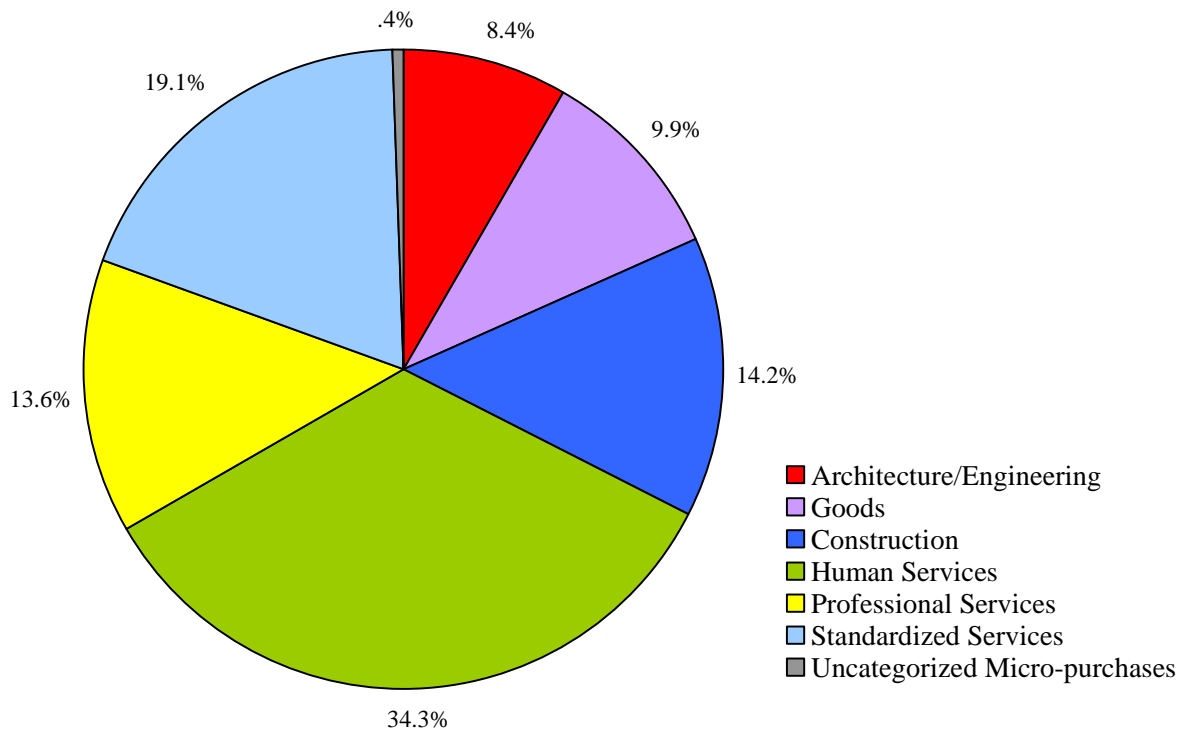


AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS

FISCAL 2006

Dollar Value of Citywide Procurements by Industry
Total Dollar Value = \$11.2 Billion



Mayor's Office of Contract Services
City of New York

Michael R. Bloomberg
Mayor

Edward Skyler
Deputy Mayor for Administration

Marla G. Simpson
Director, Mayor's Office of Contract Services

Fiscal Year 2006 Agency Procurement Indicators - Executive Summary

- MOCS managed a comprehensive procurement reform agenda in Fiscal 2006, including enhanced opportunities for Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBEs) and Emerging Business Enterprises (EBEs) and an increased City commitment to Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP). In addition, the Office implemented two new Mayoral Executive Orders, No. 72, designed to foster the provision of health insurance coverage on an equal basis for the families of vendors' employees, including those with same sex and opposite sex domestic partners, and No. 73, strengthening the City's prevailing wage law enforcement.
- In Fiscal 2006, City agencies completed 46,047 procurements, for a total purchasing volume of \$11.2 billion. Administration for Children's Services (ACS) led all City agencies in total procurement at \$1.83 billion. The \$11.2 billion total citywide included:
 - \$3.8 billion in human services (34.3% of the \$11.2 billion total); the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) had 47% of the citywide total in human services.
 - \$2.1 billion in standardized services (19.1% of the \$11.2 billion total); the Human Resources Administration (HRA) had 34% of the citywide total in standardized services.
 - \$1.6 billion in construction services (14.2% of the \$11.2 billion total); the Department of Design and Construction (DDC) had 40% of the citywide total in construction services.
 - \$1.5 billion in professional services (13.6%); the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (DoITT), had 43% of the citywide total in professional services.
 - \$1.1 billion in goods (9.9% of the \$11.2 billion total); the Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) had 83% of the citywide total for goods.
 - \$885 million in architecture/engineering services (8.4% of the \$11.2 billion total); the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) had 85% of the citywide total in architecture/engineering services.
- The most common procurement method in Fiscal 2006 was that of competitive sealed bid (33%), followed by renewal (28%).
- For procurements during Fiscal 2006, the City achieved a high level of competition (at least three competitors): 100% in architecture/engineering services, 95% in goods, 92% in construction, 90% in human services, 79% in standardized services and 76% in professional services.
- In Fiscal 2006, 96% of all City vendors achieved a satisfactory or better performance evaluation; over 45,000 individual vendors were enrolled on the Citywide bidder lists, with the top area of business for the enrollees being computer hardware/software (with 10% of total enrollments).
- During Fiscal 2006, City agencies approved over 2,500 new subcontracts, valued at almost \$1.5 billion. By dollar value, 40% of the construction and architecture/engineering subcontracts and 29% of the professional services subcontracts, were valued below \$1 million. Across all industries, 95% of the new subcontracts approved (by count) were valued below \$1 million.
- In Fiscal 2006, the City approved 209 concessions and 12 franchises, including a \$1 billion street furniture franchise issued by the Department of Transportation (DOT).

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

OVERVIEW

City agencies purchase goods and services and undertake capital projects through thousands of contracts, as part of the procurement process. In making these purchases, the City seeks to achieve the best value (i.e., high quality goods and services, timely delivery and a fair and reasonable price), and to do business with responsible vendors that demonstrate business integrity, financial capacity and performance ability. In addition, the procurement process is designed to ensure that City agencies treat vendors fairly, cognizant of the fact that City procurement represents an important opportunity to foster sound economic development and business growth in New York City and the surrounding region.

In this report, *Agency Procurement Indicators for Fiscal 2006*,¹ we present key data reflecting the procurement activity of those Mayoral operating agencies governed by Chapter 13 of the New York City Charter (Charter) and the rules and regulations of the Procurement Policy Board (“PPB”) during Fiscal 2006.² In Fiscal 2006, the City procured approximately \$11.2 billion worth of goods and services. See Appendix C. Approximately 90% of the total dollar value of the City’s procurements (about 50% of the total number of contracts) is accounted for by the top ten purchasing agencies.

Fiscal 2006 Top 10 Agencies by Dollar Value ³				
Rank	Agency	FISCAL 2006	FISCAL 2005	FISCAL 2004
1	ACS	\$1,831,381,259	\$270,666,613	\$2,397,901,491
2	HRA	\$1,310,464,555	\$724,181,910	\$615,475,291
3	DEP	\$1,279,884,540	\$2,024,453,125	\$1,253,078,762
4	DCAS	\$1,010,984,130	\$574,152,168	\$627,395,085
5	DSBS	\$786,883,162	\$725,774,244	\$519,734,526
6	DOHMH	\$749,489,797	\$2,032,077,593	\$277,854,573
7	DOS	\$734,338,368	\$560,378,070	\$822,353,931
8	DDC	\$704,022,186	\$884,815,433	\$879,791,376
9	DoITT	\$693,477,482	\$164,122,615	\$180,168,695
10	DOT	\$602,916,132	\$585,621,101	\$669,032,778
	Top Ten Totals	\$9,703,841,611	\$8,546,242,873	\$8,242,786,508
	All Other Agencies	\$1,463,698,432	\$2,837,605,312	\$1,297,642,569
	Total	\$11,167,540,043	\$11,383,848,185	\$9,540,429,077

- ACS had the highest overall purchasing volume this year because contracts for most of its key programs, including day care, foster care, congregate care and preventive care, were up for renewal.

¹ The City’s fiscal year runs from July 1st to June 30th, inclusive. A list of the agencies reviewed in this report is attached as Appendix A.

² During Fiscal 2006, Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg and the New York City Council worked collaboratively to enact and implement significant procurement reform in two key areas: enhanced opportunities for Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprises (“M/WBEs”) and Emerging Business Enterprises (“EBEs”) to participate in City contracting; and increased commitment to Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (“EPP”). A summary of these initiatives is presented in Appendix B and the impacts of these reforms are described throughout this report.

³ The chart shows only the top ten agencies for fiscal year 2006. Procurement data from Fiscal 2004 and Fiscal 2005 for the Fiscal 2006 top ten agencies is included for comparison purposes only and does not show the top ten agencies for those years.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

- HRA had the second-highest volume, 75% of which was due to human services contract renewals and extensions.
- DEP had the third highest volume, and had the highest dollar value among the City's infrastructure agencies. In Fiscal 2006, DEP registered more than \$1 billion worth of competitively bid contracts for the design and construction of major capital projects.

This report presents performance indicator data in five key areas:

- I. What the City buys and the method of procurement;
- II. Competitiveness;
- III. Procurement timeliness;
- IV. Contract administration and vendor responsibility; and
- V. Business opportunities with the City.

I. WHAT THE CITY BUYS AND THE METHOD OF PROCUREMENT

In this section, we present each agency's procurements by category and include data on the number and total dollar amounts of procurements awarded during Fiscal 2006. The table below shows overall procurement volume for Fiscal 2006 by type of service or good procured.⁴

Fiscal 2006 Procurement by Type of Good or Service		
Industry	Amount	% of Total
Human Services	\$3,835,486,829	34.3%
Standardized Services⁵	\$2,138,894,045	19.2%
Construction Services	\$1,586,750,116	14.2%
Professional Services	\$1,521,934,114	13.6%
Goods	\$1,104,088,027	9.9%
Architecture/Engineering	\$932,754,891	8.4%
Micro Purchases	\$47,632,030	0.4%
Total	\$11,167,540,043	100%

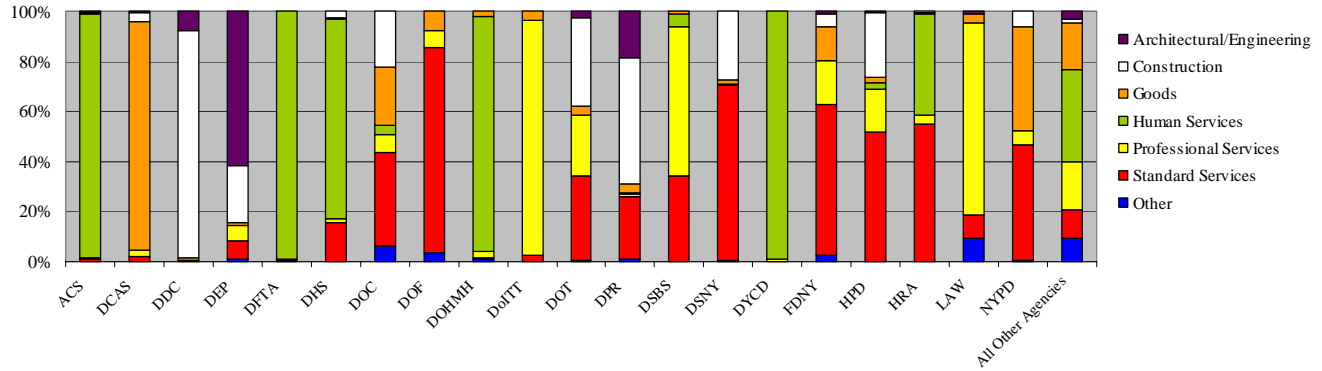
⁴ Definitions for the industry sectors are included in the Glossary that follows the text of this report. In addition to the volumes identified above, approximately \$48 million of the City's micropurchases (.4% of the total volume) cannot be characterized by industry type from the data available. Such purchases are most likely to fall into the goods and standardized services categories.

⁵ Standardized services those services that typically do not require the provider to have experience in a specialized field or an advanced degree. In selecting vendors, emphasis is typically placed on the price offered, as the services are clearly defined and highly commoditized. See Glossary for additional relevant definitions.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Appendix D provides agency-by-agency totals for each of these industry categories. The chart and tables on the following pages reflect each agency's purchases by industry category, as well as the top agencies (by dollar volume) in purchases made from each category reported.

Agency Purchasing By Dollar Value
Total Dollar Value = \$ 11,167,540,053



Human Services. During Fiscal 2006 the City procured \$3.835 billion in Human Services contracts. ACS was the largest purchaser, with \$1.8 billion in contracts, up from \$271 million in Fiscal 2005 due to a large number of contract renewals. Other agencies with large dollar volumes of human services contracts include DOHMH, HRA and DYCD. Examples of major procurements include a DOHMH renewal contract for HIV preventive services (\$471 million); a series of HRA awards for permanent congregate housing for persons with AIDS and a series of DYCD awards for Workforce Investment Act out-of-school youth programs.

Human Services Contracts Fiscal 2006		
	Agency	Value
1	ACS	\$1,792,396,416
2	DOHMH	\$701,488,015
3	HRA	\$532,005,002
4	DYCD	\$368,475,368
5	DHS	\$242,652,154
6	DFTA	\$138,136,853
7	DSBS	\$43,625,207
8	DJJ	\$8,056,537
9	DOP	\$4,873,895
10	HPD	\$1,559,688
	Top 10 Sub-total	\$3,833,269,135
	Other Agencies Total	\$2,217,695
	Total	\$3,835,486,829

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Standardized Services Contracts Fiscal 2006		
	Agency	Value
1	HRA	\$719,843,286
2	DOS	\$512,921,800
3	DSBS	\$269,028,359
4	DOT	\$203,942,829
5	DEP	\$93,545,201
6	DPR	\$75,893,832
7	FDNY	\$69,170,757
8	DHS	\$47,073,506
9	NYPD	\$30,424,724
10	HPD	\$28,504,755
	Top 10 Sub-total	\$2,050,349,048
	Other Agencies Total	\$88,544,998
	Total	\$2,138,894,045

Standardized Services. The City procured \$2.139 billion in standardized services contracts in Fiscal 2006, including cleaning, security, storage and transportation services. HRA and DSNY were the top two purchasing agencies, with 33% and 24% of the total citywide dollar volume, respectively.

Construction Services. The City procured \$1.587 billion in construction services contracts in Fiscal 2006. DDC contracts account for 40% of this volume, largely because the agency undertakes many projects on behalf of other City agencies. DEP, DSNY and the Department of Transportation (DOT) collectively accounted for another 44% of construction services procurements, including DEP's \$224 million construction of the first phase of Tallman Island Water Pollution Control Plant, DSNY's \$186 million final cover and related work at the Fresh Kills landfill, and DOT's \$55 million reconstruction of the Hamilton Avenue bridge.

Construction Services Contracts Fiscal 2006		
	Agency	Value
1	DDC	\$639,373,875
2	DEP	\$290,885,142
3	DOT	\$210,295,597
4	DOS	\$200,813,868
5	DPR	\$156,115,839
6	DCAS	\$39,865,771
7	HPD	\$14,333,119
8	DHS	\$8,107,820
9	DOC	\$6,560,606
10	FDNY	\$6,288,357
	Top 10 Sub-total	\$1,572,639,995
	Other Agencies Total	\$14,110,121
	Total	\$1,586,750,116

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Professional Services Contracts Fiscal 2006		
	Agency	Value
1	DoITT	\$650,842,491
2	DSBS	\$466,568,053
3	DOT	\$144,276,475
4	DEP	\$81,945,850
5	HRA	\$46,926,474
6	DCAS	\$26,203,255
7	FDNY	\$20,558,795
8	DOHMH	\$18,540,930
9	LAW	\$16,960,932
10	HPD	\$9,278,719
	Top 10 Sub-total	\$1,482,101,973
	Other Agencies Total	\$39,832,141
	Total	\$1,521,934,114

Professional Services. City agencies procured \$1.521 billion in professional services contracts in Fiscal 2006; more than \$1 billion of that amount were contracts awarded by the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (DoITT) and the Department of Small Business Services (DSBS). Among DoITT's major procurements were several enterprise-wide services contracts to secure consulting services available to all City agencies. DSBS had the second-highest dollar volume, in part because it holds a master contract with the City's Economic Development Corporation (EDC), which both acts as a construction manager and procures a wide array of studies.

Goods. As the City's chief purchaser of commodities, DCAS accounted for \$919 million or 83% of the City's \$1.1 billion in goods contracts in Fiscal 2006. Among the large contracts entered into were \$62 million for the purchase and rental of photocopier equipment and a \$55 million purchase of street sweepers on behalf of DSNY.

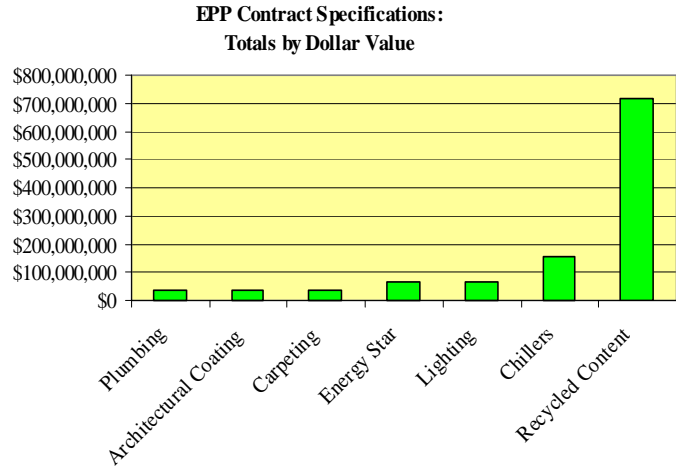
Architecture & Engineering. In Fiscal 2006, the City procured \$933 million in architecture and engineering services contracts, the vast majority of which were DEP contracts for the design of large infrastructure projects. DDC and DPR also procured a substantial volume of architecture and engineering services, including DDC's renewal of an architectural design requirement contract for FDNY projects and a \$530,000 procurement by DPR for the design of the West 59th Street Recreation Center.

Architecture & Engineering Fiscal 2006		
	Agency	Value
1	DEP	\$790,085,109
2	DPR	\$57,191,040
3	DDC	\$54,324,419
4	DOT	\$16,497,829
5	ACS	\$8,536,700
6	DCAS	\$3,145,329
7	FDNY	\$1,114,782
8	DOB	\$607,997
9	DCP	\$537,000
10	HPD	\$238,823
	Top 10 Sub-total	\$932,279,027
	Other Agencies Total	\$475,863
	Total	\$932,754,891

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Goods and Services Covered by Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Laws

As noted in the introduction, the City is gearing up for the January 2008 implementation of a sweeping package of environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP) laws that require agencies to specify the use of environmentally-friendly products when procuring contracts for energy- or water-using goods, products containing potentially hazardous substances, products that are (or can be) made from recycled and recovered materials and cleaning products.



For Fiscal 2006, Agencies were asked to report the number and dollar value of seven EPP specifications included in construction contracts greater than \$1 million.⁶

City agencies are using at least one of the seven EPP specifications shown in the above chart in 51% of the City's construction contracts greater than \$1 million. Because many of the largest contracts include such specifications, the dollar value of City construction contracts that include EPP specifications amounts to 58% of the citywide total for construction contracts above \$1 million.

EPP Products (Partial List)	Value
Air conditioners	\$1,337,459
Carpet	\$630,557
Computers	\$45,653,010
Copiers/fax machines	\$19,420,118
Reprographic paper	\$4,500,140
Other paper products (envelopes, napkins, tissue)	\$1,914,120
Miscellaneous office supplies	\$2,200,000
Refrigerators/freezers	\$314,143
Traffic cones	\$149,382
Trash receptacles/bags	\$1,943,870
Total	\$78,062,799

In addition, DCAS contracted for nearly \$80 million in goods with EPP specifications, including more than \$6.4 million worth of paper products with recycled content and more than \$4 million worth of recycled plastic products (e.g. trash receptacles, trash bags, and miscellaneous office supplies). The air conditioners, computers, copiers and refrigerators DCAS purchased meet or exceed the energy-use standards in the EPP laws, and carpets purchased meet the EPP standards for the avoidance of hazardous materials content.⁷

⁶ The EPP specifications shown in the data above include: water usage standards for plumbing products; hazardous content standards for paints and other architectural coatings; hazardous content standards for carpets and carpet adhesives; ENERGY STAR[®] product standards; energy utilization and hazardous content standards for lighting products; water/energy usage standards for chillers; and recycled/ recovered materials content. Because many large construction contracts include more than one type of these specifications, the total value of contracts that include at least one type is nearly \$800 million.

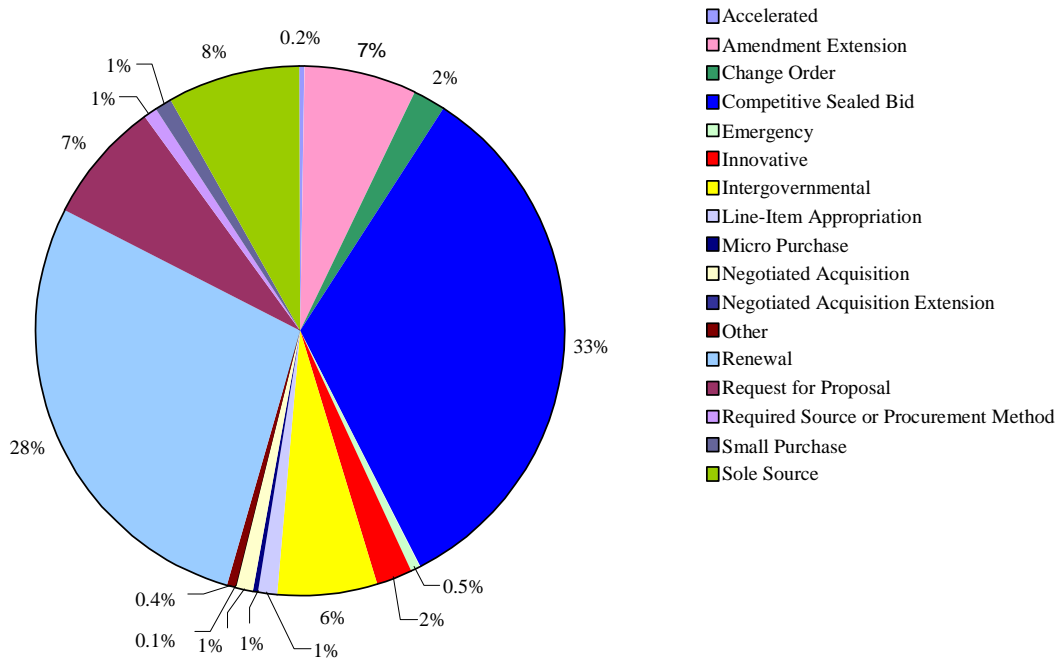
⁷ The products listed are illustrative examples; DCAS' total EPP contracting volume includes many additional products.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Agency Procurements by Method of Award: How Agencies Make Purchases

In this section, we provide a basic overview of the dollar value and volume of City procurement during Fiscal 2006 by the method of award, e.g. competitive sealed bid, request for proposal, negotiated acquisition, etc. The charts and tables on the following pages show the city-wide dollar volumes and numbers of procurements by procurement method (see also, Appendix C).⁸

Dollar Value of Contracts Citywide by Method of Procurement Total Dollar Value = \$11,167,540,052



⁸ The City is required to conduct public hearings on awards greater than \$100,000 procured via most of the solicitation methods described below. Contracts procured by competitive sealed bid and emergency contracts do not require a hearing. In Fiscal 2006 public hearings were held for 1,143 contracts with a total dollar value of \$8,528,413,200.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Competitive Sealed Bid. During Fiscal 2006, DEP once again processed the largest dollar value of competitive bids for its large infrastructure projects (approximately \$1.1 billion, procured via 103 sealed-bid contracts). DCAS processed a larger number of smaller bid contracts: 458 bid contracts for over \$900 million worth of goods and standardized services. City agencies processed over 1,000 contracts awarded by competitive sealed bid during Fiscal 2006.

Competitive Sealed Bid Contracts Fiscal 2006		
	Agency	Value
1	DEP	\$1,074,534,668
2	DCAS	\$903,494,649
3	DSNY	\$587,974,778
4	DDC	\$438,815,664
5	DOT	\$348,409,012
	Top 5 Subtotal	\$3,353,228,771
	Other Agencies Total	\$382,155,008
	Total	\$3,735,383,780

RFP Contracts Fiscal 2006		
	Agency	Value
1	DoITT	\$161,211,423
2	DOT	\$125,238,719
3	DDC	\$102,592,774
4	DHS	\$96,820,208
5	HRA	\$89,745,885
	Top 5 Subtotal	\$575,609,009
	Other Agencies Total	\$244,661,541
	Total	\$820,270,550

Requests for Proposals (RFPs). City agencies processed 580 RFP awards during Fiscal 2006, a 44% increase from Fiscal 2005. These included DDC's award of two \$1 million architecture/engineering contracts for "commissioning services" (used to ensure that building systems function properly), and the Department of Homeless Services' (DHS) rental assistance program awards.

Renewal Contracts. This year, ACS processed the largest volume of renewals (over \$1.7 billion, more than half of the City total) for all of its major programs including foster care, day care, congregate care and preventive care. In total, City agencies processed more than 800 renewals during Fiscal 2006.

Negotiated Acquisitions. In Fiscal 2006 the Law Department processed 244 negotiated acquisition awards worth \$10.5 million, primarily for litigation support services.

Amendment Extensions and Negotiated Acquisition Extensions. City agencies processed only a few negotiated acquisition extensions, mostly for the Naturally Occurring Retirement Community program of the Department for the Aging (DFTA), but agencies processed \$777 million worth of amendment extensions last year. Approximately \$664 million of that amount was processed by HRA to continue a variety of service programs.

Construction Change Orders. City agencies processed over 1,300 change orders during Fiscal 2006, a 35% decrease from last fiscal year.

Emergency Purchases. The City made \$52,089,511 of emergency purchases in Fiscal 2006. DEP once again topped the list, with \$15,409,852 of emergency purchases, made largely in connection with the Gilboa Dam. FDNY and DPR also had significant emergency procurement volumes, with \$13,961,424 and \$12,760,806, respectively.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Required/Authorized Source or Method. City agencies processed over \$115 million worth of required/authorized source or method contracts during Fiscal 2006. Examples of such contracts include: FDNY's \$2.4 million procurement of mail processing and messenger services, using a preferred source vendor under New York State laws aimed at ensuring opportunities to encourage the useful employment of persons with disabilities or inmates of prisons; and DOT's \$3.5 million contract for construction support services for the Belt Parkway Bridge, using the "Brooks Law" method applicable to federally-funded projects (a quality-based selection procedure).

Sole Source Contracts. This category reflects mainly the City's "pass through" funds that support EDC and various economic development organizations, as well as the capital construction projects of cultural institutions.

Line Item Appropriations. This method is noteworthy for a high volume of very small awards, some only a few thousand dollars. City agencies processed 2,216 Line Item Appropriation contracts during Fiscal 2006, a significant increase from last year. The top three agencies were the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD), with 1,464 contracts registered (66% of the citywide total), DFTA, which processed 317 (14%) and DOHMH, which processed 207 (9%).

Line Item Appropriation Contracts Fiscal 2006	
Agency	Value
1 DYCD	\$49,778,033
2 DOHMH	\$42,070,713
3 DFTA	\$12,400,898
4 HPD	\$4,763,274
5 DOC	\$4,308,000
Top 5 Subtotal	\$113,320,918
Other Agencies Total	\$6,102,923
Total	\$119,423,841

Intergovernmental Contracts Fiscal 2006	
Agency	Value
1 DOITT	\$513,297,420
2 FDNY	\$39,605,068
3 HRA	\$39,099,138
4 NYPD	\$25,735,889
5 DEP	\$16,665,683
Top 5 Subtotal	\$634,403,199
Other Agencies Total	\$31,099,729
Total	\$665,502,928

Intergovernmental Purchases. DoITT was again the largest purchaser via intergovernmental contracts during Fiscal 2006 at \$513 million, a significant increase from the Fiscal 2005 total of \$262 million. More than half of the DoITT total reflects a single procurement relating to the City's emergency communications services; DoITT also procured a major contract for the 3-1-1 system. In total, City agencies made over 1,800 intergovernmental purchases during Fiscal 2006.

Small Purchase Contracts Fiscal 2006	
Agency	Value
1 DOHMH	\$13,905,048
2 NYPD	\$13,293,918
3 DEP	\$10,859,277
4 DOT	\$9,929,145
5 FDNY	\$9,775,824
Top 5 Subtotal	\$57,763,212
Other Agencies Total	\$59,537,169
Total	\$117,300,381

Small and Micro-Purchases. These methods allow City agencies to buy on an expedited basis. The top buying agencies tend to have widely dispersed facilities such as infrastructure, police precincts, parks and housing. Both methods present excellent opportunities for certified M/WBEs. See Part V.

Micro Purchase Contracts Fiscal 2006	
Agency	Value
1 DEP	\$9,994,779
2 DPR	\$8,084,577
3 NYPD	\$6,621,659
4 DOHMH	\$6,250,985
5 DSNY	\$4,330,242
Top 5 Subtotal	\$35,282,242
Other Agencies Total	\$24,550,276
Total	\$59,832,518

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Innovative Procurements. During Fiscal 2006, three agencies utilized this method: DPR, to test various quality-based selection methods for selecting architecture/engineering vendors; DYCD, to test a new process for evaluating RFP responses for its Out-of-School-Time initiative; and the Taxi and Limousine Commission, for a multiple-award procurement resulting in an approved list of vendors for certain technology enhancements.

Accelerated Procurements. DCAS purchased nearly \$28 million worth of food through accelerated procurements in Fiscal 2006.

Other Methods. Agencies made 146 purchases last year using demonstration projects, buy-against procurements, and government-to-government procurements.

City Procurement by Size of Contract

By dollar volume, the vast scale of New York City procurement dwarfs that of most states. In this section we present data showing procurement at various dollar values, illustrating the complex nature of City contracting (see also, Appendix E).

Dollar Value of Contracts by Contract Size		
Group	Value	% of Total
Under \$100,000	\$322,247,521	3%
\$100,000-\$1 M	\$914,924,981	8%
\$1-3 M	\$1,149,800,443	10%
\$3-25 M	\$3,274,962,187	29%
> \$25 M	\$5,505,604,919	49%
Total	\$11,167,540,051	100%

In Fiscal 2006 (as in Fiscal 2005), contracts for \$3 million or more accounted for nearly 50% of the overall dollar volume of city-wide procurements, but represented less than 1% of the total number of procurements made. Similarly, purchases for \$100,000 or less accounted for 3% of the total dollar value purchased, but fully 93% of the number of procurements processed.

Below is a table listing the top five agencies that awarded contracts at various dollar ranges. Contracts at or below \$3 million reflect human services, professional services, standardized services, goods and construction projects such as those for parks and building rehabilitations; those above the \$3 million level reflect larger infrastructure projects, facilities construction and requirements contracts for high-volume goods or services purchases.

Top Purchasing Agencies at Various Dollar Ranges			
\$100,001 - \$1 million	\$1,000,001-\$3 million	\$3,000,001-\$25 million	> \$25 million
DYCD	ACS	ACS	ACS
DCAS	DDC	DCAS	DEP
DPR	DCAS	HRA	HRA
DFTA	HRA	DEP	DSBS
DDC	DEP	DDC	DSNY

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

City Franchises, Concessions and Revocable Consents

This indicator tracks the City's grant of franchises, concessions and revocable consents, pursuant to Chapter 14 of the Charter. Concessions are also subject to the rules of the Franchise and Concession Review Committee (FCRC). Revocable consents, depending on their type, are subject either to DOT rules or those of the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA). The City awards franchises and concessions in a manner similar to the procurement process (e.g., by using RFP's or competitive sealed bids). Revocable consents are made through a permitting process.⁹ MOCS oversees and certifies agency compliance with the applicable laws and regulations for franchises, concessions, and revocable consents.

Agency	Revocable Consents	Franchises	Concessions (Through FCRC)	Concessions (All)
DCA	463	0	0	0
DCAS	0	0	3	3
DOITT	0	4	0	0
DOT	103	8	0	0
DPR	0	0	12	193
EDC	0	0	1	1
MDC	0	0	2	12
TOTAL	566	12	18	209

Franchises. Last year, the FCRC voted on 12 franchises, including modifications to four DoITT telecommunications franchises as well as DOT's extension of six bus route franchises and one bus-shelter franchise. By far, the most significant franchise of the fiscal year was the historic street furniture franchise issued by DOT to Cemusa. Over the life of this 20-year franchise, Cemusa will pay the City over \$ 1 billion, and will install and maintain approximately 3,300 bus shelters, 330 newsstands and 20 public toilets throughout the City's streetscape.

Concessions. In addition, the FCRC held public hearings and/or votes on 18 concessions, nine of which were solicited by RFP and nine by sole source or other negotiations. Agencies awarded a total of 209 concessions citywide; these included 181 solicited by competitive bids and 10 RFP awards that were not "significant" (i.e., had revenue projections below \$100,000 and thus did not require a public hearing). Agencies issuing concessions included DPR, DCAS, EDC and the New York City Marketing Development Corporation (MDC); EDC and MDC are City-affiliated local development corporations that are authorized to negotiate concessions on behalf of DSBS.

⁹ To award a franchise, the FCRC must conduct a hearing and then approve the franchise with at least five votes. Concessions, depending on their award method, may or may not require an FCRC approval vote. Those procured by competitive sealed bid (87% of the total) generally do not require FCRC approval. Public hearings are held for all "significant" concessions, i.e., those awarded via a method other than competitive sealed bid that either have a term of 10 years or more or will result in a projected annual income to the City of more than \$100,000. Most RFP awards (9% of the total) fall into this category, where a hearing is held (for those that are "significant"), but no approval vote. Concessions awarded via sole source or any other non-competitive method (4% of the total) require two FCRC approvals, each with the support of at least four votes: first, a preliminary approval allowing the agency to enter into negotiations, and then, once the concession agreement is finalized, a vote to approve its grant. For revocable consents, the sponsoring agency conducts the required public hearings.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Methods of Soliciting Concessions		
Method	#	%
Competitive Sealed Bids	181	87%
Request For Proposals	19	9%
Sole Source/Other	9	4%
Total	209	100%

A substantial majority of concessions awarded (74%) were food-related (e.g., pushcarts, mobile trucks and restaurants) and virtually all of those were issued by DPR. Another 11% were for merchandise and marketing concessions (e.g., NYC T-Shirts and toys), and 8% related to sports and recreation activities, such as tennis, golf and amusement parks. The remainder were for special events and various occupancy permits and parking lots.

Types of Concessions		
Type	#	%
Food-Related	152	73%
Sports & Recreation	17	8%
Special Events	9	4%
Merchandise & Marketing	24	11%
Occupancy/Parking	7	3%
Total	209	100%

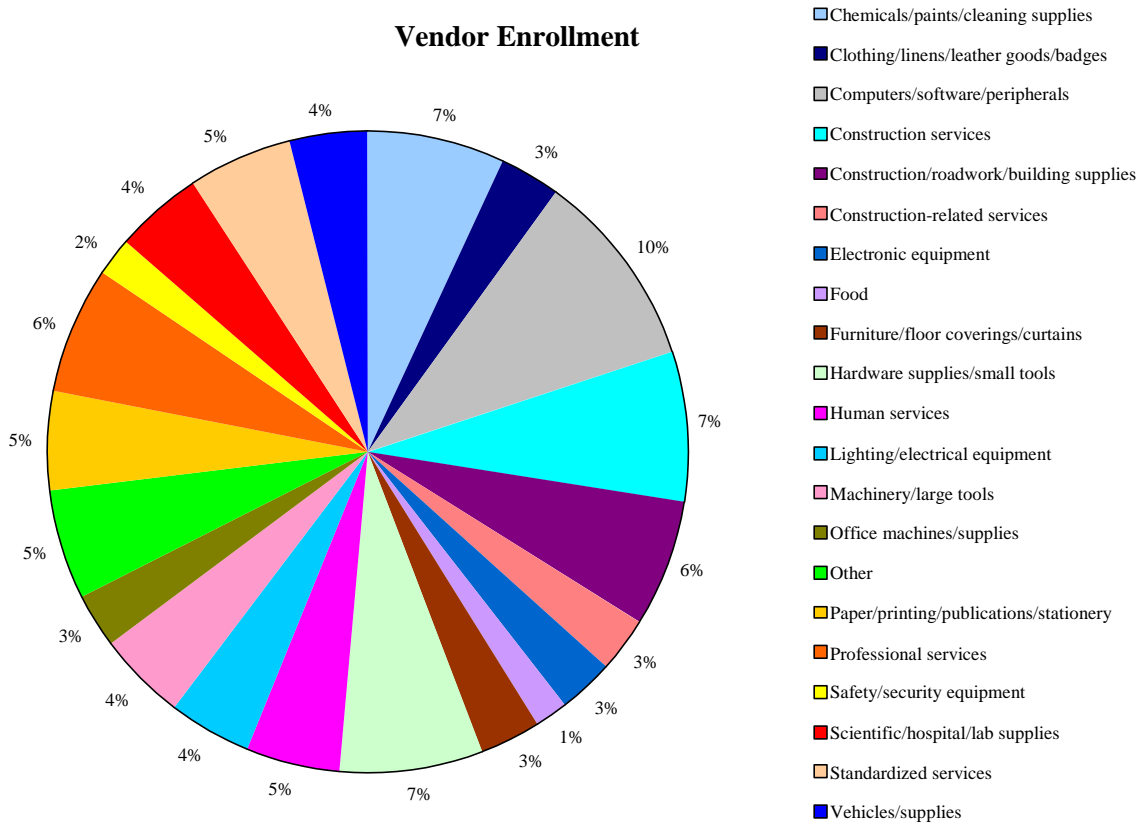
Revocable Consents. During Fiscal 2006, DOT approved 103 revocable consents for bridges, conduits and other obstructions in or below streets and sidewalks, and DCA approved 463 revocable consents for sidewalk cafés.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

II. COMPETITION FOR CITY CONTRACTS

Vendors Enrolled to Do Business with the City: By Area of Business

Through the Vendor Enrollment Center (VEC), any business wishing to sell goods or services to the City may complete an enrollment form and be added to the citywide bidders' lists used by all Mayoral agencies to receive notices of City procurement opportunities. As of the end of Fiscal 2006, 45,605 individual vendors had enrolled to do business with the City, a 7% increase from Fiscal 2005 (42,681 vendors enrolled). Vendors may enroll in those commodity codes that correspond to their respective areas of business.¹⁰



¹⁰ The bidders' lists are organized by subject matter into 6,692 separate "commodity codes." The table reflects the number of total enrollments, not the number of vendors. The enrollment form may be obtained by calling VEC (at 212-857-1680) and may be downloaded online at www.nyc.gov/html/moc/html/bidderform.html.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

As the chart reveals, the top five areas of business are computer hardware/software (10%), construction services (7%), hardware, small tools (7%); chemicals, paints and cleaning supplies (7%); and construction, roadwork and building supplies (6%).

During Fiscal 2006, the City continued its multi-year modernization initiative, which will result in the replacement and enhancement of the two systems our vendors use when they seek to do business with the City: VEC and VENDEX. The project will establish an online environment for new potential vendors to enroll on bidders' lists and for current vendors to self-manage critical information related to contracts with the City, thereby minimizing paperwork and enhancing convenience and efficiency.

Competitiveness: Agencies' Success in Attracting Bidders and Proposers

The City strives to ensure a high level of competitiveness in the procurement process, as competition is crucial to ensure that the City receives fair prices and high quality for goods and services. We measure competitiveness in competitive sealed bids and RFPs, as these are open to all qualified vendors. For these purposes, we define "highly competitive" procurements as those that resulted in at least three responses. Tracking and analyzing competitiveness data helps to ensure that the procurement process is fair for all of the City's potential business partners.

The level of competitiveness generated by the contract opportunities that City agencies offer to vendors necessarily fluctuates each year, based on the varying levels of specialization, expertise or financial management capacity required to handle those opportunities. Contracts vary in those respects widely from one year to another. Nonetheless, as shown below and in the agency-by-agency tables included in Appendix F, Fiscal 2006 reflects a record of solid competition in all categories.

Citywide Level of Competition by Industry Sector	
Industry Sector	% of Competitive Procurements
Architecture and Engineering	100%
Construction Services	92%
Goods	95%
Human Services	90%
Professional Services	76%
Standardized Services	79%
Total	87%

Ninety percent of the City's RFPs for human services were highly competitive.¹¹ Most agencies were close to 100% at the high competition level. As has been true in earlier years, DFTA had relatively few RFPs with high competitiveness (13%); typically, only incumbent providers have responded to senior services RFPs. Similarly, DOHMH, with only four RFP awards, had just 53% of its dollar value in awards with high competitiveness; its RFPs involved services requiring highly specialized expertise.

¹¹ For purposes of this indicator, DYCD's innovative procurements are treated as RFPs, as the innovative method used was a form of RFP.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

For awards in the professional services category, agencies achieved a rate of 75% high competitiveness. Competition in this area was somewhat less robust overall than was the case for human services. However, of the 19 agencies with professional services contract awards, all but six achieved high competitiveness for at least 98% of such contracts. The lower overall average is attributable, in part, to the highly specialized nature of some professional services contracts, for which there was less competition (e.g., assistance with the development of licensing examinations).

In the area of standardized services, where procurements typically proceed by competitive sealed bid, agencies achieved a 79% high competitiveness level. Several agencies, including DDC, HPD, DoITT, HRA and Departments of Correction (DOC), Finance (DOF), Probation (DOP) and Law achieved 100% high competitiveness. The wide variety of services subsumed in this category makes it somewhat difficult to identify potential reasons for the drop off in competitiveness for the procurements of some of the other agencies, although the data does clearly indicate that competitiveness is not correlated with the contracts' size: agencies are equally likely to see robust competition for their larger standardized services items as for relatively small ones.

DCAS achieved very high competitiveness for the City's major goods purchases: 97%.

This year, we present competitiveness data separately for the construction services, and for architecture/engineering and other design consulting services. Both categories show marked improvement over the competition level of Fiscal 2005, when only 69% of the City's construction contracts achieved high competitiveness. This year, in the construction services arena, fully 92% of the competitive bid contracts were awarded through highly competitive procurements. In the design services arena, agencies achieved 100% high competitiveness (typically RFP awards).

III. PROCUREMENT TIMELINESS

How Long City Agencies Take to Process Bid Contracts

In this section, we present data showing how long (in calendar days) City agencies take to process typical non-human services procurements, those done by competitive sealed bids, as well as similar procurements done by DCAS via the accelerated procurement method, which is used to buy fuel and other commodities.¹²

¹² To ensure that this indicator reflects only typical processing times and reflects a meaningful average, information is included only where the agency in question handled more than three contract actions for the particular method reported. The aggregate processing cycle time for contracts awarded from "atypical" procurements, such as those that are substantially delayed due to litigation, investigations or problems with vendor integrity, is also excluded from the cycle time calculations.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Competitive Sealed Bids: Processing Time	
AGENCY	Average # of Days
ACS	226
DCAS	107
DDC	108
DEP	196
DHS	240
DOC	142
DOITT	131
DOT	148
DPR	79
DSNY	58
FDNY	157
HPD	152
HRA	339
NYPD	178
Total	125

DCAS' average cycle time for its accelerated procurements, which are similar to competitive bids, remained similar to that achieved last year, at 52 days for Fiscal 2006.

Cycle time for competitive bids increased citywide in 2006, from 118 days last year, to 125 days in Fiscal 2006. This increase reflects year-to-year fluctuations in the size and complexity of awards. MOCS will work with the agencies to ensure that, as new statutory and regulatory mandates are imposed on sealed-bid procurements, cycle time does not unduly lengthen.

Retroactivity in Human Services Procurements

A contract is “retroactive” when its start date occurs before the contract is registered by the Comptroller. There is a comparatively high incidence of retroactivity in human services contracts; retroactivity creates cash-flow and other problems for vendors because the City cannot make payments until a contract is registered—despite the fact that vendors often begin to perform on an unregistered contract.¹³ In addition to cash flow problems, retroactivity drives up procurement costs, because vendors build delays into their costs, and thus charge the City more for services.¹⁴

In Fiscal 2006, the overall percentage of retroactive contracts, measured by dollar value, decreased from 37% to 30%, while the percentage measured by the number of contract actions decreased from 55% to 37%. More significantly, long-term lateness is declining: the proportion of contracts (by dollar value) that were retroactive by more than 15 days dropped from 32% in Fiscal

¹³ Generally speaking, once contracts are registered, the City pays its bills on time as required by the Charter and PPB Rules. We measure agency success at prompt payment by reviewing the amount of interest each agency was obligated to pay during Fiscal 2006 as a result of late-paid invoices. In Fiscal 2006, the net interest paid by the agencies citywide totaled \$2,588, which is negligible relative to overall procurement volumes and shows a 73% decrease from Fiscal 2005.

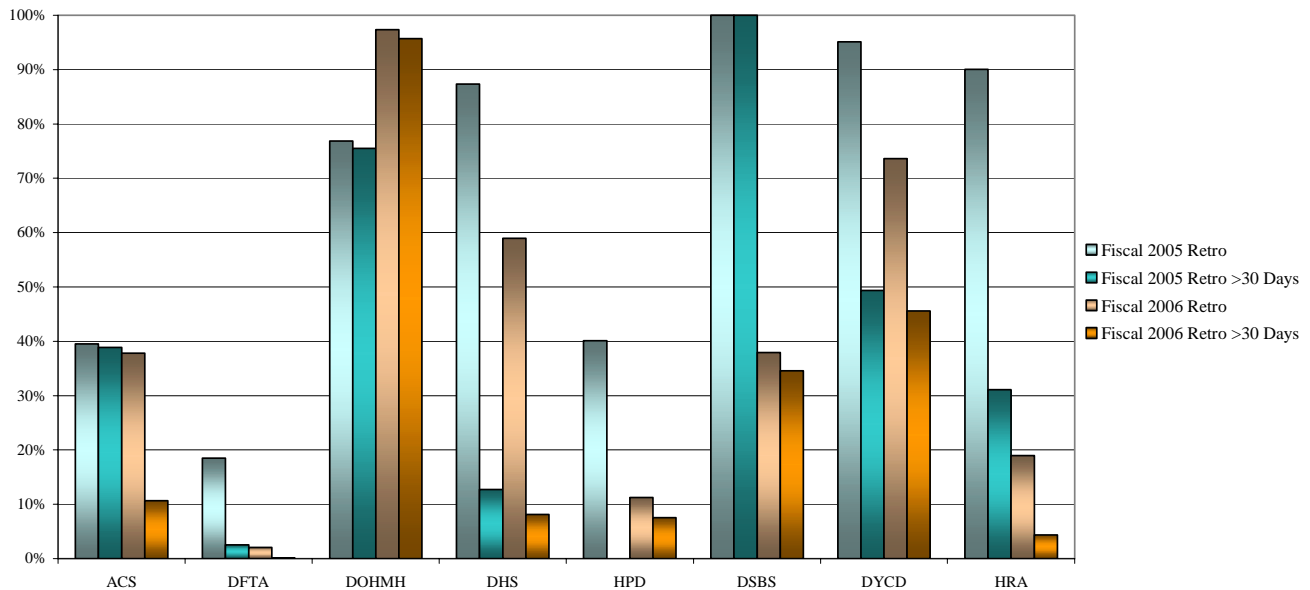
¹⁴ MOCS works with City agencies to pinpoint bottlenecks that contribute to their failure to register contracts, particularly human services program continuations, before the date when the prior contracts for the same program expire. By streamlining the procurement approval process, delegating substantial approval authority to agencies and expanding access for vendors to an interest-free revolving grant fund, the City has reduced the burden of retroactivity on service providers. In addition, more information is provided to vendors up front. Pursuant to Local Law 13 of 2004, City agencies issue detailed “Concept Reports” when they establish new client services programs, or substantially reorganize an existing program, well prior to the release of an RFP. Concept reports, together with the comments received from the public, are used by agencies to draft the subsequent RFP. During Fiscal Year 2006, 13 concept reports were issued. ACS, DSBS, DJJ all issued one report each, DHS and DYCD each did two and DOHMH issued six. Nine RFPs have been issued to date as a result of the concept reports, with the rest in the pipeline for future issuance.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

2005 to 19% in Fiscal 2006; and the proportion retroactive for more than 30 days dropped from 25% to 12% citywide. Agency-by-agency retroactivity figures appear in Appendix G.¹⁵

Many individual human services agencies showed marked improvements during Fiscal 2006. DFTA reduced its long-term retroactivity to zero. DHS, HPD, HRA and DSBS all made considerable progress, with large declines in overall retroactivity, and indeed, DHS, HPD and HRA kept long-term retroactivity rates below 10%. Renewals, a major portion of this year's portfolio, showed particular improvement, as agencies succeeded in submitting 97% of their human services renewals to the Comptroller before the prior contracts' expiration, up from 73% in Fiscal 2005.

**Major Human Service Agencies - Contract Retroactivity
(Percentage by Dollar Value)**



DYCD, which must process a very high volume of small procurements, made significant strides, reducing its retroactivity level from 95% in Fiscal 2005, to 74% in Fiscal 2006 (46% in long-term retroactivity). DOHMH, which reduced its average number of retroactive days from 115 a year ago to 102 in Fiscal 2006, saw its overall lateness rate rise from 77% to 97%. MOCS will continue to work closely with these agencies to address their difficulties with procurement timeliness.¹⁶

¹⁵ All new contracts awarded by bid, RFP, negotiated acquisition extension and similar methods and all renewal contracts are included in the calculations. Contracts delayed by such factors as litigation, vendor protests, criminal investigations, problems with vendor integrity or similar anomalies, are excluded, because such delays do not reflect upon agency processing efficiency.

¹⁶ The City has a number of "safety valve" processes in place to help mitigate the impact of retroactivity on both the agencies and the vendors, the most significant of which is a revolving grant fund, overseen by MOCS and administered through the Fund for the City of New York (FCNY). This Fund provides 90-day no-interest cash flow loans to vendors whose contracts are processed late, once their contracts have been submitted to the Comptroller for registration. All vendors are eligible for this program, although most applicants are from the not-for-profit, human services sector. During Fiscal 2006, MOCS expanded a pilot program within the FCNY fund, to create an Enhanced Eligibility Loan Program. The enhanced program covers a wide range of not-for-profit vendors, including those who provide programs for summer youth and after-school activities, mental hygiene, literacy, immigration/refugee assistance and mediation services, as well as any provider with an annual budget of \$2 million or less. Once an agency determines that such a vendor is responsible, a cash flow loan may be issued early in the process, regardless of whether the paperwork has gone to the Comptroller. In Fiscal 2006 the total number of loans increased by 65%. With generally positive trends in timeliness, the fund saw a 26% decrease in the average amount of funds in circulation, making a total of \$8.4 million in loans, down from \$11.2 million the

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Construction Change Orders – Streamlining the Approval Process

Change orders are amendments to construction contracts to authorize the performance of additional work necessary to complete the project, or to add work that does not amount to a material change to the original contract scope. As shown below, change orders averaged about 6% of the value of the original contracts. DDC processed the most change orders (589), as a result of its high volume of smaller construction projects.

Construction Change Order Processing							
Agency	Number of Change Orders	Dollar Value of Original Contracts	Dollar Value of Change Orders	Change Orders As % of Original Contracts		Processing Time (in days)	
				Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005
DCAS	89	\$67,644,445	\$3,595,265	5%	7%	162	140
DDC	589	\$465,042,276	\$44,839,056	10%	5%	73	65
DEP	111	\$1,496,548,865	\$81,752,700	5%	3%	131	154
DOT	143	\$1,078,147,536	\$51,425,563	5%	4%	142	126
DPR	265	\$85,138,250	\$9,717,295	11%	11%	122	71
DSNY	120	\$272,187,049	\$9,692,943	4%	3%	123	146
ALL OTHERS	30	\$32,045,868	\$6,046,198	19%	16%	92	93
CITYWIDE	1,347	\$3,502,687,499	\$207,069,020	6%	4%	105	107

Timeliness is a key goal for change orders. Vendors cannot be paid for the newly authorized work until the change order is registered by the Comptroller. Slow approval processes thus can hinder agency efforts to keep projects on schedule. To the extent vendors anticipate payment delays, they may build such costs into their bids, raising the City's costs. MOCS works closely with agencies to reduce processing time.¹⁷ Average processing time last year ranged across agencies from 73 to 162 days, with a citywide average of 105 days. This represents a slight improvement over the 107 day processing time in Fiscal 2005.

prior fiscal year. FCNY collects a small administrative fee for handling the Revolving Grant program, from the interest earned on the Fund, and returns the remaining interest to the City. During Fiscal 2006, the City received a net return of just over \$201,000, representing a significant increase from the prior fiscal year, as a result of prudent management under recently revised investment policies.

¹⁷ Within the processing time cycle, certain change orders are reviewed by MOCS, which averaged 27 days for such review. That figure is up from last year's 21 days, but MOCS now reviews fewer change orders, as agencies have been delegated to approve more of their own work; MOCS reviews larger, more complex items. The Comptroller also averaged 21 days for the registration process.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

IV. CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION AND VENDOR RESPONSIBILITY

Vendor Evaluations – Documenting Vendors’ Satisfactory Performance

Vendor Performance Evaluations		
Rating	Count	% of Total
Excellent/Very Good	1452	39%
Satisfactory (No Unsatisfactory Sub-Ratings)	1552	42%
Satisfactory (At Least One Unsatisfactory Sub-Rating)	564	15%
Needs Improvement	89	2%
Unsatisfactory	36	1%
Total	3693	100%

Documenting how a vendor performs is critical so that agencies can determine whether to renew, extend or terminate their contracts and, if continued, whether there is a need for the vendor to develop and implement a corrective action plan to address identified problems.

Agencies are required to submit comprehensive evaluations of contractor performance to the VENDEX data base system for most types of contracts.¹⁸ Vendors’ overall performance remained generally very good, with 96% receiving at least a satisfactory rating. More than 80% received such a rating with no underlying problems reported. For those vendors rated satisfactory or better who did have some problems, most had difficulty with performance quality, followed by financial administration and timeliness.

Vendor Responsibility – VENDEX System

The City uses the VENDEX data base to help agencies make decisions regarding vendor responsibility. Detailed VENDEX questionnaires are completed by vendors, and the database also contains information about vendor disputes.¹⁹

VENDEX Processing Totals	
Total Number of Filings Processed:	21,612
New Questionnaires:	15,826
Principal Questionnaires:	9,958
Vendor Questionnaires:	5,868
Certificates of No Change:	5,786

MOCS processes the questionnaires centrally, this year handling over 21,000 VENDEX filings.

¹⁸ Evaluations need not be prepared for small purchases or for goods purchased via competitive sealed bids, except in the latter case, when the vendor performs unsatisfactorily. Agencies completed 3,715 evaluations (86% of those required) in Fiscal 2006, down slightly from last year’s 87% completion rate.

¹⁹ VENDEX questionnaires are valid for three years from the date of signature. The questionnaires are highly detailed, reflecting complex statutory requirements designed to document a vendor’s business integrity, financial capacity and ability to perform its contracts with the City. VENDEX contains information from the questionnaires, as well as data from performance evaluations and additional information reflecting agency disputes with vendors. Data concerning such disputes, e.g., non-responsibility determinations, is included in Appendix H. Vendors must update them with each new award. However, so long as the information from the prior filing remains unchanged, vendors may file of a short-form certification to that effect. Vendors who have had problems with the information recorded in VENDEX or otherwise have had responsibility problems in the past, may apply to MOCS for vendor rehabilitation declarations, if they are able to demonstrate that they have adequately addressed their prior problems and can now prove readiness to be awarded new contracts. During Fiscal 2006, MOCS granted five petitions for vendor rehabilitation.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Health Insurance Coverage – Vendors’ Employees, Spouses & Domestic Partners

Health Insurance Availability	% of Total
All employees are provided/ offered coverage	80%
Some employees are provided/ offered coverage	9%
Subtotal	89%
No coverage is provided/offered	5%
N/A (vendor has fewer than 2 employees)	4%
Refuse to answer	2%

As required by Executive Order 72, more fully described in Appendix B, this year City agencies began collecting information from vendors concerning health insurance coverage, in particular, on whether any insurance coverage that is provided or offered treats the spouses and domestic partners of the firm’s employees on an equal basis.²⁰ Executive Order 72 required this data collection effort in keeping with the City’s strong commitment to making coverage available on an equal basis for all New Yorkers, including those families with same- and opposite-sex domestic partners.

This data is preliminary, as agencies only began requesting the information late in the fiscal year, but it includes self-identified information from nearly 500 vendors. Of those, nearly 90% indicate that at least some employees are provided or offered health insurance, with 80% reporting that all full-time employees are provided or offered coverage. Only 5% of the respondents stated that they did not provide or offer insurance to any employees, and only 2% refused to answer.

DP/Spouse Insurance is Provided/Offered on an Equal Basis	All Employees are Provided/Offered Coverage	Some Employees are Provided/ Offered Coverage	Total
Yes	74%	41%	71%
No	17%	17%	17%
Refuse	9%	41%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Within the group of vendors who responded that they did provide or offer health insurance coverage to some or all employees, the majority (71%) indicated that they did so in a manner that treated spouses and domestic partners identically –74% of those who reported that they provided or offered insurance to all of their employees stated that they treated such employees’ spouses and domestic partners equally. Note, however, that this figure includes *both* those vendors who provide or offer coverage to spouses and domestic partners equally and those who insure *neither* group.

In the coming year, the City will continue to refine this data collection effort, so that we may obtain a fuller picture on the health insurance coverage status of City vendors’ employees, and in particular, as to whether such vendors are treating the spouses and domestic partners of such employees equally.

²⁰ Executive Order 72 requires agencies to collect this information from any construction or services vendor that receives a new contract, if such vendor has a total annual procurement volume with the City exceeding \$100,000, and from any goods vendor whose cumulative annual volume has exceeded \$100,000 each year for the past three. Since the information requests (and responses) do not impact vendors’ ability to obtain contracts, agencies collect this data as part of ongoing contract administration, not as a prerequisite to initial contract award. Vendors are expressly informed that they may refuse to answer the questions concerning insurance. Vendors with two or fewer employees (i.e., self-employed) are instructed that the question does not apply.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Vendor Responsibility – Prevailing Wage Compliance

As required by Executive Order 73, more fully described in Appendix B, added scrutiny was applied this past year for contract awards in construction and building services (e.g., cleaning or security). In those areas, if a significant discrepancy in price (the greater of 10% or \$300,000) occurs between the apparent low bid and the next lowest one, agencies must obtain detailed information from the low bidder and must conduct research to be certain that the services can (and will) be delivered with the workers on that contract, and on any affected subcontracts, paid as they are entitled, according to the prevailing wage schedules mandated by New York State Labor Law. Under Executive Order 73, before awards can be made to such bidders, MOCS must approve the agencies' due diligence efforts on prevailing wage compliance.

During Fiscal 2006, MOCS conducted seven such reviews, approving agency determinations on awards valued at a total just over \$197 million. One such review entailed a single DSNY contract awarded to a large construction company, \$186 million worth of work at the Fresh Kills landfill. There, the difference in the bids, while substantial, was not large relative to the enormous size of the overall project. The remaining six approvals involved much smaller contract awards (each less than \$3 million), two of which were awarded by the Department of Correction (DOC) and four by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD). MOCS reviewed certified payroll records for all six awards, and in some cases reviewed budgetary information, engineers' estimates and/or union status to ensure that the agencies had correctly determined the vendors' intention and ability to comply with the prevailing wage mandates. Once that was ascertained, the contract awards went forward in each case.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

V. M/WBE AND SMALL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN CITY PROCUREMENT

Agencies' Subcontracting Opportunities – By Size and Type

In Fiscal 2006, City agencies approved the hiring of new 2,579 subcontractors on the more than 62,000 prime contracts that were entered into this year and/or were ongoing from prior years.²¹ Some of these subcontracts were quite large (greater than \$1 million), but 95% of all the subcontracts begun in Fiscal 2006 were less than \$1 million – a target threshold for M/WBE participation under LL 129.

Fiscal 2006 Subcontracting by Industry									
Industry	Prime Contracts Open in Fiscal 2006		Subcontracts Begun in Fiscal 2006						
	Count	\$ Value	Count	All		Under \$1M			
				Value	% of Prime	Count	Value	% of All Subs	
				\$ Value	% of Prime	#	% of All Subs	\$ Value	% of All Subs
Architecture/Engineering	165	\$5,677,025,438	102	\$29,398,421	1%	97	95%	\$11,740,750	40%
Construction Services	18,79	\$6,732,383,819	1,411	\$360,113,747	5%	1,329	94%	\$144,355,248	40%
Goods	12,952	\$2,851,281,305	4	\$255,828	0%	4	100%	\$255,828	100%
Human Services	6,381	\$13,575,513,288	393	\$127,713,212	1%	384	98%	\$90,561,477	71%
Professional Services	1,693	\$4,890,682,476	224	\$72,162,990	1%	207	92%	\$20,618,538	29%
Standardized Services	3,902	\$5,713,652,583	340	\$850,633,113	15%	326	96%	\$31,498,253	4%
Other/Uncharacterized	35,203	\$3,125,109,658	105	\$32,089,965	1%	96	91%	\$5,309,520	17%
Total	62,175	\$42,565,648,567	2,579	\$1,472,367,275	3%	2,443	95%	\$304,339,614	21%

The M/WBE and EBE goals in Local Laws 129 and 12 apply only to the construction services and professional services subcontracts that are entered into by prime contractors who are themselves within the construction and professional services categories.²² These subcontractor participation goals apply to all such subcontracts valued under \$1 million. Construction and professional services bid solicitations and RFPs released since the beginning of Fiscal 2007 (July 2006) have included the requirement for subcontractor participation plans, with each one tailored to what the agency reasonably anticipates the level of subcontracting to be for that the particular type of project.²³

²¹ At any time while a contract is open (i.e., work is ongoing) a prime contractor may hire a subcontractor to assist with the job, subject to approval by the City. There is generally no limit to the number of subcontractors who may be hired on a project. Some large construction contracts may have many dozens, even hundreds, over the life of the contract.

²² For purposes of LL 129 reporting, we subsume architecture and engineering (and other design-related) prime contracts and subcontracts within the professional services industry sector, consistent with the definitions contained in LL 129 and LL 12. The City is now tracking these design professional contracts and subcontracts separately, to permit consideration by DSBS of separating out M/WBE and EBE goals for the design industry sector in the future.

²³ It is important to recognize, however, that not all of the subcontractors hired by a prime contractor working in the same industry as that prime contractor. Often, the prime contractor subcontracts out, rather than doing the work itself, *because* the subcontracted tasks are in a different industry. Thus, construction prime contractors will have subcontractors to which the LL 129 goals do not apply, e.g., for tasks such as trucking or security.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

The table below shows the universe of subcontracts approved by City agencies to begin during Fiscal 2006 that fell within the categories now covered by LL 129.²⁴ Taken together, the under \$1 million subcontracts begun in Fiscal 2006 totaled \$172 million.

Citywide Subcontracts Begun in Fiscal 2006						
			Prime Contract Industry			
			Construction Services		Professional Services	
			Count	Value	Count	Value
Subcontract Industry	Construction Services	All	1187	\$194,272,234	209	\$163,380,038
		<\$1M	1142	\$101,428,859	172	\$40,464,914
	Professional Services	All	57	\$2,994,458	256	\$96,364,869
		<\$1M	57	\$2,994,458	234	\$27,162,746

To assist agencies in estimating levels of subcontracting and tracking the participation of MWBEs in this market, MOCS has collected data on City agency subcontracting for several years. See Appendix I. The total value of all open subcontracts valued under \$1 million in all industry categories is \$559.6 million.²⁵

²⁴ Because these subcontracts pertained to contracts let prior to July 2006, the goals provisions do not apply to them; the data is presented to illustrate the manner in which the goals will apply prospectively.

²⁵ The dollar amounts of open subcontracts shown for Fiscal 2006 differs significantly from the totals provided at the conclusion of Fiscal 2005. Fiscal 2006 saw a number of very large infrastructure projects get underway, as to which the proportion of smaller subcontracts would be much lower than would be typical for construction work of a smaller scale. LL 129 requires agencies to estimate on a contract-by-contract basis, each time a new bid solicitation or RFP is released in the construction or professional services/design area, exactly how much subcontracting is anticipated for the particular procurement, *and how much of that amount is anticipated to fall below \$1 million*. As a result, this past year agencies have become more precise in evaluating and estimating the dollar values of open subcontracts, and in identifying subcontracts that have closed. Further, because of the inclusion of professional services subcontracts under the LL 129 participation goals, more subcontracts have been identified outside of the construction industry, which had been the focus of previous data collection efforts. Moreover, past M/WBE goals programs applicable to City infrastructure projects funded by the state and federal governments, have required the collection of information *only* with respect to M/WBE subcontracts; reports prepared for such programs did not include the non-M/WBE subcontracts on the same projects. Now, as City agencies strive to meet the reporting requirements of LL 129, they have obtained and reported additional approved subcontracts.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Agencies' Micro-Purchases and Small Purchases: By Size and Type

As noted in Part II above, while only about 1.6% of all City purchases by dollar volume are accomplished by use of the small purchase or micro-purchase methods, these opportunities account for 78% of the total number of procurements undertaken by City agencies, for a total value of more than \$177 in Fiscal 2006.

In addition to the procurement opportunities created by LL 129 in the prime and subcontracting areas up to \$1 million, there are also good opportunities for M/WBEs and EBE's that wish to do business with the City at lower thresholds. For micro-purchases, i.e., up to \$5,000, agencies are not required to engage in any formal price competition and may simply select vendors based on such factors as convenience and efficiency, while considering price, as they make purchases. DEP, DPR and the NYPD lead the list of agencies making purchases at this level, primarily because they each maintain a large number of far-flung facilities, so the ability to make these smaller purchasing decisions helps fulfill the agencies' operational needs in the field.

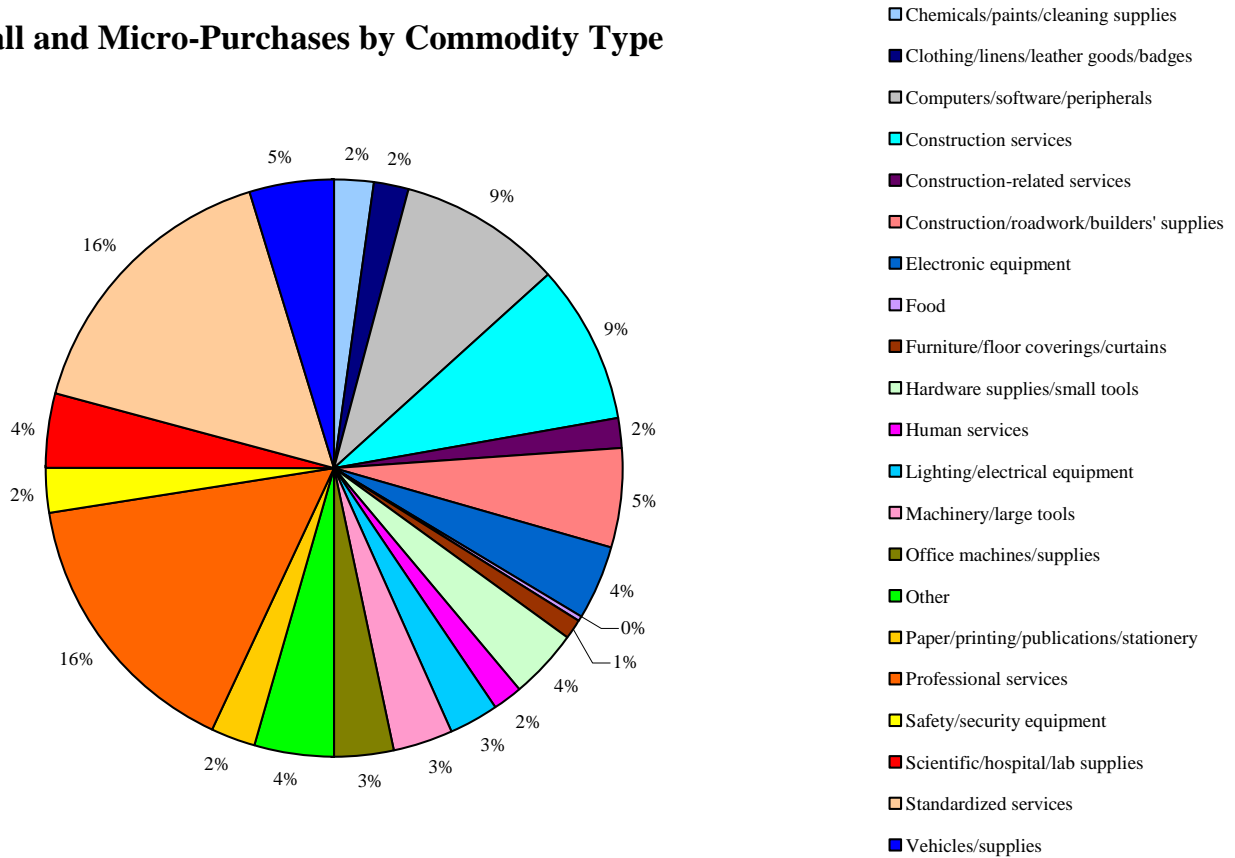
At the small purchase level, i.e., greater than \$5,000, up to and including \$100,000, City agencies purchased more than \$117 million worth of an enormous variety of products and services. Agencies must engage in informal competition to select vendors. The purchasing agency draws a random sample of bidders (at least five) from the citywide bidders' list for type of goods or services needed. The system then automatically includes an equal number of certified M/WBEs, and the solicitation is sent to all ten firms. This system – called "5+5" – is intended to create enhanced opportunities for these businesses to succeed in competing for the City's small purchase volumes.

Level of Competition in Small Purchases		
Number of Solicitations	Value	% of Total
1 to 4	\$5,908,132	5%
5 to 9	\$10,928,073	10%
10 or More	\$96,958,032	85%
Total	\$113,794,237	100%

This year, we include an indicator reflecting the importance of robust competition for small purchases. Certified M/WBEs do not yet appear on every bidders' list (i.e., for all types of goods or services), but, as the chart above shows, 85% of small purchases result from competitions that include a full "5+5" array of eligible vendors. Along with DSBS, we will continue to work to encourage more M/WBEs to certify with the City and enroll on the bidders' lists, as well as to ensure agency compliance with this key mandate.

As shown below, the small and micro-purchases made by City agencies are spread out across a wide array of goods and services. It is important for businesses seeking to participate in these sales opportunities to enroll for the citywide bidders' list under the commodity code best describing the goods or services they provide, especially where their products and services coincide with a type the City buys in larger amounts. Once enrolled, vendors should contact the various agencies directly to make them aware of the vendors' interest in the work and capacity to supply the City. The City posts contact information for agency contract offices on its web site at www.nyc.gov/html/selltonyc/html/acco.html. Vendors may also call 3-1-1.

Small and Micro-Purchases by Commodity Type



In most cases, the types of vendors who are enrolled (see Part II, above) closely track what agencies buy as small and micro-purchases. But, for example, enrollment for professional services stands at about 6% of the total enrollment, while about 16% of the agencies small and micro-purchases fit into this category. Meanwhile, many vendors have enrolled for products such as paper, office supplies or furniture, although these tend to be covered by citywide requirements contracts. City agencies must make those purchases through a single vendor or group of vendors who have won competitive bid contracts for these large-scale requirements contracts.²⁶

²⁶ In accord with Executive Order 71 and LL 129, MOCS now reviews all of the City's larger procurements (i.e., those valued over \$10 million), to ensure that the large size is critical to achieving the City's needs, and that using smaller procurements would not increase opportunity for smaller bidders or be otherwise advantageous. The requirement for MOCS review took effect late in Fiscal 2006, so MOCS reviewed only five contracts, all related to large DEP infrastructure projects, i.e., more than \$1.3 billion of construction work. The contracts ranged in size from just over \$25 million to over \$900 million. MOCS approved DEP's request to proceed, as each one represented a single indivisible project; given the enormous scale, this work did not appear to be an area where greater competition or opportunity could result from an effort to use smaller contracts.

GLOSSARY

Accelerated Procurements. This procurement method, essentially a fast-track Competitive Sealed Bid procedure, is used to buy commodities, such as fuel, that must be obtained quickly due to significant shortages and/or short-term price fluctuations.

Amendment Extensions. Somewhat like renewals, contract extensions are used when an agency needs to continue a contract (most often for the delivery of a human services program) that would otherwise expire, but has no other renewal provision that it can use. An amendment may be used to extend such a contract for up to one year. These extensions ensure that services may continue uninterrupted.

Architecture/Engineering. Architecture and engineering is a class of services specifically related to the preparation of plans and specifications for construction projects. This category does not include Construction Management services, nor services to prepare environmental studies. Contracts to hire licensed architects or professional engineers (PEs) are included.

Business Questionnaire. See Vendor Information Exchange System (VENDEX).

Competitive Sealed Bid (CSB). Under this procurement method, agencies incorporate specifications for the goods, construction or services they need into solicitations, with vendors responding, on a sealed basis, by submitting bids (i.e., prices for the specified items or work). The agency selects the lowest-priced responsive and responsible vendor. This method is most often used for purchasing goods, construction and standardized services.

Competitiveness. For competitive sealed bids, requests for proposals and competitive innovative procurements, high competitiveness is defined a solicitation that receives three or more responses. For small purchases, sufficient competition is defined as solicitations that go to a minimum of 5 vendors (and/or to 10 vendors, if the applicable bidders' list contains at least 5 M/WBE vendors). See Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprise (M/WBE).

Concept Reports. City agencies are required to issue detailed "Concept Reports" prior to the release of an RFP, when the agencies establish new client services programs, or substantially reorganize an existing program. These reports address such issues as anticipated changes in the number or types of clients, geographic areas to be served, evaluation criteria, service design or price maximums or ranges per participant. Concept reports, together with the comments received from the public, are used agencies to draft the subsequent RFP.

Concessions. Grants for the private use of city-owned property, such as for food sales or recreational activity programs, with the City's compensation typically tied to the concessionaire's revenue.

Construction Change Orders. Amendments to construction contracts, used to implement necessary changes to ongoing construction projects and non-material changes to the projects' scope, e.g., based on unanticipated conditions discovered in the field.

Construction Services. Services for the construction, rehabilitation, and/or renovation of physical structures, as well as such construction-related services as asbestos and lead abatement, painting services, carpentry services, carpet installation/removal and demolition.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Cycle Time. The total length of the process from when the agency releases a solicitation to the public or notifies a vendor that it plans to renew an expiring contract, to the date that it submits the procurement to the Comptroller for registration.

Default. Determination by the responsible agency to terminate a contract, usually as a result of the vendor's inability to perform, poor performance, unreasonable delays and the like.

Emergency Purchases. Method of procurement used to obtain goods and services very quickly, in many instances without competition, when an agency must do so to address threats to public health, safety or a necessary service.

Emerging Business Enterprises (EBE). See Appendix B.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Laws (EPP). See Appendix B.

Franchise and Concession Review Committee (FCRC). The FCRC has six members: two appointees representing the Mayor, one representing the Law Department, one representing the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), one representing the Comptroller, and one voting seat shared by the five Borough Presidents, who rotate voting control based on the location of the item under consideration.

Franchises. Grants of the right to occupy or to use the City's inalienable property, such as streets or parks, to provide a public service, such as telecommunications or transportation services.

Goods. Goods are physical items, including commodities. Most goods purchases above the small purchase limit are made by the Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS).

Human Services. Class of services where the services are rendered not to the City, but to clients in various at-need groups. Such services include homeless shelters, counseling services, youth programs, after-school programs, homes for the aging, home care, and other similar services. Vendors in this category are primarily not-for-profit organizations, although in some human services areas, such as home care, some providers are for-profit vendors.

Innovative Procurements. Agencies are permitted by the PPB rules to experiment with new procurement methods. They may test the new methods for a limited number of contracts. Once the tested methods are evaluated, the PPB then determines whether to codify the new methods for future use.

Intergovernmental Purchases. This is a relatively fast-track method that enables City agencies to buy goods or services from a pre-existing contract between a vendor and another government agency, typically the New York State Office of General Services (OGS) or the federal General Services Administration (GSA).

Line Item Appropriations. As part of the City's budget process, the City Council and Borough Presidents provide funding to specific vendors, typically community-based human services organizations, cultural institutions or other not-for-profit groups. The contracts through which those funds flow are classified as line item, or discretionary appropriations.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Mayor's Management Report (MMR). The MMR provides elected officials, oversight entities, and the public with information about agency performance at key points during the planning and budgetary process.

Micro-Purchases. Method of procurement used to buy goods, services or construction valued at up to \$5,000 quickly; agencies may turn to any available vendor from which they may obtain a fair price without formal competition.

Minority/Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBEs). See Appendix B.

Negotiated Acquisition. Method of procurement used when only a few number of vendors are available to provide the goods or services needed, when there is limited time available or when full competition is otherwise not feasible. Agencies may use this method for a competitive negotiation, choosing from among multiple available providers after a public notice, or, in limited circumstances, to negotiate directly with specifically pre-identified providers.

Negotiated Acquisition Extensions. Method of procurement typically used when a renewal or amendment extension is unavailable, to provide an agency sufficient time to draft, issue and make new awards under an RFP for a program. These extensions ensure that services may continue uninterrupted. Negotiated acquisition extensions are also used to ensure the completion of ongoing construction projects that are not finished at the time of their contract's expiration.

Non-Responsible. A vendor who lacks the business integrity, financial capacity and/or ability to perform as required, so as not to warrant the award of public tax dollars, will be determined to be "non-responsible" and thus ineligible for the contract. A vendor who is found non-responsible may appeal that determination to the head of the City agency responsible for the contract, and, if such an appeal is denied, may further appeal to the City Chief Procurement Officer.

Non-Responsive. A vendor whose bid or proposal does not conform to the terms set out by the City for a particular solicitation will be determined to be "non-responsive" and is then not further considered for the contract under competition. Affected vendors may appeal the findings to the head of agency procuring the contract.

Other Procurement Methods. Agencies may use demonstration projects, buy-against procurements, and government-to-government procurements (i.e., where a government agency itself acts as a vendor), in specialized circumstances.

Prevailing Wages. Wage schedules mandated pursuant to New York State Labor Law §§ 220 and 230, regarding public works (i.e., construction) and building services (e.g., cleaning and security guard services).

Principal Questionnaire. See Vendor Information Exchange System (VENDEX).

Procurement. The City's purchasing process, which includes all of the related functions, such as selection, payment, performance evaluation and contract administration.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Professional Services. Class of services that typically requires the provider to have experience in a specialized field or an advanced degree. In selecting vendors, emphasis is typically placed on the quality of the vendor's approach, as the service is likely to be highly individualized. Services of this type include: legal, management consulting, information technology, accounting, auditing, actuarial, advertising, health services, pure construction management, environmental analysis, and traffic studies.

Protest. Except for accelerated procurements, emergency procurements and small purchases, a vendor who objects to any other aspect of a procurement award, such as the qualifications of the winning vendor, may file a vendor "protest" with the head of the City agency responsible for the contract.

Public Hearing. Public hearings are held on contract awards, in order to provide transparency to the process and allow the public an opportunity to comment on proposed terms. The City conducts hearings on most contracts valued above \$100,000. Agencies may cancel a public hearing, if after notice is published, no member of the public indicates an interest in testifying.

Renewal Contracts. Method used to continue operation of an existing contract that includes one or more express options to renew.

Requests for Proposals (RFPs). Under this procurement method, agencies develop solicitations that detail the expertise, experience and programmatic approach desired, with vendors responding, on a sealed basis, by submitting technical and price proposals. This method of procurement is used when an agency must balance the need for a fair price with consideration of other factors. It is typically used for human (i.e., client-based) services, professional services and architecture/engineering services. Also referred to as Competitive Sealed Proposals.

Required/Authorized Source or Method. Method of procurement for which an outside funding entity, typically a state or federal agency or a private entity (such as a not-for-profit), that is assisting the City in making a particular purchase, mandates either the specific vendor to be used, or a specific process for selecting a vendor. In particular instances, New York State law provides a "preferred source" procurement method for specific types of vendors, e.g., those employing disabled New Yorkers.

Requirements Contract. A contract held centrally by one agency that other agencies are required to use for all their purchases of that commodity or service. Requirements contracts are used to leverage the City's buying power to obtain better pricing on goods and services that would otherwise be bought in many smaller increments by many different agencies.

Retroactive. Contract for which the start date occurs before the Comptroller has registered the award.

Revocable Consents. Grants, revocable at the City's will, for private use of city-owned property for purposes authorized in the New York City Charter (e.g., for cafés and other obstructions).

Small Purchases. Method of procurement used for buying goods, services and construction valued at more than \$5,000, up to and including \$100,000. It involves a fast-track competitive process that incorporates expanded opportunities for certified M/WBEs.

Sole Source Contracts. Method of procurement, used sparingly, where only one vendor is available who can provide the required goods, services or construction.

AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2006

Standardized Services. Class of services that typically does not require the provider to have experience in a specialized field or an advanced degree. In selection, emphasis is typically placed on the price offered, as the service is clearly defined and highly commoditized. Services of this type include: security, janitorial, secretarial, transportation, collection, and food related services. Contracts for services such as plumbing, electricians or HVAC, when procured for ongoing maintenance/repair unrelated to new construction, are also included.

Vendor Enrollment Center (VEC). Any business wishing to sell goods or services to the City may complete an enrollment form and be added to the citywide bidders' lists used by all Mayoral agencies to receive notices of City procurement opportunities.

Vendor Information Exchange System (VENDEX). City data base used to help agencies make decisions regarding vendor responsibility. Data goes into the VENDEX system from questionnaires completed by vendors, who must file if they have contracts or subcontracts that are valued at \$100,000 or more, that are sole source contracts valued at over \$10,000, or if their total (aggregate) business with the City exceeds \$100,000 during the preceding twelve months. In addition, vendors must complete questionnaires when they apply for franchises or for concessions that, either individually or in combination with other contracts held by the vendor, are valued at over \$100,000. To file with the VENDEX system, vendors must complete a "business" questionnaire for the company (or individual) signing the contract or franchise/concession agreement with the City; vendors organized as corporations must also complete "principal" questionnaires for each of their major officers.

Vendor Rehabilitation. Proceeding available to vendors that have had responsibility problems in the past, but can demonstrate that they have adequately addressed those problems and can prove their readiness to be awarded new contracts.

Vendors. Companies and individuals that demonstrate business integrity, financial capability and performance ability to enter into contracts with the City.

APPENDIX A – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL YEAR 2006

List of New York City Agencies and Acronyms

Agency	Acronym
Administration for Children's Services	ACS
City Civil Service Commission	CSC
City Commission on Human Rights	CCHR
Civilian Complaint Review Board	CCRB
Department for the Aging	DFTA
Department of Buildings	DOB
Department of City Planning	DCP
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	DCAS
Department of Consumer Affairs	DCA
Department of Correction	DOC
Department of Cultural Affairs	CULT
Department of Design & Construction	DDC
Department of Emergency Management	DEM
Department of Environmental Protection	DEP
Department of Finance	DOF
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	DOHMH
Department of Homeless Services	DHS
Department of Housing Preservation & Development	HPD
Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications	DoITT
Department of Investigation	DOI
Department of Juvenile Justice	DJJ
Department of Parks & Recreation	DPR
Department of Probation	PROB
Department of Records and Information Services	DORIS
Department of Sanitation	DSNY
Department of Small Business Services	SBS
Department of Transportation	DOT
Department of Youth & Community Development	DYCD
Fire Department	FDNY
Human Resources Administration	HRA
Landmark Preservation Commission	LPC
Law Department	Law
Police Department	NYPD
Taxi & Limousine Commission	TLC

APPENDIX B – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS - FISCAL YEAR 2006

Major Legislative and Regulatory Reforms

Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBEs) & Emerging Business Enterprises (EBEs)

- **Local Law 129 of 2005** establishes race-and gender-neutral measures to increase contracting opportunities throughout City procurement, and also establishes citywide participation goals, by race, ethnicity and gender, for utilization of M/WBEs in contracts of less than \$1 million dollars. Citywide goals represent the anticipated percentage of contracting between City agencies and M/WBE firms during the course of the year. The four industry categories covered by the prime contract participation goals are: (1) construction; (2) professional services; (3) standardized services; and (4) goods. The law also establishes citywide participation goals for subcontracts under \$1 million in construction and professional services. Each agency that does at least \$5 million in procurement annually is responsible for developing a utilization plan and meeting the citywide participation goals. DSBS is authorized to certify participating businesses as M/WBEs. Only those contracts between agencies and certified companies are counted toward achievement of the participation goals.
- **Local Law 12 of 2006** establishes participation goals for EBEs, which are defined as businesses owned and operated by individuals who have experienced social disadvantage in American society as a result of causes not common to individuals who are not disadvantaged, and whose ability to compete in the market has been impaired due to diminished capital and credit opportunities as compared to others in the same business area who are not socially disadvantaged. EBE participation goals for prime contracts and subcontracts apply to the same industries as the M/WBE goals. DSBS is authorized to certify participating businesses as EBEs. Only those contracts between agencies and certified companies are counted toward achievement of the participation goals.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP)

- **Local Law 118 of 2005** establishes a Director of Citywide Environmental Purchasing (“DCEP”) to implement the City’s EPP program. Mayor Bloomberg appointed the City’s Chief Procurement Officer as DCEP on April 24, 2006.
- **Local Law 119 of 2005** requires energy-using products purchased by the City to comply with ENERGY STAR[®] requirements, and meet the Federal Energy Management Program (“FEMP”) energy and water efficiency standards. The law also requires that the City purchase more energy efficient lighting. ENERGY STAR[®] is a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE), through which manufacturers are authorized to adopt the ENERGY STAR[®] label to identify products that meet energy performance levels set by the two agencies. FEMP works to advance energy efficiency and water conservation; one component of the program involves the promulgation of energy-efficient product specifications.
- **Local Law 120 of 2005** requires City agencies to follow the Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (“CPG”) established by the federal EPA to ensure the use of products with recycled content.
- **Local Law 121 of 2005** requires the City to purchase electronic equipment and fluorescent lighting with low levels of potentially hazardous substances.
- **Local Law 123 of 2005** authorizes the City to develop a pilot program to test environmentally preferable cleaning products and thereafter to establish standards requiring the purchase and use of “green cleaning” products.

Equal Access to Spouse/Domestic Partner Health Insurance Coverage & Strengthened Prevailing Wage Compliance Program

- **Executive Order 72**, signed by Mayor Bloomberg on October 6, 2005, reflects the City’s commitment to ensuring that health insurance coverage is made available on an equal basis to all New Yorkers and their families, including families with same- and opposite- sex domestic partners. Under this Order, the City began last February to collect data from vendors with total annual volumes of City business above \$100,000, as new contracts are awarded. Vendors are asked whether they offer health insurance to their employees and, if so, whether they make coverage available to employees’ spouses and domestic partners on an equal basis.
- **Executive Order 73**, signed by Mayor Bloomberg on October 6, 2005, strengthens enforcement of prevailing wage laws on City public works and building service contracts by requiring an additional level of review by the Mayor’s Office of Contract Services (MOCS) in those instances when the lowest bidder falls unusually far below the next lowest bidder’s price, so as to ensure that agencies obtain satisfactory proof that workers under the resulting contract and subcontracts will be paid the lawfully required wages.

APPENDIX C
Fiscal Year 2006

AGENCY PROCUREMENT ACTIONS BY METHOD OF AWARD

Agency and Award Method	Number of Contract Actions	Value of Contract Actions (Maximum Amount at Registration)
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND HUMAN SERVICES		
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	4132	\$749,489,797
Competitive Sealed Bid	5	\$8,463,438
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	6	\$1,898,512
Renewal	84	\$575,277,954
Sole Source	81	\$10,156,033
Emergency	2	\$122,221
Line-Item Appropriation*	207	\$42,070,713
Negotiated Acquisition	7	\$2,902,245
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	26	\$11,842,153
Required Source or Procurement Method***	44	\$69,868,007
Small Purchase	642	\$13,905,048
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	53	\$2,944,062
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	2967	\$6,250,985
Other****	8	\$3,788,426
Human Resources Administration	1379	\$1,310,464,555
Competitive Sealed Bid	17	\$99,899,941
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	24	\$89,745,885
Renewal	67	\$340,658,081
Sole Source	12	\$250,744
Emergency	1	\$5,600
Line-Item Appropriation*	76	\$3,720,627
Negotiated Acquisition	58	\$47,602,681
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	161	\$39,099,138
Required Source or Procurement Method***	12	\$8,585,336
Small Purchase	122	\$5,351,591
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	68	\$663,562,081
Construction Change Order	3	\$4,825,965
Micro Purchase	755	\$1,286,333
Other****	3	\$5,870,552

Administration for Children's Services	1630	\$1,831,381,259
Competitive Sealed Bid	40	\$13,880,418
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	16	\$41,131,302
Renewal	250	\$1,741,802,494
Sole Source	5	\$1,678,954
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	1	\$1,200,000
Negotiated Acquisition	18	\$13,942,591
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	57	\$1,050,467
Required Source or Procurement Method***	6	\$1,814,510
Small Purchase	181	\$5,245,228
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	33	\$6,659,507
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	1018	\$2,114,155
Other****	5	\$861,633
Department of Homeless Services	754	\$304,387,106
Competitive Sealed Bid	30	\$40,112,376
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	16	\$96,820,208
Renewal	23	\$87,400,152
Sole Source	1	\$2,401,128
Emergency	1	\$139,913
Line-Item Appropriation*	2	\$192,382
Negotiated Acquisition	1	\$436,672
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	13	\$193,892
Required Source or Procurement Method***	14	\$18,349,500
Small Purchase	103	\$1,470,587
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	23	\$55,274,363
Construction Change Order	6	\$196,997
Micro Purchase	520	\$751,103
Other****	1	\$647,832

Department for the Aging	632	\$139,836,378
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	55	\$47,277,130
Renewal	109	\$74,888,223
Sole Source	3	\$14,500
Emergency	1	\$274,536
Line-Item Appropriation*	317	\$12,400,898
Negotiated Acquisition	1	\$100,000
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	13	\$1,646,346
Intergovernmental	16	\$186,511
Required Source or Procurement Method***	1	\$1,398,822
Small Purchase	59	\$1,428,045
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	1	\$9,396
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	56	\$211,972
Other****	0	\$0
Department of Youth & Community Development	2946	\$373,062,351
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	377	\$51,330,506
Renewal	141	\$36,122,730
Sole Source	4	\$36,249
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	1464	\$49,778,033
Negotiated Acquisition	46	\$7,454,543
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	11	\$896,369
Required Source or Procurement Method***	1	\$66,000
Small Purchase	15	\$249,308
Innovative	560	\$208,226,658
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	69	\$18,428,134
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	257	\$465,081
Other****	1	\$8,740

INFRASTRUCTURE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Department of Environmental Protection	5373	\$1,279,884,540
Competitive Sealed Bid	103	\$1,074,534,668
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	11	\$34,309,947
Renewal	21	\$20,896,186
Sole Source	28	\$712,606
Emergency	27	\$15,409,853
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	5	\$4,586,288
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	528	\$16,665,683
Required Source or Procurement Method***	1	\$219,120
Small Purchase	338	\$10,859,277
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	111	\$81,752,700
Micro Purchase	4191	\$9,994,779
Other****	9	\$9,943,433
Department of Transportation	2401	\$602,916,132
Competitive Sealed Bid	48	\$348,409,012
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	15	\$125,238,719
Renewal	34	\$53,617,976
Sole Source	3	\$47,580
Emergency	3	\$71,605
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	5	\$132,597
Required Source or Procurement Method***	3	\$3,583,946
Small Purchase	361	\$9,929,145
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	12	\$6,080,963
Construction Change Order	143	\$51,425,563
Micro Purchase	1772	\$3,604,026
Other****	2	\$775,000

Department of Buildings	588	\$8,593,838
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	4	\$989,525
Renewal	2	\$2,330,180
Sole Source	2	\$1,621,649
Emergency	2	\$307,997
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	89	\$1,506,523
Required Source or Procurement Method***	1	\$49,680
Small Purchase	54	\$1,190,728
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	3	\$62,958
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	421	\$507,245
Other****	10	\$27,353
Department of Housing Preservation & Development	414	\$54,944,196
Competitive Sealed Bid	20	\$13,245,116
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	1	\$1,392,000
Renewal	14	\$7,194,487
Sole Source	0	\$0
Emergency	54	\$6,969,101
Line-Item Appropriation*	81	\$4,763,274
Negotiated Acquisition	1	\$54,500
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	21	\$3,222,542
Required Source or Procurement Method***	3	\$7,644,704
Small Purchase	201	\$5,154,768
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	11	\$5,280,304
Construction Change Order	4	\$11,672
Micro Purchase	2	\$5,588
Other****	1	\$6,140

Department of Design & Construction	1283	\$704,022,186
Competitive Sealed Bid	103	\$438,815,664
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	34	\$102,592,774
Renewal	14	\$20,000,000
Sole Source	36	\$93,467,591
Emergency	2	\$213,075
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	1	\$49,990
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	6	\$263,087
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	90	\$2,218,978
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	589	\$44,839,056
Micro Purchase	406	\$692,183
Other****	2	\$869,788
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	2946	\$1,010,984,130
Competitive Sealed Bid	458	\$903,494,649
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	23	\$39,585,208
Sole Source	10	\$2,843,903
Emergency	1	\$243,159
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	3	\$6,000,000
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	73	\$6,548,528
Required Source or Procurement Method***	4	\$28,889
Small Purchase	266	\$7,537,096
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	132	\$27,895,310
Amendment Extension	24	\$1,346,000
Construction Change Order	89	\$3,595,265
Micro Purchase	1844	\$2,561,065
Other****	19	\$9,305,056

Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications	528	\$693,477,482
Competitive Sealed Bid	4	\$2,303,330
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	6	\$161,211,423
Renewal	3	\$1,854,275
Sole Source	1	\$116,681
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	3	\$165,804
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	1	\$10,000,000
Intergovernmental	64	\$513,297,420
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	69	\$1,660,421
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	22	\$2,067,505
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	354	\$785,624
Other****	1	\$15,000
Department of Records and Information Services	82	\$216,490
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	1	\$11,593
Sole Source	1	\$6,488
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	1	\$20,971
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	7	\$91,488
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	72	\$85,949
Other****	0	\$0

Department of Sanitation	2858	\$734,338,368
Competitive Sealed Bid	25	\$587,974,778
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	1	\$45,384,289
Renewal	8	\$70,157,329
Sole Source	0	\$0
Emergency	4	\$1,156,300
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	6	\$5,126,180
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	19	\$489,449
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	118	\$5,765,800
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	27	\$100,000
Construction Change Order	120	\$9,692,943
Micro Purchase	2526	\$4,330,242
Other****	4	\$4,161,059
Department of Parks & Recreation	5266	\$310,538,169
Competitive Sealed Bid	143	\$148,195,012
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	1	\$130,000
Renewal	48	\$59,799,848
Sole Source	29	\$6,294,535
Emergency	5	\$12,760,807
Line-Item Appropriation*	58	\$784,110
Negotiated Acquisition	2	\$391,040
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	61	\$923,413
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	299	\$6,288,754
Innovative	16	\$56,800,000
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	3	\$202,759
Construction Change Order	265	\$9,717,295
Micro Purchase	4328	\$8,084,577
Other****	8	\$166,020

Department of City Planning	27	\$603,910
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	0	\$0
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	1	\$5,438
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	1	\$6,383
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	2	\$537,000
Micro Purchase	21	\$41,609
Other****	2	\$13,480
Landmark Preservation Commission	81	\$499,962
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	0	\$0
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	0	\$0
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	18	\$393,275
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	63	\$106,687
Other****	0	\$0

City Civil Service Commission	34	\$43,595
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	0	\$0
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	0	\$0
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	1	\$5,950
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	33	\$37,645
Other****	0	\$0
PUBLIC SAFETY & LEGAL AFFAIRS		
Police Department	4509	\$65,947,168
Competitive Sealed Bid	11	\$8,338,027
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	1	\$2,871,750
Renewal	4	\$1,472,446
Sole Source	15	\$1,718,295
Emergency	4	\$430,552
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	6	\$2,429,528
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	399	\$25,735,889
Required Source or Procurement Method***	1	\$286,990
Small Purchase	596	\$13,293,918
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	8	\$2,064,585
Construction Change Order	12	\$413,725
Micro Purchase	3419	\$6,621,659
Other****	33	\$269,806

Fire Department	1871	\$114,915,500
Competitive Sealed Bid	14	\$35,572,721
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	2	\$8,992,688
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	5	\$351,631
Emergency	10	\$13,961,424
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	1	\$1,038,219
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	110	\$39,605,068
Required Source or Procurement Method***	1	\$2,403,742
Small Purchase	400	\$9,775,824
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	1	\$24,355
Micro Purchase	1325	\$2,901,498
Other****	2	\$288,331
Department of Correction	1431	\$29,429,273
Competitive Sealed Bid	10	\$5,953,449
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	1	\$2,558,210
Renewal	5	\$3,011,842
Sole Source	14	\$1,875,601
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	6	\$4,308,000
Negotiated Acquisition	1	\$200,000
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	30	\$883,126
Required Source or Procurement Method***	1	\$901,000
Small Purchase	354	\$7,105,728
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	9	\$613,865
Construction Change Order	2	\$36,485
Micro Purchase	992	\$1,754,869
Other****	6	\$227,097

Department of Probation	358	\$6,713,826
Competitive Sealed Bid	1	\$330,438
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	1	\$25,000
Renewal	1	\$4,798,895
Sole Source	0	\$0
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	1	\$40,000
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	16	\$379,268
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	40	\$818,640
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	298	\$321,585
Other****	0	\$0
Department of Juvenile Justice	726	\$10,008,295
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	2	\$2,199,425
Sole Source	0	\$0
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	2	\$3,814,612
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	4	\$30,726
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	31	\$967,491
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	3	\$1,763,500
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	684	\$1,232,541
Other****	0	\$0

Civilian Complaint Review Board	130	\$316,945
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	6	\$52,492
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	0	\$0
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	7	\$148,216
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	117	\$116,237
Other****	0	\$0
Law Department	1846	\$22,139,483
Competitive Sealed Bid	1	\$630,105
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	1	\$0
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	6	\$262,766
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	244	\$10,493,972
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	45	\$1,451,743
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	19	\$482,362
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	7	\$6,155,001
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	1522	\$2,657,375
Other****	1	\$6,160

Department of Investigation	118	\$650,281
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	1	\$5,148
Sole Source	2	\$23,214
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	28	\$181,415
Required Source or Procurement Method***	1	\$71,045
Small Purchase	8	\$157,298
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	1	\$98,280
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	77	\$113,882
Other****	0	\$0
City Commission on Human Rights	46	\$141,793
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	0	\$0
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	0	\$0
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	7	\$89,676
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	39	\$52,117
Other****	0	\$0

Department of Emergency Management	43	\$1,298,397
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	1	\$110,000
Sole Source	1	\$21,200
Emergency	3	\$23,370
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	1	\$79,700
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	8	\$301,348
Required Source or Procurement Method***	2	\$46,701
Small Purchase	24	\$479,168
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	0	\$0
Other****	3	\$236,910
BUSINESS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS		
Department of Finance	534	\$12,726,913
Competitive Sealed Bid	3	\$5,218,904
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	3	\$220,954
Renewal	3	\$4,329,866
Sole Source	2	\$440,788
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	3	\$80,764
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	45	\$1,051,796
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	7	\$696,834
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	468	\$687,007
Other****	0	\$0

Department of Consumer Affairs	237	\$640,919
Competitive Sealed Bid	1	\$11,735
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	2	\$23,070
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	5	\$75,890
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	13	\$169,200
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	216	\$361,024
Other****	0	\$0
Department of Small Business Services	315	\$786,883,162
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	3	\$6,147,132
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	6	\$773,338,999
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	2	\$24,801
Required Source or Procurement Method***	0	\$0
Small Purchase	19	\$929,781
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	13	\$3,716,973
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	271	\$470,854
Other****	1	\$2,254,622

Department of Cultural Affairs	153	\$3,365,361
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	1	\$2,595
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	2	\$65,000
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	14	\$353,061
Required Source or Procurement Method***	4	\$28,642
Small Purchase	69	\$2,549,941
Innovative	0	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	39	\$99,044
Other****	24	\$267,077
ADDITIONAL AGENCIES		
Taxi & Limousine Commission	376	\$2,678,293
Competitive Sealed Bid	0	\$0
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	0	\$0
Renewal	0	\$0
Sole Source	1	\$1,527,000
Emergency	0	\$0
Line-Item Appropriation*	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition	0	\$0
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	0	\$0
Intergovernmental	4	\$55,646
Required Source or Procurement Method***	1	\$40,199
Small Purchase	45	\$529,471
Innovative	4	\$0
Accelerated	0	\$0
Amendment Extension	0	\$0
Construction Change Order	0	\$0
Micro Purchase	321	\$525,978
Other****	0	\$0

TOTAL, ALL AGENCIES	46047	\$11,167,540,053
Competitive Sealed Bid	1037	\$3,735,383,780
Other Than Competitive Sealed Bid:		
Request for Proposal	580	\$820,270,550
Renewal	859	\$3,147,524,338
Sole Source	278	\$899,348,694
Emergency	120	\$52,089,511
Line-Item Appropriation*	2216	\$119,423,841
Negotiated Acquisition	404	\$106,702,760
Negotiated Acquisition Extension**	14	\$11,646,346
Intergovernmental	1820	\$665,502,928
Required Source or Procurement Method***	101	\$115,386,834
Small Purchase	4622	\$117,300,381
Innovative	580	\$265,026,658
Accelerated	132	\$27,895,310
Amendment Extension	397	\$777,127,069
Construction Change Order	1347	\$207,069,020
Micro Purchase	31394	\$59,832,518
Other****	146	\$40,009,516

Notes:

* Allocation made during the budget process by Borough Presidents and Council Members for a contractor-specific line-item budget appropriation.

** Contract actions in this category include procurements done under PPB Rules 3-04 (b) (iii) and (v), typically reflecting continuations of human services programs and ongoing construction projects..

*** Vendor selection or procurement process mandated by outside entity, typically state or federal agency or other funding entity.

**** Contract actions in this category may include the following methods of award: buy-against procurements, demonstration projects, and certain government-to-government procurements.

APPENDIX D – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL YEAR 2006

Agency Procurement Actions by Type of Item Procured

AGENCY	Number and Dollar Value of Awards											Agency Totals
	Count	Goods	Human Services	Architecture / Engineering	Construction Services	Standard Services	Professional Services	Micro Purchases	Agency Totals			
Administration for Children's Services	Count	117		297	4	8	97	93	1014			1630
	Value	\$1,826,989		\$1,792,396,416	\$8,536,700	\$4,399,645	\$15,153,028	\$6,965,632	\$2,102,849			\$1,831,381,259
	Count	1		0	0	0	0	0	33			34
City Civil Service Commission	Value	\$5,950		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,645			\$43,595
	Count	4		0	0	0	3	0	39			46
	Value	\$41,934		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,742	\$0	\$52,117			\$141,793
Civilian Complaint Review Board	Count	7		0	0	0	14	2	107			130
	Value	\$72,240		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$144,465	\$16,201	\$84,038			\$316,945
	Count	14		517	0	0	17	79	5			632
Department for the Aging	Value	\$173,860		\$138,136,853	\$0	\$0	\$424,494	\$1,094,695	\$6,477			\$139,836,378
	Count	119		0	5	0	15	16	433			588
	Value	\$1,255,061		\$0	\$607,997	\$0	\$2,590,522	\$3,615,277	\$524,981			\$8,593,838
Department of Buildings	Count	0		0	2	0	1	3	21			27
	Value	\$0		\$0	\$537,000	\$0	\$6,000	\$19,301	\$41,609			\$603,910
	Count	942		0	3	150	79	31	1741			2946
Department of City Planning Administrative Services	Value	\$919,391,525		\$0	\$3,145,329	\$39,865,771	\$20,086,764	\$26,203,255	\$2,291,487			\$1,010,984,130
	Count	17		0	0	0	4	2	214			237
	Value	\$228,139		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,028	\$34,067	\$356,686			\$640,919
Department of Consumer Affairs	Count	318		3	3	14	81	20	992			1431
	Value	\$6,806,552		\$1,115,750	\$66,760	\$6,560,606	\$11,097,740	\$2,026,996	\$1,754,869			\$29,429,273
	Count	100		8	0	2	4	0	39			153
Department of Cultural Affairs	Value	\$2,982,997		\$207,108	\$0	\$35,000	\$45,784	\$0	\$94,472			\$3,365,361
	Count	61		7	36	754	18	13	394			1283
	Value	\$7,165,311		\$90,077	\$54,324,419	\$639,373,875	\$1,208,735	\$1,193,734	\$666,036			\$704,022,186
Department of Design & Construction Management	Count	27		1	0	0	9	6	0			43
	Value	\$653,923		\$6,125	\$0	\$0	\$121,447	\$516,902	\$0			\$1,298,397
	Count	750		0	64	169	148	54	4188			5373
Department of Environmental Protection	Value	\$13,451,578		\$0	\$790,085,109	\$290,885,142	\$93,545,201	\$81,945,850	\$9,971,659			\$1,279,884,540
	Count	159		0	0	0	24	11	340			534
	Value	\$967,809		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,449,545	\$865,957	\$443,601			\$12,726,913
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	Count	585		405	3	3	76	101	2959			4132
	Value	\$16,150,147		\$701,488,015	\$176,250	\$111,340	\$6,786,232	\$18,540,930	\$6,236,883			\$749,489,797
	Count	108		56	0	32	25	17	516			754
Department of Homeless Services	Value	\$1,490,757		\$242,652,154	\$0	\$8,107,820	\$47,073,506	\$4,328,615	\$734,253			\$304,387,106
	Count	80		53	7	142	69	61	2			414
	Value	\$1,023,503		\$1,559,688	\$238,823	\$14,333,119	\$28,504,755	\$9,278,719	\$5,588			\$54,944,196
Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications	Count	90		0	0	0	34	50	354			528.00
	Value	\$24,801,691		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,047,677	\$650,842,491	\$785,624			\$693,477,482
	Count	35		0	0	0	6	2	75			118
Department of Investigation	Value	\$337,283		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88,145	\$113,280	\$111,573			\$650,281

APPENDIX D – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL YEAR 2006

Agency Procurement Actions by Type of Item Procured

AGENCY	Number and Dollar Value of Awards										Agency Totals
	Count	Goods	Human Services	Architecture / Engineering	Construction Services	Standard Services	Professional Services	Micro Purchases	Agency Totals		
Department of Juvenile Justice	Count	21		14	0	0	5	2	684	726	
	Value	\$168,397	\$8,056,537	\$0	\$0	\$41,719	\$509,100	\$1,232,541	\$10,008,295		
Department of Parks & Recreation	Count	2633	54	18	444	93	35	1989	5266		
	Value	\$12,356,135	\$715,635	\$57,191,040	\$156,115,839	\$75,893,832	\$4,361,141	\$3,904,548	\$310,538,169		
Department of Probation	Count	25	4	0	1	18	12	298	358		
	Value	\$417,114	\$4,873,895	\$0	\$25,000	\$727,956	\$348,276	\$321,585	\$6,713,826		
Department of Records and Information Services	Count	6	0	0	0	2	2	72	82		
	Value	\$89,019	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,893	\$23,629	\$85,949	\$216,490		
Department of Sanitation	Count	112	0	3	141	57	36	2509	2858		
	Value	\$11,507,717	\$0	\$0	\$200,813,868	\$512,921,800	\$4,809,842	\$4,285,140	\$734,338,368		
Department of Small Business Services	Count	10	19	0	0	4	14	268	315		
	Value	\$7,198,688	\$43,625,207	\$0	\$0	\$269,028,359	\$466,568,053	\$462,856	\$786,883,162		
Department of Transportation	Count	283	0	6	160	148	32	1772	2401		
	Value	\$24,299,376	\$0	\$16,497,829	\$210,295,597	\$203,942,829	\$144,276,475	\$3,604,026	\$602,916,132		
Department of Youth & Community Development	Count	14	2652	0	0	14	15	251	2946		
	Value	\$220,014	\$368,475,368	\$0	\$0	\$149,835	\$3,779,554	\$437,581	\$373,062,351		
Fire Department	Count	441	0	1	27	82	14	1306	1871		
	Value	\$14,965,378	\$0	\$1,114,782	\$6,288,357	\$69,170,757	\$20,558,795	\$2,817,432	\$114,915,500		
Human Resources Administration	Count	178	247	0	6	95	101	752	1379		
	Value	\$5,434,570	\$532,005,002	\$0	\$4,975,965	\$719,843,286	\$46,926,474	\$1,279,258	\$1,310,464,555		
Landmark Preservation Commission	Count	0	0	0	18	0	0	63	81		
	Value	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$393,275	\$0	\$0	\$106,687	\$499,962		
Law Department	Count	36	0	5	0	51	440	1314	1846		
	Value	\$845,113	\$0	\$230,253	\$0	\$1,999,825	\$16,960,932	\$2,103,360	\$22,139,483		
Police Department	Count	3236	1	0	40	839	16	377	4509		
	Value	\$27,234,398	\$83,000	\$0	\$4,169,896	\$30,424,724	\$3,634,764	\$400,386	\$65,947,168		
Taxi & Limousine Commission	Count	149	0	1	0	37	16	173	376		
	Value	\$524,859	\$0	\$2,600	\$0	\$287,420	\$1,575,178	\$288,236	\$2,678,293		
CITYWIDE TOTALS	Count	10678	4338	161	2111	2169	1296	25294	46047		
	Value	\$1,104,088,027	\$3,835,486,829	\$932,754,891	\$1,586,750,116	\$2,138,894,045	\$1,521,934,114	\$47,632,030	\$11,167,540,053		

Appendix E – Agency Procurement Indicators Fiscal Year 2006

Agency Procurement Actions by Dollar Value of Item Procured

Number and Dollar Value of Awards

Agency		Under \$100K	\$100K - \$1M	\$1M - \$3M	\$3M - \$25M	Over \$25M	Agency Totals
Administration for Children's Services	Count	1305	93	127	86	19	1630
	Value	\$8,809,305	\$43,349,216	\$227,258,552	\$754,665,307	\$797,298,879	\$1,831,381,259
City Civil Service Commission	Count	34	0	0	0	0	34
	Value	\$43,595	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,595
City Commission on Human Rights	Count	46	0	0	0	0	46
	Value	\$141,793	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$141,793
Civilian Complaint Review Board	Count	130	0	0	0	0	130
	Value	\$316,945	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$316,945
Department for the Aging	Count	437	156	37	2	0	632
	Value	\$8,242,009	\$63,349,404	\$55,716,441	\$12,528,524	\$0	\$139,836,378
Department of Buildings	Count	581	5	2	0	0	588
	Value	\$2,668,560	\$2,409,210	\$3,516,068	\$0	\$0	\$8,593,838
Department of City Planning	Count	26	1	0	0	0	27
	Value	\$126,910	\$477,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$603,910
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	Count	2504	317	69	50	6	2946
	Value	\$21,898,405	\$127,673,720	\$118,421,718	\$414,050,820	\$328,939,467	\$1,010,984,130
Department of Consumer Affairs	Count	237	0	0	0	0	237
	Value	\$640,919	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$640,919
Department of Correction	Count	1404	24	3	0	0	1431
	Value	\$10,282,046	\$12,424,098	\$6,723,129	\$0	\$0	\$29,429,273
Department of Cultural Affairs	Count	153	0	0	0	0	153
	Value	\$3,365,361	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,365,361
Department of Design & Construction	Count	1016	148	70	44	5	1283
	Value	\$16,020,509	\$57,803,834	\$131,027,712	\$319,776,235	\$179,393,897	\$704,022,186
Department of Emergency Management	Count	40	3	0	0	0	43
	Value	\$738,409	\$559,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,298,397
Department of Environmental Protection	Count	5166	101	55	42	9	5373
	Value	\$31,064,883	\$39,785,512	\$100,668,702	\$337,712,430	\$770,653,012	\$1,279,884,540
Department of Finance	Count	525	4	5	0	0	534
	Value	\$2,268,142	\$1,100,468	\$9,358,302	\$0	\$0	\$12,726,913
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	Count	3915	142	56	18	1	4132
	Value	\$28,389,306	\$53,197,665	\$94,414,544	\$102,488,282	\$471,000,000	\$749,489,797
Department of Homeless Services	Count	672	37	21	22	2	754
	Value	\$3,891,612	\$17,710,448	\$40,346,519	\$182,215,625	\$60,222,902	\$304,387,106
Department of Housing Preservation & Development	Count	358	45	6	5	0	414
	Value	\$9,931,274	\$16,474,756	\$10,805,141	\$17,733,025	\$0	\$54,944,196
Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications	Count	492	16	8	8	4	528
	Value	\$3,773,332	\$5,713,743	\$14,933,852	\$104,039,314	\$565,017,241	\$693,477,482
Department of Investigation	Count	118	0	0	0	0	118
	Value	\$650,281	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$650,281
Department of Juvenile Justice	Count	719	5	2	0	0	726
	Value	\$2,230,758	\$3,112,925	\$4,664,612	\$0	\$0	\$10,008,295
Department of Parks & Recreation	Count	5039	170	33	23	1	5266
	Value	\$22,426,630	\$74,415,164	\$52,743,034	\$121,815,049	\$39,138,292	\$310,538,169
Department of Probation	Count	356	1	0	1	0	358
	Value	\$1,584,493	\$330,438	\$0	\$4,798,895	\$0	\$6,713,826
Department of Records and Information Services	Count	82	0	0	0	0	82
	Value	\$216,490	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$216,490
Department of Sanitation	Count	2803	33	5	8	9	2858
	Value	\$12,634,538	\$11,106,236	\$8,655,680	\$118,932,782	\$583,009,131	\$734,338,368
Department of Small Business Services	Count	294	15	1	2	3	315
	Value	\$1,483,391	\$5,604,149	\$2,254,622	\$11,905,000	\$765,636,000	\$786,883,162
Department of Transportation	Count	2233	91	39	35	3	2401
	Value	\$16,489,488	\$34,886,708	\$74,418,948	\$300,516,744	\$176,604,244	\$602,916,132
Department of Youth & Community Development	Count	1979	927	40	0	0	2946
	Value	\$48,394,125	\$276,459,748	\$48,208,478	\$0	\$0	\$373,062,351

Appendix E – Agency Procurement Indicators Fiscal Year 2006

Agency Procurement Actions by Dollar Value of Item Procured

Number and Dollar Value of Awards

Agency		Under \$100K	\$100K - \$1M	\$1M - \$3M	\$3M - \$25M	Over \$25M	Agency Totals
Fire Department	Count	1839	15	8	9	0	1871
	Value	\$15,200,935	\$6,729,100	\$15,336,347	\$77,649,118	\$0	\$114,915,500
Human Resources Administration	Count	1135	112	61	66	5	1379
	Value	\$11,465,606	\$47,363,343	\$114,706,933	\$368,236,819	\$768,691,854	\$1,310,464,555
Landmark Preservation Commission	Count	81	0	0	0	0	81
	Value	\$499,962	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$499,962
Law Department	Count	1820	25	0	1	0	1846
	Value	\$9,979,456	\$7,160,027	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$22,139,483
Police Department	Count	4481	18	8	2	0	4509
	Value	\$25,226,758	\$5,728,083	\$14,094,107	\$20,898,221	\$0	\$65,947,168
Taxi & Limousine Commission	Count	375	0	1	0	0	376
	Value	\$1,151,293	\$0	\$1,527,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,678,293
TOTAL	Count	42395	2504	657	424	67	46047
	Value	\$322,247,521	\$914,924,981	\$1,149,800,443	\$3,274,962,188	\$5,505,604,919	\$11,167,540,053

APPENDIX F1 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL YEAR 2006

Competitiveness in Purchasing by Competitive Sealed Bid

Goods

Agency	Total Contracts	Total Value	Contracts Awarded with 3 or More Responses			
			Quantity	% of Total Contracts	Value	% of Total Value
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	438	\$868,864,867	417	95%	\$838,661,501	97%
Department of Consumer Affairs	1	\$11,735	0	0%	\$0	0%
Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications	1	\$230,000	1	100%	\$230,000	100%
Department of Parks & Recreation	2	\$3,751,730	1	50%	\$187,000	5%
Department of Transportation	2	\$10,341,124	0	0%	\$0	0%
TOTAL	444	\$883,199,456	419	94%	\$839,078,501	95%

Construction Services

Agency	Total Contracts	Total Value	Contracts Awarded with 3 or More Responses			
			Quantity	% of Total Contracts	Value	% of Total Value
Administration for Children's Services	3	\$4,291,818	3	100%	\$4,291,818	100%
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	17	\$32,379,782	12	71%	\$15,955,475	49%
Department of Correction	7	\$3,689,885	4	57%	\$2,569,085	70%
Department of Design & Construction	102	\$437,815,664	95	93%	\$429,097,632	98%
Department of Environmental Protection	52	\$246,996,075	41	79%	\$214,368,307	87%
Department of Homeless Services	22	\$7,675,372	17	77%	\$7,285,337	95%
Department of Housing Preservation & Development	4	\$2,200,915	4	100%	\$2,200,915	100%
Department of Parks & Recreation	122	\$115,637,069	102	84%	\$100,229,157	87%
Department of Sanitation	6	\$188,656,349	5	83%	\$188,318,349	100%
Department of Transportation	12	\$145,787,654	6	50%	\$122,083,232	84%
Fire Department	1	\$308,813	1	100%	\$308,813	100%
Police Department	5	\$2,556,724	5	100%	\$2,556,724	100%
TOTAL	353	\$1,187,996,119	295	84%	\$1,089,264,844	92%

Standardized Services

Agency	Total Contracts	Total Value	Contracts Awarded with 3 or More Responses			
			Quantity	% of Total Contracts	Value	% of Total Value
Administration for Children's Services	22	\$6,549,251	10	45%	\$3,141,100	48%
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	3	\$2,250,000	0	0%	\$0	0%
Department of Correction	2	\$2,110,114	2	100%	\$2,110,114	100%
Department of Design & Construction	1	\$1,000,000	1	100%	\$1,000,000	100%
Department of Environmental Protection	25	\$72,246,292	11	44%	\$18,316,724	25%
Department of Finance	3	\$5,218,904	3	100%	\$5,218,904	100%
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	3	\$1,548,625	2	67%	\$1,328,625	86%
Department of Homeless Services	8	\$32,437,004	5	63%	\$31,580,355	97%
Department of Housing Preservation & Development	15	\$10,589,026	15	100%	\$10,589,026	100%
Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications	3	\$2,073,330	3	100%	\$2,073,330	100%
Department of Parks & Recreation	18	\$28,800,013	14	78%	\$14,691,607	51%
Department of Probation	1	\$330,438	1	100%	\$330,438	100%
Department of Sanitation	19	\$399,318,429	18	95%	\$398,543,229	100%
Department of Transportation	32	\$188,080,234	23	72%	\$105,437,836	56%
Fire Department	12	\$32,535,526	7	58%	\$13,571,873	42%
Human Resources Administration	16	\$93,352,429	16	100%	\$93,352,429	100%
Law Department	1	\$630,105	1	100%	\$630,105	100%
Police Department	6	\$5,781,303	3	50%	\$845,979	15%
TOTAL	190	\$884,851,022	135	71%	\$702,761,673	79%

APPENDIX F2 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL YEAR 2006

Competitiveness in Purchasing By RFP or Innovative Methods

Human Services

Agency	Total Contracts	Total Value	Contracts Awarded with 3 or More Responses			
			Quantity	% of Total Contracts	Value	% of Total Value
Administration for Children's Services	13	\$33,131,302	13	100%	\$33,131,302	100%
Department for the Aging	55	\$47,277,130	10	18%	\$6,277,114	13%
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	4	\$1,633,723	1	25%	\$868,967	53%
Department of Homeless Services	11	\$72,753,160	5	45%	\$65,667,232	90%
Department of Probation	1	\$25,000	0	0%	\$0	0%
Department of Small Business Services	2	\$5,152,612	2	100%	\$5,152,612	100%
Department of Youth & Community Development	935	\$258,779,564	929	99%	\$257,826,622	100%
Human Resources Administration	23	\$89,735,987	23	100%	\$89,735,987	100%
TOTAL	1044	\$508,488,478	983	94%	\$458,659,836	90%

Architecture and Engineering

Agency	Total Contracts	Total Value	Contracts Awarded with 3 or More Responses			
			Quantity	% of Total Contracts	Value	% of Total Value
Administration for Children's Services	3	\$8,000,000	3	100%	\$8,000,000	100%
Department of Buildings	3	\$300,000	3	100%	\$300,000	100%
Department of Design & Construction	31	\$48,074,419	31	100%	\$48,074,419	100%
Department of Environmental Protection	2	\$1,767,673	2	100%	\$1,767,673	100%
Department of Transportation	2	\$4,797,829	2	100%	\$4,797,829	100%
Fire Department	1	\$1,114,782	1	100%	\$1,114,782	100%
TOTAL	42	\$64,054,703	42	100%	\$64,054,703	100%

APPENDIX F3 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL YEAR 2006

Competitiveness in Purchasing of Professional Services

Procured using the Request for Proposal, Competitive Sealed Bid or Innovative Methods

Agency	Total		Contracts Awarded with 3 or More Responses			
	Contracts	Total Value	Quantity	% of Total Contracts	Value	% of Total Value
Administration for Children's Services	14	\$2,502,649	14	100%	\$2,502,649	100%
Department of Buildings	2	\$789,525	0	0%	\$0	0%
Department of Correction	1	\$153,450	0	0%	\$0	0%
Department of Environmental Protection	12	\$36,865,668	8	67%	\$33,412,153	91%
Department of Finance	3	\$220,954	1	33%	\$26,835	12%
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	2	\$264,789	3	150%	\$3,525,000	1331%
Department of Homeless Services	4	\$3,550,000	3	75%	\$3,525,000.00	99%
Department of Housing Preservation & Development	2	\$1,847,175	1	50%	\$455,175	25%
Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications	6	\$161,211,423	4	67%	\$86,172,182	53%
Department of Parks & Recreation	2	\$136,200	2	100%	\$136,200	100%
Department of Small Business Services	1	\$994,520	1	100%	\$994,520	100%
Department of Transportation	12	\$113,632,890	12	100%	\$113,632,890	100%
Department of Youth & Community Development	2	\$777,600	2	100%	\$777,600.00	100%
Fire Department	1	\$2,728,383	1	100%	\$2,728,383	100%
Human Resources Administration	1	\$6,547,512	1	100%	\$6,547,512	100%
Law Department	1	\$0	1	100%	\$0	0%
Taxi & Limousine Commission	4	\$0	4	100%	\$0.00	0%
TOTAL	70	\$332,222,738	58	83%	\$254,436,098	77%

Appendix G – Agency Procurement Indicators Fiscal Year 2006

Retroactivity* in Procurement

Contracts with a Start Date before their Registration Date

Agency	Total Contracts	Total Value	All Retroactive Contracts				More Than 15 Days Retroactive				More Than 30 Days Retroactive			
			Quantity	% of Total Contracts	Total Value	Avg. Days Retro	Quantity	% of Total Contracts	Total Value	% of Total Value	Quantity	% of Total Contracts	Total Value	% of Total Value
Administration for Children's Services	343	\$1,765,088,975	104	30%	\$666,926,513	38%	53	24%	\$430,558,125	24%	44	13%	\$187,446,443	11%
Department for the Aging	176	\$121,390,806	5	3%	\$2,482,058	2%	14	0%	\$233,360	0%	1	1%	\$133,360	0%
Department of Buildings	9	\$3,382,663	6	67%	\$2,764,395	82%	98	22%	\$752,483	22%	3	33%	\$737,183	22%
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	422	\$621,702,724	33	8%	\$12,649,234	2%	105	2%	\$11,354,234	2%	26	6%	\$8,241,329	1%
Department of Correction	26	\$12,337,367	10	38%	\$2,588,144	21%	142	21%	\$2,588,144	21%	10	38%	\$2,588,144	21%
Department of Design & Construction	149	\$556,652,702	20	13%	\$43,647,726	8%	31	12%	\$26,308,839	5%	7	5%	\$4,373,348	1%
Department of Environmental Protection	139	\$1,133,388,890	25	18%	\$57,307,113	5%	46	2%	\$18,568,380	2%	13	9%	\$13,771,140	1%
Department of Finance	13	\$8,699,508	2	15%	\$77,659	1%	17	1%	\$50,000	0%	0	0%	\$0	0%
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	155	\$591,486,210	144	93%	\$575,780,173	97%	102	96%	\$570,560,345	96%	117	75%	\$566,248,087	96%
Department of Homeless Services	88	\$247,296,489	38	43%	\$145,690,171	59%	32	19%	\$46,240,870	19%	14	16%	\$20,054,766	8%
Department of Housing Preservation & Development	45	\$27,105,156	8	18%	\$3,039,076	11%	61	8%	\$2,041,677	8%	4	9%	\$2,041,677	8%
Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications	34	\$175,681,258	19	56%	\$87,304,446	50%	66	6%	\$11,133,925	6%	10	29%	\$11,133,925	6%
Department of Juvenile Justice	4	\$5,228,112	2	50%	\$1,500,000	29%	87	29%	\$1,500,000	29%	2	50%	\$1,500,000	29%
Department of Parks & Recreation	194	\$169,423,440	22	11%	\$5,821,749	3%	82	2%	\$3,087,313	2%	7	4%	\$1,379,398	1%
Department of Sanitation	64	\$708,742,576	38	59%	\$391,141,716	55%	71	17%	\$123,542,214	17%	22	34%	\$5,979,180	1%
Department of Small Business Services	16	\$9,864,105	13	81%	\$3,742,765	38%	47	35%	\$3,408,709	35%	11	69%	\$3,408,709	35%
Department of Transportation	86	\$481,901,401	22	26%	\$56,654,965	12%	49	7%	\$35,953,429	7%	12	14%	\$23,619,715	5%
Department of Youth & Community Development	327	\$63,036,710	238	73%	\$46,409,377	74%	64	52%	\$32,976,810	52%	179	55%	\$28,714,316	46%
Fire Department	17	\$45,603,629	2	12%	\$1,593,304	3%	90	2%	\$1,038,219	2%	1	6%	\$1,038,219	2%
Human Resources Administration	152	\$981,577,163	92	61%	\$185,651,501	19%	48	17%	\$162,275,924	17%	59	39%	\$42,663,761	4%
Law Department	95	\$13,768,824	92	97%	\$13,536,450	98%	233	97%	\$13,536,450	97%	86	91%	\$12,050,345	88%
Police Department	28	\$14,298,240	10	36%	\$7,410,735	52%	145	52%	\$7,410,735	52%	8	29%	\$7,171,960	50%
TOTAL	2582	\$7,757,656,948	945	37%	\$2,313,719,269	30%	84	19%	\$1,504,920,183	19%	636	25%	\$944,295,002	12%

* Includes new contracts procured through Competitive Sealed Bid, RFP, and Negotiated Acquisition methods as well as Renewals, Negotiated Acquisition Extensions, and Amendment Extensions. Certain contracts have been excluded from consideration based on the particular circumstances of the procurement.

APPENDIX H – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL YEAR 2006

VENDOR DISPUTES					
AGENCY	Bid/Proposal Protests*	Non-Responsiveness Determinations**	Non-Responsibility Determinations***	Appeals to Agency Head	Contracts Defaulted
CCRB			1		
DCAS	8	251	7	1	
DDC		9	1		2
DEP	12	18			
DFTA		4			
DHS		8			
DOF		3			
DOHMH		3			1
DOT		9			1
DPR		12	8	2****	1
DSNY		9	2	1	2
DYCD		3			
FDNY	1	9	1		
HPD	1	1			
HRA	1	13			1
LAW		3			
NYPD		3	2		
TLC	2				
TOTALS	25	358	22	4	8
<p>* 18 protests were resolved in favor of the agency, two in favor of the protesting bidder, one rendered moot by the low bidder's withdrawal, and in four cases, the contract was re-bid.</p> <p>** The bases for the non-responsiveness determinations were: substantive flaw in response, 239 (66%); technical flaw in response, 42 (12%); lack of required insurance/bonding, 27 (8%); lack of experience/capacity, 18 (5%); prices unbalanced/too low, 5 (1%); and mixed reasons, 27 (8%).</p> <p>*** The bases for the non-responsibility determinations were: business integrity, 11 (50%); performance problems, 5 (23%); financial issues, 2 (9%); and mixed reasons, 4 (18%).</p> <p>**** Resolved in favor of the vendor. If a vendor's appeal is unsuccessful at the Agency Head level, the vendor may further appeal to the City's Chief Procurement Officer, at MOCS. Three such appeals were decided during Fiscal Year 2006, with two resulting in decisions favorable to the vendors.</p>					

APPENDIX I
Fiscal Year 2006

Citywide Subcontracting By Agency and Industry

Number and Dollar Value of Awards

Agency	Industry of Prime Contract	Number of Primes with Subcontracts	Value of Primes with Subcontracts	All Subcontracts				Subcontracts Under \$1M			
				Industry of Subcontractor	Count	Value	% of Prime Value	Count	% of All Subs	Value	% of All Subs
DCP	Professional Services	1	\$3,495,000	Professional Services	9	\$1,183,500	34%	9	100%	\$1,183,500	100%
	Construction Services	17	\$69,625,550	Construction Services	59	\$29,636,411	43%	56	95%	\$7,336,411	25%
	Construction Services	3	\$26,810,000	Professional Services	4	\$454,000	2%	4	100%	\$454,000	100%
	Construction Services	8	\$21,840,686	Other	15	\$793,641	4%	7	47%	\$150,139	19%
DCAS	Other	2	\$1,385,513	Construction Services	4	\$193,200	14%	4	100%	\$193,200	100%
	Other	2	\$3,025,000	Other	8	\$229,000	8%	8	100%	\$229,000	100%
	Professional Services	2	\$7,000,000	Professional Services	4	\$380,000	5%	4	100%	\$380,000	100%
	Other	1	\$1,900,000	Other	1	\$1,900,000	100%	0	0%	\$0	0%
DFTA	Construction Services	112	\$1,317,320,893	Construction Services	574	\$128,416,268	10%	542	94%	\$64,309,347	50%
	Construction Services	1	\$491,145	Professional Services	1	\$73,000	15%	1	100%	\$73,000	100%
	Other	1	\$680,260	Professional Services	2	\$78,257	12%	2	100%	\$78,257	100%
	Professional Services	28	\$48,424,709	Professional Services	53	\$4,367,498	9%	53	100%	\$4,367,498	100%
DDC	Construction Services	39	\$292,880,769	Construction Services	144	\$20,785,358	7%	141	98%	\$12,685,358	61%
	Construction Services	22	\$329,055,909	Professional Services	47	\$2,638,958	1%	47	100%	\$2,638,958	100%
	Construction Services	40	\$191,927,838	Other	92	\$10,473,449	5%	90	98%	\$6,873,449	66%
	Other	3	\$49,509,657	Construction Services	9	\$1,335,275	3%	9	100%	\$1,335,275	100%
DEP	Other	4	\$47,260,760	Other	5	\$327,196	1%	5	100%	\$327,196	100%
	Other	2	\$48,957,603	Professional Services	2	\$4,136,603	8%	1	50%	\$75,000	2%
	Professional Services	78	\$4,712,038,111	Construction Services	312	\$320,089,010	7%	237	76%	\$67,467,501	21%
	Professional Services	82	\$4,225,531,487	Other	203	\$890,472,359	21%	182	90%	\$29,393,460	3%
DOHMH	Professional Services	79	\$3,436,830,154	Professional Services	221	\$118,895,487	3%	192	87%	\$29,821,393	25%
	Other	4	\$474,663,198	Other	403	\$129,207,511	27%	393	98%	\$92,055,776	71%
	Professional Services	1	\$1,781,435	Other	4	\$120,597	7%	4	100%	\$120,597	100%
	Professional Services	2	\$4,281,435	Professional Services	5	\$272,538	6%	5	100%	\$272,538	100%
DHS	Professional Services	1	\$2,300,000	Construction Services	2	\$63,125	3%	2	100%	\$63,125	100%
	Professional Services	1	\$2,300,000	Other	4	\$34,300	1%	4	100%	\$34,300	100%
	Professional Services	2	\$3,700,000	Professional Services	18	\$1,244,658	34%	18	100%	\$1,244,658	100%
	Other	3	\$12,293,178	Other	5	\$1,194,565	10%	4	80%	\$1,194,565	100%
DoITT	Other	4	\$30,342,407	Professional Services	21	\$21,070,933	69%	12	57%	\$2,502,987	12%
	Professional Services	2	\$40,000,000	Other	5	\$305,610	1%	5	100%	\$305,610	100%
	Professional Services	4	\$26,113,791	Professional Services	10	\$11,923,582	46%	7	70%	\$2,423,582	20%
	Construction Services	80	\$180,403,904	Construction Services	831	\$51,740,074	29%	828	100%	\$48,032,074	93%
DPR	Construction Services	37	\$64,684,197	Other	99	\$4,528,900	7%	99	100%	\$4,528,900	100%
	Construction Services	7	\$10,427,767	Professional Services	10	\$113,000	1%	10	100%	\$113,000	100%
	Construction Services	13	\$270,848,841	Construction Services	72	\$70,421,339	26%	56	78%	\$15,793,001	22%
	Construction Services	6	\$77,101,033	Professional Services	13	\$936,500	1%	13	100%	\$936,500	100%
DSNY	Professional Services	3	\$7,853,514	Professional Services	13	\$3,721,412	47%	12	92%	\$3,721,412	100%
	Construction Services	1	\$36,420,027	Other	2	\$14,656	0%	2	100%	\$14,656	100%
	Other	1	\$2,541,000	Construction Services	1	\$13,685	4%	1	100%	\$13,685	100%
	Other	1	\$2,819,533	Other	2	\$80,000	3%	2	100%	\$80,000	100%
DOF	Other	2	\$3,250,600	Other	5	\$1,823,115	56%	3	60%	\$1,823,115	100%
	Other	4	\$38,789,271	Professional Services	5	\$3,100,958	8%	3	60%	\$600,958	19%
	Professional Services	2	\$157,502,679	Other	4	\$5,947,721	4%	2	50%	\$500,000	8%
	Other	4	\$1,166,942	Professional Services	5	\$150,139	13%	5	100%	\$150,139	100%
DOB	Professional Services	1	\$4,476,000	Other	10	\$4,232,264	95%	8	80%	\$1,459,112	34%
	Construction Services	10	\$113,685,425	Other	19	\$4,053,951	4%	19	100%	\$4,053,951	100%
	Other	5	\$80,190,895	Construction Services	6	\$706,000	1%	6	100%	\$706,000	100%
	Other	32	\$1,161,867,819	Other	260	\$112,363,352	10%	221	85%	\$28,253,263	25%
DOS	Other	11	\$147,663,312	Professional Services	49	\$45,475,374	31%	36	73%	\$6,441,845	14%
	Professional Services	1	\$1,636,756	Other	1	\$12,123	1%	1	100%	\$12,123	100%

APPENDIX I
Fiscal Year 2006

Citywide Subcontracting By Agency and Industry

Number and Dollar Value of Awards

Agency	All Subcontracts					Subcontracts Under \$1M					
	Industry of Prime Contract	Number of Primes with Subcontracts	Value of Primes with Subcontracts	Industry of Subcontractor	Count	Value	% of Prime Value	Count	% of All Subs	Value	% of All Subs
DOT	Construction Services	23	\$1,200,333,175	Construction Services	224	\$254,027,578	21%	161	72%	\$28,007,054	11%
	Construction Services	12	\$583,692,919	Other	39	\$8,929,768	2%	27	69%	\$3,470,018	39%
	Construction Services	13	\$553,617,938	Professional Services	17	\$1,658,718	0%	16	94%	\$1,658,718	100%
	Other	4	\$13,902,500	Construction Services	5	\$1,892,964	14%	5	100%	\$1,892,964	100%
	Other	7	\$51,466,653	Other	14	\$13,591,122	26%	10	71%	\$3,387,875	25%
	Other	1	\$1,538,880	Professional Services	1	\$30,000	2%	1	100%	\$30,000	100%
	Professional Services	3	\$7,546,377	Construction Services	3	\$455,057	6%	2	67%	\$455,057	100%
	Professional Services	13	\$66,049,035	Other	20	\$5,439,391	8%	18	90%	\$2,433,008	45%
	Professional Services	48	\$304,046,966	Professional Services	129	\$67,577,162	22%	107	83%	\$19,279,105	29%
	Other	1	\$10,880,125	Construction Services	1	\$6,400	0%	1	100%	\$6,400	100%
FDNY	Other	10	\$81,411,704	Other	25	\$12,207,742	15%	19	76%	\$2,793,000	23%
	Other	4	\$41,534,790	Professional Services	6	\$4,617,200	11%	5	83%	\$2,057,200	45%
	Professional Services	1	\$9,693,980	Construction Services	1	\$1,205,900	12%	0	0%	\$0	0%
	Professional Services	2	\$23,243,700	Other	5	\$3,070,000	13%	4	80%	\$1,070,000	35%
	Professional Services	4	\$47,302,884	Professional Services	17	\$21,768,601	46%	15	88%	\$4,086,000	19%
	Construction Services	2	\$8,694,912	Construction Services	11	\$2,597,677	30%	10	91%	\$1,340,573	52%
	Construction Services	1	\$5,221,640	Other	2	\$41,000	1%	2	100%	\$41,000	100%
	Construction Services	1	\$5,221,640	Professional Services	1	\$10,000	0%	1	100%	\$10,000	100%
	Other	6	\$50,542,191	Other	9	\$12,799,937	25%	3	33%	\$64,603	1%
	Other	1	\$25,850,000	Professional Services	1	\$420,267	2%	1	100%	\$420,267	100%
HPD	Professional Services	6	\$102,000,000	Construction Services	863	\$54,051,821	53%	853	99%	\$32,664,608	60%
	Professional Services	4	\$68,000,000	Other	40	\$565,252	1%	40	100%	\$565,252	100%
	Professional Services	5	\$69,213,914	Professional Services	18	\$107,015	0%	18	100%	\$107,015	100%
	Construction Services	1	\$7,774,647	Construction Services	2	\$15,300	0%	2	100%	\$15,300	100%
	Other	2	\$7,506,682	Construction Services	6	\$234,419	3%	6	100%	\$234,419	100%
	Other	7	\$36,365,673	Other	13	\$23,878,766	66%	9	69%	\$130,766	1%
	Other	1	\$1,530,682	Professional Services	1	\$39,846	3%	1	100%	\$39,846	100%
	Professional Services	2	\$3,702,192	Other	4	\$509,600	14%	4	100%	\$509,600	100%
	Professional Services	1	\$1,240,016	Professional Services	1	\$81,204	7%	1	100%	\$81,204	100%
	Construction Services	1	\$588,218	Construction Services	1	\$60,000	10%	1	100%	\$60,000	100%
NYPD	Other	1	\$2,898,504	Other	1	\$15,000	1%	1	100%	\$15,000	100%
	Other	3	\$16,174,466	Professional Services	5	\$2,739,294	17%	5	100%	\$2,739,294	100%
	Professional Services	3	\$3,448,139	Construction Services	5	\$676,000	20%	5	100%	\$676,000	100%
	Professional Services	10	\$32,500,000	Other	120	\$1,707,505	5%	120	100%	\$1,707,505	100%
	Construction Services	288	\$3,348,470,908	Construction Services	1918	\$57,700,005	17%	1797	94%	\$177,579,117	32%
	Construction Services	109	\$1,017,472,733	Other	268	\$28,835,365	3%	253	94%	\$19,775,615	69%
	Construction Services	53	\$1,002,725,432	Professional Services	92	\$5,886,177	1%	92	100%	\$5,886,177	100%
	Other	18	\$165,916,372	Construction Services	32	\$4,481,943	3%	32	100%	\$4,481,943	100%
	Other	80	\$192,764,813	Other	751	\$309,617,306	16%	678	90%	\$130,354,159	42%
	Other	36	\$354,228,613	Professional Services	98	\$81,858,870	23%	72	73%	\$15,135,793	18%
Citywide	Professional Services	92	\$4,837,026,606	Construction Services	1186	\$376,540,913	8%	1099	93%	\$101,326,291	27%
	Professional Services	121	\$4,626,723,284	Other	420	\$912,416,722	20%	392	93%	\$38,110,566	4%
	Professional Services	179	\$3,959,502,383	Professional Services	498	\$231,522,656	6%	441	89%	\$66,967,904	29%



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

OFFICE OF CONTRACT SERVICES

253 Broadway – 9th Floor
New York, New York 10007
(212) 788-0010 Fax (212) 788-0049