

2022 Citywide Indicators Reports

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Citywide Procurement Indicators Fiscal Year 2022

Executive Summary



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Message from the Director

The Mayor’s Office of Contract Services (“MOCS”) is responsible for overseeing the New York City procurement process and leading reform initiatives to improve it. With a citywide consensus that the procurement process needs repair, this administration has embarked on an unprecedented effort to directly address the problems of procurement. This has included a collaboration with the Comptroller’s Office and other stakeholders to analyze and make recommendations for fixing the City’s procurement issues as released earlier this year in the [Joint Taskforce to Get Nonprofits Paid on Time](#). While this extraordinary collaboration in the nonprofit space is long overdue, there are many other ways that challenges in procurement continue to impede the City’s operational effectiveness – slow capital procurement delays much needed infrastructure, outdated rules create roadblocks for agency staff, and a complex, non-standardized process makes it difficult for vendors, particularly small nonprofits and minority and/or women-owned business enterprises (“M/WBEs”), to do business with the City.

Our efforts to address these challenges are already paying off. This year we launched the successful “Clear the Backlog” initiative, which brought best practices, strong leadership, and staff-level dedication to help unlock over \$4.2 billion for nonprofits. Through sustained focus on updating rules and regulations and continuing to build on the successful rollout of the Procurement and Sourcing Solutions Portal (“PASSPort”), we are now focused on making sure on-time payment is the norm for vendors and we never experience a backlog again. The launch of PASSPort Public, a procurement transparency portal, has ushered in a new era of insight for a system long seen as too

opaque. MOCS has also rolled out a new monthly webinar training series to help vendors learn how to use PASSPort and lower barriers to entry.

In short, we are focused on transforming procurement to be equitable, transparent, accountable, and efficient by leveraging expertise, innovation, and a results-oriented mindset. As we continue this mission, I want to thank all our partners within and outside of City government who are working with us as we do the hard, detailed work to fix the underlying problems in City procurement.

The report below offers an in-depth exploration of City procurement in Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22). While the report is based on dry numbers, our experience has shown that there are human stories behind those numbers, and the more we can do to fix procurement, the better off this City will be.

-Lisa M. Flores, Director of MOCS and City Chief Procurement Officer

Executive Summary

The procurement system of the City of New York (“NYC” or “The City”) affects almost every aspect of City government and public life. MOCS is dedicated to ensuring that the procurement system is equitable, transparent, and efficient for all. MOCS is an oversight and service agency that provides strategic partnership throughout the citywide procurement process for all mayoral agencies including, but not limited to, planning and releasing of agency solicitations, address procurement inquiries, and assisting in payments to vendors promptly. MOCS is also focused on leading procurement transformation in NYC by optimizing existing operations and transforming procurement processes to make it easier to do business with the City.

City procurement is mainly governed by the New York City Charter and the City’s Procurement Policy Board (“PPB”) Rules and is established to reflect the ideals of fairness, integrity, and value, ultimately promoting the delivery of direct services and goods to New Yorkers while maintaining the City’s infrastructure, securing the operation of City government, and advancing community programs. City procurement offices are responsible for protecting against waste, fraud, corruption, and abuse, as well as ensuring fair competitive access.

They also strive to procure and obtain high-quality goods and services for the best value through publicizing solicitations for review from as many viable bidders as possible. Fostering competition for the City’s businesses generates an important source of economic opportunity for thousands of businesses in New York and around the world. In FY22, The City procured nearly \$38 billion dollars of goods and services from outside contractors, ranging from nonprofits providing community services, to construction firms, to goods suppliers, in order for City agencies to function optimally and further their missions.

MOCS furthers this mission with the continued implementation and enhancements of PASSPort, a cloud-based software platform that provides a single centralized

environment for doing business with the City. You can learn more about PASSPort [here](#), find public reporting on PASSPort data [here](#), and get started doing business with the City [here](#).

In addition to digital procurement, MOCS also partners with City agencies and vendors to identify areas for policy and process reform to reduce administrative burdens, achieve responsible use of tax-payer dollars, and to assure high quality service to all New Yorkers. To further MOCS' commitment to equitable and transparent procurement, MOCS annually publishes this Citywide Indicators Report that provides citywide insight on Mayoral agencies' information and procurement data.

The Citywide Indicators Report for Fiscal Year 2022 provides information on the City's procurement spending from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 and demonstrates the impact of procurement. This includes information on the City's overall procurement value, City contract actions and City agency specific contract value, across various industries and procurement methods in Fiscal Year 2022. MOCS tracks these key indicators of the performance of the City's procurement system to measure the City's success and continuously find opportunities for improvement.

Key Takeaways:

- In FY22, the City procured nearly \$37.9 billion worth of goods and services through approximately 135,000 transactions. This represents a 25% increase in total dollar value relative to FY21 (\$30.4 billion).
- The agency with the largest number of transactions (over 93,000) and highest value procured (\$10.08 billion) was the Department of Education, which saw a continued increase in procurement awards related to combating the COVID-19 crisis.
- The City achieved its highest award total to M/WBEs of all-time, awarding \$1.378 billion in contracts to M/WBEs in FY22. Meanwhile, the OneNYC program, which includes non-Mayoral agencies, awarded over \$6 billion in eligible contracts to M/WBEs, signaling the City's continued commitment to an equitable recovery.
- Of the traditional competitive procurement methods, the largest number of procurements and highest amount of dollars continues to be the Competitive Sealed Bid (CSB) method and Request for Proposal (RFP) method. In FY22, there was 505 CSBs for approximately \$4.9 billion and 1,515 RFPs for approximately \$13 billion.
- The majority of procurement occurred in the Human Services Industry, totaling nearly \$20.3 billion. Meanwhile, over half of the City's total procurement value resulted from contracts worth over \$25 million.

Report Structure

Below is an outline organizing how to use this report:

Citywide Report

This report provides a view into what the City buys and how we buy it.

How the City Spends its Money

This section covers transactions that provided direct services to New Yorkers, helped maintain the City's infrastructure, and secured the operation of City government.

Procurement Impact

This section details how City procurement impacts New York City residents in ways beyond fulfilling agency missions.

Construction Indicators Report

This section details the construction contracts registered in FY22 and highlights the top five City construction agencies.

Agency Indicators Report

This report highlights agency data information by procurement method, industry, and by contract value.

Glossary

This section defines relevant key City procurement and contract registration terminology.

Indicators Appendices

This section contains the underlying data presented in the Indicators report. Reference to Chapter 1; Section 12 of NYC Charter More details on the report, data, information, and report structure can be found below.

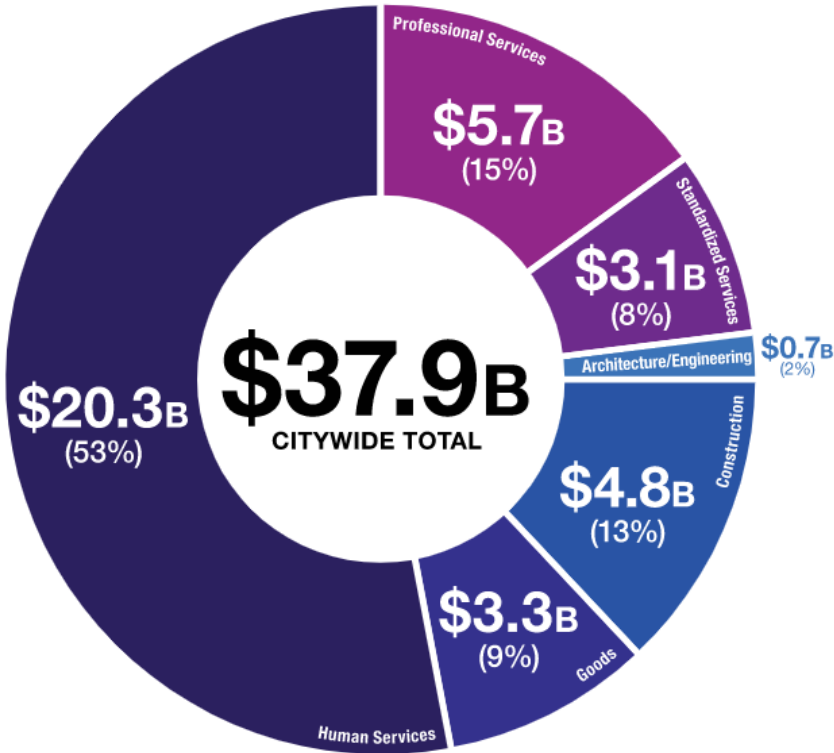
How the City Spends its Money

New York City is one of the largest procuring entities in the country. In Fiscal 2022, the City procured \$37.9 billion worth of goods and services through around 135,000 transactions. This represents a 25% increase in total dollar value relative to Fiscal 2021 (\$30.4 billion). These transactions provided direct services to New Yorkers, helped maintain the City's infrastructure, and secured the operation of City government. The following procurement indicators are citywide in scope and include all Mayoral agencies.

Procurement by Industry

New York City categorizes procurements in six major industry categories: architecture/engineering, goods, construction, human services, professional services, and standardized services. See the Glossary for definitions of each industry. See Appendix B for agency-by-agency breakdowns of procurement by industry.

Citywide Procurement by Industry - Fiscal 2022



Procurement by Method

The Procurement Policy Board (PPB) rules lay out the methods for purchasing new goods and services and the procedures that must be followed to continue or modify existing contracts. See the Glossary for definitions of each procurement method.

Agency procurement professionals select the appropriate procurement method based on each Agency's business needs and the City's procurement rules. See Appendix A for agency-by-agency breakdowns of procurement by method.

Procurement by Method - Fiscal 2022

New Award Methods	Count	Contract Value
Accelerated	106	\$206,175,200
Assignment	76	\$241,934,500
Buy-Against	3	\$5,000,100
Competitive Sealed Bid	505	\$4,882,437,800
Demonstration Project	24	\$47,038,900
Listing Application (DOE)	36	\$219,576,500
Emergency	287	\$994,156,900
Government-to-Government Purchase	27	\$166,780,200
Innovative	92	\$568,838,000
Intergovernmental	252	\$863,607,400
Line-Item Appropriation	2,451	\$332,935,200
M/WBE Noncompetitive Small Purchase	811	\$110,686,000
Micropurchase	26,614	\$123,962,700
Negotiated Acquisition	117	\$1,756,900,200
Request for Proposal	1,515	\$12,962,625,600
Required Source or Procurement Method	150	\$903,090,200
Small Purchase	92,146	\$402,067,000
Sole Source	63	\$2,224,990,300
Task Order	516	\$469,876,000
Continuation Methods	Count	Contract Value
Amendment	4,533	\$2,414,217,100
Amendment Extension	913	\$1,688,700,200
Construction Change Order	1,262	\$289,462,200
Design Change Order	404	\$115,308,500
Negotiated Acquisition Extension	834	\$1,259,695,400
Renewal	943	\$4,602,408,200
Citywide Total	134,680	\$37,852,470,300

Procurement by Size

Procurement actions valued at greater than \$3 million represent over 90% of the total value of procurements made in Fiscal 2022. By contrast, purchases for \$1,000,000 or less account for less than 5% of the total dollar volume but over 90% of the total number of procurements processed. See Appendix C for year-to-year totals of individual agencies.

Procurement by Size - Fiscal 2022

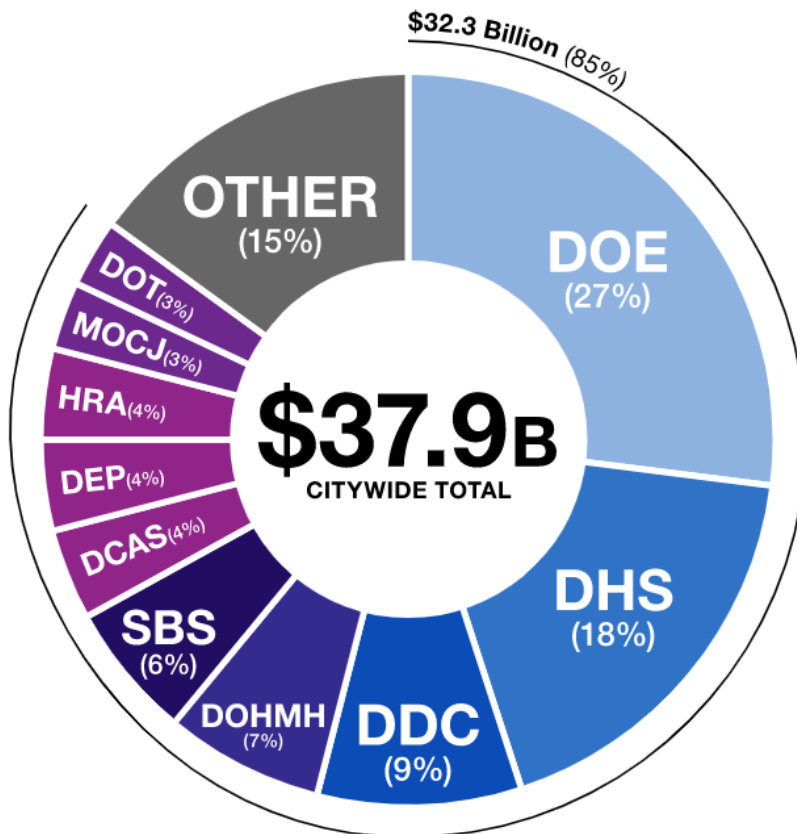
Size	Count	Contract Value
≤ \$0	822	(\$542,976,300) ¹
≤ \$100,000	125,735	\$749,502,400
≤ \$1,000,000	4,403	\$1,665,975,400
≤ \$3,000,000	1,656	\$3,021,307,900
≤ \$25,000,000	1,866	\$13,704,779,300
>\$25,000,000	198	\$19,253,881,600
Citywide Total	134,680	\$37,852,470,300

¹ Negative contract values refer to agency-authorized contract amendments or change orders that subtract funds from the original contract amount.

Top Ten Agencies by Procurement Values

The ten agencies that procured the highest dollar value of contracts in Fiscal Year 2022 represent over 85% of the total value of City procurements for Fiscal Year 2022.

Citywide Procurement Investment: Top Ten Agencies - Fiscal Year 2022



Largest Contracts

The 15 largest City contracts by dollar value in Fiscal 2022 account for roughly 40% of procurement in the fiscal year and are cumulatively valued at approximately \$15 billion.

Top 15 Contracts by Dollar Value - Fiscal 2022

#	Agency	Vendor Name	Purpose	Contract Value
1	SBS	NEW YORK CITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Citywide Economic Development Services 80121S0011-NYCEDC FY22 Master Contract	\$1,636,287,422
2	DDC	IPC RESILIENCY PARTNERS	EAST SIDE COASTAL RESILIENCY FROM MONTGOMERY ST TO EAST 15 ST SANDRESM1	\$1,272,221,100
3	DOE	NYC SCHOOL BUS UMBRELLA SERVICES INC	To provide school busing services 44600	\$890,369,361
4	DHS	PROJECT RENEWAL INC	Prov. of Shelter Facilities for Homeless SA at 537 W. 59t St	\$498,154,047
5	SBS	NEW YORK CITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Citywide Economic Development Services Primarily related to Citywide ED Services Maritime. Intermodal Transportation	\$435,317,000
6	DHS	HELP SOCIAL SERVICE CORPORATION	Shelter Facilities for Homeless FWC- Logan Fountain Family. Shelter Facilities for Homeless FWC- Logan Fountain Family	\$432,342,596
7	DHS	BOWERY RESIDENTS' COMMITTEE, INC.	Shelter Facilities for Homeless SA 13-12 Beach Channel Dr.	\$384,852,679
8	DOT	AMERICAN TRAFFIC SOLUTIONS, INC.	M & O Red Light Camera/Bus Lane Camera & Speed Camera	\$367,163,436
9	DHS	CARE FOR THE HOMELESS	Prov. of Trans. Shelter Facilit. for Homeless SA Blondell Av Prov. of a Trans. Shelter Facilit. for Homeless SA Blondell	\$349,001,558
10	OTI	WORLD WIDE TECHNOLOGY LLC	Citywide IT Purchasing Contract	\$347,237,000
11	MOCJ	THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY	Criminal Trial Indigent Defense - Citywide FY22-23 Legal Aid Society Renewal #1	\$342,162,559
12	DHS	Westhab, Inc.	Prov. of Shelt. Facilit. for Homeless Single Ad.- Briarwood	\$316,891,854
13	DEP	SKANSKA RJ INDUSTRIES HPWWTP JV	HP-238: Construction of new Anaerobic Digester Facilities, 82621B0057-BEDC - HP-238	\$309,375,000
14	DHS	URBAN RESOURCE INSTITUTE	Shelter Facilities for Homeless FWC at St. Johns Place	\$308,494,954
15	DHS	Westhab, Inc.	Prov. of Shelter Svcs. for Homeless FWC at Queens Blvd.	\$278,756,888

Top Fifteen Largest Requirements Contracts

A requirements contract is entered into by a City agency with a vendor that generally agrees to supply the City's entire need for a particular good or service. Using the contract on an "as-needed" basis allows agencies to acquire goods and services quickly, efficiently, and at a lower cost through volume-based discount pricing.

Top Fifteen Requirements Contracts by Dollar Value - Fiscal 2022

Agency	Vendor Name	Purpose	Contract Value
DOE	NYC SCHOOL BUS UMBRELLA SERVICES INC	To provide school busing services 44600	\$890,369,361
OTI	WORLD WIDE TECHNOLOGY LLC	Citywide IT Purchasing Contract	\$347,237,000
DOE	LENOVO, INC	DESKTOP, NOTEBOOKS, AND MOBILE COMPUTERS 44831	\$142,958,169
DOE	SDI INC	Supply & Delivery of Mechanics Materials AG 1-7 49186	\$ 137,779,985
DOE	SAVVAS LEARNING COMPANY LLC	TEXTBOOKS AND ANCILLARY MATERIALS 48083	\$126,900,847
DOE	PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS GROUP LLC	Instructional Technology Hardware 44969	\$109,636,383
DCAS	C L CONSULTING AND MANAGEMENT CORP	ASPHALT CEMENT, BULK DELIVERY SCOPE: THE PURPOSE OF THIS CON 85721B0161-ASPHALT CEMENT, BULK DELIVERY	\$95,343,790
DOE	NTT DATA INC.	Infrastructure build-out services 44968	\$80,477,465
DOE	RICHMOND COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE INC	Ambulance Transportation of Students with Disabilities 41654	\$69,970,600
DCAS	NEW YORK STATE INDUSTRIES FOR THE DISABLED INC	TO ENABLE THE CITY OF NY TO UTILIZE TEMPORARY PERSONNEL NYSID TEMPORARY PERSONNEL SERVICE	\$63,514,449
DCAS	JOCAR ASPHALT LLC	85722B0093-HOT ASPHALT PAVING MIX -BOROUGH: QUEENS (BACK-UP) PROCURE HOT ASPHALT PAVING MIX - NYC BOROUGH: QUEENS	\$63,240,588
DOE	TERI NICHOLS INSTITUTIONAL FOOD MERCHANTS LLC	Food Distribution Services 48414	\$62,255,910
DCAS	TILCON NEW YORK INC	AGGREGATES, HOT MIX ASPHALT (HWYS) SCOPE: THE MATERIALS IN T 85721B0160-AGGREGATES, HOT MIX ASPHALT(HWYS)	\$59,221,635
DCAS	TULLY CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.	85722B0093-HOT ASPHALT PAVING MIX-BOROUGH: QUEENS-(PRIMARY) PROCURE HOT ASPHALT PAVING MIX - NYC BOROUGH: QUEENS	\$55,063,048
DCAS	UNITED METRO ENERGY CORP	HEATING OIL: BIO-BLEND & BIO-HEAT, BULK DELIVERY PROCURE HEATING / BIO-HEATING OIL	\$52,007,000

P-Card Purchasing

The Purchasing Card (P-Card) program is designed to assist agencies in streamlining the process for certain micropurchases. P-Cards are used by agencies to purchase goods and standard services quickly and efficiently, without the intermediate steps required by the City's financial management system.

Citywide P-Card Purchases - Fiscal 2022

Agency	Total	Total MWBE	%MWBE
FDNY	\$7,108,425.62	\$1,910,877.58	26.9%
DOT	\$3,610,859.70	\$1,587,798.85	44.0%
NYPD	\$1,774,578.25	\$415,315.11	23.4%
DPR	\$1,699,268.32	\$310,250.22	18.3%
DOHMH	\$1,676,967.19	\$289,259.86	17.2%
DOC	\$785,065.20	\$313,364.30	39.9%
DEP	\$761,468.09	\$368,615.60	48.4%
ACS	\$607,488.31	\$179,861.84	29.6%
DSNY	\$538,271.65	\$49,353.70	9.2%
NYCEM	\$366,157.80	\$2,114.21	0.6%
DoITT	\$340,174.19	\$59,188.60	17.4%
DCAS	\$290,650.80	\$49,241.21	16.9%
DHS	\$231,293.79	\$45,640.91	19.7%
DOP	\$230,676.74	\$12,412.83	5.4%
HPD	\$181,234.67	\$11,988.55	6.6%
HRA	\$127,141.37	\$47,011.25	37.0%
DOB	\$116,975.65	\$25,594.42	21.9%
DOF	\$73,852.06	\$17,853.41	24.2%
DCP	\$69,608.93	\$2,444.08	3.5%
DOI	\$60,340.84	(\$74.87)	(0.1%)
Other	\$325,782.13	\$23,968.97	7.4%

Contracts by City Council

Discretionary awards are designated by the New York City Council (City Council) to nonprofit organizations through Schedule C of the City's budget and throughout the fiscal year in monthly Transparency Resolutions. Each nonprofit that applies for funding is vetted by City Council. In addition, MOCS reviews the eligibility of organizations by checking for prequalification in HHS Accelerator and completion of the Capacity Building Training. Discretionary awards that are not registered by agencies in the current fiscal year may be registered in the next.

Contracts by City Council - Fiscal 2022

Agency	Total Allocated by Council	Total Cleared	Registered by Agencies	Percent Registered
ACS	\$10,070,657	\$10,040,151	\$6,090,101	61%
DCA	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	100%
DCLA [~]	\$41,151,900	\$40,917,175	\$40,366,175	99%
DFTA ⁺	\$41,357,134	\$40,214,183	\$26,286,107	65%
DOHMH [~]	\$59,765,700	\$57,332,880	\$5,948,966	10%
DHS	\$2,814,234	\$2,786,992	\$2,313,466	83%
DOC	\$20,673	\$20,673	\$20,673	100%
DOE ^{**}	\$37,665,909	\$36,997,603	\$5,250,000	14%
DOP	\$156,167	\$151,167	\$151,167	100%
DPR	\$3,109,135	\$3,034,135	\$156,750	5%
DSNY [~]	\$46,500	\$46,500	\$46,500	100%
DSS/HRA	\$43,364,874	\$42,310,959	\$38,744,759	92%
DYCD	\$129,557,756	\$123,774,678	\$41,189,782	33%
FDNY	\$463,700	\$398,200	\$378,200	95%
HPD	\$17,928,950	\$17,498,320	\$7,138,002	41%
MOCJ	\$49,912,796	\$48,656,236	\$6,777,756	14%
OTI [~]	\$24,000	\$24,000	\$19,000	79%
SBS	\$30,616,592	\$28,962,645	\$25,593,188	88%
Citywide Total	\$468,256,677	\$453,401,497	\$206,705,592	46%

* Denotes agency processes non-CT1 registrations.

(+) DFTA registration total includes Borough President Discretionary Restoration (Senior Services) awards.

~ DOHMH registration total does not include awards processed by Public Health Solutions.

^ DOE registration total does not include awards processed via POC/MTAC actions.

Franchises and Concessions

The Franchise and Concession Review Committee (FCRC) is responsible for approving certain franchise and concession transactions as provided in the City Charter and the Concession Rules of the City of New York. A franchise allows a private entity to occupy or use City property to provide a public service, such as telecommunications or transportation. A concession allows a private entity to use City-owned property for a private use that serves a public purpose, such as restaurants in a City park, sports and recreational facilities, or pedestrian plazas. Franchises and concessions typically generate revenue for the City.

In Fiscal 2022, City agencies awarded 22 franchises with a projected revenue of \$4.6 million and 63 concessions with a projected revenue of \$148 million. The 496 operating franchises and concessions, many registered in previous fiscal years, generated approximately \$176 million and \$45 million in revenue, respectively. For more information on franchises and concessions please visit [the franchises and concessions page](#).

Procurement Impact

In addition to City agencies using the procurement process to fulfill their respective missions and to maintain their operations, City procurement impacts New York City residents in other ways. Below are examples of how Fiscal 2022 procurements affected environmental, community, and economic developments in New York City.

Reducing The Environmental Footprint of New York City

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

The City’s Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) laws were designed to minimize the environmental harm caused by the City in its role as a consumer of goods. This multi-faceted procurement program established environmentally preferable standards to address a host of environmental concerns including energy and water use, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, hazardous substances, recycled and reused materials, and waste reduction. Pursuant to Local Laws 118, 119, 120, 121 and 123 of 2005, City agencies are required to meet environmentally preferable standards, such as minimum recycled content, when purchasing particular categories of goods and services and through certain construction contracts. All EPP reports required by law can be found in Appendix E.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing – Fiscal 2022

Type	Contract Value
Goods: Construction Contracts	\$522,535,753
Goods: Direct Purchases	\$80,429,942
Total	\$602,965,699

Preferred Source

While satisfying the procurement needs of City agencies, the Preferred Source program creates job opportunities for disabled and incarcerated New Yorkers who otherwise might not be able to find work, empowering them with dignity and a sense of purpose. To advance special social and economic goals, all state agencies, political subdivisions, and public benefit corporations are required to purchase approved products and services from preferred sources if their offering meets the agency’s needs. New York State’s Preferred Source requirements were established by Section 162 of the New York State Finance Law. Purchases from preferred sources take precedence over all other sources of supply and do not require competitive procurement methods.

In Fiscal 2022, the City purchased over \$259 million of goods and services from New York State preferred source vendors. Local Law 125 of 2013 requires MOCS to report annually on preferred source contract awards made by City agencies, additional details of which are available in Appendix F.

Economic Opportunities for M/WBEs under Local Law 1 of 2013

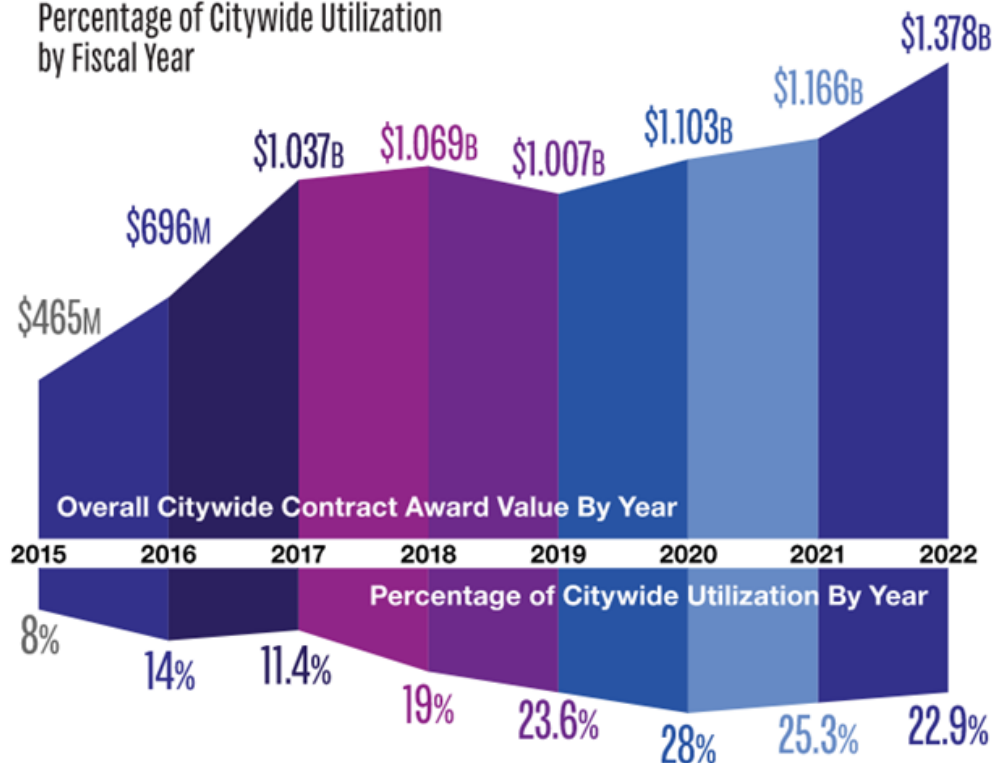
New York is committed to encouraging a competitive and diverse business environment—one that truly reflects the makeup of this City. The Minority and Women-owned Business Enterprises (M/WBE) Program was created to address the disparity between City contract awards to specific ethnic and gender groups and the representation of those groups within the New York City regional market. Overall, the M/WBE Program, led by the citywide M/WBE Director, seeks to increase the contracting opportunities and participation among City-certified M/WBE firms.

In Fiscal 2022, the City awarded approximately \$1.4 billion in combined prime and subcontract awards to City-certified M/WBE vendors, an increase relative to Fiscal 2021 (\$1.2 billion). This represents a combined M/WBE utilization rate of 22.9% among contracts subject to the City’s M/WBE Program.^{1, 2} This signifies a decrease from the 25.3% combined utilization achieved in Fiscal 2021. The City continues to diligently work and partner with our City-certified M/WBE firms to help alleviate market disparities and provide necessary goods and services across the City.

Combined Prime and Subcontract M/WBE Total Award Values Over Time

Local Law 1 30% Goal by FY 2021

Percentage of Citywide Utilization by Fiscal Year



¹Section 6-129 of the New York City Administrative Code establishes Citywide participation goals for M/WBEs for standardized, professional, and construction services contracts, regardless of value, and for goods contracts valued under \$1 million. These may include subcontract awards made on prime contracts awarded prior to July 1, 2013 that are not subject to the law.[return to text](#)

² Under Section 6-129(q) of the New York City Administrative Code (NYC Admin. Code), agencies are not required to set participation goals on the following types of contracts:

(1) those subject to federal or state funding requirements which preclude the City from imposing goals; (2) those subject to federal or state law participation requirements for M/WBEs, disadvantaged business enterprises, and/or emerging business enterprises; (3) contracts between agencies; (4) procurements made through the United States General Services Administration or another federal agency, or through the New York State Office of General Services or another state agency, or any other governmental agency; (5) emergency procurements; (6) sole source procurements; (7) contracts for human services; and (8) contracts awarded to nonprofit organizations. [return to text](#)

Prime Contract M/WBE Utilization

In Fiscal 2022, M/WBE prime contract awards subject to the Program represented 16% of the applicable prime contract universe, compared to 21% in Fiscal 2021. As the table below demonstrates, M/WBEs were awarded approximately \$934 million in prime contracts in Fiscal 2022¹. For additional details on the information presented in this table², please refer to Appendix G.

Prime Contract M/WBE Utilization

Industry / Size	Total M/WBE		Total Subject to Program		Percent of Total Value
	Count	Contract Value	Count	Contract Value	
Construction Services	10,229	\$355,464,291	13,992	\$3,150,939,884	11%
Micropurchase ³	10,074	\$11,606,483	13,650	\$18,591,615	62%
Small Purchase ⁴	54	\$3,679,009	70	\$4,804,671	77%
>\$100K, ≤\$1M	30	\$16,140,405	44	\$27,531,628	59%
>\$1M, ≤\$5M	53	\$120,229,304	133	\$342,903,617	35%
>5M, ≤25M	18	\$203,809,090	83	\$886,011,078	23%
>\$25M	-	-	12	\$1,871,097,274	0%
Goods	5,251	\$89,327,502	10486	\$154,269,361	58%
Micropurchase	4694	\$36,502,404	9671	\$68,475,740	53%
Small Purchase	471	\$30,272,911	684	\$43,955,921	69%
<\$100K, ≤\$1M	86	\$22,552,187	131	\$41,837,700	54%
Professional Services	951	\$443,583,952	2262	\$1,487,112,013	30%

Micropurchase	516	\$4,936,922	1582	\$13,242,854	37%
Small Purchase	228	\$15,012,330	285	\$18,720,795	80%
>\$100K, ≤\$1M	149	\$47,800,620	208	\$79,566,263	60%
>\$1M, ≤\$5M	28	\$70,102,890	91	\$238,422,3591	29%
>\$5M, ≤\$25M	29	\$275,731,189	92	\$1,011,637,850	27%
>\$25M	1	\$30,000,000	4	\$125,521,892	24%
Standardized Services	554	\$45,146,300	1,713	\$929,650,252	5%
Micropurchase	417	\$3,333,346	1,433	\$8,481,420	39%
Small Purchase	87	\$6,421,559	157	\$11,360,916	57%
>\$100K, ≤\$1M	42	\$13,331,462	65	\$26,526,801	50%
>\$1M, ≤\$5M	8	\$22,059,933	42	\$106,300,923	21%
>\$5M, ≤\$25M	-	-	11	\$127,573,768	0%
>\$25M	-	-	5	\$649,406,424	0%
Total	16,985	\$933,522,045	28,453	\$5,721,971,510	16%
Micropurchase	15,701	\$56,379,154	26336	\$108,791,629	52%
Small Purchase	840	\$55,385,810	1196	\$78,842,304	70%
>\$100K, ≤\$1M	307	\$99,824,674	448	\$175,462,392	57%
>\$1M, ≤\$5M	89	\$212,392,127	266	\$687,626,899	31%
>\$5M, ≤\$25M	47	\$479,540,279	186	\$2,025,222,696	24%
>25M	1	\$30,000,000	21	\$2,646,025,590	1%

1
P- ard purchases were not included in Fiscal 2022 prime contract award count, but were instead counted separately.

2

Purchases for goods and most services over \$20,000 up to \$500,000 made utilizing the M/WBE Noncompetitive Small Purchase Method which was codified under Section 3-08 of the PPB Rules in November 2019 are also reflected within this table

3

Micropurchase is a purchase with a value of \$20,000 or less for goods and most services or \$35,000 or less for construction services. For more details on micropurchase limits, please refer to Section 3-08 of the rules of the Procurement Policy Board

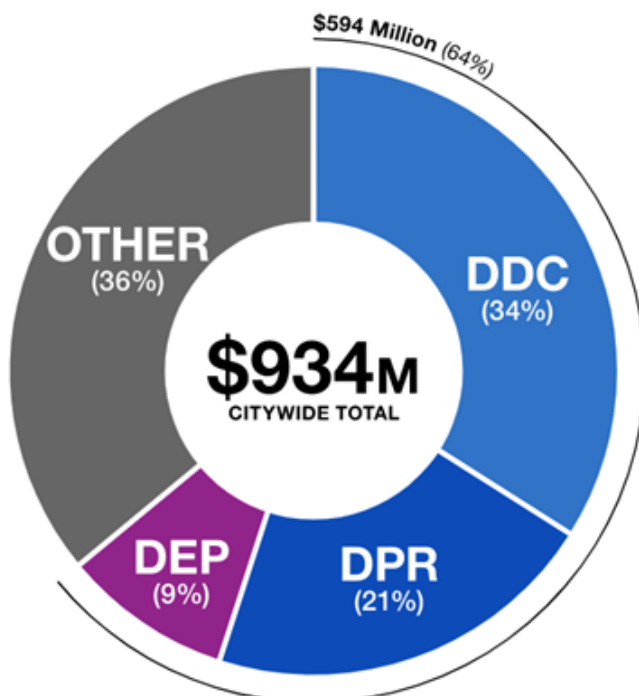
4

Small purchase is a purchase with a value between the micropurchase limits up to \$100,000. For more details on small purchase limits please refer to Section 3-08 of the rules of the Procurement Policy Board.

Agency Prime Contracting Highlights

The City continues to make every effort to increase contracting opportunities for the M/WBE community. Certain agencies have distinguished themselves in this regard during Fiscal 2022. In particular, the Department of Design and Construction (DDC) awarded nearly \$316 million to M/WBE prime contractors this past fiscal year, which significantly contributed to the City's efforts to award prime contracts to M/WBE firms. The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) awarded nearly \$198 million and \$80 million, respectively, during Fiscal 2022, also contributing to the City's overall efforts and utilization of M/WBEs.

Subcontracting Awards to M/WBEs: Top Three Agencies - Fiscal 2022



Subcontract M/WBE Utilization

Many M/WBEs use subcontracting opportunities as a point of entry into City contracting. With this in mind, M/WBE subcontracting participation goals are set as material terms on applicable prime contracts to ensure access to City work. The participation goals are set in relation to the scope of work required by the contract and the availability of M/WBEs that are able to perform the work.

As the table below shows, during Fiscal 2022 approximately \$466 million were awarded to M/WBEs in subcontracts for standardized, professional, and construction services. These subcontracts were all awarded in Fiscal 2022 regardless of when the prime contract was registered. The subcontracts, distributed among the M/WBE groups, represent 51% of all such qualifying subcontracts awarded. This represents a stable subcontract utilization similar to 59% in Fiscal 2021. For additional details regarding information presented in the table below, please refer to Appendix I.

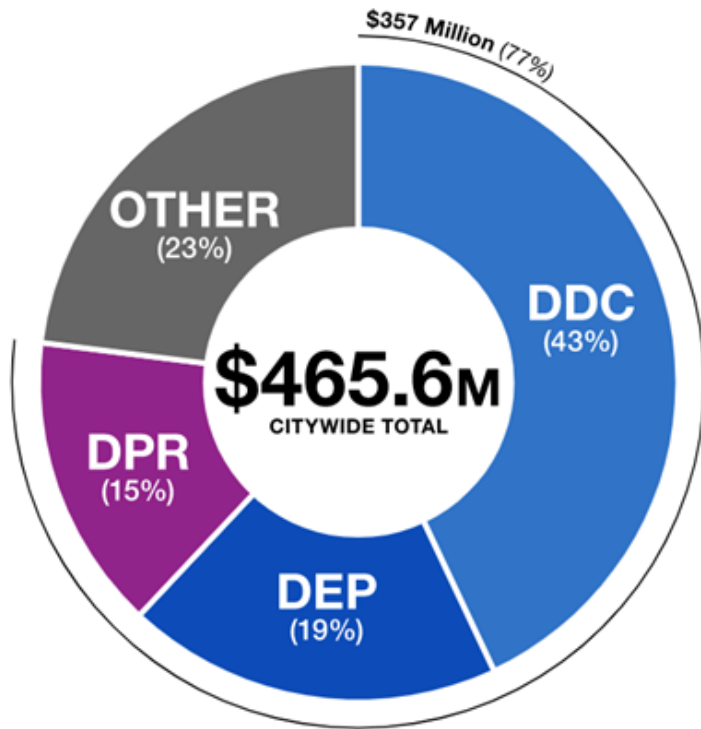
Subcontract M/WBE Utilization - FY 2022

Sub Industry	Total M/WBE		Total Subcontracts on Primes Subject to Program		Percent of Total Value
	Count	Sub Contract Value	Count	Subcontract Value	
Construction Services	669	\$351,282,896	1237	\$762,319,713	46%
Professional Services	278	\$62,444,818	457	\$83,720,333	75%
Standardized Services	108	\$51,829,079	159	\$69,006,060	75%
Total	1,055	\$465,556,793	1,853	\$915,046,106	51%

Agency Subcontracting Highlights

As was the case in Fiscal 2021, DDC accounted for a significant portion of subcontracts awarded to M/WBEs during the reporting period. DDC's \$200 million in M/WBE subcontract awards were more than any other agency. DEP and DOT rounded out the top three agencies with approximately \$87.5 million and \$69 million in subcontract awards, respectively.

Subcontracting Awards to M/WBEs: Top Three Agencies - Fiscal 2022



Large-Scale Contract Approvals

Pursuant to LL1, City agencies are required to obtain approval by the City Chief Procurement Officer (CCPO) before soliciting procurements anticipated to be valued at more than \$10 million.¹ The CCPO is required to review the procurements in order to evaluate whether it is practicable to divide the proposed contracts into smaller contracts, and whether doing so will enhance competition among M/WBEs. A full list of these determinations is included in Appendix J.

Large-Scale Contract Approvals²

Basis for Determination	Count of Basis for Determination	Sum of Contract Value
Multiple Site	4	\$104,618,587
Requirements Contract	23	\$341,599,643
Single Indivisible Project	10	\$198,015,885
Unique/Unusual Good or Service	3	\$243,918,848
Total	40	\$888,152,848

¹Under Section §6-129(h)(2)(e) of the NYC Admin. Code, agencies are not required to obtain CCPO approval for capital projects valued over \$25 million and contracts excluded under Section 6-129(q) of the NYC Admin. Code. [return to table](#)

²Approvals that occurred in Fiscal 2022 but have not yet resulted in the release of any solicitation are reported only after the contract is awarded in order to protect the integrity of the bidding/proposal process. [return to table](#)

Waivers, Modifications, and Noncompliance

Waivers may be granted during the solicitation stage for contracts that have M/WBE participation goals. Vendors are eligible to receive a full or partial waiver on a prime contract upon sufficiently demonstrating that the M/WBE goal should be reduced. Vendors filed a total of 91 requests for waivers in Fiscal 2022. Of those, 30 were denied, 7 were approved as full waivers, and 54 were approved as partial waivers. Of the 61 waivers that were approved in the fiscal year, six were associated with a registered contract award within Fiscal 2022. An additional five contracts were registered in Fiscal 2022 in which waivers were approved during previous fiscal years. Waiver determinations are further detailed in Appendix K.

There were two findings of noncompliance and two modifications determined during the reporting period.

The first noncompliance matter involved a Department of Parks and Recreation (“DPR”) contract for the reconstruction of a playground. While the prime contractor was able to utilize M/WBE subcontractors for all scopes of work they identified in their initial utilization plan, they were unable to meet the original goal due to the reduction of tree work and fencing which had originally been anticipated toward the end of the project. After the agency’s substantial completion inspection DPR determined that a sizable portion of tree work and fencing was not necessary. Since the overall work was substantially completed, there were no additional opportunities for the contractor to make up the shortfall in the M/WBE participation goal. Given that the contractor’s inability to meet the goal was caused by DPR’s scope reductions, DPR did not pursue enforcement actions against the vendor but issued a formal letter of noncompliance.

The second noncompliance matter involved a Department of Design and Construction (“DDC”) contract for the installation of distribution water mains and appurtenances. While the vendor agreed to meet the original 10% goal by subcontracting several scopes of work to M/WBE firms, they ultimately only utilized M/WBEs for one scope, falling short of the actual goal. Upon review DDC determined that the original 10% goal may have been miscalculated and was likely overestimated. Due to the overestimation of the original goal, DDC determined that the 10% was unachievable and issued a letter of noncompliance in lieu of pursuing an enforcement action.

services, managed by the Mayor’s Office of Media and Entertainment (MOME). The prime contractor agreed to meet a 30% M/WBE participation goal, subcontracting various services needed for live performance events. Due to the onset of COVID statewide restrictions that mandated the closure or scaling back of performance sizes meant that the vendor was unable to produce the planned large events and had to pivot to smaller scale events to comply with COVID restrictions. Despite this, the vendor made additional efforts to include minority- and women-led not-for-profit organizations where feasible, encouraged an eligible firm to become City-certified and employed a diverse group of temporary workers for its portion of the City Cleanup Corps initiative. Based on the vendor’s good faith efforts to find additional M/WBE subcontractors, MOCS approved the modification request.

The second modification determination involved a contract managed by DDC on behalf of the DEP for the construction of Right-of-Way Green Infrastructure in Brooklyn. The prime contractor initially agreed to meet the 24% goal by subcontracting multiple scopes including landscaping and trucking/disposal to M/WBEs. Prior to the start of the project, changes to the scope required significantly less landscaping that impacted the contractor’s original plan to meet the goal. However, the contractor continued to make good faith efforts and identified M/WBE subcontractors for additional scopes in order to make up the shortfall. While the value of the additional scopes did not make up the deficit in meeting the overall goal, MOCS acknowledged the vendor’s good faith efforts and granted them a modified goal.

There were no formal complaints made during the reporting period.

Construction Indicators

The chart below details the construction contracts registered in Fiscal 2022 and highlights the top five City construction agencies. Click the dropdown below for details about Project Labor Agreements, the Apprenticeship Program Directive, and construction change orders.

Newly Registered Construction Indicators Top 5 Agencies - Fiscal 2022



Project Labor Agreements and Apprenticeship Program Directive

A Project Labor Agreement (“PLA”) is a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement with one or more labor organizations that establishes the terms and conditions of employment for applicable construction projects. Since 2009, the City and the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York and Vicinity have entered into PLAs for certain renovation and rehabilitation of City-owned buildings and structures, as well as certain specified new construction projects. The PLAs create direct labor cost savings, ensure a reliable source of skilled and experienced labor, permit flexibility in work schedules, and avoid many potential causes of project delays, such as labor strikes which are prohibited by PLAs. The PLAs also contain unique provisions to help small, M/WBE construction firms. All prime contractors and subcontractors on projects subject to a PLA must agree to the terms of the PLA by signing a Letter of Assent prior to award of the project. In Fiscal 2022, approximately 36% of all construction contracts (by dollar value) were subject to a PLA.

The Apprenticeship Program Directive requires that certain construction and construction related maintenance contractors have apprenticeship agreements appropriate for the type and scope of work to be performed that have been registered with, and approved by, the New York State Department of Labor. This requirement expands the pool of work available to graduates of state approved apprenticeship programs, provides ready sources of trained workers to City construction contracts, reduces turnover, and provides clear pathways to stable careers in the construction industry. The Apprenticeship Program Directive applies to individual construction contracts and construction-related maintenance prime contracts valued in excess of \$3 million (and subcontracts on such projects valued at or above \$2 million) that use apprenticeable construction-related trade classifications. In Fiscal 2022, approximately 51% of all construction contracts (by dollar value) were subject to the Apprenticeship Program Directive.

Newly Registered Construction: Project Labor Agreements & Apprenticeship Program Directive - Fiscal 2022

Agency	Total Construction		Project Labor Agreement (PLA)		Apprenticeship Program Directive	
	Count	Contract Value	Count	Contract Value	Count	Contract Value
DCAS	9	\$212,941,400	3	\$207,031,000	-	-
DDC	84	\$2,772,426,600	19	\$534,813,100	50	\$1,979,913,500
DEP	40	\$712,528,400	27	\$646,582,300	2	\$28,858,300
DHS	3	\$6,642,500	1	\$721,700	-	-
DOB	2	\$6,928,900	1	\$6,000,000	-	-
DOC	4	\$14,081,400	4	\$14,081,400	-	-
DOT	10	\$141,444,300	0	-	5	\$38,319,200
DPR	139	\$362,006,700	10	\$70,380,600	135	\$146,489,400
DSNY	2	\$18,293,600	2	\$18,293,600	-	-
FDNY	22	\$10,598,100	14	\$9,422,300	-	-
HPD	66	\$42,907,500	0	-	1	\$3,670,200
NYPD	7	\$33,355,500	5	\$32,452,000	-	-
SBS	1	\$165,600	0	-	-	-
Total	389	\$4,334,320,500	86	\$1,539,778,000	93	\$2,197,250,600

Change Orders: Cycle Time & Volume

Change orders are agency-authorized, written documents that allow for modifications of a contract while the contract is being performed. Change orders are used to adjust the value of the contract or the time for performance, and are classified as either construction change orders or design change orders depending on the subject matter of a particular change order. Change orders allow the vendor to complete work included in the scope of the contract. They also allow the agency to make non-material changes to the scope, such as accounting for site conditions that were unknown at the time of contracting.

Construction Change Order (CCO) Processing - Fiscal 2022

Size	Count	Original Contract Value	CCO Contract Value	CCO Contract % in 2022	Days Processing in 2022
DCAS	4	\$56,242,000	\$178,700	0%	24
DDC	95	\$2,508,753,300	\$39,502,800	2%	49
DEP	115	\$2,587,362,800	\$78,958,600	3%	86
DOHMH	1	\$525,400	\$1,200,000	228%	118
DOT	47	\$955,067,900	\$97,412,600	10%	48
DPR	152	\$394,412,600	\$10,031,500	3%	49
DSNY	3	\$14,000,000	\$9,500,000	68%	33
HPD	2	\$920,800	\$11,600	1%	81
OTI	1	\$778,400	\$455,000	58%	53
Total	420	\$6,518,063,200	\$237,250,800	4%	57

Design Change Order (DCO) Processing - Fiscal 2022

Size	Count	Original Contract Value	DCO Contract Value	DCO Contract % in 2022	Days Processing in 2022
DCAS	7	\$101,491,900	\$4,963,200	5%	42
DDC	74	\$141,101,800	\$45,323,800	32%	11
DEP	1	\$767,300	\$58,100	8%	17
DHS	1	\$850,000	\$339,200	40%	286
DOT	14	\$69,899,100	\$12,685,300	18%	51
DSNY	1	\$40,000	\$155,700	389%	79
HRA	1	\$3,388,100	\$1,000,000	30%	280
LAW	2	\$242,100	\$40,000	17%	109
Total	101	\$317,780,300	\$64,565,300	20%	17

Agency Indicators

Please select an agency below to see a breakdown of their FY22 procurement by method, by industry, and by size.

[back to top](#)

- [Agency Indicators 2022: Administration for Children's Services \(ACS\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Business Integrity Commission \(BIC\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Commission on Human Rights \(CCHR\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Civilian Complaint Review Board \(CCRB\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Consumer Affairs \(DCA\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Citywide Administrative Services \(DCAS\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Cultural Affairs \(DCLA\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of City Planning \(DCP\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Design and Construction \(DDC\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Environmental Protection \(DEP\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department for the Aging \(DFTA\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Homeless Services \(DHS\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Buildings \(DOB\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Correction \(DOC\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Education \(DOE\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Finance \(DOF\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Health and Mental Hygiene \(DOHMH\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Investigation \(DOI\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Probation \(DOP\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Records & Information Services \(DORIS\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Transportation \(DOT\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Parks and Recreation \(DPR\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Sanitation \(DSNY\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Youth & Community Development \(DYCD\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Fire Department of the City of New York \(FDNY\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Housing Preservation and Development \(HPD\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Human Resources Administration \(HRA\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Law Department \(Law\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Landmarks Preservation Commission \(LPC\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice \(MOCJ\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: New York City Emergency Management \(NYCEM\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: New York City Police Department \(NYPD\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Office of Administrative Trials & Hearings \(OATH\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Office of Technology & Innovation \(OTI\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Department of Small Business Services \(SBS\)](#)
- [Agency Indicators 2022: Taxi & Limousine Commission \(TLC\)](#)

Glossary

The glossary which can be found [here](#), defines relevant key City procurement and contract registration terminology.

Indicators Appendices

Fiscal 2022 Agency Procurement Indicators Report Appendices can be found [here](#).