STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

2024-25 MASTER CAPITAL PLAN, AS REQUIRED BY EDUCATION LAW

For State-Operated, Statutory, and Hospital Facilities

OVERVIEW

Master Capital Plan Statute and Scope of Report

"On or before November fifteenth of each year, the trustees of the state university of New York shall approve and submit to the chairman of the assembly ways and means committee and the senate finance committee and to the director of the budget a master capital plan setting forth the projects proposed to be constructed, reconstructed, rehabilitated or otherwise substantially altered pursuant to appropriations enacted or to be enacted during the succeeding five years. Such plan shall specify the name, location, estimated total cost at the time the project is to be bid, the anticipated date or dates on which the design of such project is to commence, the proposed method of financing and the estimated economic life of each project. Such plan shall further specify whether proposed projects constitute new construction, substantial rehabilitation, moderate rehabilitation, or minor rehabilitation and shall indicate how projects support improvements in environmental protection, energy and resource management, solar energy and conservation. Such criteria for each method of financing shall include, but not be limited to: (i) an analysis of private enterprise, federal and any other appropriate financing standards (ii) the consideration of the period of economic life of projects as related to the method of financing, and (iii) project cost ranges for the methods of financing. Such plan specification and categories of construction shall be defined by the trustees, in consultation with the state university construction fund. Such capital master plan report shall also include, for each project over one-million dollars, a description of the projects; expected construction start date; any changes to the previously reported start or expected completion dates; any changes to the expected cost of the projects; the total cash encumbered for the project for the year and the total to date for the project; the total cash expended for the project for the year and the total to date for the project. All projects that are reported under this subdivision shall be identified by campus, the name of the specific facility for which the allocation is provided and a description of what the project is that is being provided" (*Education Law, section 355, subdivision 13*)

As prescribed by Education Law, this report focuses only on the current and long-range objectives of the Educational and Hospital Facilities programmed for the 29 State-operated campuses, four statutory colleges at Cornell, Alfred Ceramics, the three teaching hospitals located in Brooklyn, Stony Brook, and Syracuse, and facilities at System Administration. With limited exceptions, the report includes only those capital projects with an estimated total cost of over one million dollars, for which funding has been provided either through appropriations that have been enacted, or are anticipated to be enacted, pursuant to the most recent New York State Five-Year Capital Program and Financing Plan. As such, it does not represent a request for additional funding, but instead represents the planned use of existing and anticipated support.

Residence halls operate under a separate, dedicated, fee revenue program, while community college project planning and execution is primarily done by the sponsoring local government(s). Information on these facilities is not included in this report.

In accordance with the foregoing, the State University of New York (SUNY/University) hereby submits the 2024-25 update to its Master Capital Plan.

MASTER CAPITAL PLAN OBJECTIVES

The University's objectives for its Master Capital Plan are to protect, maintain, preserve, and modify its physical plant to comply with health and safety codes; to address environmental concerns; to support and achieve the State of New York and the University's goals, including energy conservation and carbon reduction goals; to keep pace with changes in telecommunications, information and educational technologies, and emerging research requirements; and to adapt to ongoing changes in academic pedagogies, programs and student life affected by evolving educational and emerging marketplace demands.

Maintaining core campus infrastructure and nearly 1,800 academic buildings is the University's highest priority, as reflected in the current Master Capital Plan project portfolio. A large portion of the Plan includes projects designed to preserve, protect, and prevent deterioration of existing facilities, such as:

- Building exterior and interior rehabilitations and renovations
- Site infrastructure and utility projects
- Projects to replace or repair building systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing)
- Energy efficiency projects, including deep energy retrofits (building exteriors, roofs, windows, lighting, etc.)
- Smaller critical maintenance projects such as masonry repairs, roof replacements, small classroom renovations, etc.

The utilization of these aging SUNY facilities changes continuously in response to the evolving pedagogies of higher education, workforce demands, and to maximize suitability for the advancement of SUNY's mission. Classrooms and laboratories built decades ago no longer meet the needs of today's students or the needs of the New York State workforce. Students require and expect a campus to be both attractive and serviceable, with up-to-date technology and instructional facilities better than those offered in the K-12 educational setting. Upgrading and repurposing existing resources to meet these expectations is often a significant portion of a campus' capital plan. In a 2023 Cooperative Institutional Research Program survey,[1] prospective college students ranked the college visit as *very important*, falling only slightly below the academic and extracurricular reputation, financial assistance, and the likelihood of employment after graduation. This indicates the significance of the physical environment's influence on the student's college choice, including impressions made by classroom and laboratory spaces.

[1] *Higher Education Research Institute*

SUNY Facility Fast Facts

(Fall 2024)

1960-80	**SUNY campuses constructed**
40%	**of all State-owned Buildings are SUNY Facilities**
1,774	**Educational Buildings 63.4M GSF***
29	**Hospital Buildings 5.3M GSF**
495	**Residence Halls 21.6M GSF**
539	**Community College Buildings 20.8M GSF (county-owned)**
111.1M	**Total** GSF**
50	**Average Building Age in Years**
72%	**of SUNY Facilities are more than 40 Years Old**

***GSF: Gross Square Feet**

****Includes community colleges and residence halls**

Size of Physical Plant/Age of Facilities/Conditions

SUNY's educational and hospital facilities have evolved greatly from their beginnings. These facilities became assets of SUNY, and by extension, the State, in two major periods. The first was at the creation of the SUNY system, spanning 1948 to 1953, where a total of 24 campuses that were stand-alone institutions began life as SUNY system-related entities. The second, between the 1960's and the 1980's, saw either the transition or establishment of eight State-operated or statutory campuses that are now part of the SUNY system. Today, SUNY campuses account for 40 percent of all State-owned building assets (excluding infrastructure and land), with the Educational Facilities alone accounting for nearly 1,800 educational buildings covering over 63 million gross square feet (GSF). The maintenance of these campus facilities continues to grow in cost as a direct result of their inherent age, complexity and increasing operation and energy standards. Over the past 60 years, the passage of time and the impact of heavy use have left a mark on SUNY's physical condition. Approximately 72 percent of all educational and hospital facilities are more than 40 years old, with some facilities dating back to the creation of SUNY, and a system-wide average age of 50 years old. Though SUNY has invested significant resources over the years to address the renewal needs of these aging facilities, SUNY's State-operated and statutory colleges have an immediate renewal need of $8.9 billion, which is an increase of 300 million since last year alone. As backlog grows, the maintenance needs grow in a non-linear fashion, requiring increasingly more corrective actions.

Predictable Funding – Navigating Varying Levels of State Support

An essential element in the successful management of the renewal and replacement of these capital assets is the ability to plan for the long term. This ability is enabled by consistent and predictable funding which allows campuses and hospitals to plan, design, and schedule projects many years in advance. Over the past 14 years, SUNY has experienced periods of consistent and predictable funding, as well as periods of unpredictable funding. In addition to the years of unpredictable funding, SUNY hospitals were provided funding in 2008, and were not provided funding again until 2016.

Despite these challenges, SUNY did benefit during those years with additional funding for strategic initiatives that included funding for new construction, as well as funding for NYSUNY 2020 projects that provided significant investments for large special projects at various campuses. The 2022-23 and 2023-24 Enacted Budgets significantly increased capital funding. The 2024-25 Enacted Budget provided some level of flexible funding ($160 million) in addition to the annual critical maintenance funding, which reverted back to $550 million. The $160 million in flexible funding was provided for projects that may include new construction.

Capital Funding Fast Facts

Unpredictable Years

2009-12 ***Predictable*** **$550M Critical Maintenance annually**

2013 **$0 Critical Maintenance**

2014 **$402M Critical Maintenance**

2015 **$219M Critical Maintenance**

2016 **$290M Critical Maintenance**
$175M Hospitals

2017-21 ***Predictable*** **$550M Critical Maintenance annually**
$100M Hospitals in 2017
$150M Hospitals in 2020

2022 **$550M Critical Maintenance**
$650M Flexible Funding
$150M Hospitals

2023 **$650M Critical Maintenance**
$670M Flexible Funding
$200M for Research Facilities at Stony Brook University and University at Buffalo
$150M Hospitals

2024 **$550M Critical Maintenance**
$160M Flexible Funding
$500M for the Albany Nanotech Ultraviolet Lithography Center
$100M Cash Funded Capital for Academic Programs, $250M for the Empire NY AI Consortium
$150M Hospitals

Flexible Capital Funding for Building Enhancements and New Construction

The past three budget cycles have provided flexible appropriations for major rehabilitations and new construction including:

- $200 million for research facilities at Stony Brook University and the University at Buffalo
- $128 million for engineering buildings at the University at Buffalo and Stony Brook University
- $44 million for semi-conductor and manufacturing facilities at SUNY Polytechnic Institute
- $75 million for a computer science building at Farmingdale (in addition, $35 million is provided from the Long Island Investment Fund)
- $60 million for the interior renovation of University of Albany's Building 30 for the School of Public Health and design of a renovation of the University Library
- A Land Lease Agreement for the University of Buffalo for the construction of the Empire AI Research Institute

LONG RANGE PLANNING

Effective planning is an essential component of a robust capital program that invests limited resources where that investment will have the greatest impact on the University's mission, as well as preserve and maintain State assets and meet sustainability goals. Medium and long-range planning requires comprehensive, ongoing, disciplined, data-informed, and participative approaches. SUNY's primary efforts are based on three essential planning tools:

I. Facilities Master Plans (FMPs)

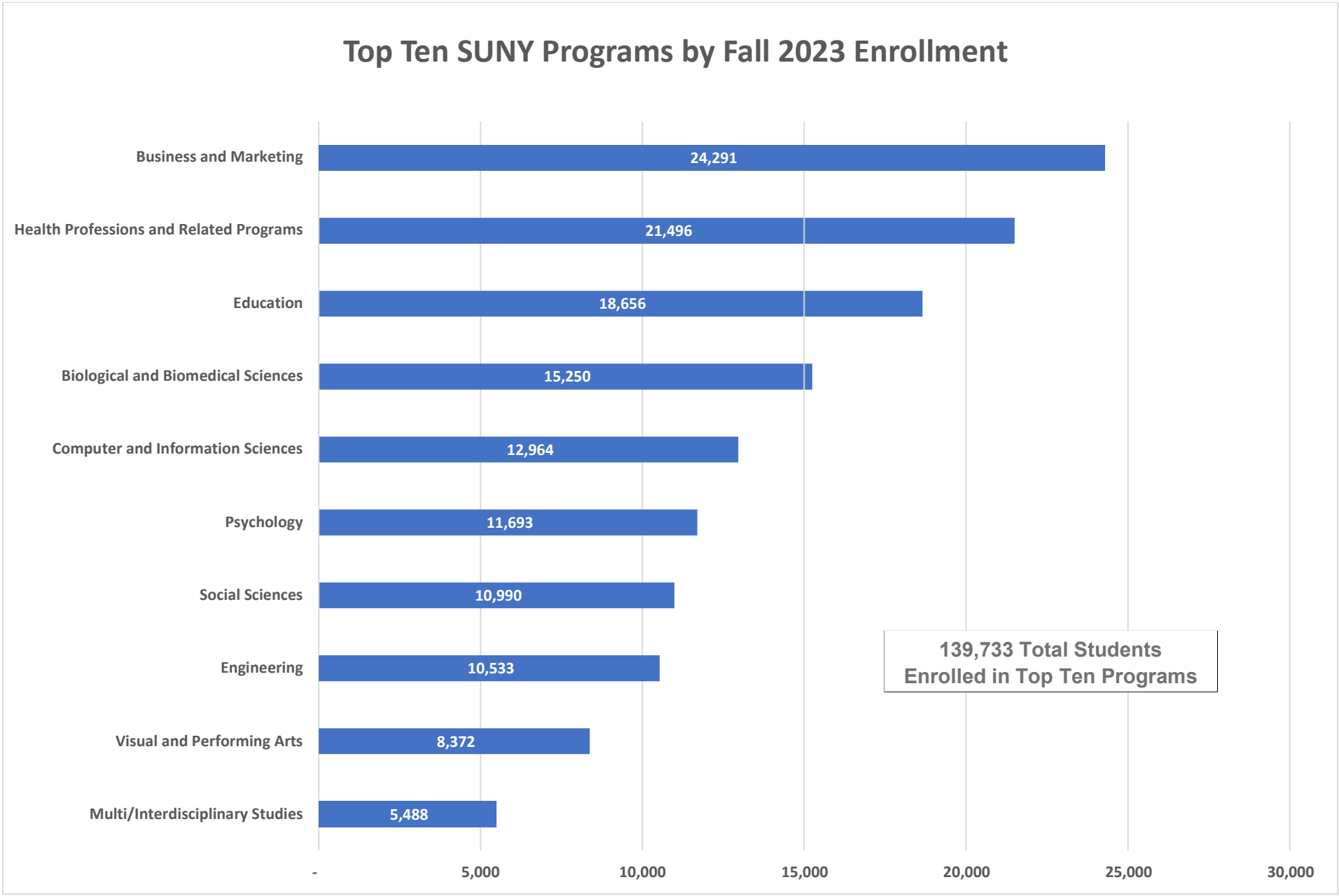
II. Life-Cycle Modeling (LCM)

III. Clean Energy Master Plans (CEMPs)

Facilities Master Plans

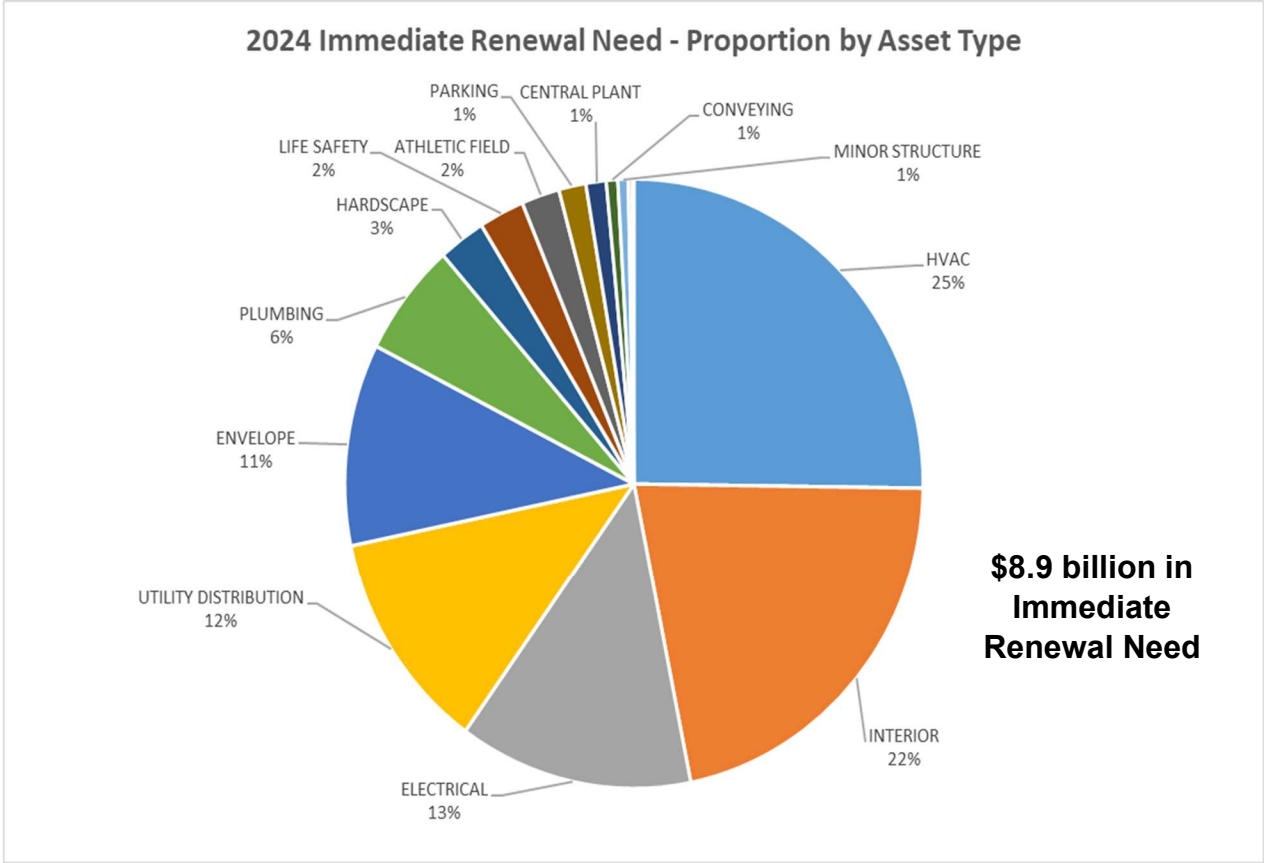
SUNY and the Fund first addressed this need in 2011 by completing the first-ever system-wide Facilities Master Plan (FMP) initiative to consider mission, enrollments, and course planning in identifying physical space needs. The FMPs also evaluate existing space inventories, usage, and condition to accommodate need, and provide recommendations for strategic facility improvements to meet current and future educational demands. As part of the University's continuous planning process, campuses periodically update their FMPs, largely in response to changes in campus leadership and strategic priorities, as well as programmatic changes driven by shifting student demands and enrollment. Recent enrollment challenges at some institutions, and projected demographic declines, necessitate evaluating campus facilities for space utilization and potential right-sizing efforts, including the possibility for selective demolitions of the least utilized and worst condition facilities.

Specific programs enrollments have experienced fluctuations, especially in the short term due to the impact of the pandemic on college enrollment, but the core traditional programs remain strong. However, enrollment in non-traditional programs (i.e., construction and production trades), although comparatively smaller overall, have seen a relative steady increase in recent years. This requires that campus buildings evolve to accommodate both the changing programmatic needs and necessary student support spaces. There has been a dramatic 10-year shift in demand for certain programs from those that can be accommodated in traditional instruction spaces to those that require more specialized labs and collaborative learning environments, such as engineering, computer science and biological science programs. Nevertheless, capital plans must also continue to invest in spaces that support traditional programs - some of the largest programs in the SUNY system, such as business, management, and education. Enrollment in traditional programs such as these can be cyclical and dependent on market demand.


Top Ten SUNY Programs by Fall 2023 Enrollment
Business and Marketing
24,291
Health Professions and Related Programs
21,496
Education
18,656
Biological and Biomedical Sciences
15,250
Computer and Information Sciences
12,964
Psychology
11,693
Social Sciences
10,990
Engineering
10,533
Visual and Performing Arts
8,372
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies
5,488
139,733 Total Students
Enrolled in Top Ten Programs
-
5,000
10,000
15,000
20,000
25,000
30,000

Life-Cycle Modeling

To complement the FMPs and to ensure that the planning effort considers more than changing programmatic and academic needs, data on the condition of the University's buildings and infrastructure is utilized. In 2017, SUNY and the Fund implemented software that maintains data on asset conditions and allows for continual life cycle modeling. The software tracks the remaining useful life of approximately 44,000 asset components for each building and infrastructure system for all of SUNY's State-operated campuses. Each component has a replacement cost that quantifies the amount of investment needed to renew the component. This model enables SUNY to determine the annual levels of investment needed to keep these components in a state of good repair. Useful lives of components are updated in real-time as construction work is completed, allowing for intelligent data analysis to determine renewal information for each campus. Responsible planning practices have proven to help maintain the aging physical plant of SUNY in the past and will continue to do so with this more comprehensive life cycle modeling data.



SUNY and the Fund's capital planning process is now based on data-driven decision-making that utilizes the FMPs, the life cycle modeling software, an application integrating asset needs with planned projects, and programmatic enrollment trend data to plan future projects that balance key areas: advance the long-range capital plan, address academic needs, and renew aging infrastructure and buildings. This ensures that capital investment is targeted for those projects that can have the greatest impact on each campus, and throughout the SUNY system. The pie chart above shows the breakdown of this immediate need by major asset type.

Given the $8.9 billion magnitude of critical maintenance backlog and, understanding that an average of approximately $600 million in additional backlog occurs each year due to aging assets, the asset management model indicates that approximately $1.2 billion annually in critical maintenance funding would stabilize conditions and arrest increased deterioration; and a sustained $1.5 billion annually (not adjusted for inflation) in critical maintenance funding would allow for a gradual reduction of the backlog value over time. Among other factors, significant inflation of construction costs, along with campus staff turnover and challenges in hiring, have made backlog reduction increasingly challenging. Furthermore, as backlog grows, it becomes far more difficult, inefficient, and costly to address. It should be noted that this sustained critical maintenance funding is needed in addition to any funding for other initiatives such as those relating to clean energy and carbon reduction, or those relating to important state-level objectives put forth by the Governor and other stakeholders.

Jobs and the State Economy

The SUNY Educational Facilities and Hospital Capital Programs are administered by the Fund. The Fund coordinates capital planning and funding for all capital projects under these programs, while design and construction contracts for these projects can be managed by either the Fund or the campuses. Campuses typically manage smaller, quick-turnaround projects and the Fund manages larger, longer duration projects. As SUNY is a state-wide entity, these projects play an important role in New York's state and local economy.

SUNY's physical environment and continued capital investment to maintain this infrastructure fuels economic development in four important ways. First, SUNY plays a vital role in educating New York State's future workforce. Modern, up-to-date, facilities are essential to providing a quality education for students, the majority of whom are from New York and stay in New York after graduation. Second, capital investment to update facilities and modernize laboratories that support research promotes economic development by assisting with the recruitment of world class faculty and researchers who generate revenue through grants and patents. Third, capital investment in SUNY, particularly in urban environments, revitalizes communities and brings SUNY and the community together. Finally, capital investment has the direct benefit of creating local design and construction industry jobs throughout New York State.

SUNY's physical environment is essential to supporting the economic output produced by the University. A report by the Rockefeller Institute of Government in February 2024 estimated that SUNY's annual economic impact on New York State's economy is $31.0 billion and generates a return on investment of $8.67 for every $1 invested. This same report also states that SUNY employment places it among the top ten employers in every region in New York, excluding New York City.

The current economy continues to have a significant impact on project bidding and timely delivery, particularly because of the availability of construction workers in some sectors, the availability of experienced design professionals and construction management professionals, delays in certain materials and equipment due to the supply chain, volatility in costs for materials and equipment. However, construction on SUNY campuses has proven to be an effective economic driver during periods of past fiscal uncertainty and provides project opportunities when the private sector falters.

As New York State seeks to maintain its economy, SUNY is in a unique position to aid this effort as both an educational and economic force. As demonstrated in the sidebar, the investment made in SUNY's capital program (with current year wage rates) over the last 12 years has greatly benefited every region of the State just in the creation of construction and construction-related jobs. The data shows that direct capital investment results in high-paying jobs and is exclusive of any trickle-down economic impact.

Investment Fast Facts

Current Invested and Jobs Created over 12 Years
(and associated 2024 Wage Rates)

North Country
$352M Invested
2,171 Jobs Created ($60/hour)

Capital Region
$766M Invested
4,724 Jobs Created ($70/hour)

Mohawk Valley
$388M Invested
2,394 Jobs Created ($66/hour)

Western NY
$1,6B Invested
9,904 Jobs Created ($67/hour)

Finger Lakes
$420M Invested
2,5,90 Jobs Created ($62/hour)

Central New York
$1.3B Invested
8,408 Jobs Created ($62/hour)

Southern Tier
$1.1B Invested
7,067 Jobs Created ($61/hour)

Mid-Hudson
$451M Invested
2,784 Jobs Created ($87/hour)

NYC
$598M Invested
3,692 Jobs Created ($119/hour)

Long Island
$2.5B Invested
15,282 Jobs Created ($112/hour)

Energy Savings and Environment

SUNY has long been a leader in promoting energy efficiency and sustainability, including through capital program investment. Since 2007 SUNY's capital program has required Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver rating eligibility on all new buildings, additions, and major rehabilitation projects at State-operated campuses and statutory colleges. In 2017 the Construction Fund adopted an internal standard, Directive 1B-2, that is continually updated to facilitate compliance with NYS Executive Order 22 by mandating no fossil fuels in new construction as well as significant reductions in site energy and tracking embodied carbon in construction materials. In addition, Directive 1B-2 goes beyond EO22 by requiring Net Zero Carbon in new construction and Deep Energy Retrofits that follow the NY Stretch Energy Code, setting energy use intensity targets by building and use, and tracking waste derived from construction and demolition. The Fund voluntarily follows the more ambitious and stringent standards of the NY Stretch Energy Codes. The Fund's project prioritization system for distribution of funding also awards points for projects focused primarily on energy use reduction and carbon reduction, and points for portions of projects that advance performance in these areas. This increases the rate of implementation of sustainably-focused projects. These requirements have produced results:

- 49 renewable energy projects (46 solar) generating over 32,000 megawatt hours in 2024.
- 16 campuses using geothermal heating and cooling.
- Numerous clean energy buildings, as reflected in 55 LEED-Certified buildings (9 Platinum, 29 Gold, 14 Silver, 2 Certified).
- 12 percent reduction in energy used in buildings since 2015, the baseline for the BuildSmart 2025 program (from 12.40 TBtu in 2015 to 10.94 TBtu in 2024).
- 35 percent reduction in gross Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions since the baseline year of 1990 (1,044,518 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO2e) in 1990 compared to 675,924 MTCO2e in 2024) and an 18 percent reduction from 2015, (when emissions represented 823,629 MTCO2e).

SUNY is ensuring that State-operated campuses and statutory colleges have a roadmap and strategies in place to help them achieve the ambitious goals established by the CLCPA. SUNY and the Fund established a partnership with the New York State Energy and Research Development Authority (NYSERDA) to become the lead grantee under NYSERDA's FlexTech program to offset the costs for conducting comprehensive Clean Energy Master Plans (CEMPs) at each eligible campus. Acting on behalf of SUNY, the Fund procured and managed the CEMP studies. To date, the 28 CEMPs are completed, with an additional four underway that are managed by campuses. SUNY continues to plan for CEMP-focused projects in addition to critical maintenance projects and selective projects addressing other state objectives.

Energy Fast Facts

- SUNY state operated and statutory campuses spent a total of $149 million on energy in the build environment in fiscal year 2023-2024, a 26% decrease from 10 years ago.
- SUNY is close to achieving the NYS Energy Plan goal of a 40% reduction in greenhouse gases (GHG) by 2030. SUNY is at a current reduction of 35.3%.
- Since 2015, the baseline year for BuildSmart NY, SUNY's energy use intensity (EUI) was successfully reduced by 22%.
- SUNY's on-site renewable generation totaled 32.8 thousand megawatt (MWh) hours last year! That is almost 5 thousand more than last year.

FINANCING THE CAPITAL PROGRAM

Appropriations for educational and hospital projects are paid using State funds in the first instance. The State is reimbursed for these expenditures periodically from bonds issued by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York or the Empire State Development Corporation under the Personal Income Tax and Sales Tax Revenue Bonding Programs. The State pays the debt service on these bonds[2].

Since 2004, no additional pay-as-you-go funding has been provided for smaller and less bondable capital projects. In some cases, campuses provide grant funds or other campus-raised revenues to supplement and support priority capital projects.

Aside from the essential need to invest in public higher education, there are several reasons why bonding is the most appropriate method for financing capital investments in the University's physical plant and infrastructure. First and foremost, bonding provides a consistent source of ongoing funding to maintain the asset values of essential facilities since hard dollar appropriations are not readily available.

A second compelling reason for access to significant bonded capital is the extended useful life benefit received from the investment. For SUNY educational and hospital capital projects, the average extension of useful (or economic) life of a facility, or facility component, exceeds 28 years for all projects undertaken. This compares favorably to the weighted average term of the bonds sold to finance these projects, which usually ranges between 20-30 years.

Lastly, the advent of the enhanced revenue coverage available under the Personal Income Tax (PIT) State Bonding Program and the Sales Tax State Bonding Program implemented in recent years, which now support the bonding needs of both SUNY and CUNY capital programs among others, has resulted in high bond ratings and a favorable cost of borrowing. (Most recent ratings for SUNY Educational Facility and Hospital PIT bonds remain at “Aa1” from Moody’s and “AA+” from Fitch.) The State’s annual debt service cost on the bonds issued to fund the capital program is a small percentage of the amount of money made available through bonding.

[2] *Note: Prior to the 2022-23 Enacted Budget, pursuant to annual transfer language provisions, each of the University’s three teaching hospitals were required to reimburse the State from their operating revenues for the ongoing annual debt service costs of all bonds sold in support of hospital capital projects.*

THE FUTURE OF THE SUNY CAPITAL PLAN

The aging facilities on the SUNY campuses do not often meet the requirements of the present day. The constant effort to renovate and modernize these facilities to meet today's demands requires a mix of renovations, selective additions, and occasional new construction. Historically, past SUNY Capital Plans invested considerable funding and progress towards achieving maintenance and modernization goals, but the increasing demands on resources statewide have required SUNY to rethink accepted approaches that go beyond traditional capital budgeting methods. SUNY and the Fund continue to advocate sustained high levels of primarily critical maintenance funding limited to existing facilities. The distribution of significant portions of such funding by means of a high priority critical maintenance lump funding approach, accompanied by a rigorous project planning and rating system, have been especially valuable. Additionally, SUNY and the Fund have advocated for, and are the beneficiary of, several new opportunities:

- Authorization to use design-build contracts that provide an additional contract mechanism through which to deliver capital projects in the future;
- Multiple years of flexible appropriations that give campuses an opportunity to address capital initiatives that they may not have achieved in past fiscal years, including the use of building additions which allow for the relocation of occupants in order to enable major renovations;
- Supportive language which allows selective building replacement rather than renovation when the replacement is proven to be more cost-effective from a perspective of both capital and operational cost; and
- An ability to draw occasionally on other State agency resources to complete comprehensive Clean Energy Master Plans (CEMPs) that will help achieve the climate mitigation goals of the CLCPA.

Regardless of the funding and delivery methods, SUNY capital facilities are one of the larger components of the entire State's overall capital program and is a major component of the State's physical assets. It is of paramount importance that investment continues to support robust stewardship of SUNY's educational and hospital facilities. This continued stewardship in SUNY's facilities also has the immediate and direct effect of creating thousands of high-paying construction and construction-related jobs throughout New York State.

That investment in SUNY has demonstrably transformed communities and helped revitalize urban areas. SUNY's world-class faculty and researchers contribute millions of dollars through research and commercializing innovation, facilitated by modern facilities. SUNY has educated millions of students within the walls of its facilities since its inception and the many have remained in New York to become part of its workforce. SUNY is a constant driving force in New York's economy and capital investment and is a catalyst that will continue to prevail through any challenging times that may be ahead.

State University of New York
Facility Profile as of Fall 2024
State-Owned Only

Research University Centers	Acreage	Academic Buildings	Residential Buildings	Hospital Buildings	Total State Owned Gross Square Feet (GSF)
ALBANY	466	63	72	0	5,829,840
BINGHAMTON	777	79	45	0	7,218,152
STONY BROOK	1,452	127	73	10	12,930,441
UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	1,239	119	12	0	10,325,125
Sub Totals	**3,933**	**388**	**202**	**10**	**36,303,558**

Other Research/Doctoral	Acreage	Academic Buildings	Residential Buildings	Hospital Buildings	Total State Owned Gross Square Feet (GSF)
ALFRED CERAMICS	11	13	0	0	459,216
CORNELL UNIVERSITY	3,231	229	0	0	3,348,264
CORNELL UNIVERSITY CHE	0	4	0	0	351,563
CORNELL UNIVERSITY CVM	107	46	0	0	921,850
CORNELL UNIVERSITY ILR	0	7	0	0	278,127
DOWNSTATE	13	5	2	2	2,225,641
ESF	4,774	188	0	0	1,120,071
OPTOMETRY	0	1	0	0	298,000
SUNY POLY	765	14	7	0	989,350
UPSTATE	99	23	1	17	4,693,064
Sub Totals	**9,000**	**530**	**10**	**19**	**14,685,146**

Comprehensive Colleges	Acreage	Academic Buildings	Residential Buildings	Hospital Buildings	Total State Owned Gross Square Feet (GSF)
BROCKPORT	461	53	24	0	2,891,437
BUFFALO STATE	135	40	11	0	3,026,977
CORTLAND	611	85	31	0	2,651,083
EMPIRE ST	25	8	0	0	242,839
FREDONIA	252	34	21	0	2,315,016
GENESEO	221	37	18	0	2,326,058
NEW PALTZ	216	39	19	0	2,264,649
OLD WESTBURY	604	29	14	0	1,343,611
ONEONTA	1,515	49	17	0	2,415,650
OSWEGO	342	47	24	0	3,467,678
PLATTSBURGH	261	31	12	0	2,156,158
POTSDAM	274	40	15	0	2,356,242
PURCHASE	508	31	5	0	2,383,992
Sub Totals	**5,426**	**523**	**211**	**0**	**29,841,390**

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CANTON	381	25	4	0	987,060
DELHI	481	36	6	0	1,045,698
MARITIME	52	32	4	0	788,912
Sub Totals	**4,347**	**324**	**72**	**0**	**8,769,390**

Sub Totals	**7**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**660,052**

	Acreage	Academic Buildings	Residential Buildings	Hospital Buildings	Total State Owned Gross Square Feet (GSF)
Grand Total	**22,713**	**1774**	**495**	**29**	**90,259,536**