STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

2020 MASTER CAPITAL PLAN, AS REQUIRED BY EDUCATION LAW

For State-Operated, Statutory, and Hospital Facilities

I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

"Master capital plan. 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).

In accordance with the foregoing, the State University of New York (SUNY/University) hereby submits the 2020 update to its Master Capital Plan.
IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE 2020 MASTER CAPITAL PLAN REPORT AND 2020-2021 CAPITAL PROGRAM

This year’s Master Capital Plan report has been simplified in response to the current COVID-19 pandemic. Campus statements that traditionally provide highlights of each campus’ physical environment and capital plan have been eliminated from this year’s report. This was done in recognition of the higher priority demands and workload of the campus personnel that typically provide these updates, as they face the daunting challenge of re-opening campuses in an uncertain, ever changing environment while also ensuring student, faculty and staff safety. Campus information that is typically provided in these statements can be found on the campus website. Links to each campus website can be found on the SUNY website: https://www.suny.edu/about/campuses/.

It is also important to note that the 2020 Master Capital Plan report reflects campus plans as they stood prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is anticipated that modifications will be made to these plans to reflect necessary changes to the SUNY campuses physical environment in response to the pandemic including, but not limited to, upgrades to ventilation systems and student health care centers, renovations essential to enabling social distancing, and investments in information technology infrastructure to better support remote learning.

Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to have a significant impact on the execution of SUNY’s capital program in the short-term, as spending limits are reduced to reflect the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the State’s finances. According to the 2020-21 Enacted Capital Program and Financing Plan, the Division of the Budget (DOB) “expects capital activity to be negatively impacted by new protocols that have been mandated...the imposition of controls on a range of financial activities, including activity related to the delivery of capital projects, may result in the delay or cancellation of capital projects as needed.” While execution of SUNY’s capital programs will be impacted by the State’s current fiscal situation in the immediate future, SUNY is still committed to maintaining its standing as a functional and desirable destination for New York’s (and beyond) best and brightest students. In fact, since the onset of the first executive order, SUNY was able to access capital funding to advance 221 projects with a total project value over $1.1 Billion (included Community Colleges). While at an amount lower than expected, SUNY is still able to address capital needs on its campuses. The Master Capital Plan aims to provide SUNY faculty, students, and staff with the highest functioning and best conditioned buildings and infrastructure possible in support of SUNY’s educational mission. This year’s Master Capital Plan is sensitive to the on-going financial challenges and provides a snapshot in time with the knowledge that delays to the plan are likely, but SUNY will be poised to move forward when financial landscape improves. To this end, the University is proud to share its planned capital investments in classrooms, laboratories, student support spaces, treatment centers, and infrastructure, which will allow SUNY to continue its role as an effective and accountable steward of essential resources of the State of New York.
SUNY's Physical Footprint & Scope of Report

SUNY's Capital Program includes four major components, each of varying sizes and administrative structures as reflected in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Buildings</th>
<th>Square Footage (in millions)</th>
<th>Average Age</th>
<th>Funded By</th>
<th>Projects Managed By</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STATE OPERATED</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational Facilities</td>
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<td>State</td>
<td>Fund(2)/Campus</td>
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<td>Hospital Revenues</td>
<td>Fund(2)/Campus</td>
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<td>Room Rents</td>
<td>DASNY/Campus</td>
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<td>50% State 50% Local</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>2,893</td>
<td>110.1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1) Average age (in years) represents the straight average, with no consideration given to the size of buildings or subsequent renovations.
2) State University Construction Fund

Data reflects campus reporting through 8/10/2020

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 at 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.

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.
SUNY's Physical Footprint Spans the Entire State of New York
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 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 more than 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.

In tandem with their age, the intended use of SUNY facilities is continually changing to suit the evolving pedagogies of higher education, 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 at least 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 2016 Cooperative Institutional Research Program survey1 prospective college students ranked the college visit as very important, falling only slightly below the academic reputation, financial assistance/cost, and the likelihood of employment after graduation. This indicates the significance of how much influence the physical environment might have on the student's college choice, including impressions made by classroom and laboratory spaces.

Long-Range Planning

Effective long-term 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. Long-range planning requires a comprehensive, disciplined and focused approach. SUNY and the Fund first addressed this need in 2011 by completing the first-ever system-wide Facilities Master Plan (FMP) initiative.

The FMP initiative resulted in a 10-year plan projecting the capital investment needs for each of SUNY's 34 State-operated and statutory campuses, as well as System Administration. Campus and Fund staff looked carefully at the current mission and strategic plans of individual campus programs and assessed the ability of existing facilities to meet future expectations. The FMP considers mission, enrollments, and course planning in identifying physical space needs; evaluates the

1 Higher Education Research Institute
ability of existing space inventories, usage and condition to accommodate need; and provides 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.

SUNY’s total enrollment has grown by 1 percent over the last five years, from 219,942 students in 2015 to 222,613 students in 2019. However, the programs that students are enrolling in has changed considerably in the long term with a significant increase in students enrolling in STEM-related programs. Also of note, enrollment in trades (i.e., construction trades), although comparatively smaller overall, have seen a relative steady increase in the past five years. This requires that campus buildings evolve to accommodate both the changing programmatic needs and necessary student support spaces. As demonstrated in the following chart, there has been a dramatic shift over the past ten years 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. However, capital plans also must continue to invest in spaces that support traditional programs, such as education, which is one of the largest programs in the SUNY system. Enrollment in programs such as these tend to be cyclical and dependent on market demand.
Percent Change in Headcount Enrollment, by Program of Study

- Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services: 28%
- Engineering: 41%
- Biological and Biomedical Sciences: 19%
- Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences: 5%
- Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities: -21%
- Education: -14%
- English Language and Literature/Letters: -46%
- History: -24%
To complement the FMPs, and to ensure that the planning effort incorporates not only changing programmatic and academic needs, data on the condition of the University’s buildings and infrastructure is also utilized. In 2017, SUNY and the State University Construction Fund (Fund) implemented new 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 is used to quantify 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 new life cycle modeling software, and programmatic enrollment trend data to plan future projects that balance key areas: advance the long-range 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.

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN SUNY’S CAPITAL PROGRAM**

**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, following the findings of the *Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University System* in 1948. During this brief period, a total of 24 campuses were moved from stand-alone institutions and 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 campuses to the State-operated and statutory components that comprise today’s 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 more than 1,800 academic buildings covering over 62 million gross square feet (GSF). The maintenance of these campus facilities continues to grow in cost as a direct result of their inherent age. Over the past 60 years, the passage of time and the impact of heavy annual use have left a mark on SUNY’s physical condition. Approximately 70 percent (47 million GSF) of all educational and hospital facilities, are more than 39 years old and date back to nearly the formation of SUNY itself. SUNY has, however, invested significant resources to address the renewal needs of these aging facilities.

With an average age of 48 years, many of SUNY’s facilities have an immediate need to renew and replace aging assets. Based on the life cycle model, SUNY's State-operated and statutory colleges have an immediate renewal need of $4.6 billion, an increase from last year's $3.8 billion figure. The graph below shows the breakdown of this immediate need by major asset type:
$4.6B Immediate Asset Renewal Needs

- HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning Systems) 30%
- BUILDING INTERIORS 25%
- ELECTRICAL 13%
- UTILITY DISTRIBUTION 8%
- BUILDING EXTERIORS 7%
- PLUMBING 6%
- LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS 3%
- HARDSCAPE 3%
- PARKING 2%
- MINOR STRUCTURE 1%
- CENTRAL PLANT 1%
- CONVEYING (Elevators/Escalators) 1%
- WAYFINDING 0%
- SUPERSTRUCTURE 0%
Execution of Master Capital Plan and Multi-Year Capital Program

The SUNY Educational Facilities and Hospital Capital Programs are administered by the Fund. The Fund coordinates funding and capital planning 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.

Current $6.1 Billion Educational Facilities and Hospitals Workload
($ in Millions)

- $1,989, 33% (126 Projects)
- $1,363, 23% (70 Projects)
- $876, 14% (60 Projects)
- $1,840, 30% (695 Projects)
- Other Projects

- Fund Projects in Design
- Fund Projects in Active Construction
- Fund Projects In Active Planning
- Campus Administered Projects
Economic Development

SUNY is a state-wide entity and plays an important role in New York's economy throughout the State. SUNY's physical environment and continued capital investment to maintain this infrastructure fuels economic development in four important ways. First, is that 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 also 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 community together. Last, capital investment has the direct benefit of creating 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 recent report by the Rockefeller Institute of Government estimated that SUNY's annual economic impact on New York State's economy is $28.6 billion, and generates a return on investment of $8.17 for every $1.00 invested.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to have a significant impact on the state economy and particularly on capital spending levels in the short-term due to disruption in supply chains, the necessity for social distancing and the on-going reduction of capital activity to protect the balance of the state budget. However, SUNY construction has proven to be an effective economic driver in past recessions providing employment where the private sector has faltered.

As New York State seeks to heal its economy beyond the pandemic, SUNY is in a unique position to aid this effort as both an educational and economic force. As demonstrated on the following map, the investment made in SUNY's capital program 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 on this map shows jobs created as a result of direct capital investment and is exclusive of any trickle-down economic impact.
SUNY Capital Investment and Jobs Created, by Region

2004 through 2019

- **NORTH COUNTRY**: $631M Invested, 4,575 Jobs Created, $51/hr
- **CAPITAL REGION**: $1.2B Invested, 8,913 Jobs Created, $59/hr
- **MOHAWK VALLEY**: $553M Invested, 4,008 Jobs Created, $54/hr
- **WESTERN NY**: $2.3B Invested, 16,468 Jobs Created, $59/hr
- **SOUTHERN TIER**: $1.5B Invested, 11,113 Jobs Created, $50/hr
- **MID-HUDSON**: $628M Invested, 4,551 Jobs Created, $73/hr
- **NYC**: $924M Invested, 6,699 Jobs Created, $102/hr
- **LONG ISLAND**: $2.5B Invested, 18,165 Jobs Created, $99/hr
Energy Savings Efforts

SUNY has long been a leader in promoting energy efficiency and sustainability, especially through capital program investment. In 2007, the State University Board of Trustees passed a Board Resolution requiring best efforts to achieve a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver rating on all new buildings, additions, and major rehabilitation projects at State-operated campuses and statutory colleges. Since 2007, SUNY has made efforts to achieve at least a LEED silver rating for virtually all of these types of projects.

In 2012, Governor Cuomo issued Executive Order 88, requiring a 20 percent improvement in the energy efficiency performance of State Government buildings by April 2020. With the largest building portfolio of all New York State entities and departments, SUNY is at the forefront of Executive Order 88 and has willingly embraced a leadership role in state-wide compliance.

Over the past year, SUNY and the Fund continued its leadership role in supporting and advancing the State’s clean energy agenda, including helping the State meet the goals of Executive Order 166 which affirms the State’s continued commitment to the 2015 Paris Climate accord. To support the State’s agenda, the Fund issued new design directives. These directives guide campuses and design consultants on the major building and infrastructure components that should be incorporated into the design of SUNY facilities, where feasible, to achieve a net-zero carbon emissions standard for all new SUNY buildings, and a deep energy retrofit standard for major building renovations.

In July 2019, Governor Cuomo signed the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act which includes ambitious climate targets, including 100 percent carbon-free electricity by 2040 and economy-wide, net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

SUNY has already played a significant role in achieving these energy and sustainability goals as demonstrated in the chart below. SUNY and the Fund will continue to be a major contributor towards meeting the targets outlined above.
SUNY ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACHIEVED OVER 11 YEARS

- 28% increase in SUNY GSF
- 2% increase in total energy usage (MMBTUs)
- 20% decrease in energy cost per square foot
- 22% decrease in total energy cost
THE STATE’S AND SUNY’S INVESTMENT

Levels of Support

An essential element in the successful management of the capital program is the ability to plan 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 ten years, SUNY has experienced periods of consistent and predictable funding, as well as periods of unpredictable funding.

2008-2012

From 2008-2012, the State enacted a multi-year capital plan for SUNY totaling $4.9 billion, which included; annual funding of $550 million over five years, for a total of $2.75 billion, to address critical maintenance needs; $450 million for the three SUNY teaching hospitals; and nearly $1.7 billion for campus specific strategic initiatives, which included major building renovations and new buildings.

2013-2016

From 2013-2016, inconsistent and unpredictable levels of funding were provided. This negatively impacted campus long-range planning and curtailed the pace of ongoing capital projects that supported SUNY’s mission. During that four-year span, SUNY received a total of $1.4 billion, a significant reduction from the prior five-year period. Of the $1.4 billion in capital support provided, $892 million was for system-wide critical maintenance, $100 million for two of the three teaching hospitals at Upstate and Stony Brook, and $427 million for campus specific strategic initiatives, primarily for large projects at the University Centers provided through the NYSUNY 2020 grant program.

2017-2020

SUNY developed a five-year plan and capital budget request, highlighting the need for an increased level of predictable investment necessary to ensure that campus core operations were maintained, ensure student safety and provide facilities to meet changing academic and programmatic needs. In light of dwindling existing capital appropriations remaining from prior years, evidence of declining disbursements, and active advocacy efforts, SUNY received a new five-year plan, primarily to address critical maintenance needs, in the amount of $550 million for 2017-18, and a plan to continue this level of annual funding through 2021-22. An additional $100 million in support was provided for two of SUNY’s three teaching hospitals at Upstate and Stony Brook.

As per the plan, the State provided another $550 million for critical maintenance in fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, with a plan to continue this level of support through 2024-25, and another $100 million in each of these years for Upstate Medical University Hospital and Stony Brook Hospital. In 2020-21, an additional $50 million was provided in support of Downstate University Hospital. New in 2020-21, the State also provided for a $300 million matching program ($200 million State share, $100 million campus share) to support high priority projects, including new construction. This program is subject to a plan to be developed by the State University of New York and approved by the Division of the Budget. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the State’s finances and the resource demands related to the pandemic response, the plan has yet to be developed and implemented.
The following chart shows annual funding levels provided by the State since 2008-09:

**SUNY Educational and Hospital Capital Appropriations**  
$ in Millions

![Bar chart showing annual funding levels for SUNY Educational and Hospital Capital Appropriations from 2008-09 to 2020-21. The chart details funding levels in millions for critical maintenance, flexible critical maintenance/minor additions, strategic initiatives, and hospitals.]
In furtherance of the Capital Plan, SUNY continues to develop its next five-year plan for 2021/22 through 2025/2026 that will balance strategic facility improvements developed by each campus in its Facility Master Plan with the critical maintenance and deferred maintenance needs of the campus. The SUNY Capital Plan will enable the SUNY system to operate with one concerted vision in mind, ensuring that each plan supports the academic mission of the University system, while providing a safe campus and maintaining critical State assets.

The State continues to be a valued partner in making proposed critical maintenance and select strategic initiative projects a reality. The following chart shows annual disbursements since 2008 related to SUNY’s educational and hospital projects from the State and other sources. Spending peaked in 2012-13, then declined, and fluctuated as funding became less consistent and predictable after 2012. This demonstrates why predictable funding is necessary to ensure steady capital investment levels.
However, the current pandemic has caused a significant slowdown in capital improvement projects and this is reflected in the current disbursements. It is expected that this trend will continue as long as the State experiences diminishing tax revenues, continued disruptions in the supply chain or inability to meet social distance mandates on project sites.

The following graphs show the impact on first quarter SUNY capital disbursements:
Capital Program Financing Mechanisms

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 under the Personal Income Tax and Sales Tax Revenue Bonding Programs. The State pays the debt service on these bonds.

Only a very small amount ($25.0 million) of State pay-as-you-go funding was made available to campuses during a multi-year period beginning in 2004, for smaller, less-bondable capital projects. Since then, no additional pay-as-you-go funding has been provided. In addition, in many 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, it provides a consistent source of ongoing funding to maintain the asset values of essential facilities, i.e., the availability of hard dollar appropriations sufficient to fund the capital projects which is not always available.

Second, 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 15-20 years.

Last, with 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 – the overall cost of bonding has been reduced, while bond ratings have remained high, in spite of the current economic environment. (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.

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1 Note: Pursuant to annual transfer language provisions, each of the University’s three teaching hospitals must reimburse the State, from their operating revenues, for the ongoing annual debt service costs of all bonds sold in support of hospital capital projects. Similar provisions for the University at Buffalo and the University at Albany were added in 2012-13 and 2013-14 to allow for the payment of debt service associated advance appropriations of $215.0 million and $88.0 million, respectively, in support of these campus NYSUNY 2020 projects.
THE FUTURE OF THE SUNY CAPITAL PLAN

The facility needs of campuses constructed in years past do not often meet the requirements of today. The constant effort to renovate facilities to make them suitable to meet today's demands requires a mix of renovations, additions, and new construction. The 2008-2012 SUNY Capital Plan saw a concerted effort towards this goal, but the continued demands on both State resources and SUNY require constant rethinking and reworking of universally accepted approaches.

While the 2020 Enacted Budget rescinded SUNY's pre-audit flexibility, new language authorizes the Fund to enter into design-build contracts for projects of $10 million or more. This gives SUNY an additional contract mechanism in which to deliver capital projects in the future.

As one of the larger components of the entire State's overall capital program, and as a major component of the State's physical assets, the continued good stewardship of SUNY's educational and hospital facilities is of paramount importance. Capital investment in SUNY has the immediate and direct effect of creating thousands of high-paying construction and construction-related jobs throughout New York State.

While the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the State's related response are expected to have a significant effect on capital spending levels, it is important to remember that SUNY has also 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. Within the walls of SUNY facilities, SUNY has educated millions of students since its beginning, the majority of whom have remained in New York and become part of New York's workforce. Unmistakably, SUNY is a driving force in New York's economy and capital investment a catalyst that will hopefully prevail through these challenging times.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research University Centers</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Academic Buildings</th>
<th>Residential Buildings</th>
<th>Hospital Buildings</th>
<th>Total State Owned Gross Square Feet (GSF)</th>
<th>% GSF Over 40 Years Old</th>
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<td>UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY</td>
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<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Academic Buildings</th>
<th>Residential Buildings</th>
<th>Hospital Buildings</th>
<th>Total State Owned Gross Square Feet (GSF)</th>
<th>% GSF Over 40 Years Old</th>
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<td>DOWNSTATE HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>13.08</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,245,911</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY</td>
<td>4,770.51</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,126,768</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE</td>
<td>765.19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>999,350</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>UPSTATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>97.74</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>8,995.47</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14,702,115</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comprehensive Colleges</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Academic Buildings</th>
<th>Residential Buildings</th>
<th>Hospital Buildings</th>
<th>Total State Owned Gross Square Feet (GSF)</th>
<th>% GSF Over 40 Years Old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BROCKPORT</td>
<td>462.11</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,998,249</td>
<td>82.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUFFALO STATE</td>
<td>135.42</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,974,006</td>
<td>82.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORTLAND</td>
<td>611.30</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,648,525</td>
<td>82.48%</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMPIRE STATE</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>279,217</td>
<td>25.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREDONIA</td>
<td>250.74</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,311,672</td>
<td>78.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENESEO</td>
<td>221.17</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,326,058</td>
<td>75.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW PALTZ</td>
<td>216.22</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,260,309</td>
<td>77.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLD WESTBURY</td>
<td>603.85</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,343,811</td>
<td>40.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONEONTA</td>
<td>1,512.80</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSWEGO</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,468,118</td>
<td>84.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLATTSBURGH</td>
<td>261.19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,150,633</td>
<td>95.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTSDAM</td>
<td>273.93</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,345,853</td>
<td>90.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURCHASE</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>85.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>5,424.01</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29,879,183</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Facility Profile as of Fall 2020
### State-Owned Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colleges of Technology</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Academic Buildings</th>
<th>Residential Buildings</th>
<th>Hospital Buildings</th>
<th>Total State Owned Gross Square Feet (GSF)</th>
<th>% GSF Over 40 Years Old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALFRED STATE</td>
<td>1,245.69</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,501,443</td>
<td>83.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANTON</td>
<td>361.01</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>976,668</td>
<td>76.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COBLESKILL</td>
<td>568.89</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,296,183</td>
<td>76.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELHI</td>
<td>462.10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,042,861</td>
<td>74.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARMINGDALE</td>
<td>366.77</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,523,604</td>
<td>63.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARITIME</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>787,769</td>
<td>85.34%</td>
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<tr>
<td>MORRISVILLE</td>
<td>869.78</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,585,828</td>
<td>74.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>3,966.54</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,714,656</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Academic Buildings</th>
<th>Residential Buildings</th>
<th>Hospital Buildings</th>
<th>Total State Owned Gross Square Feet (GSF)</th>
<th>% GSF Over 40 Years Old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td>7.28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>623,674</td>
<td>59.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>7.28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>623,674</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Grand Total            | 22,332.93| 1,838             | 495                   | 27                 | 89,335,434                               |                         |