACS received a B grade, earning a D grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an A grade with Hispanic Americans, and a D grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, ACS spent \$17.4 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$5.5 million since FY 19. This represents 33.7% M/WBE spending, a 7.8% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About ACS

The Administration for Children’s Services (ACS) is responsible for protecting and strengthening the city’s children, youth and families by providing quality child welfare, juvenile justice, early child care and education services.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$2,378,865	2500.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$1,229,693	54.71%	\$3,225,464	No Goal	\$649,911	43.37%	\$2,056,876	64.59%	\$11,569,886
Standard Services	\$860,608	26.41%	\$1,107,989	136.00%	\$3,494,199	214.44%	\$542,252	19.97%	\$21,152,485
Goods < \$100K	\$139,983	61.63%	\$536,654	206.73%	\$475,541	293.09%	\$672,718	82.92%	\$1,420,074
Total LL1 Spending	\$2,230,283		\$4,870,107		\$6,998,515		\$3,271,846		\$34,142,445
Weighted Grade	D		A		A		D		N/A

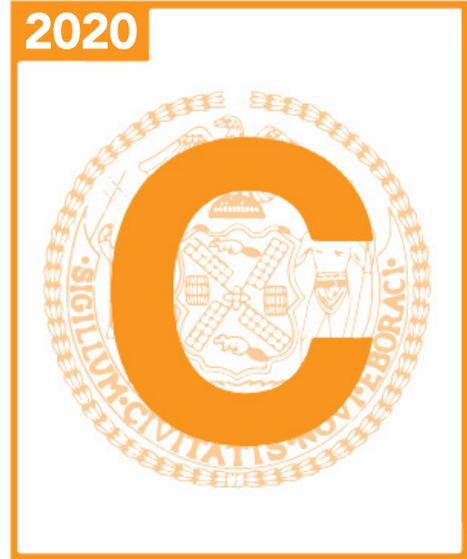
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Business Integrity Commission

Letter Grade Overview

The Business Integrity Commission had \$312,450 in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 35% on professional services, 34% on standard services, and 31% on goods. BIC received a C grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, a D grade with Asian Americans, an F grade with Hispanic Americans, and an A grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, BIC spent \$153,257 with M/WBEs, a decrease of \$101,247 since FY 19. This represents 49.1% M/WBE spending, a 1% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About BIC

The Business Integrity Commission (BIC) regulates and monitors the trade waste hauling industry and the wholesalers and businesses operating in the City's public wholesale markets, and ensures the integrity of businesses in these industries.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$0	0.00%	\$94,042	No Goal	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$16,452
Standard Services	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$10,180	96.53%	\$95,278
Goods < \$100K	\$520	7.70%	\$3,654	47.34%	\$0	0.00%	\$44,861	185.96%	\$47,463
Total LL1 Spending	\$520		\$97,696		\$0		\$55,041		\$159,192
Weighted Grade	F		D		F		A		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Civilian Complaint Review Board

Letter Grade Overview

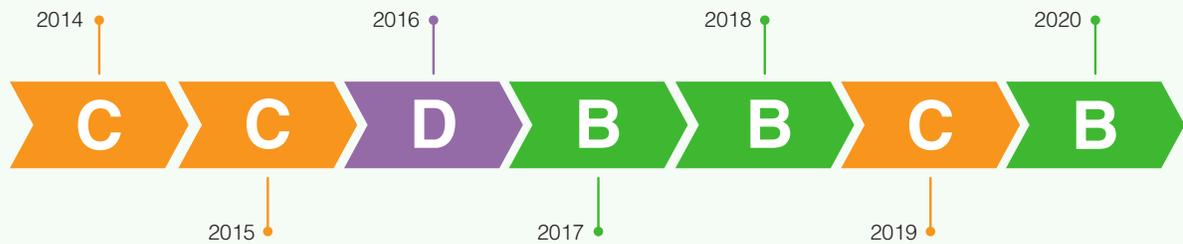
The Civilian Complaint Review Board had \$378,513 in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 24% on professional services, 14% on standard services, and 62% on goods. CCRB received a B grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an A grade with Hispanic Americans, and an A grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, CCRB spent \$188,636 with M/WBEs, an increase of \$119,038 since FY 19. This represents 49.8% M/WBE spending, a 28.4% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About CCRB

The Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB) is an independent agency with the authority to investigate allegations of police misconduct and recommend action directly to the NYPD commissioner.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$0	0.00%	\$0	No Goal	\$0	0.00%	\$13,687	88.96%	\$76,813
Standard Services	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,323	41.90%	\$3,278	62.31%	\$48,018
Goods < \$100K	\$0	0.00%	\$83,020	440.86%	\$18,007	153.00%	\$69,321	117.80%	\$65,045
Total LL1 Spending	\$0		\$83,020		\$19,330		\$86,286		\$189,876
Weighted Grade	F		A		A		A		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

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Commission on Human Rights

Letter Grade Overview

The Commission on Human Rights had \$917,579 in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 52% on professional services, 38% on standard services, and 10% on goods. CCHR received an A grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, a C grade with Hispanic Americans, and an A grade with women-owned businesses. In FY 20, CCHR spent \$595,455 with M/WBEs, a decrease of \$219,356 since FY 19. This represents 64.9% M/WBE spending, a 15.2% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About CCHR

The City Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) investigates allegations of discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations, as well as bias-related harassment. In addition, the CCHR initiates investigations and prosecutes systemic Human Rights Law violations.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$100,309	175.88%	\$145,932	No Goal	\$0	0.00%	\$60,629	75.04%	\$168,392
Standard Services	\$63,420	151.61%	\$77,620	742.21%	\$14,745	70.50%	\$100,326	287.80%	\$92,485
Goods < \$100K	\$15,944	243.03%	\$4,084	54.46%	\$10,185	217.34%	\$2,262	9.66%	\$61,248
Total LL1 Spending	\$179,672		\$227,635		\$24,930		\$163,218		\$322,124
Weighted Grade	A		A		C		A		N/A

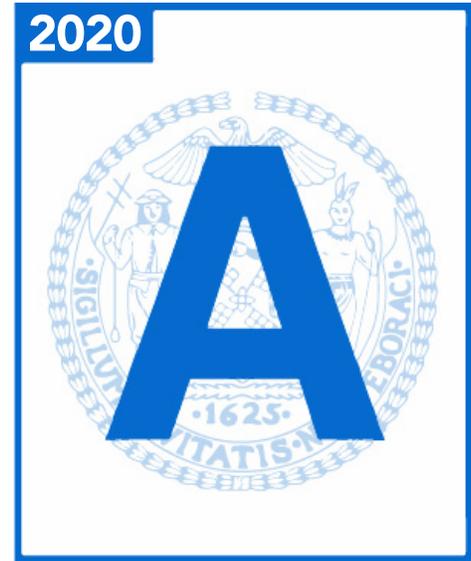
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

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Department for the Aging

Letter Grade Overview

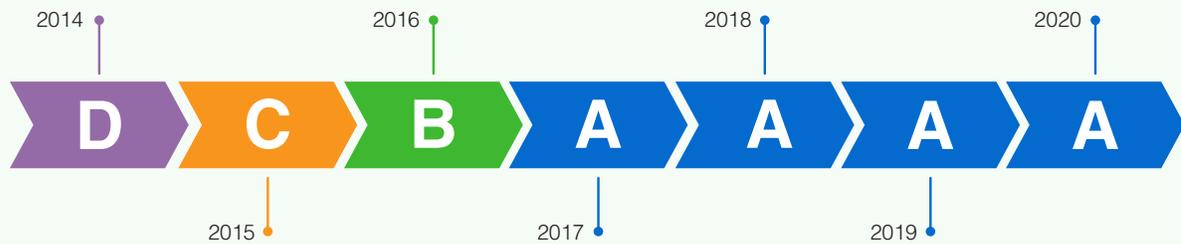
The Department for the Aging had \$1.3 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 2% on construction, 38% on professional services, 19% on standard services, and 41% on goods. DFTA received an A grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an A grade with Hispanic Americans, and an A grade with women-owned businesses. In FY 20, DFTA spent \$848,156 with M/WBEs, an additional \$170,636 since FY 19. This represents 65.9% M/WBE spending, a 5.3% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DFTA

The Department for the Aging (DFTA) promotes, administers and coordinates the development and provision of services for older New Yorkers to help them maintain independence and participation in their communities.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$6,300	588.79%	\$20,450	424.71%	\$0
Professional Services	\$47,193	79.34%	\$121,190	No Goal	\$187,881	473.82%	\$76,461	90.74%	\$62,932
Standard Services	\$0	0.00%	\$28,942	401.60%	\$11,688	81.09%	\$82,589	343.80%	\$117,007
Goods < \$100K	\$51,942	141.26%	\$42,747	101.73%	\$79,717	303.52%	\$91,056	69.34%	\$259,815
Total LL1 Spending	\$99,135		\$192,879		\$285,586		\$270,556		\$439,753
Weighted Grade	A		A		A		A		N/A

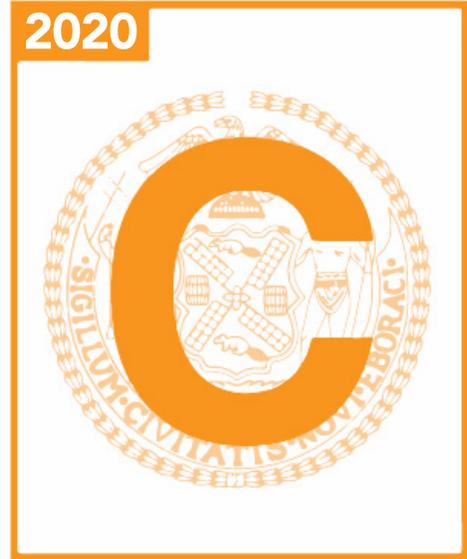
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Department of Buildings

Letter Grade Overview

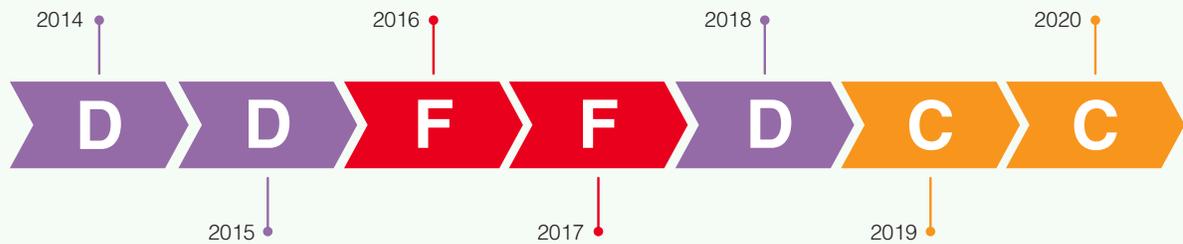
The Department of Buildings had \$28.1 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 3% on construction, 72% on professional services, 19% on standard services, and 7% on goods. DOB received a C grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, a B grade with Asian Americans, an A grade with Hispanic Americans, and an F grade with women-owned businesses. In FY 20, DOB spent \$9.7 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$5 million since FY 19. This represents 34.6% M/WBE spending, a 16.8% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DOB

The Department of Buildings (DOB) ensures the safe and lawful use of more than 1 million buildings and properties by enforcing the City's Building Code, the City's Zoning Resolution, New York State Labor Law and New York State Multiple Dwelling Law. DOB enforces compliance with these regulations and promotes worker and public safety through its review and approval of building plans, permitting and licensing functions, and inspections.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$19,638	13.19%	\$807,795
Professional Services	\$100,290	4.16%	\$6,383,048	No Goal	\$1,683,635	104.67%	\$7,571	0.22%	\$11,931,399
Standard Services	\$9,436	1.51%	\$85,793	54.88%	\$0	0.00%	\$133,356	25.59%	\$4,981,958
Goods < \$100K	\$81,327	58.87%	\$261,941	165.92%	\$291,267	295.20%	\$665,275	134.85%	\$673,556
Total LL1 Spending	\$191,053		\$6,730,782		\$1,974,902		\$825,840		\$18,394,707
Weighted Grade	F		B		A		F		N/A

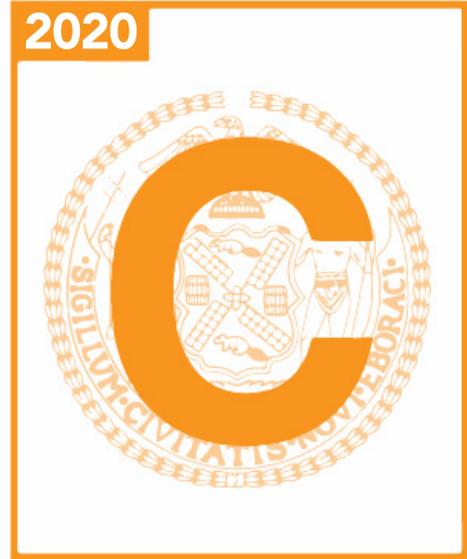
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Department of City Planning

Letter Grade Overview

The Department of City Planning had \$9 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 97% on professional services, 2% on standard services, and 1% on goods. DCP received a C grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an F grade with Hispanic Americans, and a B grade with women-owned businesses. In FY 20, DCP spent \$1.7 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$689,914 since FY 19. This represents 19.2% M/WBE spending, a 8.1% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DCP

The Department of City Planning (DCP) promotes strategic growth, transit-oriented development and sustainable communities to enhance quality of life in the City, in part by initiating comprehensive planning and zoning changes for individual neighborhoods and business districts, as well as by establishing citywide policies and zoning regulations.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$26,145
Professional Services	\$202,829	19.28%	\$431,605	No Goal	\$88,302	12.59%	\$877,441	58.87%	\$7,166,697
Standard Services	\$0	0.00%	\$9,346	225.03%	\$19,950	240.18%	\$61,062	441.08%	\$48,079
Goods < \$100K	\$1,802	23.05%	\$5,970	66.82%	\$15,753	282.07%	\$22,811	81.69%	\$65,355
Total LL1 Spending	\$204,631		\$446,921		\$124,005		\$961,314		\$7,306,276
Weighted Grade	F		A		F		B		N/A

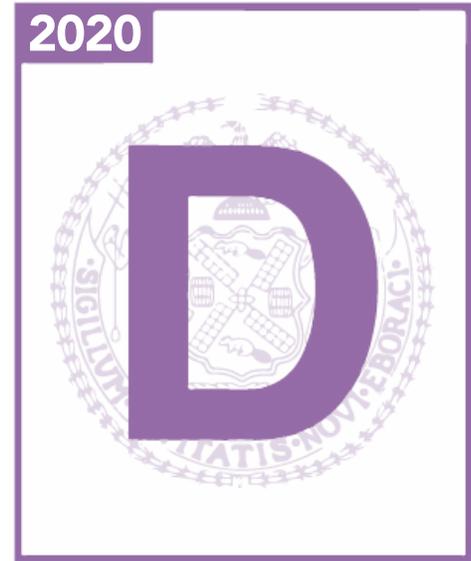
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

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Department of Citywide Administrative Services

Letter Grade Overview

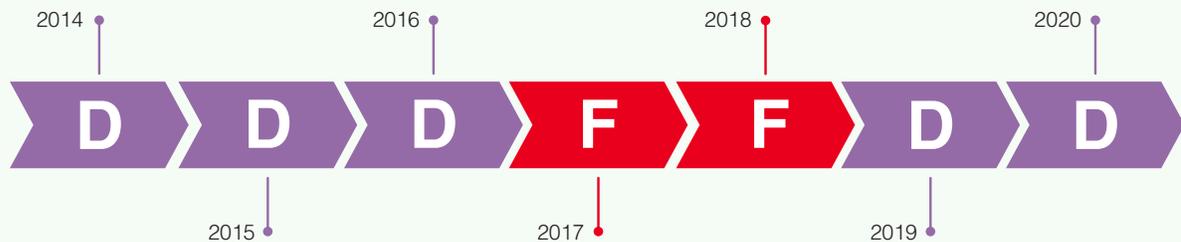
The Department of Citywide Administrative Services had \$617.1 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 5% on construction, 5% on professional services, 30% on standard services, and 59% on goods. DCAS received a D grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an F grade with Asian Americans, a D grade with Hispanic Americans, and a B grade with women-owned businesses. In FY 20, DCAS spent \$87.9 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$5.9 million since FY 19. This represents 14.2% M/WBE spending, a 2.8% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DCAS

The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) ensures that City agencies have the necessary resources to serve the public. DCAS supports City agencies in recruiting and training employees, establishing and enforcing equal employment opportunity procedures, and providing facilities management. DCAS also purchases, sells and leases non-residential property, and purchases goods and services.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$325,587	12.19%	\$1,677,494	62.82%	\$3,806,964	285.12%	\$13,044,990	217.11%	\$14,525,848
Professional Services	\$203,652	5.61%	\$6,754,762	No Goal	\$207,889	8.59%	\$1,726,346	33.57%	\$21,356,043
Standard Services	\$1,486,171	6.62%	\$1,209,860	21.56%	\$427,116	3.81%	\$23,285,611	124.49%	\$160,639,404
Goods < \$100K	\$2,028,104	7.91%	\$3,618,208	12.34%	\$2,137,687	11.67%	\$25,967,501	28.35%	\$332,678,351
Total LL1 Spending	\$4,043,515		\$13,260,323		\$6,579,657		\$64,024,448		\$529,199,646
Weighted Grade	F		F		D		B		N/A

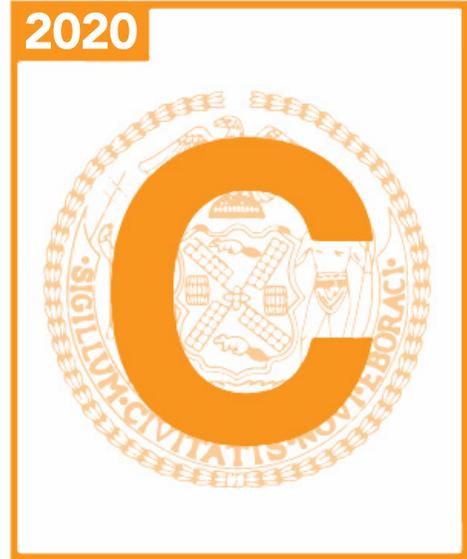
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Consumer and Worker Protection

Letter Grade Overview

The Department of Consumer and Worker Protection (formerly the Department of Consumer Affairs) had \$3.8 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 67% on professional services, 22% on standard services, and 12% on goods. DCWP received a C grade, earning a D grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, a C grade with Hispanic Americans, and an F grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DCWP spent \$2.6 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$868,342 million since FY 19. This represents 70.1% M/WBE spending, a 2.8% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DCWP

The Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) empowers consumers to ensure a fair and vibrant marketplace. DCA enforces the Consumer Protection Law, the City's Paid Sick Leave Law, the Transit Benefits Law, and other business related laws throughout New York City. The agency licenses and regulates more than 80,000 businesses in 55 different industries.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$0	0.00%	\$2,220,095	No Goal	\$19,999	9.91%	\$0	0.00%	\$281,609
Standard Services	\$66,236	67.93%	\$77,955	319.78%	\$39,358	80.73%	\$31,341	38.57%	\$597,687
Goods < \$100K	\$62,749	204.34%	\$6,138	17.49%	\$51,216	233.49%	\$68,695	62.64%	\$249,900
Total LL1 Spending	\$128,985		\$2,304,189		\$110,573		\$100,036		\$1,129,196
Weighted Grade	D		A		C		F		N/A

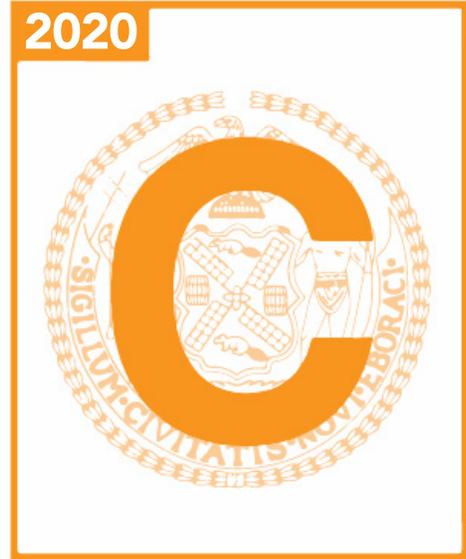
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

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Department of Correction

Letter Grade Overview

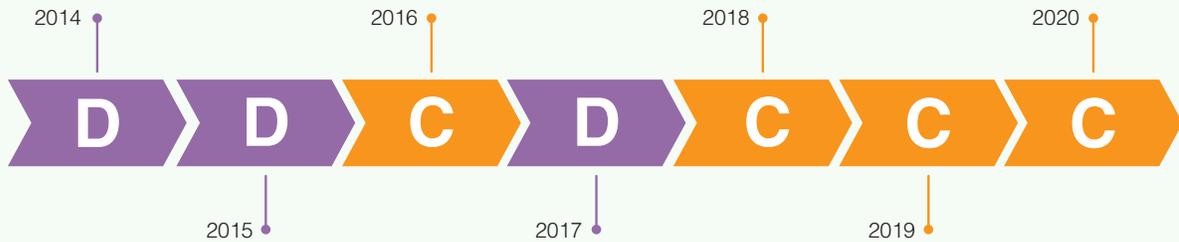
The Department of Correction had \$59 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 39% on construction, 19% on professional services, 24% on standard services, and 18% on goods. DOC received a C grade, earning a D grade with African Americans, a D grade with Asian Americans, a D grade with Hispanic Americans, and a B grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DOC spent \$14 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$2.3 million since FY 19. This represents 23.7% M/WBE spending, a 0.6% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DOC

The Department of Correction (DOC) provides for the care, custody and control of adults accused of crimes or convicted and sentenced to one year or less of incarceration.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$181,980	9.91%	\$227,210	24.75%	\$342,111	8.28%	\$22,202,696
Professional Services	\$57,950	4.31%	\$4,885,447	No Goal	\$153,314	17.12%	\$226,347	11.89%	\$5,870,786
Standard Services	\$498,562	29.15%	\$31,032	7.26%	\$90,990	10.64%	\$3,237,635	227.17%	\$10,394,089
Goods < \$100K	\$719,127	96.92%	\$1,118,551	131.91%	\$511,047	96.43%	\$1,684,585	63.57%	\$6,566,246
Total LL1 Spending	\$1,275,639		\$6,217,010		\$982,562		\$5,490,679		\$45,033,817
Weighted Grade	D		D		D		B		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Cultural Affairs

Letter Grade Overview

The Department of Cultural Affairs had \$4 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 69% on construction, 12% on professional services, 0% on standard services, and 19% on goods. DCLA received a B grade, earning an A grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an A grade with Hispanic Americans, and an F grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DCLA spent \$1.4 million with M/WBEs, an increase of \$824,989 since FY 19. This represents 36.2% M/WBE spending, a 4.2% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DCLA

The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) provides financial support and technical assistance to the City’s cultural community, including City-owned cultural institutions and non-profit organizations, and promotes and advocates for quality arts programming.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$5,942	2.71%	\$304,963	139.14%	\$312,484	285.15%	\$0	0.00%	\$2,116,287
Professional Services	\$57,639	101.38%	\$90,156	No Goal	\$0	0.00%	\$79	0.10%	\$325,922
Standard Services	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,779	1000.00%	\$0
Goods < \$100K	\$305,518	575.98%	\$191,372	315.69%	\$0	0.00%	\$168,439	88.91%	\$92,436
Total LL1 Spending	\$369,099		\$586,492		\$312,484		\$170,296		\$2,534,645
Weighted Grade	A		A		A		F		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Design and Construction

Letter Grade Overview

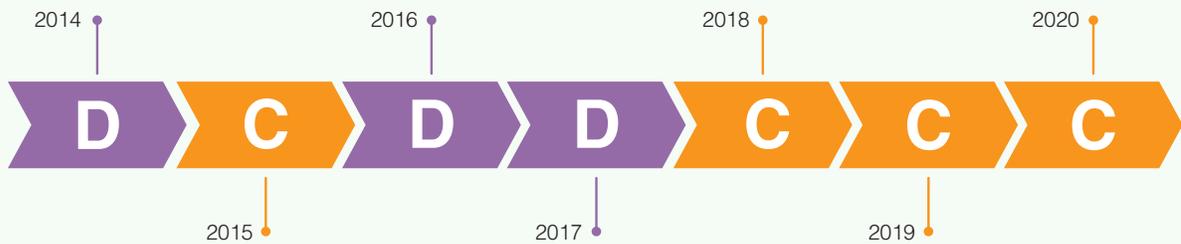
The Department of Design and Construction had \$1.7 billion in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 80% on construction, 18% on professional services, 2% on standard services, and 0% on goods. DDC received a C grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, a C grade with Asian Americans, an A grade with Hispanic Americans, and a D grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DDC spent \$256.6 million with M/WBEs, an increase of \$1.4 million since FY 19. This represents 15.2% M/WBE spending, a 0.4% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DDC

The Department of Design and Construction (DDC) manages a design and construction portfolio of more than \$10 billion of the City's capital program. Projects include roadways, sewers and water mains, and human service facilities, as well as cultural institutions and libraries.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$5,406,327	5.02%	\$41,305,922	38.34%	\$63,691,950	118.23%	\$39,418,676	16.26%	\$1,196,981,456
Professional Services	\$12,169,316	32.61%	\$41,893,833	No Goal	\$18,225,210	73.27%	\$22,634,905	42.82%	\$216,023,279
Standard Services	\$3,545,180	88.96%	\$3,065,869	307.72%	\$2,879,193	144.49%	\$1,753,777	52.81%	\$21,966,202
Goods < \$100K	\$18,617	21.46%	\$135,147	136.32%	\$127,617	205.95%	\$330,519	106.68%	\$627,386
Total LL1 Spending	\$21,139,440		\$86,400,770		\$84,923,970		\$64,137,877		\$1,435,598,323
Weighted Grade	F		C		A		D		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Environmental Protection

Letter Grade Overview

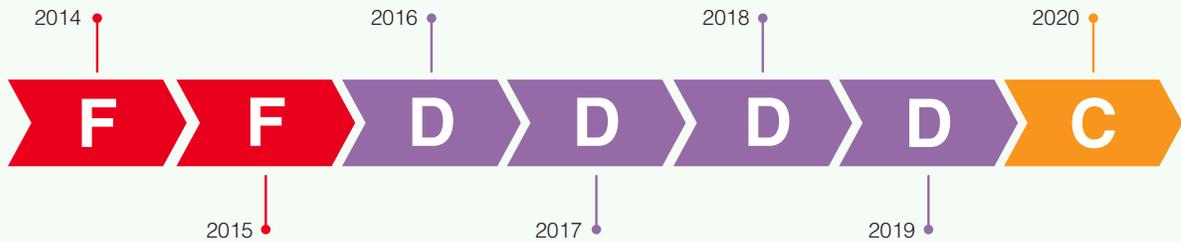
The Department of Environmental Protection had \$871.4 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 58% on construction, 15% on professional services, 24% on standard services, and 3% on goods. DEP received a C grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, a C grade with Asian Americans, a C grade with Hispanic Americans, and a D grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DEP spent \$106.7 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$24.8 million since FY 19. This represents 12.2% M/WBE spending, a 3.9% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DEP

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) protects public health and the environment by supplying clean drinking water, collecting and treating wastewater, and reducing air, noise and hazardous materials pollution.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$2,379,603	5.93%	\$15,041,202	37.46%	\$9,032,923	45.00%	\$23,298,344	25.79%	\$452,110,714
Professional Services	\$1,856,300	11.71%	\$6,321,781	No Goal	\$5,473,110	51.78%	\$17,457,964	77.73%	\$101,012,707
Standard Services	\$830,398	3.24%	\$2,629,397	41.07%	\$1,930,650	15.08%	\$4,990,081	23.38%	\$203,051,125
Goods < \$100K	\$1,287,910	76.84%	\$2,452,672	128.04%	\$1,531,567	127.92%	\$10,141,373	169.41%	\$8,531,470
Total LL1 Spending	\$6,354,211		\$26,445,051		\$17,968,249		\$55,887,762		\$764,706,016
Weighted Grade	F		C		C		D		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Finance

Letter Grade Overview

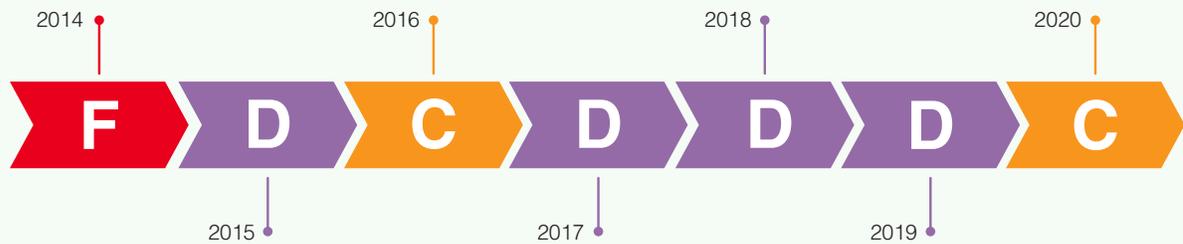
The Department of Finance had \$53.6 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 65% on professional services, 31% on standard services, and 4% on goods. DOF received a C grade, earning a D grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an F grade with Hispanic Americans, and an F grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DOF spent \$9.4 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$2.9 million since FY 19. This represents 17.6% M/WBE spending, a 5.3% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DOF

The Department of Finance collects over \$35 billion in revenue for the City and assesses more than one million properties currently valued at over \$1 trillion.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$12,285	326.94%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$34,685
Professional Services	\$452,239	10.90%	\$5,215,636	No Goal	\$0	0.00%	\$398,434	6.78%	\$28,517,251
Standard Services	\$236,703	11.88%	\$1,302,111	261.49%	\$63,484	6.37%	\$188,423	11.35%	\$14,808,020
Goods < \$100K	\$396,479	242.00%	\$465,408	248.56%	\$79,185	67.66%	\$608,999	104.08%	\$790,436
Total LL1 Spending	\$1,085,422		\$6,995,440		\$142,669		\$1,195,856		\$44,150,391
Weighted Grade	D		A		F		F		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Letter Grade Overview

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene had \$68.6 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 4% on construction, 60% on professional services, 19% on standard services, and 17% on goods. The DOHMH received a B grade, earning a D grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, a C grade with Hispanic Americans, and an A grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DOHMH spent \$31.9 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$5.1 million since FY 19. This represents 46.4% M/WBE spending, a 3.3% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DOHMH

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) protects and promotes the physical and mental health of New Yorkers. It provides information and recommendations to policy makers, health care providers, and residents, provides direct health services, and enforces health regulations.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$35,951	18.03%	\$39,500	19.81%	\$192,014	192.55%	\$3,531	0.79%	\$2,221,986
Professional Services	\$406,697	8.19%	\$4,070,797	No Goal	\$1,270,292	38.39%	\$18,121,867	257.75%	\$17,488,412
Standard Services	\$178,745	11.53%	\$142,609	36.80%	\$34,160	4.41%	\$1,400,672	108.42%	\$11,162,190
Goods < \$100K	\$773,057	93.23%	\$2,178,374	229.87%	\$600,791	101.44%	\$2,406,290	81.26%	\$5,887,067
Total LL1 Spending	\$1,394,450		\$6,431,280		\$2,097,257		\$21,932,360		\$36,759,655
Weighted Grade	D		A		C		A		N/A

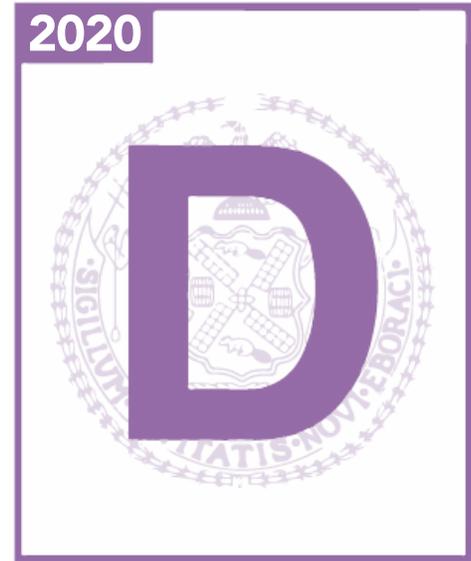
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Homeless Services

Letter Grade Overview

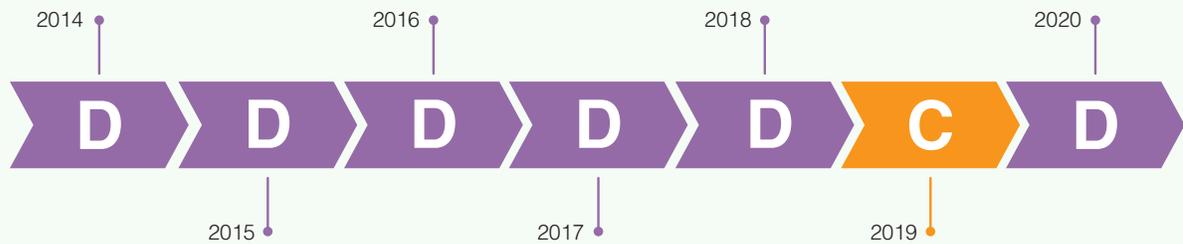
The Department of Homeless Services had \$112.2 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 11% on construction, 7% on professional services, 81% on standard services, and 2% on goods. DHS received a D grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, a B grade with Asian Americans, an F grade with Hispanic Americans, and an F grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DHS spent \$7.2 million with M/WBEs, a decrease of \$12.6 million since FY 19. This represents 6.4% M/WBE spending, a 12.7% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DHS

The Department of Homeless Services (DHS) manages city-run and provider-run shelter facilities for single adults, adult families, and families with children. DHS also provides homeless prevention services through community-based programs and street outreach services with options for placement into safe havens and stabilization beds.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$117,536	11.83%	\$2,750,759	276.92%	\$262,456	52.84%	\$960	0.04%	\$9,285,158
Professional Services	\$11,457	1.26%	\$284,942	No Goal	\$152,906	25.31%	\$1,210,704	94.29%	\$5,892,738
Standard Services	\$410,052	3.78%	\$811,157	29.91%	\$35,000	0.65%	\$134,431	1.49%	\$89,012,736
Goods < \$100K	\$83,116	65.94%	\$347,574	241.27%	\$241,445	268.16%	\$363,454	80.74%	\$765,136
Total LL1 Spending	\$622,161		\$4,194,431		\$691,807		\$1,709,549		\$104,955,767
Weighted Grade	F		B		F		F		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

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Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Letter Grade Overview

The Department of Housing Preservation and Development had \$45 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 38% on construction, 15% on professional services, 44% on standard services, and 4% on goods. HPD received a B grade, earning a D grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, a C grade with Hispanic Americans, and a B grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, HPD spent \$20.4 million with M/WBEs, a decrease of \$757,776 since FY 19. This represents 45.3% M/WBE spending, a 9.1% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About HPD

Using a variety of preservation, development and enforcement strategies, the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) strives to improve the availability, affordability, and quality of housing in New York City. HPD works with private, public and community partners to expand the supply and affordability of the City's housing stock and keep people in their homes.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$10,500	0.77%	\$2,642,837	194.45%	\$579,249	85.24%	\$4,347,339	142.16%	\$9,409,642
Professional Services	\$202,289	25.49%	\$3,562,261	No Goal	\$234,841	44.38%	\$549,570	48.88%	\$2,065,049
Standard Services	\$1,485,727	62.80%	\$5,626,991	951.33%	\$153,035	12.94%	\$317,716	16.11%	\$12,132,741
Goods < \$100K	\$30,231	25.27%	\$411,992	301.38%	\$144,686	169.35%	\$119,558	27.99%	\$1,002,278
Total LL1 Spending	\$1,728,747		\$12,244,082		\$1,111,811		\$5,334,184		\$24,609,709
Weighted Grade	D		A		C		B		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications

Letter Grade Overview

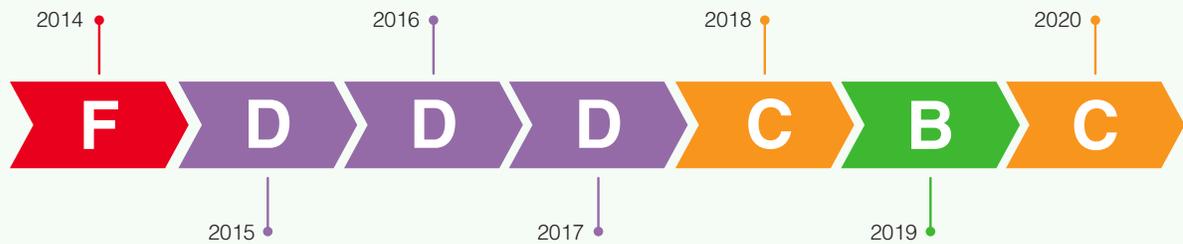
The Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications had \$266.8 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 65% on professional services, 33% on standard services, and 3% on goods. DoITT received a C grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, a D grade with Hispanic Americans, and a B grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DoITT spent \$80 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$226,590 million since FY 19. This represents 30% M/WBE spending, a 2.7% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.

About DoITT

The Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (DoITT) ensures the sustained, efficient delivery of IT services, infrastructure and telecommunications services to City agencies.



Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$1,133,154	5.45%	\$16,329,108	No Goal	\$2,841,361	20.52%	\$4,457,855	15.15%	\$148,355,393
Standard Services	\$0	0.00%	\$35,692,840	1371.38%	\$35,497	0.68%	\$14,641,186	168.76%	\$36,386,666
Goods < \$100K	\$425,803	87.91%	\$2,099,050	379.19%	\$1,159,467	335.13%	\$1,194,541	69.05%	\$2,040,714
Total LL1 Spending	\$1,558,957		\$54,120,998		\$4,036,324		\$20,293,581		\$186,782,774
Weighted Grade	F		A		D		B		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

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Department of Parks and Recreation

Letter Grade Overview

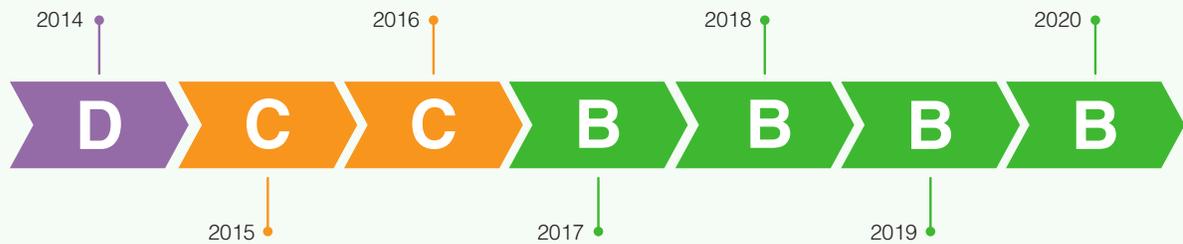
The Department of Parks and Recreation had \$435.9 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 76% on construction, 8% on professional services, 13% on standard services, and 3% on goods. DPR received a B grade, earning a D grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an A grade with Hispanic Americans, and a C grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DPR spent \$116.1 million with M/WBEs, an increase of \$22.8 million since FY 19. This represents 26.6% M/WBE spending, a 0.4% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DPR

The Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) maintains a municipal park system of more than 29,000 acres, including playgrounds, community gardens, parks, athletic fields, tennis courts, pools and beaches. DPR also looks after 600,000 street trees and two million park trees.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$8,464,632	32.10%	\$44,333,398	168.13%	\$23,482,640	178.11%	\$24,990,647	42.12%	\$228,344,325
Professional Services	\$109,426	2.48%	\$207,676	No Goal	\$83,938	2.85%	\$3,836,140	61.39%	\$32,517,979
Standard Services	\$66,391	1.01%	\$1,507,769	91.41%	\$334,252	10.13%	\$2,995,438	54.48%	\$50,075,718
Goods < \$100K	\$335,449	33.02%	\$748,586	64.48%	\$706,888	97.42%	\$3,879,024	106.92%	\$8,841,715
Total LL1 Spending	\$8,975,898		\$46,797,428		\$24,607,719		\$35,701,249		\$319,779,737
Weighted Grade	D		A		A		C		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Probation

Letter Grade Overview

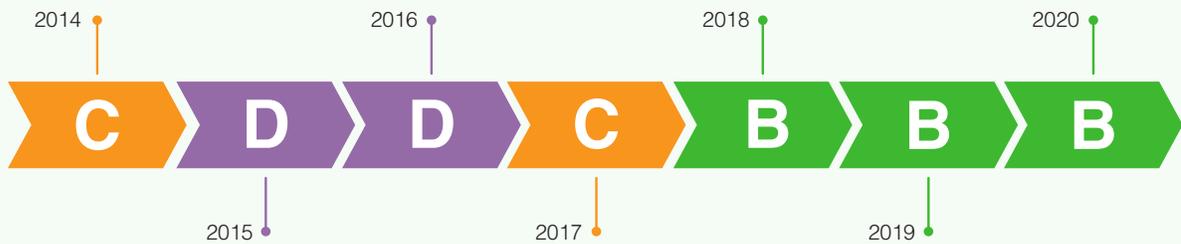
The Department of Probation had \$2.7 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 9% on professional services, 47% on standard services, and 44% on goods. DOP received a B grade, earning a C grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an A grade with Hispanic Americans, and a D grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DOP spent \$760,589 with M/WBEs, an additional \$91,860 since FY 19. This represents 28.5% M/WBE spending, a 7.1% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DOP

The Department of Probation (DOP) supervises people on probation and expands opportunities for them to move out of the criminal and juvenile justice systems through meaningful education, employment, health services, family engagement, and civic participation.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$4,051	14.63%	\$93,390	No Goal	\$3,650	19.77%	\$3,177	8.10%	\$126,505
Standard Services	\$1,001	0.66%	\$28,352	74.63%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,488	1.18%	\$1,235,446
Goods < \$100K	\$79,050	96.02%	\$233,801	248.50%	\$155,680	264.75%	\$156,949	53.38%	\$550,559
Total LL1 Spending	\$84,102		\$355,543		\$159,330		\$161,614		\$1,912,509
Weighted Grade	C		A		A		D		N/A

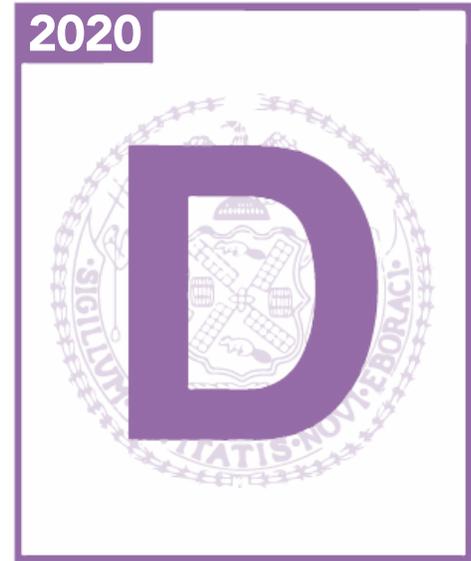
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Sanitation

Letter Grade Overview

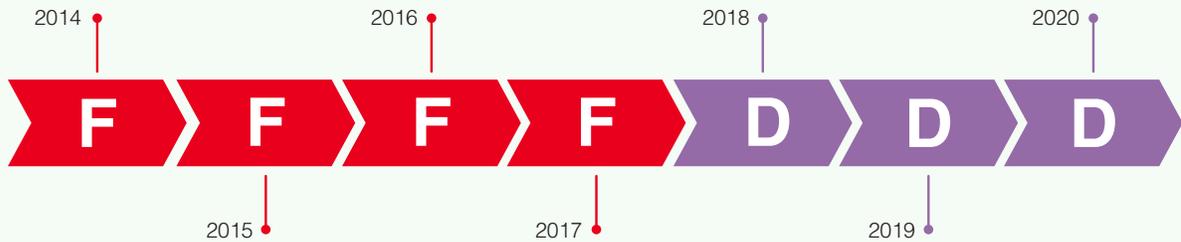
The Department of Sanitation had \$538.1 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 16% on construction, 19% on professional services, 62% on standard services, and 4% on goods. DSNY received a D grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, a D grade with Asian Americans, an F grade with Hispanic Americans, and an F grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DSNY spent \$19.4 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$3.9 million since FY 19. This represents 3.6% M/WBE spending, a 0.5% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DSNY

The Department of Sanitation (DSNY) promotes a healthy environment through the efficient management of solid waste and the development of environmentally sound long-range planning for handling refuse, including recyclables.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$224,413	3.31%	\$6,948,374	102.39%	\$756,347	22.29%	\$1,210,880	7.93%	\$75,684,986
Professional Services	\$816,974	6.78%	\$1,795,959	No Goal	\$307,276	3.82%	\$696,123	4.08%	\$96,851,921
Standard Services	\$398,141	0.99%	\$782,367	7.81%	\$151,776	0.76%	\$968,392	2.90%	\$331,548,211
Goods < \$100K	\$439,018	33.15%	\$1,058,245	69.92%	\$529,963	56.02%	\$2,275,299	48.10%	\$14,617,344
Total LL1 Spending	\$1,878,546		\$10,584,945		\$1,745,363		\$5,150,693		\$518,702,461
Weighted Grade	F		D		F		F		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Small Business Services

Letter Grade Overview

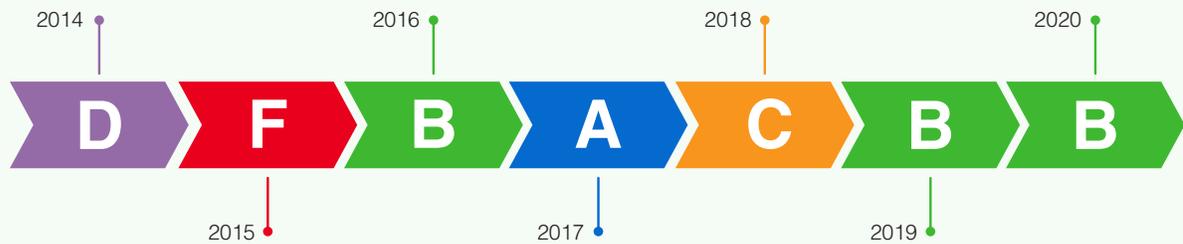
The Department of Small Business Services had \$6.8 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 4% on construction, 35% on professional services, 49% on standard services, and 11% on goods. SBS received a B grade, earning an A grade with African Americans, a D grade with Asian Americans, a C grade with Hispanic Americans, and an A grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, SBS spent \$3.1 million with M/WBEs, a decrease of \$164,694 since FY 19. This represents 46.4% M/WBE spending, a 3.2% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About SBS

The Department of Small Business Services (SBS) makes it easier for businesses in New York City to form, operate, and grow by providing direct assistance to business owners, fostering neighborhood development in commercial districts, and linking employers to a skilled and qualified workforce.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$64,750	273.76%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$230,898
Professional Services	\$411,706	145.25%	\$1,184,888	No Goal	\$36,640	19.39%	\$326,974	81.43%	\$401,780
Standard Services	\$402,765	100.97%	\$35,178	35.27%	\$204,000	102.28%	\$425,420	127.98%	\$2,256,793
Goods < \$100K	\$15,813	29.24%	\$22,492	36.39%	\$672	1.74%	\$2,840	1.47%	\$730,699
Total LL1 Spending	\$895,034		\$1,242,558		\$241,312		\$755,235		\$3,620,169
Weighted Grade	A		D		C		A		N/A

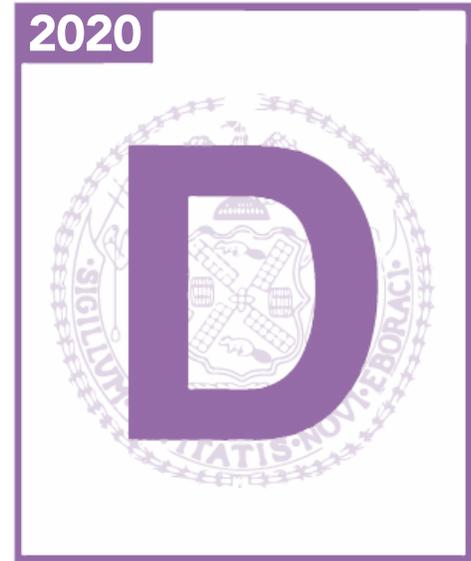
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Transportation

Letter Grade Overview

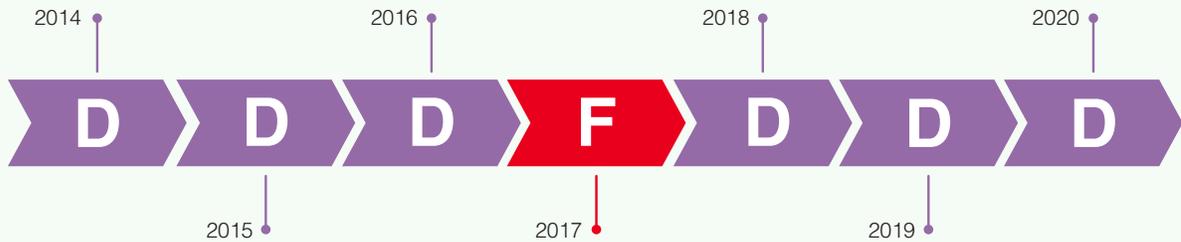
The Department of Transportation had \$722.6 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 47% on construction, 14% on professional services, 36% on standard services, and 2% on goods. The DOT received a D grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an F grade with Asian Americans, a D grade with Hispanic Americans, and an F grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DOT spent \$49.7 million with M/WBEs, a decrease of \$2.7 million since FY 19. This represents 6.9% M/WBE spending, a 0% change in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DOT

The Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for the condition and operation of approximately 6,000 miles of streets and highways, 12,000 miles of sidewalk, and 789 bridges and tunnels. DOT operates 12,700 traffic signals and over 315,000 street lights, and maintains 200 million linear feet of markings on city streets and highways.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$179,098	0.65%	\$213,437	0.78%	\$9,717,804	70.81%	\$12,665,435	20.51%	\$320,332,119
Professional Services	\$1,930,222	15.71%	\$6,525,262	No Goal	\$1,093,547	13.35%	\$2,319,660	13.32%	\$90,536,225
Standard Services	\$200,187	0.63%	\$1,794,497	22.76%	\$472,049	2.99%	\$4,350,589	16.55%	\$256,007,050
Goods < \$100K	\$1,390,361	138.93%	\$2,100,889	183.69%	\$1,021,330	142.88%	\$3,684,976	103.10%	\$6,098,723
Total LL1 Spending	\$3,699,868		\$10,634,084		\$12,304,732		\$23,020,660		\$672,974,116
Weighted Grade	F		F		D		F		N/A

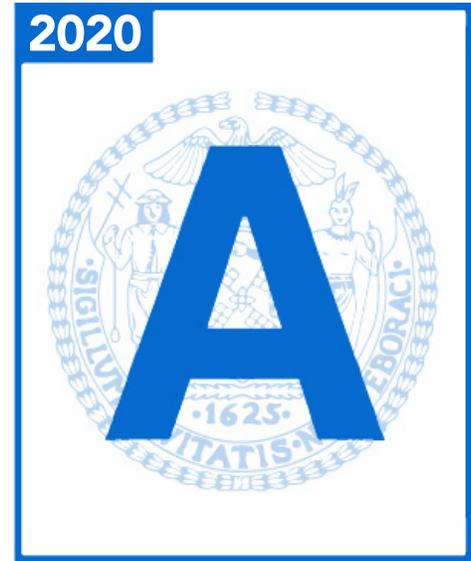
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Department of Youth and Community Development

Letter Grade Overview

The Department of Youth and Community Development had \$4.8 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 32% on professional services, 26% on standard services, and 42% on goods. DYCD received an A grade, earning an A grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, a C grade with Hispanic Americans, and an A grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, DYCD spent \$2.9 million with M/WBEs, a decrease of \$796,906 since FY 19. This represents 60.4% M/WBE spending, a 15.1% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About DYCD

The Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) supports youth and adults through contracts with community-based organizations throughout New York City. DYCD provides after school programs, summer programs, youth employment initiatives, services for homeless and runaway youth, and family support, among others.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$362,779	195.96%	\$731,054	No Goal	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$448,937
Standard Services	\$10,328	6.86%	\$311,859	828.94%	\$8,572	11.39%	\$159,243	126.98%	\$764,038
Goods < \$100K	\$124,539	87.64%	\$484,513	298.34%	\$93,099	91.72%	\$629,693	124.08%	\$698,180
Total LL1 Spending	\$497,646		\$1,527,426		\$101,671		\$788,936		\$1,911,155
Weighted Grade	A		A		C		A		N/A

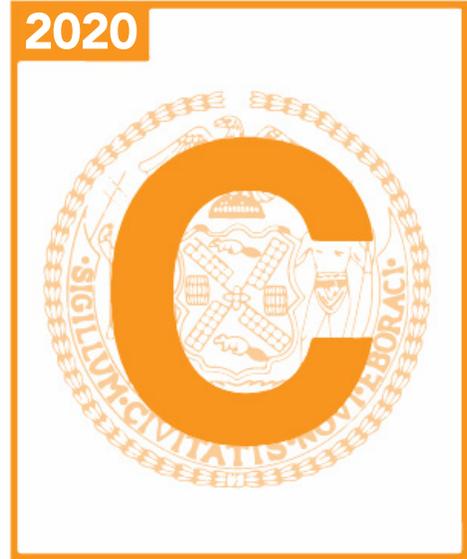
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Fire Department

Letter Grade Overview

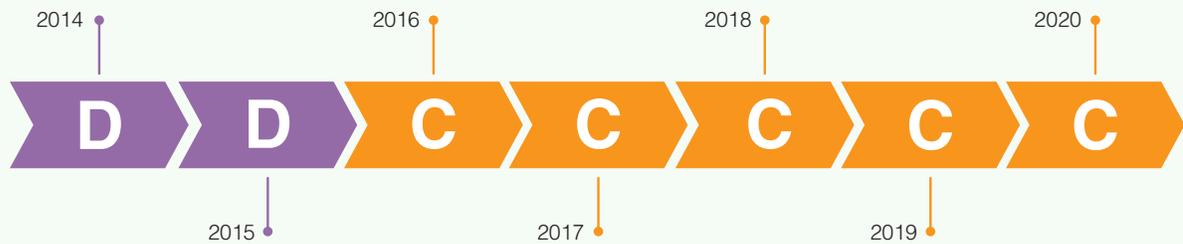
The Fire Department had \$129.8 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 15% on construction, 31% on professional services, 45% on standard services, and 9% on goods. FDNY received a C grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, a D grade with Hispanic Americans, and a D grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, FDNY spent \$35.6 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$8.1 million since FY 19. This represents 27.4% M/WBE spending, a 10.5% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About FDNY

The Fire Department (FDNY) responds to fires, public safety and medical emergencies, natural disasters and terrorist acts to protect the lives and property of City residents and visitors. The Department advances fire safety through its fire prevention, investigation and education programs, and contributes to the City's homeland security efforts.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$32,740	2.16%	\$176,986	11.68%	\$547,210	72.23%	\$1,356,081	39.78%	\$16,826,929
Professional Services	\$1,003,799	20.71%	\$6,489,109	No Goal	\$107,787	3.34%	\$2,417,713	35.21%	\$30,368,195
Standard Services	\$158,478	2.27%	\$14,712,504	841.63%	\$1,318,129	37.70%	\$922,086	15.82%	\$41,158,966
Goods < \$100K	\$1,064,200	124.21%	\$1,584,673	161.84%	\$549,471	89.79%	\$3,119,250	101.94%	\$5,922,090
Total LL1 Spending	\$2,259,217		\$22,963,272		\$2,522,596		\$7,815,130		\$94,276,179
Weighted Grade	F		A		D		D		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Human Resources Administration

Letter Grade Overview

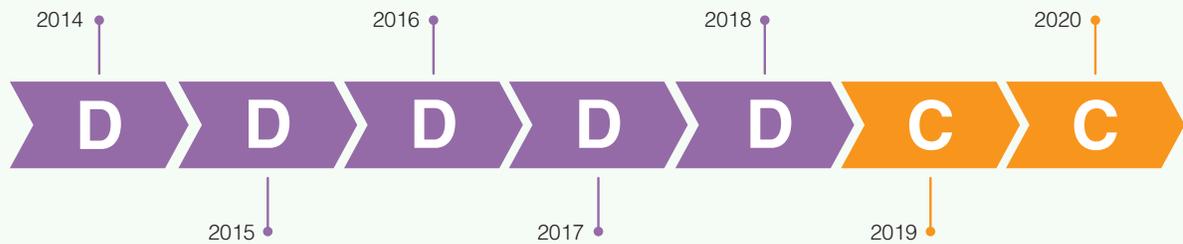
The Human Resources Administration had \$202.3 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 52% on professional services, 41% on standard services, and 7% on goods. HRA received a C grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an F grade with Hispanic Americans, and a B grade with women-owned firms. In FY20, HRA spent \$64.4 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$14 million since FY 19. This represents 31.8% M/WBE spending, a 1.1% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About HRA

The Human Resources Administration (HRA) is dedicated to fighting poverty and income inequality by providing New Yorkers in need with essential benefits such as Food Assistance and Emergency Rental Assistance. HRA helps over three million New Yorkers through the administration of more than 12 major public assistance programs.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$889,902	1201.12%	\$6,185	16.70%	\$0	0.00%	\$30,032
Professional Services	\$902,081	7.13%	\$30,262,342	No Goal	\$358,556	4.25%	\$19,329,945	107.85%	\$54,575,642
Standard Services	\$920,079	9.29%	\$4,547,627	183.77%	\$91,696	1.85%	\$1,828,197	22.16%	\$75,101,897
Goods < \$100K	\$141,600	15.05%	\$3,611,459	335.89%	\$466,655	69.44%	\$1,036,490	30.85%	\$8,183,569
Total LL1 Spending	\$1,963,760		\$39,311,330		\$923,092		\$22,194,633		\$137,891,140
Weighted Grade	F		A		F		B		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

Landmarks Preservation Commission

Letter Grade Overview

The Landmarks Preservation Commission had \$182,238 in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 30% on construction, 30% on professional services, 16% on standard services, and 24% on goods. LPC received a B grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an A grade with Hispanic Americans, and an A grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, LPC spent \$73,392 with M/WBEs, an increase of \$20,198 since FY 19. This represents 40.3% M/WBE spending, a 19.7% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About LPC

The Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) designates, regulates and protects the City's architectural, historic and cultural resources, which includes more than 35,000 landmark properties, most of which are located in 139 historic districts and historic district extensions throughout the City. The total number of protected sites also includes 1,364 individual landmarks, 117 interior landmarks and 10 scenic landmarks. LPC reviews applications to alter landmark structures, investigates complaints of illegal work and initiates action to compel compliance with the Landmarks Law.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$7,468	171.57%	\$0	0.00%	\$18,962	193.61%	\$27,980
Professional Services	\$364	5.55%	\$0	No Goal	\$0	0.00%	\$10,489	112.98%	\$43,757
Standard Services	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$14,657	846.41%	\$3,731	129.29%	\$10,473
Goods < \$100K	\$1,398	45.01%	\$2,317	65.30%	\$0	0.00%	\$14,006	126.30%	\$26,636
Total LL1 Spending	\$1,762		\$9,785		\$14,657		\$47,188		\$108,846
Weighted Grade	F		A		A		A		N/A

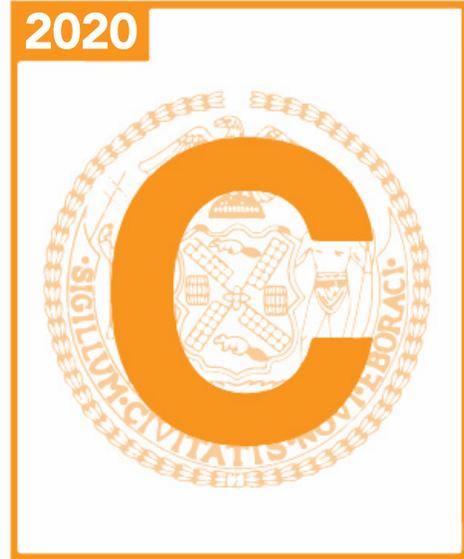
\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

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Law Department

Letter Grade Overview

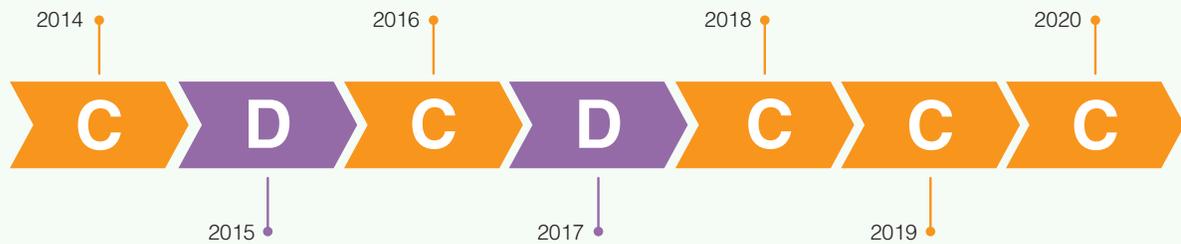
The Law Department had \$44.1 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 88% on professional services, 9% on standard services, 3% on goods. The Law Department received a C grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, an F grade with Hispanic Americans, and a C grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, the Law Department spent \$4.1 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$202,898 since FY 19. This represents 9.4% M/WBE spending, a 1.4% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About Law

The Law Department is responsible for all of the legal affairs of the City of New York. The Department represents the City, the Mayor, other elected officials and the City's agencies in all affirmative and defensive civil litigation.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$74,442	1.60%	\$172,674	No Goal	\$12,750	0.41%	\$1,516,805	23.05%	\$36,938,203
Standard Services	\$170,606	34.73%	\$484,072	394.18%	\$12,860	5.24%	\$1,349,664	329.71%	\$2,076,271
Goods < \$100K	\$44,238	47.44%	\$168,012	157.64%	\$17,156	25.76%	\$105,764	31.76%	\$997,032
Total LL1 Spending	\$289,286		\$824,758		\$42,766		\$2,972,233		\$40,011,507
Weighted Grade	F		A		F		C		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission

Letter Grade Overview

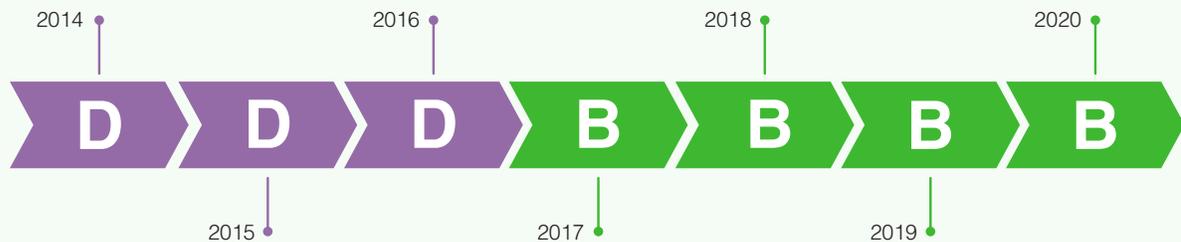
The Taxi and Limousine Commission had \$3.8 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 1% on construction, 13% on professional services, 58% on standard services, and 29% on goods. TLC received a B grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian American, an A grade Hispanic Americans, and a B grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, TLC spent \$1.2 million with M/WBEs, an increase of \$416,226 since FY 19. This represents 32.3% M/WBE spending, a 9.8% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About TLC

The Taxi and Limousine Commission licenses and regulates all aspects of New York City's medallion (yellow) taxicabs, for-hire vehicles (community-based liveries and black cars), commuter vans, paratransit vehicles (ambulettes) and certain luxury limousines.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$37,047
Professional Services	\$1,239	2.14%	\$120,890	No Goal	\$3,345	8.67%	\$147,000	179.39%	\$209,564
Standard Services	\$2,238	0.84%	\$32,190	48.28%	\$111,957	83.96%	\$118,276	53.22%	\$1,957,824
Goods < \$100K	\$25,560	33.36%	\$224,152	255.96%	\$244,128	446.03%	\$208,610	76.23%	\$392,217
Total LL1 Spending	\$29,037		\$377,232		\$359,430		\$473,886		\$2,596,652
Weighted Grade	F		A		A		B		N/A

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Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings

Letter Grade Overview

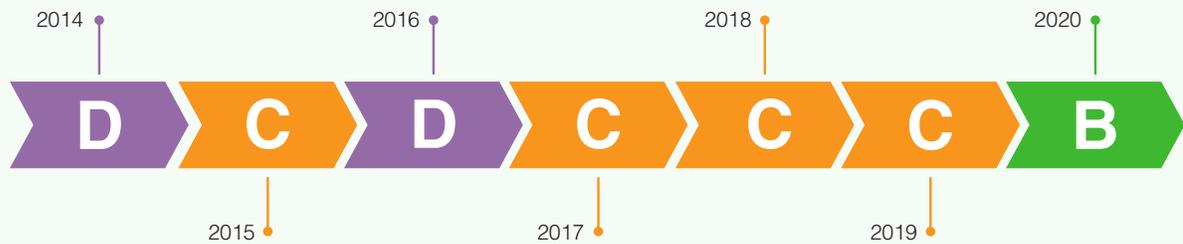
The Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings had \$2.8 million in total M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 23% on professional services, 57% on standard services, and 20% on goods. OATH received a B grade, earning a B grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, a D grade with Hispanic Americans, and a D grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, OATH spent \$774,730 with M/WBEs, a decrease of \$336,037 since FY 19. This represents 27.3% M/WBE spending, a 13.3% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About OATH

The Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings (OATH) is an independent, central court that consists of four tribunals: the OATH Tribunal, the Environmental Control Board (ECB), the OATH Taxi & Limousine Tribunal, and the OATH Health Tribunal.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$6,121	7.89%	\$286,375	No Goal	\$0	0.00%	\$55,378	50.38%	\$298,661
Standard Services	\$20,300	10.39%	\$25,642	52.50%	\$0	0.00%	\$45,266	27.80%	\$1,536,985
Goods < \$100K	\$122,651	311.32%	\$87,513	194.37%	\$46,905	166.68%	\$78,580	55.85%	\$227,166
Total LL1 Spending	\$149,072		\$399,530		\$46,905		\$179,223		\$2,062,811
Weighted Grade	B		A		D		D		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

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NYC Emergency Management

Letter Grade Overview

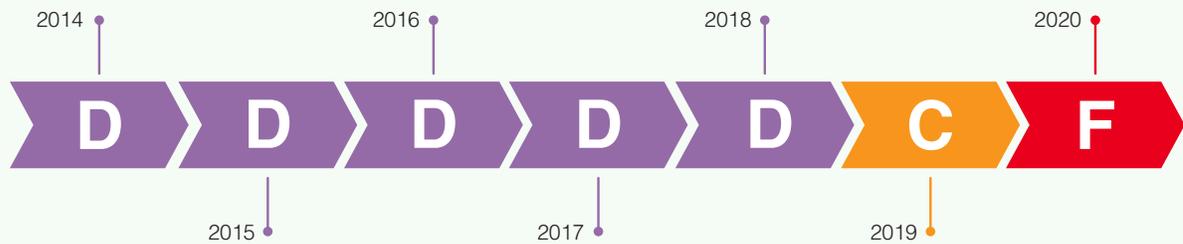
NYC Emergency Management had \$128.6 million in M/WBE-eligible spending, with 0% on construction, 85% on professional services, 12% on standard services, and 2% on goods. NYCEM received an F grade, earning an F grade with African Americans, an F grade with Asian Americans, an F grade with Hispanic Americans, and an F grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, OEM spent \$4.5 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$2.9 million since FY 19. This represents 3.5% M/WBE spending, a 14.5% decrease in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About NYCEM

NYC Emergency Management (NYCEM) coordinates and supports multi-agency responses to emergency conditions and other potential incidents that affect public health and safety in the City, including severe weather, natural hazards and disasters, power outages, transportation incidents, labor disruptions, aviation disasters, and acts of terrorism.

Grade History



Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$0	0.00%	\$17,500	1250.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Professional Services	\$257,049	1.95%	\$1,247,515	No Goal	\$86,496	0.98%	\$747,734	4.00%	\$107,563,724
Standard Services	\$282,027	14.98%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,244,916	79.34%	\$14,163,078
Goods < \$100K	\$51,659	24.63%	\$193,913	80.90%	\$137,210	91.59%	\$234,093	31.25%	\$2,379,282
Total LL1 Spending	\$590,735		\$1,458,928		\$223,706		\$2,226,742		\$124,106,084
Weighted Grade	F		F		F		F		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

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Police Department

Letter Grade Overview

The Police Department had \$232.8 million in M/WBE-eligible spending, with 12% on construction, 33% on professional services, 42% on standard services, and 13% on goods. The Police Department received a B grade, earning a D grade with African Americans, an A grade with Asian Americans, a B grade with Hispanic Americans, and an A grade with women-owned firms. In FY 20, the Police Department spent \$56.5 million with M/WBEs, an additional \$5.5 million since FY 19. This represents 24.3% M/WBE spending, a 2% increase in its M/WBE share since FY 19.



About NYPD

The New York City Police Department (NYPD) is the largest and one of the oldest municipal police departments in the United States. The NYPD is responsible for policing an 8.5-million-person city, by performing a wide variety of public safety, law enforcement, traffic management, counterterrorism, and emergency response roles.

Grade History

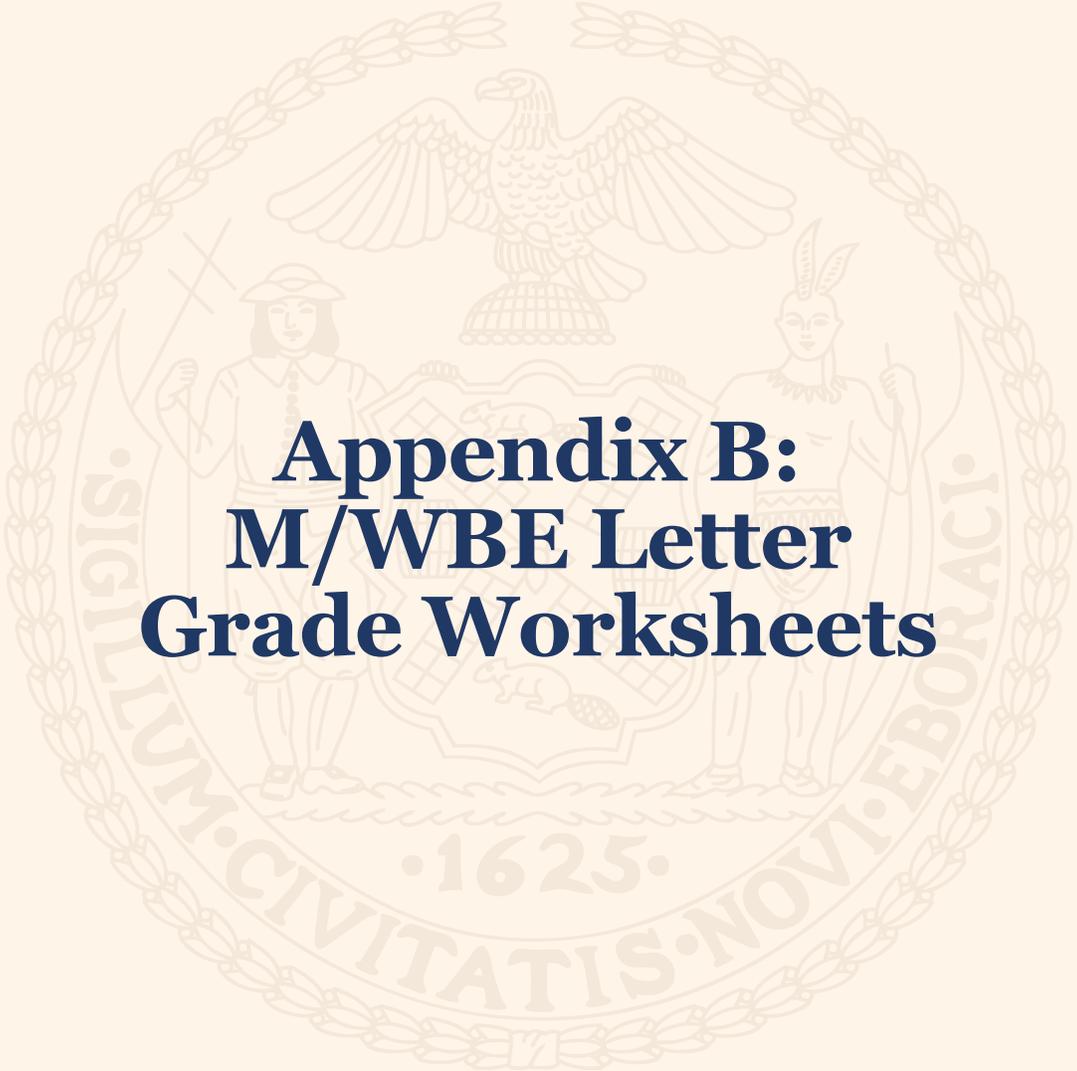


Agency Fiscal Year 2020 Spending within Local Law 1*

	African Americans		Asian Americans		Hispanic Americans		Women		Non-M/WBE
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Construction	\$830,363	35.82%	\$2,196,885	94.76%	\$5,313,895	458.43%	\$9,209,914	176.56%	\$11,427,908
Professional Services	\$3,110,136	33.70%	\$819,689	No Goal	\$132,860	2.16%	\$309,684	2.37%	\$72,542,236
Standard Services	\$120,528	1.04%	\$10,211,403	352.13%	\$89,692	1.55%	\$14,162,009	146.51%	\$72,080,765
Goods < \$100K	\$1,038,759	49.10%	\$2,207,450	91.31%	\$1,991,487	131.80%	\$4,740,836	62.75%	\$20,241,721
Total LL1 Spending	\$5,099,786		\$15,435,426		\$7,527,935		\$28,422,443		\$176,292,630
Weighted Grade	D		A		B		A		N/A

\$ = the dollar amount spent in the Local Law 1 eligible category. % = the percentage of the Local Law 1 target that was achieved.

* Letter grades are calculated using a weighted average of agency spending across population groups and sectors. All dollars and percents are based on Local Law 1 and exclude categories described in Appendix D: Methodology. For a complete worksheet detailing how this agency grade was calculated, see Appendix B: Worksheets.

The seal of the City of Novato, California, is a circular emblem. It features a central shield with a plow, a sheaf of wheat, and a bundle of grapes. Above the shield is an eagle with its wings spread, perched on a globe. The shield is flanked by two figures: on the left, a woman in a hat holding a staff; on the right, a Native American man in traditional dress holding a bow and arrow. The entire scene is enclosed within a laurel wreath. The Latin text "SIGILLUM CIVITATIS NOVI EBORACI" is inscribed around the perimeter, and the year "1625" is at the bottom.

**Appendix B:
M/WBE Letter
Grade Worksheets**

New York Citywide

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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CITY GRADE FY 2020

Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$6,340,477,772	\$2,749,745,422	\$1,415,802,462	\$1,626,987,398	\$547,942,488

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	43.37%	22.33%	25.66%	8.64%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$18,077,442	\$27,221,396	\$12,424,307	\$11,296,524
Asian Americans	\$118,740,892	\$151,966,922	\$86,372,971	\$26,690,571
Hispanic Americans	\$120,314,496	\$33,415,496	\$33,415,496	\$13,435,822
Women	\$129,947,958	\$101,593,558	\$79,490,410	\$64,788,668

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.66%	1.92%	0.76%	2.06%
Asian Americans	4.32%	10.73%	5.31%	4.87%
Hispanic Americans	4.38%	2.36%	0.74%	2.45%
Women	4.73%	7.18%	4.89%	11.82%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	8.22%	16.02%	6.36%	29.45%
Asian Americans	53.98%	No Goal	176.96%	60.89%
Hispanic Americans	109.39%	29.50%	12.33%	49.04%
Women	26.25%	42.21%	48.86%	47.30%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	11.32%	F	1	3
Asian Americans	95.38%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	61.43%	B	4	
Women	37.44%	D	2	

Office of the Comptroller

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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OCC GRADE FY 2020

Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$14,755,762	\$0	\$12,858,794	\$507,583	\$1,389,385

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.00%	87.14%	3.44%	9.42%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$707,784	\$46,709	\$581,684
Asian Americans	\$0	\$777,085	\$3,170	\$115,548
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$1,026,399	\$1,026,399	\$245,092
Women	\$0	\$3,445,020	\$313,398	\$90,744

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	5.50%	9.20%	41.87%
Asian Americans	0.00%	6.04%	0.62%	8.32%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	7.98%	1.49%	17.64%
Women	0.00%	26.79%	61.74%	6.53%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	45.87%	76.69%	598.09%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	20.82%	103.96%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	99.78%	24.77%	352.81%
Women	0.00%	157.60%	617.43%	26.12%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	98.93%	A	5	5
Asian Americans	81.71%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	121.02%	A	5	
Women	161.03%	A	5	

Administration for Children's Services

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$51,513,196	\$2,378,865	\$18,731,831	\$27,157,533	\$3,244,969

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	4.62%	36.36%	52.72%	6.30%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$1,229,693	\$860,608	\$139,983
Asian Americans	\$0	\$3,225,464	\$1,107,989	\$536,654
Hispanic Americans	\$2,378,865	\$649,911	\$649,911	\$475,541
Women	\$0	\$2,056,876	\$542,252	\$672,718

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	6.56%	3.17%	4.31%
Asian Americans	0.00%	17.22%	4.08%	16.54%
Hispanic Americans	100.00%	3.47%	12.87%	14.65%
Women	0.00%	10.98%	2.00%	20.73%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	54.71%	26.41%	61.63%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	136.00%	206.73%
Hispanic Americans	2500.00%	43.37%	214.44%	293.09%
Women	0.00%	64.59%	19.97%	82.92%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	37.70%	D	2	3.5
Asian Americans	133.13%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	262.74%	A	5	
Women	39.24%	D	2	

Business Integrity Commission

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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Office of the NYC Comptroller
BIC GRADE FY 2020

Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$312,450	\$0	\$110,494	\$105,458	\$96,498

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.00%	35.36%	33.75%	30.88%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$520
Asian Americans	\$0	\$94,042	\$0	\$3,654
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$10,180	\$44,861

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.54%
Asian Americans	0.00%	85.11%	0.00%	3.79%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Women	0.00%	0.00%	9.65%	46.49%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.70%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	0.00%	47.34%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Women	0.00%	0.00%	96.54%	185.96%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	2.38%	F	1	2.25
Asian Americans	22.62%	D	2	
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	F	1	
Women	90.01%	A	5	

Civilian Complaint Review Board

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$378,513	\$0	\$90,500	\$52,620	\$235,393

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.00%	23.91%	13.90%	62.19%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$83,020
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,007
Women	\$0	\$13,687	\$3,278	\$69,321

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Asian Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	35.27%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	2.51%	7.65%
Women	0.00%	15.12%	6.23%	29.45%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	0.00%	440.86%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	41.91%	153.00%
Women	0.00%	88.96%	62.31%	117.80%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	0.00%	F	1	4
Asian Americans	360.31%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	100.97%	A	5	
Women	103.19%	A	5	

Commission on Human Rights

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods

Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$917,579	\$0	\$475,261	\$348,595	\$93,722

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.00%	51.80%	37.99%	10.21%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$100,309	\$63,420	\$15,944
Asian Americans	\$0	\$145,932	\$77,620	\$4,084
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,185
Women	\$0	\$60,629	\$100,326	\$2,262

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	21.11%	18.19%	17.01%
Asian Americans	0.00%	30.71%	22.27%	4.36%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	4.23%	10.87%
Women	0.00%	12.76%	28.78%	2.41%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	175.88%	151.61%	243.03%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	742.21%	54.46%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	70.50%	217.34%
Women	0.00%	75.04%	287.80%	9.66%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	173.52%	A	5	4.5
Asian Americans	596.49%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	48.98%	C	3	
Women	149.19%	A	5	

Department for the Aging

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$1,287,910	\$26,750	\$495,657	\$240,225	\$525,277

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	2.08%	38.49%	18.65%	40.79%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$47,193	\$0	\$51,942
Asian Americans	\$0	\$121,190	\$28,942	\$42,747
Hispanic Americans	\$6,300	\$187,881	\$187,881	\$79,717
Women	\$20,450	\$76,461	\$82,589	\$91,056

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	9.52%	0.00%	9.89%
Asian Americans	0.00%	24.45%	12.05%	8.14%
Hispanic Americans	23.55%	37.91%	4.87%	15.18%
Women	76.45%	15.43%	34.38%	17.33%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	79.35%	0.00%	141.26%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	401.60%	101.73%
Hispanic Americans	588.79%	473.82%	81.09%	303.52%
Women	424.71%	90.74%	343.80%	69.34%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	88.15%	A	5	5
Asian Americans	189.22%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	333.50%	A	5	
Women	136.15%	A	5	

Department of Buildings

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$28,117,284	\$827,432	\$20,105,943	\$5,210,543	\$1,973,365

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	2.94%	71.51%	18.53%	7.02%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$100,290	\$9,436	\$81,327
Asian Americans	\$0	\$6,383,048	\$85,793	\$261,941
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$1,683,635	\$1,683,635	\$291,267
Women	\$19,638	\$7,571	\$133,356	\$665,275

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.50%	0.18%	4.12%
Asian Americans	0.00%	31.75%	1.65%	13.27%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	8.37%	0.00%	14.76%
Women	2.37%	0.04%	2.56%	33.71%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	4.16%	1.51%	58.87%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	54.88%	165.92%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	104.67%	0.00%	295.20%
Women	13.19%	0.22%	25.59%	134.85%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	7.38%	F	1	2.75
Asian Americans	76.57%	B	4	
Hispanic Americans	95.57%	A	5	
Women	14.75%	F	1	

Department of City Planning

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$9,043,147	\$26,145	\$8,766,873	\$138,438	\$111,692

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.29%	96.94%	1.53%	1.24%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$202,829	\$0	\$1,802
Asian Americans	\$0	\$431,605	\$9,346	\$5,970
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$88,302	\$88,302	\$15,753
Women	\$0	\$877,441	\$61,062	\$22,811

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	2.31%	0.00%	1.61%
Asian Americans	0.00%	4.92%	6.75%	5.35%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	1.01%	14.41%	14.10%
Women	0.00%	10.01%	44.11%	20.42%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	19.28%	0.00%	23.05%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	225.03%	66.82%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	12.59%	240.18%	282.07%
Women	0.00%	58.87%	441.08%	81.69%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	18.98%	F	1	2.75
Asian Americans	139.78%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	19.37%	F	1	
Women	64.84%	B	4	

Department of Citywide Administrative Services

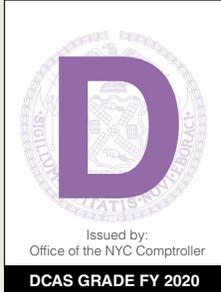
Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$617,107,589	\$33,380,883	\$30,248,692	\$187,048,163	\$366,429,850

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	5.41%	4.90%	30.31%	59.38%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$325,587	\$203,652	\$1,486,171	\$2,028,104
Asian Americans	\$1,677,494	\$6,754,762	\$1,209,860	\$3,618,208
Hispanic Americans	\$3,806,964	\$207,889	\$207,889	\$2,137,687
Women	\$13,044,990	\$1,726,346	\$23,285,611	\$25,967,501

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.98%	0.67%	0.79%	0.55%
Asian Americans	5.03%	22.33%	0.65%	0.99%
Hispanic Americans	11.40%	0.69%	0.23%	0.58%
Women	39.08%	5.71%	12.45%	7.09%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	12.19%	5.61%	6.62%	7.91%
Asian Americans	62.82%	No Goal	21.56%	12.34%
Hispanic Americans	285.12%	8.59%	3.81%	11.67%
Women	217.11%	33.57%	124.49%	28.35%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	7.64%	F	1	2
Asian Americans	18.15%	F	1	
Hispanic Americans	23.93%	D	2	
Women	67.95%	B	4	

Department of Consumer and Worker Protection

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$3,772,979	\$0	\$2,521,703	\$812,577	\$438,699

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.00%	66.84%	21.54%	11.63%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$66,236	\$62,749
Asian Americans	\$0	\$2,220,095	\$77,955	\$6,138
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$19,999	\$19,999	\$51,216
Women	\$0	\$0	\$31,341	\$68,695

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.00%	8.15%	14.30%
Asian Americans	0.00%	88.04%	9.59%	1.40%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.79%	4.84%	11.67%
Women	0.00%	0.00%	3.86%	15.66%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.00%	67.93%	204.34%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	319.78%	17.49%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	9.91%	80.73%	233.49%
Women	0.00%	0.00%	38.57%	62.64%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	38.39%	D	2	2.75
Asian Americans	213.80%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	51.16%	C	3	
Women	15.59%	F	1	

Department of Correction

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$58,999,707	\$22,953,997	\$11,193,845	\$14,252,308	\$10,599,557

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	38.91%	18.97%	24.16%	17.97%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$57,950	\$498,562	\$719,127
Asian Americans	\$181,980	\$4,885,447	\$31,032	\$1,118,551
Hispanic Americans	\$227,210	\$153,314	\$153,314	\$511,047
Women	\$342,111	\$226,347	\$3,237,635	\$1,684,585

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.52%	3.50%	6.78%
Asian Americans	0.79%	43.64%	0.22%	10.55%
Hispanic Americans	0.99%	1.37%	0.64%	4.82%
Women	1.49%	2.02%	22.72%	15.89%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	4.31%	29.15%	96.92%
Asian Americans	9.91%	No Goal	7.26%	131.91%
Hispanic Americans	24.75%	17.12%	10.64%	96.43%
Women	8.28%	11.89%	227.17%	63.57%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	25.27%	D	2	2.5
Asian Americans	36.17%	D	2	
Hispanic Americans	32.77%	D	2	
Women	71.77%	B	4	

Department of Cultural Affairs

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$3,973,015	\$2,739,676	\$473,795	\$1,779	\$757,764

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	68.96%	11.93%	0.04%	19.07%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$5,942	\$57,639	\$0	\$305,518
Asian Americans	\$304,963	\$90,156	\$0	\$191,372
Hispanic Americans	\$312,484	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$79	\$1,779	\$168,439

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.22%	12.17%	0.00%	40.32%
Asian Americans	11.13%	19.03%	0.00%	25.25%
Hispanic Americans	11.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Women	0.00%	0.02%	100.00%	22.23%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	2.71%	101.38%	0.00%	575.98%
Asian Americans	139.14%	No Goal	0.00%	315.69%
Hispanic Americans	285.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Women	0.00%	0.10%	1000.00%	88.91%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	123.81%	A	5	4
Asian Americans	177.30%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	196.63%	A	5	
Women	17.42%	F	1	

Department of Design and Construction

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$1,692,200,380	\$1,346,804,330	\$310,946,543	\$33,210,221	\$1,239,285

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	79.59%	18.38%	1.96%	0.07%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$5,406,327	\$12,169,316	\$3,545,180	\$18,617
Asian Americans	\$41,305,922	\$41,893,833	\$3,065,869	\$135,147
Hispanic Americans	\$63,691,950	\$18,225,210	\$18,225,210	\$127,617
Women	\$39,418,676	\$22,634,905	\$1,753,777	\$330,519

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.40%	3.91%	10.68%	1.50%
Asian Americans	3.07%	13.47%	9.23%	10.91%
Hispanic Americans	4.73%	5.86%	8.67%	10.30%
Women	2.93%	7.28%	5.28%	26.67%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	5.02%	32.61%	88.96%	21.46%
Asian Americans	38.34%	No Goal	307.72%	136.32%
Hispanic Americans	118.23%	73.27%	144.49%	205.95%
Women	16.26%	42.82%	52.81%	106.68%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	11.75%	F	1	2.75
Asian Americans	44.90%	C	3	
Hispanic Americans	110.55%	A	5	
Women	21.92%	D	2	

Department of Environmental Protection

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$871,361,289	\$501,862,786	\$132,121,861	\$213,431,651	\$23,944,992

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	57.60%	15.16%	24.49%	2.75%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$2,379,603	\$1,856,300	\$830,398	\$1,287,910
Asian Americans	\$15,041,202	\$6,321,781	\$2,629,397	\$2,452,672
Hispanic Americans	\$9,032,923	\$5,473,110	\$5,473,110	\$1,531,567
Women	\$23,298,344	\$17,457,964	\$4,990,081	\$10,141,373

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.47%	1.41%	0.39%	5.38%
Asian Americans	3.00%	4.78%	1.23%	10.24%
Hispanic Americans	1.80%	4.14%	0.90%	6.40%
Women	4.64%	13.21%	2.34%	42.35%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	5.93%	11.71%	3.24%	76.84%
Asian Americans	37.46%	No Goal	41.07%	128.04%
Hispanic Americans	45.00%	51.78%	15.08%	127.92%
Women	25.79%	77.73%	23.38%	169.41%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	8.10%	F	1	2.25
Asian Americans	41.44%	C	3	
Hispanic Americans	40.98%	C	3	
Women	37.02%	D	2	

Department of Finance

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$53,569,778	\$46,970	\$34,583,560	\$16,598,741	\$2,340,507

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.09%	64.56%	30.99%	4.37%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$452,239	\$236,703	\$396,479
Asian Americans	\$12,285	\$5,215,636	\$1,302,111	\$465,408
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$79,185
Women	\$0	\$398,434	\$188,423	\$608,999

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	1.31%	1.43%	16.94%
Asian Americans	26.16%	15.08%	7.84%	19.88%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.38%	3.38%
Women	0.00%	1.15%	1.14%	26.02%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	10.90%	11.88%	242.00%
Asian Americans	326.94%	No Goal	261.49%	248.56%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	6.38%	67.66%
Women	0.00%	6.78%	11.35%	104.08%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	21.29%	D	2	2.25
Asian Americans	260.06%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	4.93%	F	1	
Women	12.44%	F	1	

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$68,615,002	\$2,492,982	\$41,358,065	\$12,918,375	\$11,845,579

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	3.63%	60.28%	18.83%	17.26%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$35,951	\$406,697	\$178,745	\$773,057
Asian Americans	\$39,500	\$4,070,797	\$142,609	\$2,178,374
Hispanic Americans	\$192,014	\$1,270,292	\$1,270,292	\$600,791
Women	\$3,531	\$18,121,867	\$1,400,672	\$2,406,290

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	1.44%	0.98%	1.38%	6.53%
Asian Americans	1.58%	9.84%	1.10%	18.39%
Hispanic Americans	7.70%	3.07%	0.26%	5.07%
Women	0.14%	43.82%	10.84%	20.31%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	18.03%	8.20%	11.53%	93.23%
Asian Americans	19.81%	No Goal	36.80%	229.87%
Hispanic Americans	192.56%	38.39%	4.41%	101.44%
Women	0.79%	257.75%	108.43%	81.26%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	23.86%	D	2	3.75
Asian Americans	119.15%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	48.48%	C	3	
Women	189.83%	A	5	

Department of Homeless Services

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$112,173,715	\$12,416,869	\$7,552,746	\$90,403,376	\$1,800,725

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	11.07%	6.73%	80.59%	1.61%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$117,536	\$11,457	\$410,052	\$83,116
Asian Americans	\$2,750,759	\$284,942	\$811,157	\$347,574
Hispanic Americans	\$262,456	\$152,906	\$152,906	\$241,445
Women	\$960	\$1,210,704	\$134,431	\$363,454

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.95%	0.15%	0.45%	4.62%
Asian Americans	22.15%	3.77%	0.90%	19.30%
Hispanic Americans	2.11%	2.02%	0.04%	13.41%
Women	0.01%	16.03%	0.15%	20.18%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	11.83%	1.26%	3.78%	65.94%
Asian Americans	276.92%	No Goal	29.91%	241.27%
Hispanic Americans	52.84%	25.31%	0.65%	268.16%
Women	0.04%	94.29%	1.49%	80.74%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	5.50%	F	1	1.75
Asian Americans	62.86%	B	4	
Hispanic Americans	12.38%	F	1	
Women	8.85%	F	1	

Department of Housing Preservation and Development

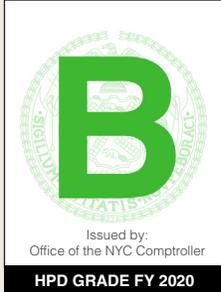
Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$45,028,533	\$16,989,568	\$6,614,009	\$19,716,210	\$1,708,746

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	37.73%	14.69%	43.79%	3.79%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$10,500	\$202,289	\$1,485,727	\$30,231
Asian Americans	\$2,642,837	\$3,562,261	\$5,626,991	\$411,992
Hispanic Americans	\$579,249	\$234,841	\$234,841	\$144,686
Women	\$4,347,339	\$549,570	\$317,716	\$119,558

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.06%	3.06%	7.54%	1.77%
Asian Americans	15.56%	53.86%	28.54%	24.11%
Hispanic Americans	3.41%	3.55%	0.78%	8.47%
Women	25.59%	8.31%	1.61%	7.00%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.77%	25.49%	62.80%	25.27%
Asian Americans	194.45%	No Goal	951.33%	301.39%
Hispanic Americans	85.24%	44.38%	12.94%	169.35%
Women	142.16%	48.88%	16.11%	27.99%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	32.49%	D	2	3.5
Asian Americans	587.67%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	50.77%	C	3	
Women	68.93%	B	4	

Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$266,792,635	\$0	\$173,116,872	\$86,756,189	\$6,919,574

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.00%	64.89%	32.52%	2.59%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$1,133,154	\$0	\$425,803
Asian Americans	\$0	\$16,329,108	\$35,692,840	\$2,099,050
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$2,841,361	\$2,841,361	\$1,159,467
Women	\$0	\$4,457,855	\$14,641,186	\$1,194,541

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	6.15%
Asian Americans	0.00%	9.43%	41.14%	30.34%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	1.64%	0.04%	16.76%
Women	0.00%	2.58%	16.88%	17.26%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	5.46%	0.00%	87.91%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	1371.38%	379.19%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	20.52%	0.68%	335.13%
Women	0.00%	15.15%	168.76%	69.05%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	5.82%	F	1	3
Asian Americans	1298.09%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	22.23%	D	2	
Women	66.50%	B	4	

Department of Parks and Recreation

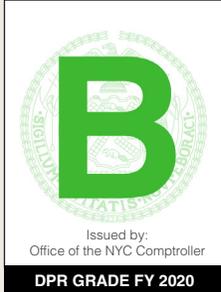
Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$435,862,031	\$329,615,642	\$36,755,159	\$54,979,568	\$14,511,662

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	75.62%	8.43%	12.61%	3.33%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$8,464,632	\$109,426	\$66,391	\$335,449
Asian Americans	\$44,333,398	\$207,676	\$1,507,769	\$748,586
Hispanic Americans	\$23,482,640	\$83,938	\$83,938	\$706,888
Women	\$24,990,647	\$3,836,140	\$2,995,438	\$3,879,024

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	2.57%	0.30%	0.12%	2.31%
Asian Americans	13.45%	0.57%	2.74%	5.16%
Hispanic Americans	7.12%	0.23%	0.61%	4.87%
Women	7.58%	10.44%	5.45%	26.73%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	32.10%	2.48%	1.01%	33.02%
Asian Americans	168.13%	No Goal	91.41%	64.48%
Hispanic Americans	178.11%	2.86%	10.13%	97.42%
Women	42.12%	61.39%	54.48%	106.92%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	25.71%	D	2	3.75
Asian Americans	153.79%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	139.45%	A	5	
Women	47.46%	C	3	

Department of Probation

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$2,673,099	\$0	\$230,774	\$1,266,286	\$1,176,038

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.00%	8.63%	47.37%	44.00%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$4,051	\$1,001	\$79,050
Asian Americans	\$0	\$93,390	\$28,352	\$233,801
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$3,650	\$3,650	\$155,680
Women	\$0	\$3,177	\$1,488	\$156,949

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	1.76%	0.08%	6.72%
Asian Americans	0.00%	40.47%	2.24%	19.88%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	1.58%	0.00%	13.24%
Women	0.00%	1.38%	0.12%	13.35%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	14.63%	0.66%	96.02%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	74.63%	248.51%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	19.77%	0.00%	264.75%
Women	0.00%	8.10%	1.18%	53.38%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	43.82%	C	3	3.75
Asian Americans	158.36%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	118.19%	A	5	
Women	24.74%	D	2	

Department of Sanitation

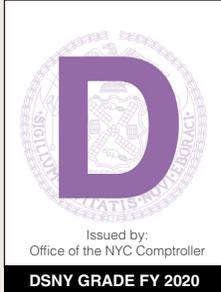
Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$538,062,008	\$84,824,999	\$100,468,254	\$333,848,887	\$18,919,869

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	15.76%	18.67%	62.05%	3.52%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$224,413	\$816,974	\$398,141	\$439,018
Asian Americans	\$6,948,374	\$1,795,959	\$782,367	\$1,058,245
Hispanic Americans	\$756,347	\$307,276	\$307,276	\$529,963
Women	\$1,210,880	\$696,123	\$968,392	\$2,275,299

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.26%	0.81%	0.12%	2.32%
Asian Americans	8.19%	1.79%	0.23%	5.59%
Hispanic Americans	0.89%	0.31%	0.05%	2.80%
Women	1.43%	0.69%	0.29%	12.03%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	3.31%	6.78%	0.99%	33.15%
Asian Americans	102.39%	No Goal	7.81%	69.92%
Hispanic Americans	22.29%	3.82%	0.76%	56.02%
Women	7.93%	4.08%	2.90%	48.10%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	3.57%	F	1	1.25
Asian Americans	28.83%	D	2	
Hispanic Americans	6.67%	F	1	
Women	5.50%	F	1	

Department of Small Business Services

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$6,754,307	\$295,648	\$2,361,989	\$3,324,156	\$772,515

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	4.38%	34.97%	49.22%	11.44%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$64,750	\$411,706	\$402,765	\$15,813
Asian Americans	\$0	\$1,184,888	\$35,178	\$22,492
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$36,640	\$36,640	\$672
Women	\$0	\$326,974	\$425,420	\$2,840

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	21.90%	17.43%	12.12%	2.05%
Asian Americans	0.00%	50.16%	1.06%	2.91%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	1.55%	6.14%	0.09%
Women	0.00%	13.84%	12.80%	0.37%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	273.76%	145.25%	100.97%	29.24%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	35.27%	36.39%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	19.39%	102.28%	1.74%
Women	0.00%	81.43%	127.98%	1.47%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	115.82%	A	5	3.75
Asian Americans	33.10%	D	2	
Hispanic Americans	57.32%	C	3	
Women	91.63%	A	5	

Department of Transportation

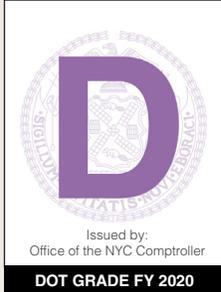
Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$722,633,461	\$343,107,894	\$102,404,916	\$262,824,372	\$14,296,279

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	47.48%	14.17%	36.37%	1.98%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$179,098	\$1,930,222	\$200,187	\$1,390,361
Asian Americans	\$213,437	\$6,525,262	\$1,794,497	\$2,100,889
Hispanic Americans	\$9,717,804	\$1,093,547	\$1,093,547	\$1,021,330
Women	\$12,665,435	\$2,319,660	\$4,350,589	\$3,684,976

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.05%	1.88%	0.08%	9.73%
Asian Americans	0.06%	6.37%	0.68%	14.70%
Hispanic Americans	2.83%	1.07%	0.18%	7.14%
Women	3.69%	2.27%	1.66%	25.78%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.65%	15.71%	0.64%	138.93%
Asian Americans	0.78%	No Goal	22.76%	183.69%
Hispanic Americans	70.81%	13.35%	2.99%	142.88%
Women	20.51%	13.32%	16.55%	103.10%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	5.52%	F	1	1.25
Asian Americans	14.31%	F	1	
Hispanic Americans	39.43%	D	2	
Women	19.69%	F	1	

Department of Youth and Community Development

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$4,826,835	\$0	\$1,542,771	\$1,254,040	\$2,030,025

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.00%	31.96%	25.98%	42.06%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$362,779	\$10,328	\$124,539
Asian Americans	\$0	\$731,054	\$311,859	\$484,513
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,099
Women	\$0	\$0	\$159,243	\$629,693

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	23.51%	0.82%	6.13%
Asian Americans	0.00%	47.39%	24.87%	23.87%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	4.59%
Women	0.00%	0.00%	12.70%	31.02%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	195.96%	6.86%	87.64%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	828.94%	298.34%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	11.39%	91.72%
Women	0.00%	0.00%	126.98%	124.08%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	101.28%	A	5	4.5
Asian Americans	500.96%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	41.54%	C	3	
Women	85.17%	A	5	

Fire Department

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$129,836,394	\$18,939,945	\$40,386,603	\$58,270,163	\$12,239,683

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	14.59%	31.11%	44.88%	9.43%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$32,740	\$1,003,799	\$158,478	\$1,064,200
Asian Americans	\$176,986	\$6,489,109	\$14,712,504	\$1,584,673
Hispanic Americans	\$547,210	\$107,787	\$107,787	\$549,471
Women	\$1,356,081	\$2,417,713	\$922,086	\$3,119,250

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.17%	2.49%	0.27%	8.69%
Asian Americans	0.93%	16.07%	25.25%	12.95%
Hispanic Americans	2.89%	0.27%	2.26%	4.49%
Women	7.16%	5.99%	1.58%	25.48%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	2.16%	20.71%	2.27%	124.21%
Asian Americans	11.68%	No Goal	841.63%	161.84%
Hispanic Americans	72.23%	3.34%	37.70%	89.79%
Women	39.78%	35.21%	15.82%	101.94%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	19.48%	F	1	2.5
Asian Americans	572.88%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	36.96%	D	2	
Women	33.47%	D	2	

Human Resources Administration

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$202,283,954	\$926,119	\$105,428,566	\$82,489,496	\$13,439,773

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.46%	52.12%	40.78%	6.64%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$902,081	\$920,079	\$141,600
Asian Americans	\$889,902	\$30,262,342	\$4,547,627	\$3,611,459
Hispanic Americans	\$6,185	\$358,556	\$358,556	\$466,655
Women	\$0	\$19,329,945	\$1,828,197	\$1,036,490

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.86%	1.12%	1.05%
Asian Americans	96.09%	28.70%	5.51%	26.87%
Hispanic Americans	0.67%	0.34%	0.11%	3.47%
Women	0.00%	18.33%	2.22%	7.71%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	7.13%	9.30%	15.05%
Asian Americans	1201.12%	No Goal	183.77%	335.89%
Hispanic Americans	16.70%	4.25%	1.85%	69.44%
Women	0.00%	107.85%	22.16%	30.85%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	8.51%	F	1	2.75
Asian Americans	214.60%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	7.66%	F	1	
Women	67.30%	B	4	

Landmarks Preservation Commission

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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LPC GRADE FY 2020

Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$182,238	\$54,410	\$54,610	\$28,861	\$44,357

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	29.86%	29.97%	15.84%	24.34%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$364	\$0	\$1,398
Asian Americans	\$7,468	\$0	\$0	\$2,317
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$18,962	\$10,489	\$3,731	\$14,006

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	3.15%
Asian Americans	13.73%	0.00%	0.00%	5.22%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	50.78%	0.00%
Women	34.85%	19.21%	12.93%	31.58%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	5.55%	0.00%	45.01%
Asian Americans	171.57%	No Goal	0.00%	65.30%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	846.41%	0.00%
Women	193.61%	112.98%	129.29%	126.30%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	12.62%	F	1	4
Asian Americans	95.84%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	134.04%	A	5	
Women	142.88%	A	5	

Law Department

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



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Office of the NYC Comptroller
LAW GRADE FY 2020

Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$44,140,550	\$0	\$38,714,874	\$4,093,472	\$1,332,203

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.00%	87.71%	9.27%	3.02%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$74,442	\$170,606	\$44,238
Asian Americans	\$0	\$172,674	\$484,072	\$168,012
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$12,750	\$12,750	\$17,156
Women	\$0	\$1,516,805	\$1,349,664	\$105,764

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.19%	4.17%	3.32%
Asian Americans	0.00%	0.45%	11.83%	12.61%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.03%	0.31%	1.29%
Women	0.00%	3.92%	32.97%	7.94%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	1.60%	34.73%	47.44%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	394.18%	157.65%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.41%	5.24%	25.76%
Women	0.00%	23.05%	329.71%	31.76%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	6.06%	F	1	2.5
Asian Americans	336.10%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	1.62%	F	1	
Women	51.75%	C	3	

NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent					Reference: Grade Scale			
Category	C	PS	SS	G	Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%	> 80	5	> 4.25	A
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%	> 60	4	> 3.25	B
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%	> 40	3	> 2.25	C
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%	> 20	2	> 1.25	D
					< 20	1	< 1.25	F

C: Construction **PS:** Professional Services **SS:** Standard Services **G:** Goods



Issued by:
Office of the NYC Comptroller
TLC GRADE FY 2020

Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$3,836,237	\$37,047	\$482,038	\$2,222,485	\$1,094,667

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.97%	12.57%	57.93%	28.53%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$1,239	\$2,238	\$25,560
Asian Americans	\$0	\$120,890	\$32,190	\$224,152
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$3,345	\$3,345	\$244,128
Women	\$0	\$147,000	\$118,276	\$208,610

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.26%	0.10%	2.34%
Asian Americans	0.00%	25.08%	1.45%	20.48%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.69%	5.04%	22.30%
Women	0.00%	30.50%	5.32%	19.06%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	2.14%	0.84%	33.36%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	48.28%	255.96%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	8.67%	83.96%	446.03%
Women	0.00%	179.39%	53.22%	76.23%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	10.27%	F	1	3.75
Asian Americans	115.52%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	177.01%	A	5	
Women	75.12%	B	4	

Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings

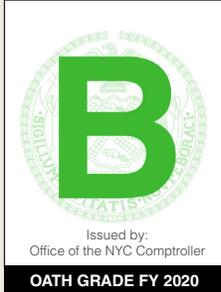
Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$2,837,542	\$0	\$646,535	\$1,628,192	\$562,814

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.00%	22.79%	57.38%	19.83%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$6,121	\$20,300	\$122,651
Asian Americans	\$0	\$286,375	\$25,642	\$87,513
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$46,905
Women	\$0	\$55,378	\$45,266	\$78,580

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.95%	1.25%	21.79%
Asian Americans	0.00%	44.29%	1.57%	15.55%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.33%
Women	0.00%	8.57%	2.78%	13.96%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	7.89%	10.39%	311.32%
Asian Americans	0.00%	No Goal	52.50%	194.37%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	166.68%
Women	0.00%	50.38%	27.80%	55.85%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	69.51%	B	4	3.25
Asian Americans	88.94%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	33.06%	D	2	
Women	38.51%	D	2	

NYC Emergency Management

Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



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OEM GRADE FY 2020

Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$128,606,195	\$17,500	\$109,902,518	\$15,690,021	\$2,996,156

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	0.01%	85.46%	12.20%	2.33%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$0	\$257,049	\$282,027	\$51,659
Asian Americans	\$17,500	\$1,247,515	\$0	\$193,913
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$86,496	\$86,496	\$137,210
Women	\$0	\$747,734	\$1,244,916	\$234,093

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	0.23%	1.80%	1.72%
Asian Americans	100.00%	1.14%	0.00%	6.47%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	4.58%
Women	0.00%	0.68%	7.93%	7.81%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	0.00%	1.95%	14.98%	24.63%
Asian Americans	1250.00%	No Goal	0.00%	80.90%
Hispanic Americans	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	91.59%
Women	0.00%	4.00%	79.34%	31.25%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	4.07%	F	1	1
Asian Americans	14.13%	F	1	
Hispanic Americans	2.97%	F	1	
Women	13.83%	F	1	

Police Department

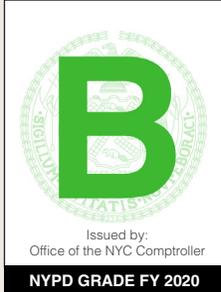
Reference: Local Law 1 Target Spending Percent

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans (AFA)	8%	12%	12%	7%
Asian Americans (AA)	8%	No Goal	3%	8%
Hispanic Americans (HA)	4%	8%	6%	5%
Women (W)	18%	17%	10%	25%

C: Construction PS: Professional Services SS: Standard Services G: Goods

Reference: Grade Scale

Weighted %	Score	Avg. Score	Grade
> 80	5	> 4.25	A
> 60	4	> 3.25	B
> 40	3	> 2.25	C
> 20	2	> 1.25	D
< 20	1	< 1.25	F



Step 1: Total Eligible Spending Per Industry

Total Reported Spending	C	PS	SS	G
\$232,778,220	\$28,978,965	\$76,914,605	\$96,664,397	\$30,220,253

Step 2: Weighted Matrix (Industry Spending/Total Eligible Spending)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
AFA, HA, W	12.45%	33.04%	41.53%	12.98%
AA		No Goal		

Step 3: Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	\$830,363	\$3,110,136	\$120,528	\$1,038,759
Asian Americans	\$2,196,885	\$819,689	\$10,211,403	\$2,207,450
Hispanic Americans	\$5,313,895	\$132,860	\$132,860	\$1,991,487
Women	\$9,209,914	\$309,684	\$14,162,009	\$4,740,836

Step 4: Actual Spending Percentage (Actual LL1 M/WBE Spending/Industry Spending)

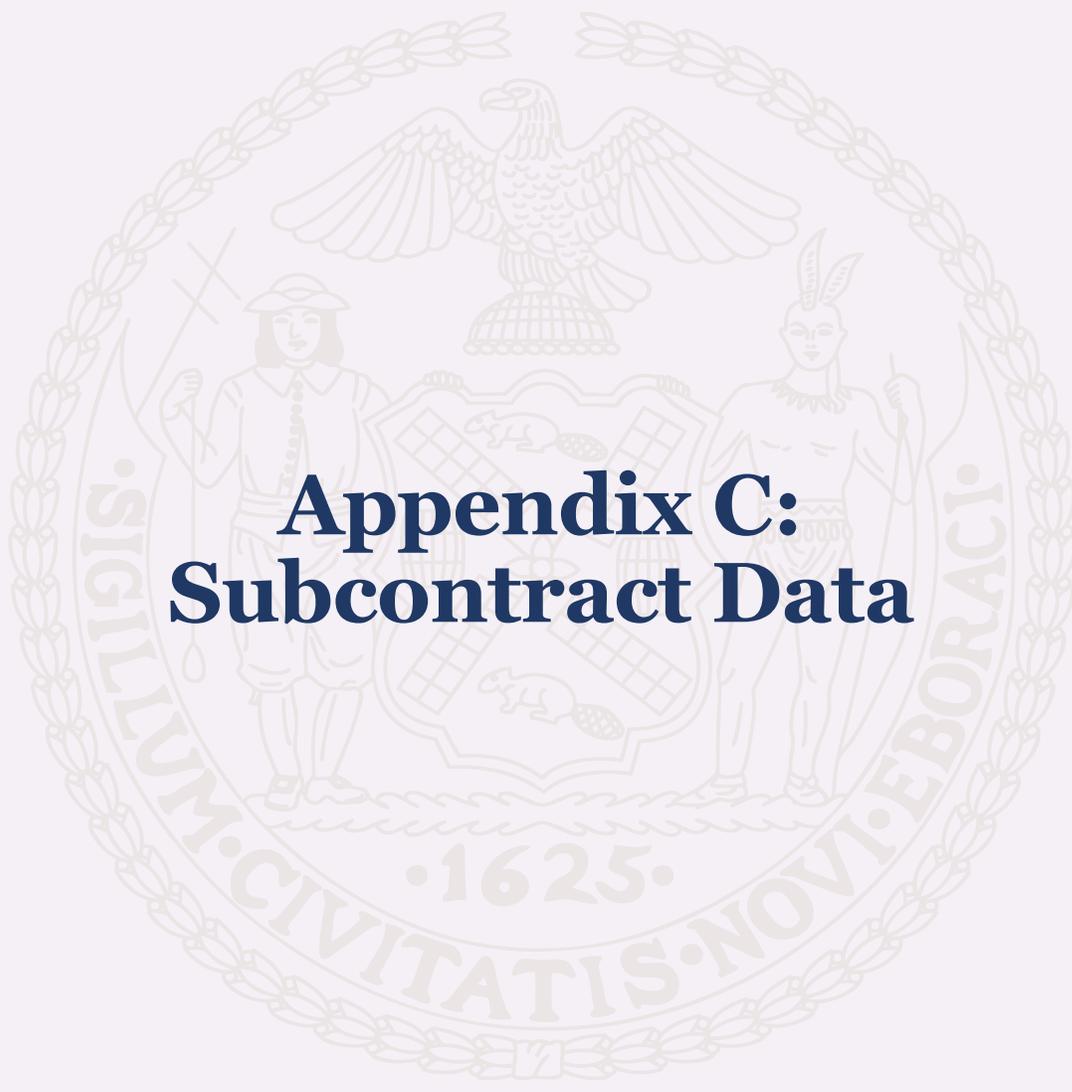
Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	2.87%	4.04%	0.12%	3.44%
Asian Americans	7.58%	1.07%	10.56%	7.30%
Hispanic Americans	18.34%	0.17%	0.09%	6.59%
Women	31.78%	0.40%	14.65%	15.69%

Step 5: LL1 M/WBE Spending as Percentage of Target Achieved (Actual Spending Percentage/LL1 Target)

Category	C	PS	SS	G
African Americans	35.82%	33.70%	1.04%	49.10%
Asian Americans	94.76%	No Goal	352.13%	91.31%
Hispanic Americans	458.43%	2.16%	1.55%	131.80%
Women	176.56%	2.37%	146.51%	62.75%

Step 6: Final Score

Minority Group	Weighted Grade	Grade	Score	Final
African Americans	22.40%	D	2	4
Asian Americans	253.71%	A	5	
Hispanic Americans	75.54%	B	4	
Women	91.75%	A	5	

The seal of the City of Novato, California, is a circular emblem. It features a central shield with a plow, a sheaf of wheat, and a dog. Above the shield is an eagle with its wings spread. To the left of the shield stands a figure in a hat and coat, and to the right stands a Native American figure with a feathered headdress. The shield is flanked by two crossed axes. The entire seal is enclosed in a laurel wreath. The Latin text "SIGILLUM CIVITATIS NOVI EBORACI" is written around the inner edge of the wreath, and the year "1625" is at the bottom.

Appendix C: Subcontract Data

New York Citywide (City)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$433,884,274		\$173,587,413			\$260,296,863	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$12,450,042	\$7,964,716	\$1,401,183	\$0	\$21,815,939
Asian Americans	\$17,335,369	\$165,265	\$496,535	\$852,128	\$18,849,297
Hispanic Americans	\$34,168,901	\$13,249,989	\$3,241,399	\$0	\$50,660,289
Women	\$49,847,898	\$29,359,466	\$2,832,895	\$221,634	\$82,261,892
Industry Total	\$113,802,210	\$50,739,430	\$7,972,011	\$1,073,762	\$433,884,274

Office of the Comptroller (OCC)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$2,211,474		\$1,362,649			\$848,825	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$273,570	\$0	\$0	\$273,570
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$1,089,079	\$0	\$0	\$1,089,079
Industry Total	\$0	\$1,362,649	\$0	\$0	\$2,211,474

Administration for Children's Services (ACS)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$325,090		\$325,090			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$325,090	\$0	\$0	\$325,090
Industry Total	\$0	\$325,090	\$0	\$0	\$325,090

Business Integrity Commission (BIC)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Commission on Human Rights (CCHR)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Department for the Aging (DFTA)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$359,313		\$0			\$359,313	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$359,313

Department of Buildings (DOB)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$55,917		\$0			\$55,917	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55,917

Department of City Planning (DCP)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$48,389		\$48,389			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$48,389	\$0	\$0	\$48,389
Industry Total	\$0	\$48,389	\$0	\$0	\$48,389

Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$9,639,551		\$2,981,514			\$6,658,037	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$24,508	\$2,175	\$0	\$26,683
Asian Americans	\$708,417	\$0	\$13,137	\$0	\$721,554
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$87,581	\$0	\$0	\$87,581
Women	\$1,949,913	\$195,784	\$0	\$0	\$2,145,697
Industry Total	\$2,658,330	\$307,872	\$15,312	\$0	\$9,639,551

Department of Consumer and Worker Protection (DCWP)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Department of Correction (DOC)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$729,901		\$455,843			\$274,059	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$227,210	\$2,482	\$0	\$0	\$229,692
Women	\$0	\$226,151	\$0	\$0	\$226,151
Industry Total	\$227,210	\$228,633	\$0	\$0	\$729,901

FY 2020 Subcontract Data
Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Department of Design and Construction (DDC)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$103,619,448		\$54,454,926			\$49,164,522	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$4,483,095	\$3,469,575	\$928,655	\$0	\$8,881,324
Asian Americans	\$7,717,570	\$88,832	\$42,064	\$0	\$7,848,466
Hispanic Americans	\$6,755,006	\$9,326,979	\$2,828,692	\$0	\$18,910,677
Women	\$10,068,581	\$7,058,258	\$1,687,620	\$0	\$18,814,459
Industry Total	\$29,024,252	\$19,943,643	\$5,487,031	\$0	\$103,619,448

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$167,126,244		\$56,014,375			\$111,111,869	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$1,153,173	\$1,856,300	\$279,387	\$0	\$3,288,860
Asian Americans	\$6,605,785	\$76,433	\$230,400	\$237,214	\$7,149,832
Hispanic Americans	\$5,963,864	\$3,108,275	\$243,635	\$0	\$9,315,774
Women	\$18,165,442	\$17,167,606	\$926,861	\$0	\$36,259,909
Industry Total	\$31,888,265	\$22,208,613	\$1,680,283	\$237,214	\$167,126,244

Department of Finance (DOF)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$4,127,494		\$350,809			\$3,776,685	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$87,754	\$0	\$87,754
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$254,754	\$0	\$8,301	\$263,055
Industry Total	\$0	\$254,754	\$87,754	\$8,301	\$4,127,494

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$12,635,992		\$217,681			\$12,418,311	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$78,516	\$0	\$0	\$78,516
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$80,000	\$792	\$0	\$0	\$80,792
Women	\$0	\$58,374	\$0	\$0	\$58,374
Industry Total	\$80,000	\$137,681	\$0	\$0	\$12,635,992

Department of Homeless Services (DHS)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$1,492,886		\$438,249			\$1,054,637	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$71,450	\$0	\$0	\$71,450
Asian Americans	\$241,078	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$256,478
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$45,743	\$0	\$0	\$45,743
Women	\$36,430	\$0	\$28,148	\$0	\$64,578
Industry Total	\$277,508	\$117,193	\$43,548	\$0	\$1,492,886

Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (DoITT)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$4,681,820		\$507,375			\$4,174,445	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$507,375	\$0	\$0	\$507,375
Industry Total	\$0	\$507,375	\$0	\$0	\$4,681,820

FY 2020 Subcontract Data

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$43,350,651		\$22,035,525			\$21,315,127	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$5,892,669	\$109,426	\$0	\$0	\$6,002,095
Asian Americans	\$818,570	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$818,570
Hispanic Americans	\$5,756,833	\$2,145	\$15,390	\$0	\$5,774,368
Women	\$9,367,886	\$72,606	\$0	\$0	\$9,440,492
Industry Total	\$21,835,958	\$184,177	\$15,390	\$0	\$43,350,651

Department of Probation (DOP)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Department of Sanitation (DSNY)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$23,185,702		\$3,507,800			\$19,677,902	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$545,349	\$0	\$0	\$545,349
Asian Americans	\$716,443	\$0	\$4,550	\$0	\$720,993
Hispanic Americans	\$703,307	\$181,931	\$0	\$0	\$885,238
Women	\$937,716	\$413,161	\$5,345	\$0	\$1,356,221
Industry Total	\$2,357,465	\$1,140,440	\$9,895	\$0	\$23,185,702

Department of Small Business Services (SBS)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$78,251		\$0			\$78,251	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$78,251

FY 2020 Subcontract Data
Department of Transportation (DOT)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$36,912,337		\$19,194,344			\$17,717,993	
LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total	
African Americans	\$172,865	\$927,669	\$0	\$0	\$1,100,533	
Asian Americans	\$113,727	\$0	\$0	\$614,914	\$728,641	
Hispanic Americans	\$9,248,928	\$417,181	\$153,682	\$0	\$9,819,791	
Women	\$6,017,741	\$1,209,764	\$104,541	\$213,333	\$7,545,379	
Industry Total	\$15,553,261	\$2,554,613	\$258,223	\$828,247	\$36,912,337	

Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$3,822,557		\$0			\$3,822,557	
LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total	
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,822,557	

Fire Department (FDNY)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$8,596,042		\$4,436,530			\$4,159,512	
LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total	
African Americans	\$3,240	\$879,923	\$0	\$0	\$883,163	
Asian Americans	\$176,986	\$0	\$190,984	\$0	\$367,970	
Hispanic Americans	\$261,448	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$261,448	
Women	\$1,337,956	\$1,550,918	\$35,076	\$0	\$2,923,950	
Industry Total	\$1,779,629	\$2,430,841	\$226,060	\$0	\$8,596,042	

Human Resources Administration (HRA)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$40,621		\$0			\$40,621	
LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total	
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,621	

FY 2020 Subcontract Data

Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Law Department (Law)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings (OATH)

Total Reported Spending		LL1 Eligible Spending			Non Eligible Spending	
\$0		\$0			\$0	

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industry Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

NYC Emergency Management

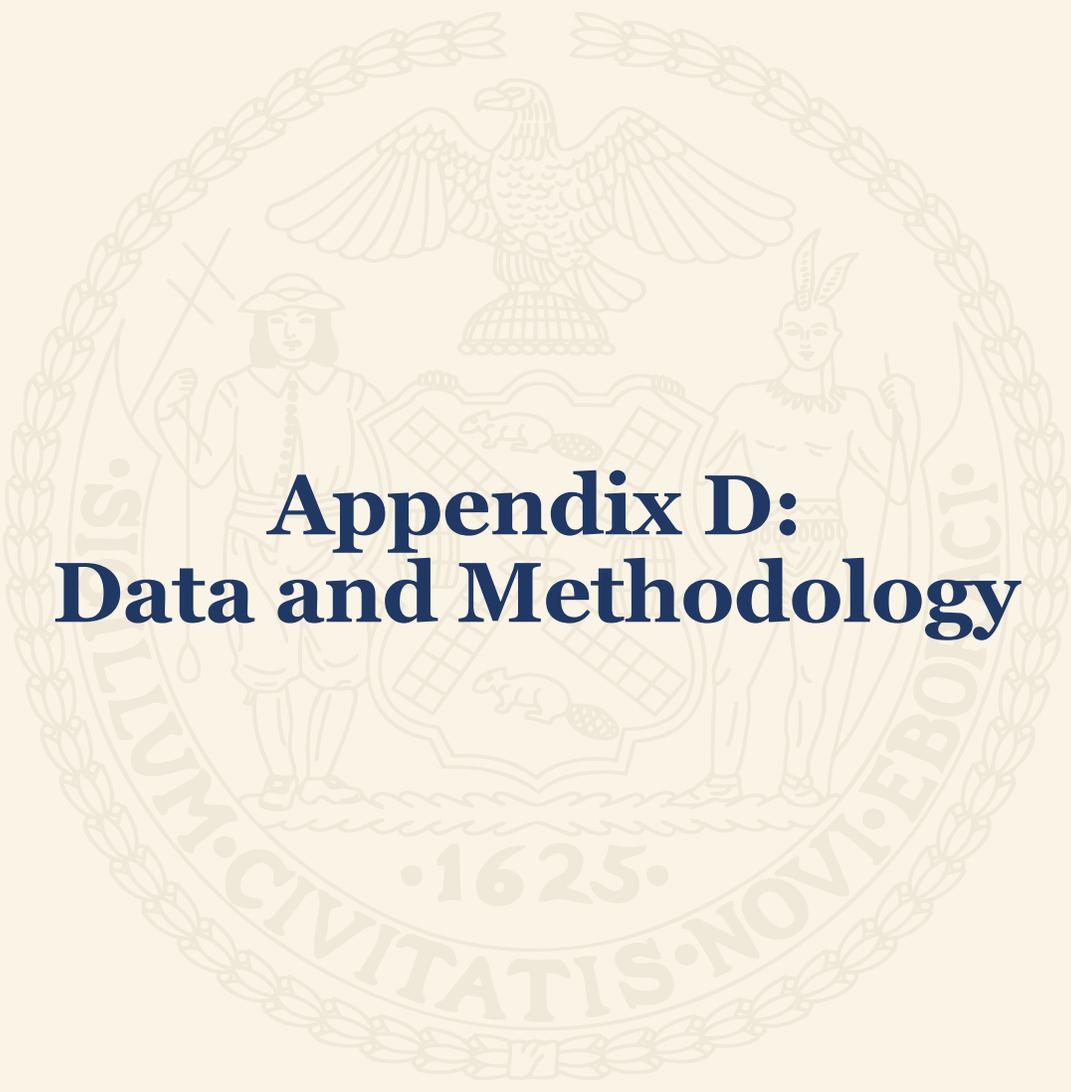
Total Reported Spending	LL1 Eligible Spending	Non Eligible Spending
\$178,010	\$61,434	\$116,576

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asian Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hispanic Americans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Women	\$0	\$61,434	\$0	\$0	\$61,434
Industry Total	\$0	\$61,434	\$0	\$0	\$178,010

Police Department (NYPD)

Total Reported Spending	LL1 Eligible Spending	Non Eligible Spending
\$12,878,058	\$8,557,529	\$4,320,529

LL1 Sub Spending	Construction	Professional Services	Standard Services	Goods	M/WBE Total
African Americans	\$745,000	\$2,000	\$103,212	\$0	\$850,212
Asian Americans	\$236,793	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$236,793
Hispanic Americans	\$5,172,305	\$76,880	\$0	\$0	\$5,249,185
Women	\$1,966,233	\$209,802	\$45,304	\$0	\$2,221,339
Industry Total	\$8,120,332	\$288,682	\$148,515	\$0	\$12,878,058

The seal of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is centered in the background. It features an eagle with spread wings at the top, flanked by two figures: a Native American on the left and a European on the right. Below them is a shield with a bear and a plow. The entire seal is encircled by a laurel wreath. The Latin text 'SIGILLUM UNIVERSITATIS CIVITATIS NOVI EBORACI' is inscribed around the perimeter, with the year '1625' at the bottom.

Appendix D: Data and Methodology

Data and Methodology

Comptroller Stringer is committed to boosting M/WBE procurement in City agencies. A core part of that effort is improving transparency surrounding M/WBE spending and accountability for City agencies.

This report focuses on 32 mayoral agencies that account for the vast majority of M/WBE spending. In addition, the Comptroller's Office has been graded. The New York City Council updated the goals in Local Law 1 in October 2020 and these updates took effect in April 2020. The grades in the report are based on the original Local Law 1 goals, not the amended ones, because spending during the fiscal year may have come from contracts registered before the law was updated and new goals were implemented. In addition, the grades are based on actual spending in FY 2020, rather than the value of contracts awarded during the fiscal year, because contracts awarded may or may not result in M/WBEs actually receiving payments from the City. Emergency procurement spending that otherwise falls within Local Law 1, such as spending within the professional services industry, is included in this analysis given the City's Executive Order clarifying that all City agencies conducting procurements necessary to respond to the ongoing COVID-19 State of Emergency shall not categorically exempt emergency contracts from MWBE participation goals.

One agency that is required to submit

utilization plans under Local Law 1 (LL 1) and has significant spending, the Department of Investigation (DOI), is not given grades due to a prior agreement not to publicly display vendor data in Checkbook NYC for security reasons. Checkbook NYC is the source of all agency spending data analyzed in this report, and therefore its spending is not included. The Police Department's vendor data was previously excluded from Checkbook NYC and was made available for the first time in Fiscal Year 2018. With the addition of spending data from the Police Department, the City's overall grade for subsequent years, including FY 2020, includes spending by 32 agencies rather than 31. Grade calculations for past fiscal years remain the same.

As with previous gradebooks, all certified M/WBE subcontractor payments subject to LL 1 entered into the Payee Information Portal by prime vendors are included in the agency letter grade calculations. M/WBE subcontractor payments default to the industry and contract characteristics of the prime contracting vendor.

As described below, agency grades are the result of a six-step process that compares agency spending with M/WBE certified vendors to total agency procurement spending in four industry categories established by Local Law 1: Construction, Professional Services, Standard Services, and Goods (contracts less than \$100,000).

The ratio of M/WBE spending to total spending is then compared to the specific citywide participation goals laid out in LL 1 to determine a final grade based on performance.

Data

Availability

The FY 2020 spending transactions for prime vendors and their subcontractors used in this report were downloaded from Checkbook NYC. The analysis calculates spending by the agency listed as the contracting agency—the agency that registered a given contract and is directly responsible for not only setting contract specific participation goals, but also monitoring the contractor’s progress in meeting those goals.

Responsibility for Completeness

The Checkbook NYC data used in this report originated from the City’s Financial Management System (FMS). In a significant percentage of spending, no award category was available in FMS, making it difficult to identify the industry in which the spending took place.

To correct for any missing data, the Comptroller’s Office examined data from the expense category field in FMS and matched entries with industry data where possible. Using expense category data is less reliable than contract type and award category data, but including it provides a more accurate overall picture of agency spending than not including it. A percentage of spending could not be classified using this method and was therefore excluded from the calculations.

Methodology

The following methodology was used to calculate each agency’s grade. Each agency’s individual grade calculation can be found in Appendix C.

Step 1

To calculate the FY 2020 M/WBE eligible spending per industry, or the denominator, the transactions for Construction, Professional Services, Standard Services, and Goods (less than \$100,000) were added and totaled. Transactions labeled Individuals & Others, Human Services, Unknown, or Unclassified, as well as expense categories, contract types, and award methods that met specific criteria were not included. Those criteria cover transactions that are not subject to LL1, do not represent true procurement opportunities, and where there is no M/WBE availability.

Step 2

The analysis includes a weighted-average proportional to the spending in a given industry. For example, if 75 percent of an agency’s M/WBE eligible disbursements are Professional Services, 15 percent Standard Services, five percent Construction, and five percent Goods (less than \$100,000), then the final grade is most influenced by the Professional Services spending, as that is where the agency spends the greatest amount.

For each industry—Construction, Professional Services, Standard Services, and Goods (less than \$100,000) — the spending is divided by Step 1 to determine the percentage of total eligible spend in a given industry category.

Step 3

To calculate the FY20 LL 1 spending with M/WBE vendors, or the numerator, the transactions for each industry—Construction, Professional Services, Standard Services, and Goods (less than \$100,000)—were added and totaled for Black American, Asian American, Hispanic American, and Women, respectively.

Step 4

The FY20 LL 1 M/WBE spending as a percent of the eligible spending is calculated by dividing M/WBE spending (Step 3) by total eligible spending (Step 1) per industry and M/WBE category.

Step 5

To determine M/WBE spending as a percentage of relevant LL 1 participation goals, Step 4 was divided by the LL 1 participation goals. For example, if an agency spent four percent of its FY20 construction funds with African American firms, which have an eight percent LL1 goal, then that agency only reached 50 percent of the target. Note that Asian American Professional Services is not calculated since Local Law 1 has no goal for that category.

Step 6

Each M/WBE category was assigned a score based on its weighted-average across the four industries using the following chart:

If average is:	Then assign number
80% - 100%	5
60% - 79%	4
40% - 59%	3
20% - 39%	2
0% - 19%	1

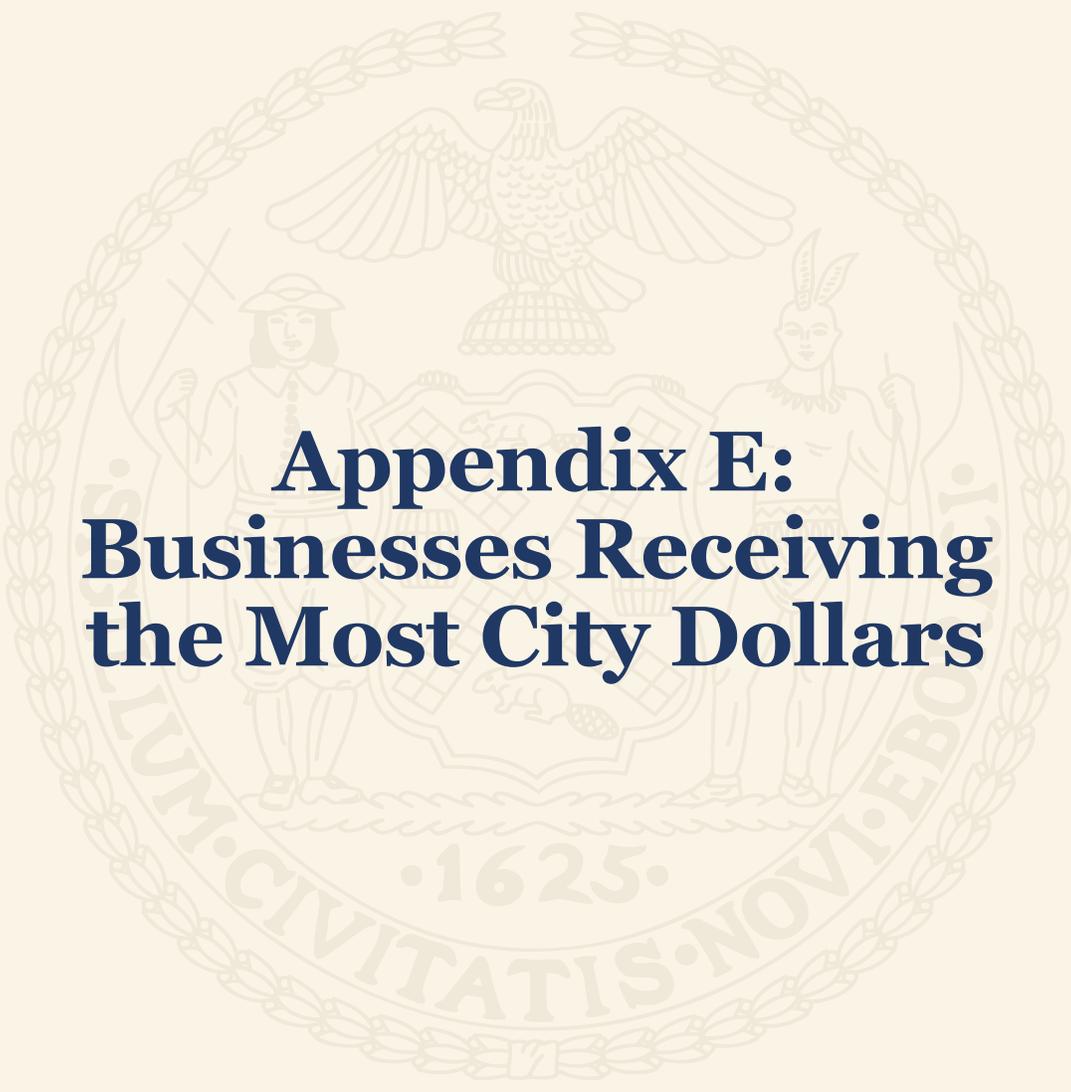
Next, the average of the four numbers was assigned a grade, such that:

If score is:	Then assign grade
4.25 - 5.00	A
3.25 - 4.00	B
2.25 - 3.00	C
1.25 - 2.00	D
0.00 - 1.00	F

Grading Scale Rationale

The goal of this report is to drive behavioral change in agency procurement practices. With this in mind, assigning letter grades allows agencies to easily see where their efforts to do business with M/WBEs have succeeded or failed – creating a simple metric to help bring positive changes to procurement practices.

The model employed here is designed to reduce the boost agencies would receive from doing exceptionally well in one category if they are performing poorly in others, and instead reflects the principle that agencies must focus on hitting participation goals across all M/WBE categories in the industries that make up their procurement.

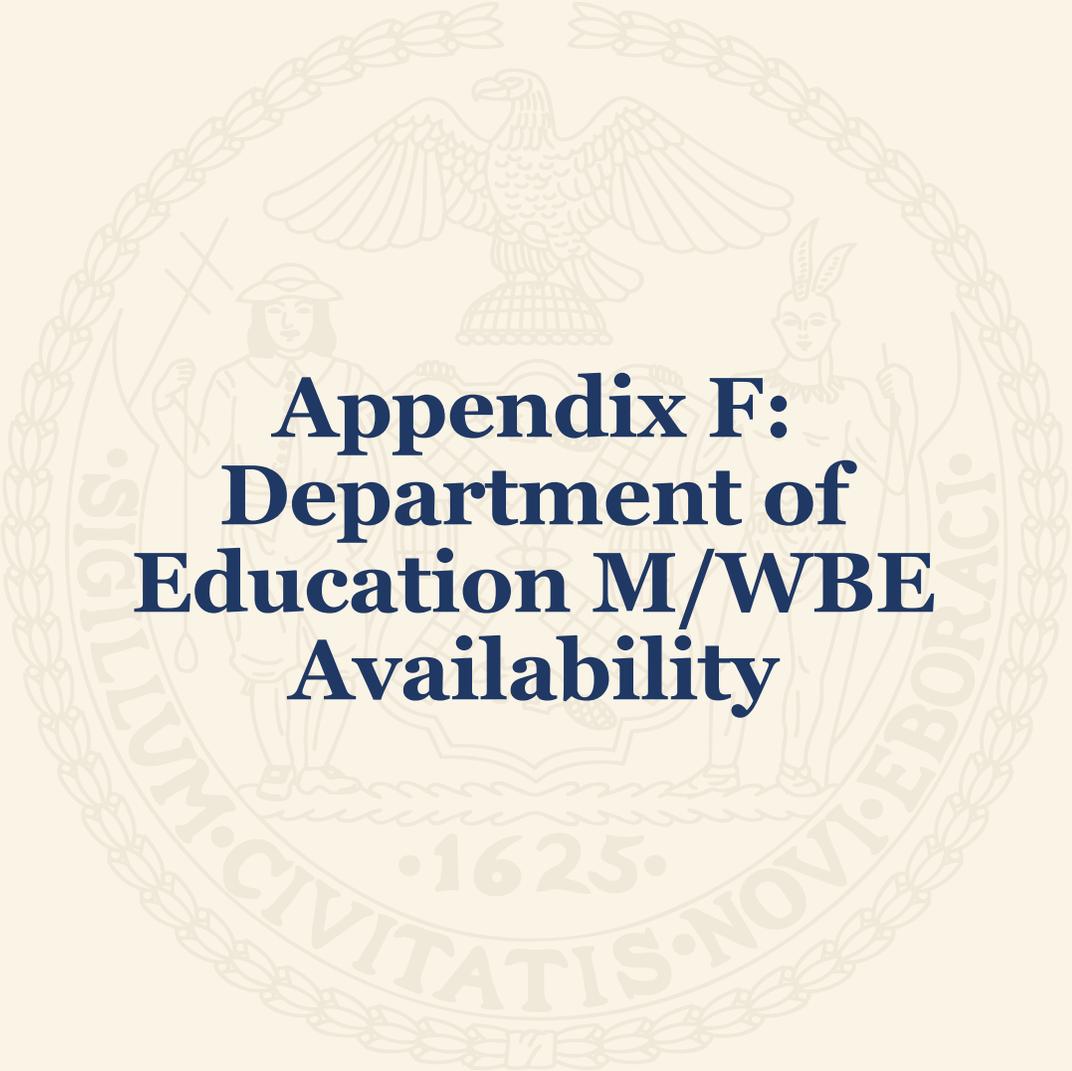
The seal of the City of New Haven is a circular emblem. At the top is an eagle with wings spread, perched on a globe. Below the eagle are two figures: on the left, a woman in a hat and dress holding a staff; on the right, a Native American man in traditional dress holding a bow. The seal is surrounded by a laurel wreath. The Latin text "SIGILLUM CIVITATIS NOVI EBORACI" is inscribed around the inner edge of the wreath, and the year "1625" is at the bottom.

**Appendix E:
Businesses Receiving
the Most City Dollars**

Businesses Receiving the Most City Dollars in FY 2020

#	Vendor Name	Minority Group	All Spending	M/WBE Prime Spending	M/WBE Sub Spending	M/WBE Spending %
1	CDW GOVERNMENT LLC	Non-Minority	\$286,024,173	\$0	\$0	0.00%
2	WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NEW YORK LLC	Non-Minority	\$237,994,925	\$0	\$27,191	0.01%
3	FJC SECURITY SERVICES INC	Non-Minority	\$189,801,750	\$0	\$0	0.00%
4	LEON D. DEMATTEIS CONSTRUCTION CORP	Non-Minority	\$184,457,336	\$0	\$0	0.00%
5	LIRO PROGRAM AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PE PC	Non-Minority	\$162,248,146	\$0	\$313,318	0.19%
6	APPLE INC	Non-Minority	\$156,896,745	\$0	\$0	0.00%
7	SHI INTERNATIONAL CORP	Asian American	\$145,668,045	\$134,737,992	\$0	92.50%
8	CAC INDUSTRIES INC	Non-Minority	\$120,657,605	\$0	\$4,839,941	4.01%
9	TULLY CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.	Non-Minority	\$114,725,772	\$0	\$4,273,902	3.73%
10	Motorola Solutions, Inc	Non-Minority	\$112,214,981	\$0	\$0	0.00%
11	KIEWIT-SHEA CONSTRUCTORS, AJV	Non-Minority	\$109,777,825	\$0	\$4,932,700	4.49%
12	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP	Non-Minority	\$101,547,798	\$0	\$0	0.00%
13	COVANTA SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS LLC	Non-Minority	\$97,696,462	\$0	\$0	0.00%
14	JR CRUZ CORP.	Non-Minority	\$94,262,797	\$0	\$1,939,958	2.06%
15	CREWFACILITIESCOM LLC	Non-Minority	\$92,199,407	\$0	\$0	0.00%
16	WHITESTONE CONSTRUCTION CORP	Non-Minority	\$89,551,528	\$0	\$0	0.00%
17	AECOM USA INC	Non-Minority	\$85,983,386	\$0	\$2,370,470	2.76%
18	TDX CONSTRUCTION CORP	Non-Minority	\$84,017,109	\$0	\$0	0.00%
19	WILLIS TOWERS WATSON NORTHEAST INC	Non-Minority	\$83,489,322	\$0	\$0	0.00%
20	CITNALTA CONSTRUCTION CORP	Non-Minority	\$83,054,324	\$0	\$2,658,330	3.20%
21	ADAM'S EUROPEAN CONTRACTING INC	Women	\$76,661,642	\$76,661,642	\$0	100.00%
22	SDI INC	Non-Minority	\$75,774,536	\$0	\$0	0.00%
23	AMERICAN TRAFFIC SOLUTIONS, INC.	Non-Minority	\$71,324,220	\$0	\$0	0.00%
24	SPRAGUE OPERATING RESOURCES LLC	Non-Minority	\$64,295,188	\$0	\$0	0.00%
25	ACE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.	Non-Minority	\$62,848,194	\$0	\$0	0.00%
26	TRIUMPH CONSTRUCTION CORP	Non-Minority	\$58,974,538	\$0	\$169,993	0.29%
27	PADILLA CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, INC.. PCS	Hispanic American	\$58,013,623	\$58,013,623	\$0	100.00%

#	Vendor Name	Minority Group	All Spending	M/WBE Prime Spending	M/WBE Sub Spending	M/WBE Spending %
28	DELANEY ASSOCIATES LP	Non-Minority	\$50,438,872	\$0	\$4,023,752	7.98%
29	TECHNICO CONSTRUCTION SERVICES INC.	Non-Minority	\$50,196,239	\$0	\$0	0.00%
30	SCHIAVONE CONSTRUCTION CO LLC	Non-Minority	\$49,851,511	\$0	\$6,755,066	13.55%
31	JETT INDUSTRIES INC	Non-Minority	\$49,820,757	\$0	\$8,396,207	16.85%
32	YONKERS CONTRACTING CO INC	Non-Minority	\$49,480,744	\$0	\$1,384,552	2.80%
33	KEL-TECH CONSTRUCTION INC	Non-Minority	\$47,724,435	\$0	\$0	0.00%
34	DIFAZIO IND LLC	Non-Minority	\$47,082,111	\$0	\$296,787	0.63%
35	STV CONSTRUCTION INC.	Non-Minority	\$46,938,541	\$0	\$0	0.00%
36	MASPETH SUPPLY CO LLC	Non-Minority	\$46,351,513	\$0	\$840,059	1.81%
37	TURNER CONSTRUCTION CO.	Non-Minority	\$45,216,905	\$0	\$0	0.00%
38	VANGUARD DIRECT INC	Non-Minority	\$44,787,389	\$0	\$42,559	0.10%
39	WILLIAM A GROSS CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATES INC.	Non-Minority	\$44,337,355	\$0	\$3,261,899	7.36%
40	TEK SYSTEMS INC	Non-Minority	\$43,910,022	\$0	\$0	0.00%
41	EW HOWELL CO LLC	Non-Minority	\$42,974,040	\$0	\$0	0.00%
42	NORTHEAST REMSCO CONSTRUCTION INC	Hispanic American	\$42,810,578	\$42,810,578	\$0	100.00%
43	HALCYON CONSTRUCTION CORP	Non-Minority	\$40,400,764	\$0	\$246,789	0.61%
44	UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES INC	Asian American	\$39,987,168	\$39,987,168	\$0	100.00%
45	THE MORGANTI GROUP, INC.	Non-Minority	\$39,788,682	\$0	\$0	0.00%
46	KG CONSTRUCTION SERVICES INC	Asian American	\$39,132,317	\$39,132,317	\$0	100.00%
47	WELSBACH ELECTRIC CORP	Non-Minority	\$38,879,584	\$0	\$828,247	2.13%
48	SKANSKA KOCH INC	Non-Minority	\$38,677,225	\$0	\$0	0.00%
49	PINETREE REALTY CORP	Non-Minority	\$38,665,232	\$0	\$0	0.00%
50	GANNETT FLEMING ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS PC	Non-Minority	\$38,336,698	\$0	\$0	0.00%

The seal of the State of New York is faintly visible in the background. It features an eagle with wings spread, perched on a globe. Below the eagle are two female figures: one on the left holding a staff with a cross, and one on the right holding a staff with a plow. The seal is encircled by a laurel wreath and contains the Latin text "SIGILLUM CIVITATIS NOVI EBORACI" and the year "1625".

**Appendix F:
Department of
Education M/WBE
Availability**

Appendix F: Department of Education M/WBE Availability

Availability counts were based on M/WBEs' own business descriptions in the NYC Department of Small Business Services M/WBE Directory as of September 2020.

For each industry, the Comptroller's Office used the following search terms:

Industry/Contract Purpose	New York City Department of Small Business Services M/WBE Directory Search Terms
Energy	fuel, gas, energy, oil
Office printer	office equipment, office printer, multifunctional device
Food/Catering	halal, kosher, lunch, dinner, breakfast, bakery, meal, cater, vendor, food
School Bus	transportation, school bus, bus
Medical staffing	healthcare, respiratory, physician, doctor, nurse, health, medical staffing, staff
Marketing	art and design, communications, printing services, marketing, advertising
School supplies/equipment	books, educational materials, digital curriculum, learning maps, sports equipment, calculators, school supplies, school equipment, school furniture, art supplies
Telecommunications/ telephone related services	voice, cell phone, phone service
Architectural services	architecture, civil engineer, architectural
Legal	lawyer, attorney, law firm, legal
Construction	general contractors, construction manager, contractors, construction firm, construction company, general construction, construction management
Educational services	educational program, education program, curriculum, education consulting, educational consulting
Surety Bonds	surety
Office Supplies	office supplies, office materials, office goods
Supply Chain solutions/MRO	MRO, Supply chain solution
Technology	IT, computer, laptop, Lenovo, Microsoft, peripheral, IT goods, technology

We then completed an in-depth review of each vendor's M/WBE Directory Business Description and removed companies that used these key words but did not fit within each category.

For example, from the count of "Marketing" companies, we removed training firms that provide small businesses with workshops on "how to market", and from the count of "Medical Staffing" companies, we removed IT firms that provide IT staff to hospitals and medical facilities.

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