

NYSERDA RetrofitNY Market Characterization Study:

Assessment and Architectural Profiles of
Predominant New York State Higher Education
Residential Building Types

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NYSERDA RetrofitNY Market Characterization Study:

Assessment and Architectural Profiles of Predominant New York State Higher Education Residential Building Types

Final Report

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Abstract

This study aims to apply the analysis methods used to identify and characterize the New York State multifamily market (Brainard and Sharifi 2020), to the higher education residential building stock. State University of New York (SUNY) institutional data provided by NYSERDA was used to determine size, construction vintage, numbers of beds, distribution of residence locations across the state, and other important market characteristics. Investigation into private institutions was conducted through direct correspondence with those entities, as no centralized dataset on them was available. The findings bore important similarities to the initial multifamily market characterization study, including the presence of a large number of buildings constructed between 1940 and 1978 with little to no insulation, and envelope components (e.g., windows and doors) with likely poor thermal performance based on visual analysis, correspondence with institutional contacts, and construction standards from that time period. Standard pre-1980 envelope components suggest suboptimal environmental and energy performance for a substantial number of residence buildings. Also examined were the institutional housing challenges presented by the SARS-CoV2, or COVID 19, pandemic, which notably resulted in the ubiquitous closing of higher education institutions nationwide and concurrent revenue losses. Despite the pandemic's impacts on the market, however, it was found through correspondence that the institutions mentioned in this study are optimistic and planning new dormitory construction in the future, as well as renovations of existing residential buildings.

Keywords

Higher education buildings, residential building stock, multifamily, dormitory, existing building construction

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Executive Summary

NYSERDA's RetrofitNY program is scaling the market for deep energy retrofits in New York State by developing standardized solutions for retrofitting existing buildings. This market study, which segments New York State's multifamily building stock based on attributes of the building envelope, is intended to help manufacturers develop new integrated, whole-building retrofit solutions that meet net zero energy and low-carbon performance targets.

This phase of the study extends the initial analysis to include residential buildings in institutions of higher education in New York State. A data set of college dormitories within the State University of New York (SUNY) system was used, which encompasses 64 campuses located throughout the state. Dormitory buildings were segmented by age, height, and exterior wall construction material. Three additional building typologies (Types 9 and 10) were identified, in addition to the seven typologies described in the initial report. A small number of dormitories at private institutions were also examined, and trends were identified that were consistent with those found in the public institutions. Detailed architectural profiles of Types 8 through 10 were completed using analysis of the data set combined with qualitative examination of individual records.

1 Introduction

The higher education segment of the RetrofitNY Market Characterization Study focuses on student dormitories, primarily on State University of New York (SUNY) campuses. The SUNY system includes 64 institutions across New York State, which have a combined total of nearly 500 dormitory buildings and over 21,000,000 square feet of floor area.¹ The analysis is based on a data set of 480 SUNY dormitories from all 64 SUNY campuses. The data set was provided by SUNY and compiled by NYSERDA. In addition, data was collected for a small number of private universities in various regions of New York State, and was obtained independently through correspondence with the institutions.

This study analyzes the available data on the dormitories and summarizes important features that distinguish groups of buildings from one another, including year of construction, height, and primary construction materials. The dormitories are further characterized by identifying predominant building typologies, estimates their quantity and geographic distribution, and characterizes their exterior envelope construction, cladding systems, and other relevant building attributes. As with the multifamily-focused report published in 2020,² this information will provide market insight to assist manufacturers in developing new integrated, whole-building retrofit-solutions that target net zero energy performance to serve the emerging retrofit market for higher education dormitories.

A summary of the findings of this phase of the study can be seen below, in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Key Characteristics for SUNY Dorm Building Types

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS FOR SUNY DORM BUILDINGS TYPES															
Segment Description	Vintage	Pre 1940				1940-1978					1979-2006				
	Building Height (Stories) ¹	1 to 3	4 to 7	1 to 3	4 to 7	8+	1 to 3	4 to 7	8+	1 to 3	4 to 7				
Segment Characteristics	Count, SUNY Dorm Bldgs	2	-	200		72	32		94		10				
	% , SUNY Dorm Bldgs ²	0.42%	-	41.93%		15.09%	6.71%		19.71%		2.10%				
	Total GSF	36,441	-	8,332,064		4,562,781	2,682,704		1,584,198		753,052				
	Total Bed Capacity	108	-	31,142		17,144	10,104		5,488		2,308				
Typical Individual Building Characteristics	Types Identified in Task 1, 2	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	
	Types ID'd in Task 3	1	2	3	4	5	9A	8B	9B	8C	9C	6	7	10A	10B
	Construction Material	Masonry	Wood Frame	Masonry	Wood Frame	Masonry	Steel	Masonry	Steel	Masonry	Steel	Wood Frame	Masonry	Steel	Steel
	Exterior Cladding Material ³	Brick	Wood or Vinyl Siding	-	Brick	Brick, Exposed Concrete	Brick	Brick, Exposed Concrete	Brick	Brick, Exposed Concrete, Wood or Vinyl Siding	Brick, Exposed Concrete	Wood or Vinyl Siding, Stucco, Brick	Stucco, Brick	Stucco, Brick	Stucco, Brick
	Number of Stories ⁴	3	2	-	3	2, 3	2, 3	4, 5	4, 6, 7	9, 10, 22	8, 9, 10, 11, 12	2	3	3	4, 5, 6
	Average Bldg GSF ⁵	33,725	2,716	-	109,792	39,387	51,781	48,614	76,576	88,388	80,719	12,261	47,797	38,396	75,305
	Average Bed Capacity ⁶	97	11	-	430	159	206	201	309	376	294	44	148	131	231

Notes:

1. 67 of 477 (14.04%) SUNY dorm buildings are not classified into the typologies above.
2. Non-classified records are excluded from this summary table, thus the sum of "% SUNY Dorm Bldgs" is not equal to 100%.
3. List out major exterior cladding material of each type.
4. List out all stories records of SUNY dorm buildings within each type.
5. & 6. Average numbers are calculated across the type.

2 Analysis of SUNY Dormitory Building Inventory

2.1 Data Sources and Data Accuracy

The SUNY data set provided by NYSERDA included data from all SUNY campuses with residential dormitories. In total, the set provided usable data on 477 buildings, with 410 fitting into the typologies established in this report. Three buildings have been demolished or were not found. Demolished buildings were excluded from further analysis.

Most fields in the records were complete, with the exception of Bed Capacity and Stories, which had 94% and 92% completeness, respectively, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Percentage of Complete Data

PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETE DATA	
Field Name	Data Completeness
Campus	100.00%
Campus Code	100.00%
Property Name	100.00%
Gross Sq Feet	100.00%
Vintage	100.00%
Date Built	100.00%
Construction Type Description	100.00%
Exterior Cladding	99.79%
Bed Capacity	94.97%
Stories	92.24%
SBC Electric	100.00%

Missing and inaccurate records were cross-referenced with visual checks using photographic records, and inaccuracies were corrected where possible. The data set included photos of building exteriors provided by SUNY. Campus photographs were used to verify building characteristics when photos were not available. Using this method, 103 entries for building height were found to be inaccurate: 67 buildings had an incorrect height listed, and 36 buildings were missing information on the number of stories. Information on exterior cladding material was also confirmed through visual checks of building photos provided by SUNY or sourced online.

Table 3 details the corrections made to incorrect and missing data in the Building Stories category. The Listed column shows the provided building heights, with NA meaning data was missing. The Visual Check column lists the correct heights after they were verified, and the Count of Buildings column lists the number of building entries that were corrected.

Table 3. Summary of Data Correction

SUMMARY OF DATA CORRECTION		
Stories		Count of Buildings
Listed	Visual Check	
2	3	3
3	2	21
	4	17
	5	1
	6	1
	7	2
	8	2
	9	4
	10	2
	11	2
4	3	8
	5	1
	8	1
7	3	1
9	10	1
NA	2	10
	3	20
	4	5
	22	1
Total		103

2.2 Predominant Dormitory Building Typologies

Seven major types were identified in the initial report³ on multifamily building market, followed by an eighth, which was published in an addendum. These types, segmented by age, height, and exterior wall construction material, can be used to describe a certain number of both multifamily buildings and dormitory buildings. The types are as follows:

- Type 1: Pre-1940 one-to-three-story masonry
- Type 2: Pre-1940 one-to-three-story wood frame
- Type 3: Pre-1940 four-to-seven-story masonry
- Type 4: 1940-1978 one-to-three-story wood frame
- Type 5: 1940-1978 one-to-three-story masonry
- Type 6: 1979-2006 one-to-three-story wood frame
- Type 7: 1979-2006 one-to-three-story masonry
- Type 8: 1940-1978 four-to-seven masonry

While these types can be used to categorize many of SUNY’s dormitories, additional types were needed to reflect the full range of dormitory variability in structural and cladding materials. To be consistent with the previous phase of this study, Type 8 is further subdivided by number of stories, now 8B (four–seven story) and 8C (eight+ stories). For types 9 and 10, the subgroup indicated by the letter designation A describes low-rise buildings (one–three stories); subtype B describes midrise buildings (four–seven stories); and subtype C indicates eight or more stories. These types are subdivided using

lettering system because the construction and wall detailing methods relevant to this study are found to be consistent among buildings of different heights within the same vintage and construction material designation. A 1960 steel four-story building typically shares similar exterior wall details with a 1960 steel eight-story building. The additional classifications are summarized as follows:

- Type 8: 1940–1978 Masonry
 - 8B: Mid-rise (four–seven story)
 - 8C: High-rise (eight+ story)
- Type 9: 1940–1978 Steel
 - 9A: Low-rise (one–three story)
 - 9B: Mid-rise (four–seven story)
 - 9C: High-rise (8+ Story)
- Type 10: 1979–2006 Steel
 - 10A: Low-rise (one–three story)
 - 10B: Mid-rise (four–seven story)

These classifications reflect construction types and periods of campus development resulting in dormitory building trends across the State that do not directly correspond with trends found in multifamily building stock. For example, the prevalence of steel construction and exposed concrete found in the dormitory building stock is not seen in multifamily. In addition, a larger number of buildings exceeding eight stories are found as a percentage of the dormitory stock, whereas the multifamily stock had very few. In the context of retrofit approaches, building height is commonly tied to unique challenges and approaches in enclosure retrofit, and taller buildings are often associated with higher retrofit costs.

2.3 Dormitory Segment Size and Building Characteristics

The total segment size for SUNY dormitories in the provided records is 477 buildings, totaling over 21 million square feet. Table 3, below, summarizes the count and distribution of buildings by height. Nearly 72% of SUNY dormitory buildings are one-to-three stories, while 22% are four-to-seven stories. High-rise buildings constitute less than 7% of the total building stock.

Table 4. Count and Percentage of SUNY Dorm Buildings by Height Classification

COUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS		
Height	Count of Buildings	% Count of Buildings
1 to 3	341	71.49%
4 to 7	103	21.59%
7+	32	6.71%
NA	1	0.21%
Grand Total	477	100.00%

Within each height classification, the distribution of buildings per actual number of stories differs. Table 5, below, breaks down height classifications into number of stories. For the low-rise height classification of one-to-three stories, for example, there were zero records of one-story buildings. The largest number of dormitories in the record, 217 buildings comprising 46% of the total, are three stories in height. The second-largest percentage of buildings is two stories, with 124 buildings constituting 26% of the total. The third-largest percentage is made up of four-story buildings, with 68 records comprising 14% of the total. For buildings with a number of stories exceeding seven, classified in this report as high-rise, the majority of buildings are nine–10 stories in height.

Table 5. Count and Percentage of SUNY Dorm Buildings by Number of Stories

COUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS		
Stories	Count of Buildings	% Count of Buildings
2	124	26.00%
3	217	45.49%
4	68	14.26%
5	21	4.40%
6	9	1.89%
7	5	1.05%
8	3	0.63%
9	10	2.10%
10	12	2.52%
11	2	0.42%
12	1	0.21%
22	4	0.84%
NA	1	0.21%
Grand Total	477	100.00%

The total floor area (GSF) per dormitory building on SUNY campuses ranges from approximately 76,000 square feet (sf) at Upstate Medical in Syracuse, to over 3,000,000 sf at SUNY Stony Brook on Long Island. Campuses with larger total dormitory floor area generally correspond to a larger number of dormitory buildings; however, some campuses have a large floor area with a relatively small number of large buildings, such as The University at Buffalo. Conversely, some campuses are made up of several buildings with lower area, such as Alfred State University, where many of the dormitories are low-rise wood frame construction.

Table 5 quantifies the distribution of total floor area (GSF) across types. The greatest quantity of floor area for any single type is in Type 5 (postwar low-rise wood frame), which includes 168 buildings with over 6 million sf of floor area, and an average building GSF of approximately 40,000 sf. This average floor area is lower than that of other typologies; for example, Types 8 (C), 9 (A, B, & C), and 10 (B) all have average building floor areas of over 50,000 sf.

Table 6. Summary of Gross Square Feet of SUNY Dorm Buildings

SUMMARY OF GROSS SQUARE FEET OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS			
Type	Count of Buildings	Total Gross Sq Feet	Average Gross Sq Feet
Type 1	1	33,725	33,725
Type 2	1	2,716	2,716
Type 4	1	109,792	109,792
Type 5	168	6,617,064	39,387
Type 6	80	980,846	12,261
Type 7	7	334,578	47,797
Type 8B	34	1,652,891	48,614
Type 8C	13	1,149,045	88,388
Type 9A	31	1,605,208	51,781
Type 9B	38	2,909,890	76,576
Type 9C	19	1,533,659	80,719
Type 10A	7	268,774	38,396
Type 10B	10	753,052	75,305
NA	67	3,281,765	48,982
Grand Total	477	21,233,005	44,514

The distribution of low-, mid-, and high-rise buildings varies considerably across SUNY campuses. As shown in Table 6, Stony Brook and Albany lead with the greatest number of low-rise buildings, comprising 18% and 17% of the total number of 336. All other counts per campus are 7% or lower for the low-rise category. Of the total of 107 mid-rise buildings, Binghamton and Alfred State campuses contain the greatest number, followed by New Paltz and Cobleskill. Of the total number of 32 high-rise buildings, University at Buffalo leads with 19%, or six buildings. Several other campuses with four buildings each are distributed across the State, including Albany, Cortland, and Oswego.

Table 7. Count and Percentage of SUNY Dorm Buildings by Campus and Height

COUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS BY HEIGHT						
Campus	1 to 3 Stories		4 to 7 Stories		7+ Stories	
	Count of Buildings	% Count of Buildings	Count of Buildings	% Count of Buildings	Count of Buildings	% Count of Buildings
STONY BROOK	62	18.18%	7	6.80%	0	0.00%
ALBANY	59	17.30%	3	2.91%	4	12.50%
BINGHAMTON	26	7.62%	17	16.50%	0	0.00%
ALFRED STATE	20	5.87%	15	14.56%	0	0.00%
CORTLAND	18	5.28%	8	7.77%	4	12.50%
OSWEGO	17	4.99%	3	2.91%	4	12.50%
BROCKPORT	18	5.28%	1	0.97%	4	12.50%
FREDONIA	19	5.57%	1	0.97%	0	0.00%
NEW PALTZ	9	2.64%	10	9.71%	0	0.00%
ONEONTA	12	3.52%	5	4.85%	0	0.00%
GENESEO	15	4.40%	2	1.94%	0	0.00%
POTSDAM	12	3.52%	3	2.91%	0	0.00%
OLD WESTBURY	14	4.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
PLATTSBURGH	4	1.17%	6	5.83%	2	6.25%
UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	6	1.76%	0	0.00%	6	18.75%
COBLESKILL	2	0.59%	8	7.77%	0	0.00%
BUFFALO STATE	5	1.47%	5	4.85%	0	0.00%
MORRISVILLE	3	0.88%	2	1.94%	5	15.63%
SUNY POLY	6	1.76%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
DELHI	3	0.88%	3	2.91%	0	0.00%
CANTON	3	0.88%	1	0.97%	0	0.00%
MARITIME	4	1.17%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
PURCHASE	2	0.59%	2	1.94%	0	0.00%
FARMINGDALE	2	0.59%	1	0.97%	0	0.00%
DOWNSTATE MEDICAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	6.25%
UPSTATE MEDICAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	3.13%
Grand Total	336	100.00%	107	100.00%	32	100.00%

Notes:

- "1-3 Stories" refers to Low-Rise, "4 to 7 Stories" refers to Mid-Rise, "7+ Stories" refers to High-Rise.
- "Campus" is arranged by the descending order of total number of dorm buildings in each campus.
- The stories of Building FOUNTAIN VIEW in MORRISVILLE and MODULAR DORM in PURCHASE are missing. Therefore, those two building records are excluded from above.

Of the 477 total SUNY dormitory buildings, bed capacity varies widely, as shown in Table 7. The highest number, 24% of buildings have a bed capacity of 0–39; the second highest at 22% have a bed capacity of 200–239. Larger bed capacities generally correspond to mid- and high-rise buildings. The majority of remaining buildings have a capacity in between these two ranges, from 40 to 199 beds.

Table 8. Count and Percentage of Buildings by Bed Capacity

COUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS		
Bed Capacity	Count of Buildings	% Count of Buildings
0-39	112	23.48%
40-79	33	6.92%
80-119	51	10.69%
120-159	29	6.08%
160-199	48	10.06%
200-239	103	21.59%
240-279	15	3.14%
280-319	14	2.94%
320-359	10	2.10%
360-399	2	0.42%
400-439	14	2.94%
440-479	6	1.26%
480-519	2	0.42%
520-559	2	0.42%
560-599	6	1.26%
600-639	4	0.84%
640-679	1	0.21%
760-799	1	0.21%
1000-1039	1	0.21%
NA	23	4.82%
Grand Total	477	100.00%

Building envelope materials for campus dormitories are consistently similar across SUNY campuses. As shown in Table 8, the majority (65%) of dormitory buildings have exterior cladding material of brick, with a smaller percentage of buildings having wood or vinyl siding (13%). Brick cladding was used with load-bearing masonry, reinforced concrete, steel, and wood frame construction systems, while wood and vinyl siding were only used on wood frame construction, as listed in Table 9, below.

Table 9. Summary of Exterior Cladding Material of SUNY Dorm Buildings

COUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS		
Construction Type	Count of Buildings	% Count of Buildings
Brick	308	64.57%
Wood or Vinyl Siding	64	13.42%
Stucco	36	7.55%
Exposed Concrete, Glass	36	7.55%
Exposed Concrete	18	3.77%
Stone	4	0.84%
Exposed Concrete, Stucco	4	0.84%
Brick, Stucco	3	0.63%
Brick, Stone	2	0.42%
Metal Panels	1	0.21%
Grand Total	477	100.00%

Table 10. Summary of Construction and Exterior Cladding Material of SUNY Dorm Buildings

COUNT OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS										
Construction Material	Cladding Material									
	Brick	Brick, Stone	Brick, Stucco	Exposed Concrete	Exposed Concrete, Glass	Exposed Concrete, Stucco	Stone	Stucco	Wood or Vinyl Siding	Metal Panels
STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	107	1	2	2				7		1
REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	63			11	36	4				2
LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	74						2	5		
WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	1							24	34	
WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	24								10	
LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	24			5			2			
MISCELLANEOUS (OTHER) CONSTRUCTION	14								6	
LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND WOOD CONSTRUCTION	1		1						12	
STEEL FRAME WITH CURTAIN WALL			1							
Grand Total	308	2	3	18	36	4	4	36	64	1
Notes:										
1. "Construction Material" is arranged by the descending order of number of dorm buildings in each material.										
2. The cladding material of MODULAR DORM in PURCHASE is missing. Therefore, that dorm building records is excluded from above.										

The construction materials used for the dormitories do not vary widely with geographic location; structural and cladding materials are found statewide. Instead, as seen in the multifamily stock, construction material is most closely related to year of construction and building height. Masonry buildings are the most prevalent construction type in the postwar (1940–1978) period and are most commonly low- (one-to-three stories) and mid- (four-to-seven stories) rise buildings. Both load bearing masonry and reinforced concrete buildings are represented in the masonry types. Though there are many buildings constructed with reinforced concrete structure, they were generally built in the time frame between the late 1950s and early 1970s. Steel-frame buildings appear in the 1950s, and similarly make up a large number of buildings in the 1940–1978 time period (Type 9). Buildings of steel construction also make up the largest proportion of the taller buildings between 1979 and 2006. All of the high-rise dormitories across the State are either reinforced concrete or steel, and were largely constructed in the 1960s. Wood frame dormitories did not become prevalent until after 1979 and make up the majority of new builds between 1979 and 2006. All of the wood frame buildings are low-rise buildings and are typically apartment or condo-style dorms with arrays of small bar-shaped buildings sited in low-density arrangements on campuses. In Table 10, below, the distribution of construction materials by vintage and height categories is tabulated.

Table 11. Summary of Construction Type by Vintage and Height

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS										
Construction Material		Masonry			Steel			Wood Frame		
Vintage	Height	Count of Buildings	Total GSF	Total Bed Capacity	Count of Buildings	Total GSF	Total Bed Capacity	Count of Buildings	Total GSF	Total Bed Capacity
Pre-1940	1 to 3	1	33,725	97	0	0	0	1	2,716	11
	4 to 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1940 - 1978	1 to 3	168	6,617,064	24,532	31	1,605,208	10,506	1	109,792	430
	4 to 7	34	1,652,891	6,638	38	2,909,890	5,593	0	0	0
	7+	13	1,149,045	4,511	19	1,533,659	6,180	0	0	0
1979 - 2006	1 to 3	7	334,578	1,038	7	268,774	2,308	80	980,846	3,531
	4 to 7	0	0	0	10	753,052	919	0	0	0
	7+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		223	9,787,303	36,816	105	7,070,583	25,506	82	1,093,354	3,972

The two most prevalent types seen in SUNY dormitories are Type 5, 1940–1978, one-to-three-story masonry, and Type 9, 1940-1978 four-to-seven-story steel. As shown in Table 11, Type 5, with 168 buildings, has nearly twice as many buildings as Type 9; however, the types have a similar total floor area (GSF) of over 6 million. This is due to trends in masonry and steel construction, the latter of which is typically used for larger buildings with a greater number of stories. Similarly, Type 6 (1978, to present one-to-three story wood frame) has a similar number of buildings to Type 9, but a much smaller GSF. These wood frame dormitories are made up of small, low-rise buildings that are repeated in a complex with lower floor area per building. The time range with the most construction is 1940–1978; 304 buildings making up 63% were added to campuses during this time, and colleges and universities across the State experienced a period of rapid expansion that created a widespread need for new dormitory buildings. Between 1979 and 2006 a significant amount of construction on SUNY campuses accounted for 115 new buildings.

Table 12. Summary of Building Count and GSF by Building Type

TYPOLOGIES OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS						
Vintage	Height	Construction Material	Types	SUNY		
				Count of Buildings	Total GSF	Total Bed Capacity
Pre-1940	1 to 3	Masonry	Type 1	1	33,725	97
Pre-1940	1 to 3	Wood Frame	Type 2	1	2,716	11
Pre-1940	4 to 7	Masonry	Type 3			
1940 - 1978	1 to 3	Wood Frame	Type 4	1	109,792	430
1940 - 1978	1 to 3	Masonry	Type 5	168	6,617,064	24,532
1979 - 2006	1 to 3	Wood Frame	Type 6	80	980,846	3,531
1979 - 2006	1 to 3	Masonry	Type 7	7	334,578	1,038
1940 - 1978		Masonry	Type 8	47	2,801,936	11,149
1940 - 1978		Steel	Type 9	88	6,048,757	22,279
1979 - 2006		Steel	Type 10	17	1,021,826	3,227
Total				410	17,951,240	66,294

Table 12 provides a more detailed matrix of building counts per type for Types 8, 9, and 10. For all three types, mid-rise buildings (Types 8B, 9B, and 10B) have the highest Building Count, Gross Square Footage, and Total Bed Capacity. While there are a smaller number of high-rise buildings (Types 8C and 9C), these buildings have higher square footages. The low-rise buildings from types 9A and 10A have smaller square footages, so a higher building count is necessary to have a GSF that is comparable to that of taller buildings. For example, Types 9A and 9C have a similar GSF, but type 9A has both a higher building count and bed capacity.

Table 13. Detailed Summary of Typologies of SUNY Dorm Buildings for Type 8, 9, 10

DETAILED SUMMARY OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS FOR TYPE 8, 9, 10						
Vintage	Height	Construction Material	Types	SUNY		
				Count of Buildings	Total GSF	Total Bed Capacity
1940 - 1978	4 to 7	Masonry	Type 8B	34	1,652,891	6,638
1940 - 1978	7+	Masonry	Type 8C	13	1,149,045	4,511
1940 - 1978	1 to 3	Steel	Type 9A	31	1,605,208	6,180
1940 - 1978	4 to 7	Steel	Type 9B	38	2,909,890	10,506
1940 - 1978	7+	Steel	Type 9C	19	1,533,659	5,593
1979 - 2006	1 to 3	Steel	Type 10A	7	268,774	919
1979 - 2006	4 to 7	Steel	Type 10B	10	753,052	2,308
Grand Total				152	9,872,519	36,655

Steel skeleton framing with masonry wall construction and reinforced concrete construction were found to be most prevalent among all construction types, with 120 and 116 buildings respectively, and constituted 50% of the building records. Load bearing masonry walls with steel construction and wood frame construction were the next most common grouping and made up approximately 30% of the total, as seen in Table 14. The least prevalent category was Steel Frame with curtain wall, consisting of just 1 building, Eagle Hall at Brockport, a recently constructed building.

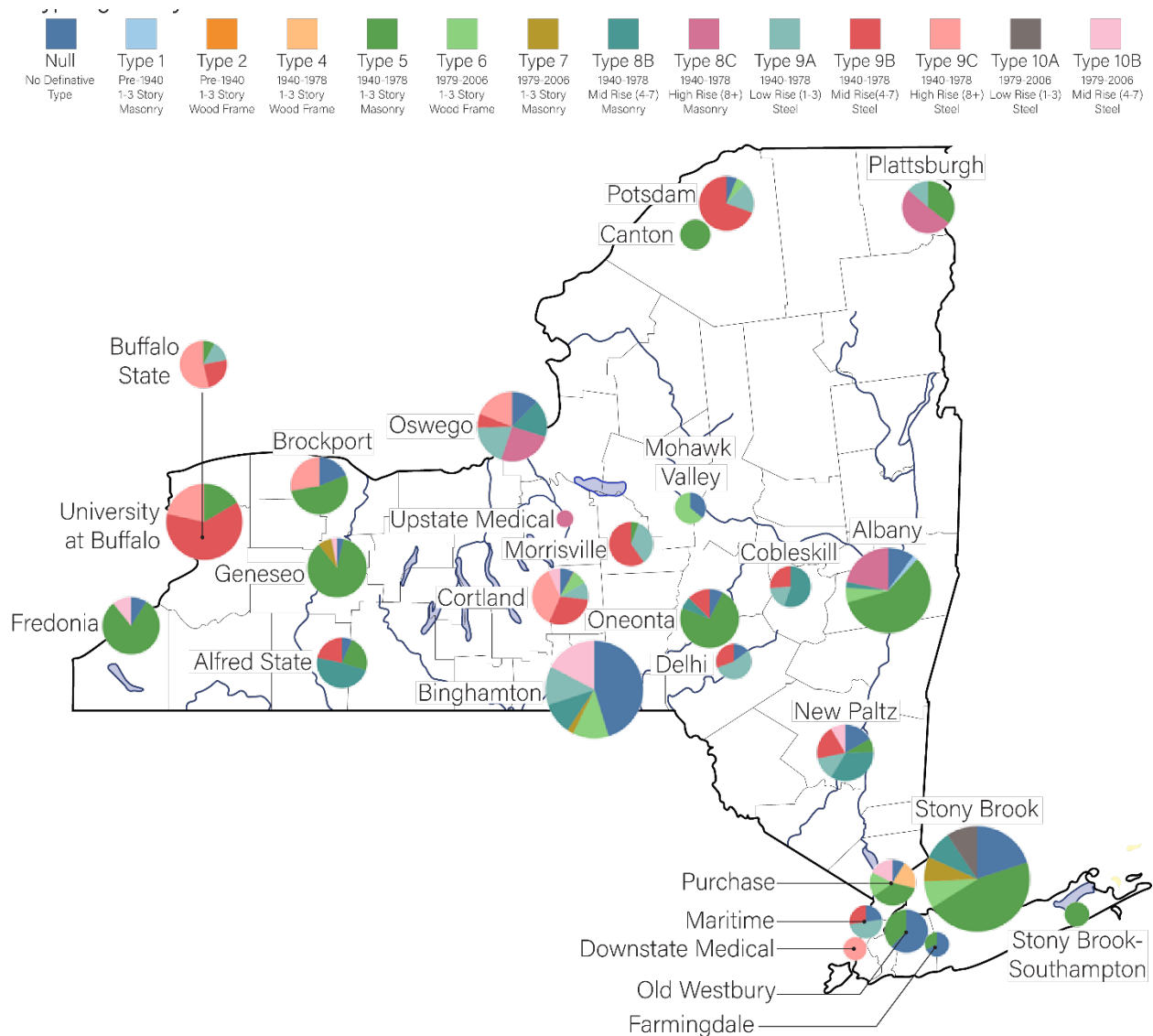
Table 14. Building Count by Construction Type

COUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF SUNY DORM BUILDINGS		
Construction Type	Count of Buildings	% Count of Buildings
STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	120	25.16%
REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	116	24.32%
LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	82	17.19%
WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	59	12.37%
WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	34	7.13%
LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	31	6.50%
MISCELLANEOUS (OTHER) CONSTRUCTION	20	4.19%
LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND WOOD CONSTRUCTION	14	2.94%
STEEL FRAME WITH CURTAIN WALL	1	0.21%
Grand Total	477	100.00%

2.4 Geographic Distribution of Dormitory Typologies

The maps below illustrate the geographic distribution of dormitory typologies across SUNY campuses. Figure 1 shows the geographic distribution of dormitory typologies by floor area within each school and across the State. A significant portion of SUNY dormitory buildings fall into Types 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, with the majority falling into Type 5. A small number of campuses, including Binghamton, Stony Brook Main Campus, Old Westbury, and Farmingdale—in which a number of buildings were built after 2007—did not assign a type to buildings as they were few in number and less suitable as candidates for retrofit.

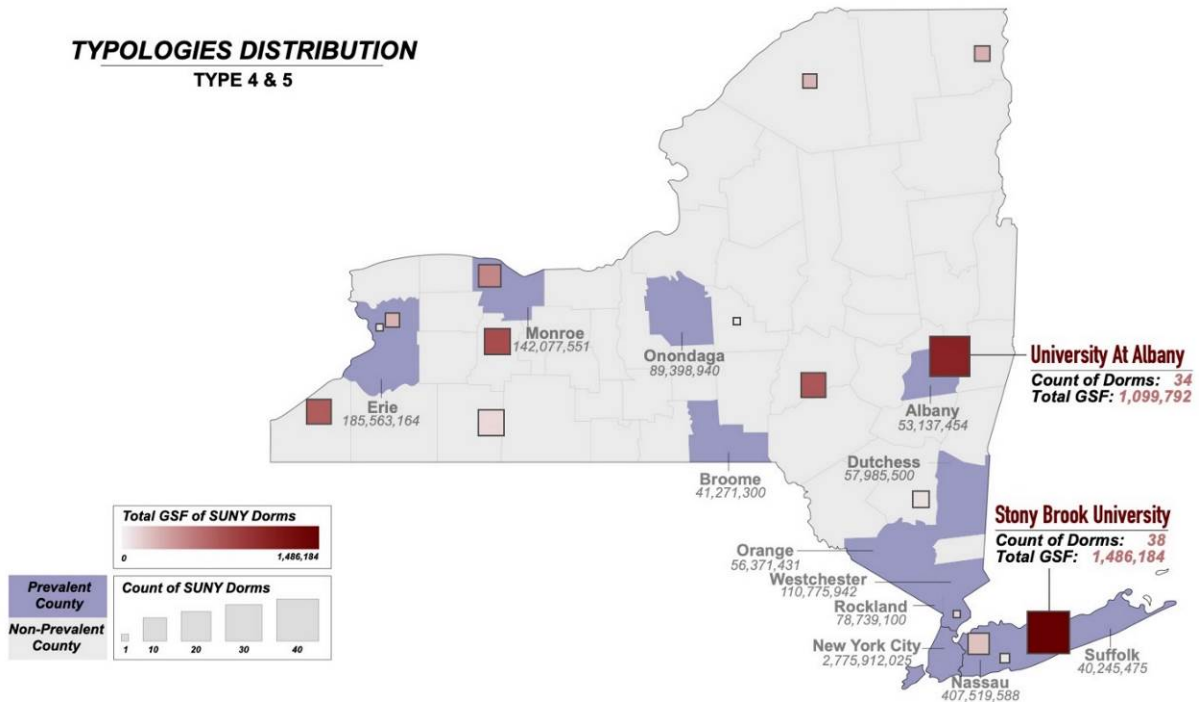
Figure 1. Typology Distribution across SUNY Campuses Statewide



The distribution of dormitory buildings in Types 4–5 is shown in Figure 2, below, by building count and floor area. Larger squares indicate a higher building count of dormitories on a campus, while darker color indicates greater floor area. Shading by county indicates a high prevalence of Type 4 and 5 multifamily residential buildings as taken from the previously published multifamily market study.

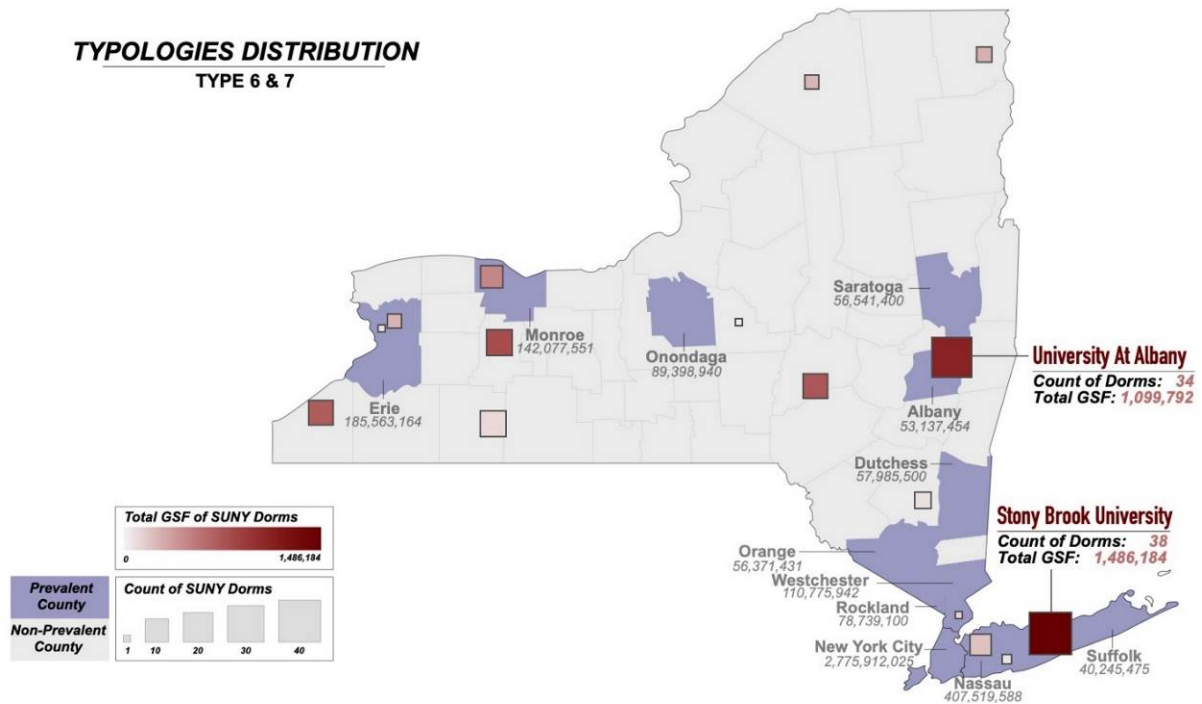
For some counties, such as Albany, Monroe, and Suffolk, there are both Type 4 and 5 multifamily buildings and dormitory buildings present; however, there is not a directly observable correlation statewide between campuses and multifamily housing. This is an expected result, as multifamily housing is typically located in or near urban centers, while many SUNY campuses are located in ex-urban areas, and in some cases far away from major population centers.

Figure 2. Distribution of Types 4 and 5 across SUNY Campuses



A similar overlap, but not a clear correlation, between SUNY campus and multifamily building concentration is seen for Types 6 and 7, as shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Distribution of Types 6 and 7 across SUNY Campuses



2.5 Inter- and Intra-Campus Trends

Although dormitory construction types do not vary by a distinct set of regional characteristics across the State, buildings within individual campuses frequently share common characteristics, such as construction material. Many of these campuses include dormitories built as complexes with four or more buildings that are nearly identical to one another. These buildings were frequently constructed at the same time or within a few years of each other. In some cases, dormitories at different SUNY campuses also share a similar design, such as SUNY Buffalo State College’s Porter Hall and SUNY Oswego’s Funelle Hall and Hart Hall, shown below in Figure 4.

Figure 4. From Left to Right: SUNY Buffalo State’s Porter and Oswego’s Funelle and Hart Hall



2.6 Dormitory Renovations

Most SUNY dormitory buildings constructed prior to 1990 have been renovated at least one time, though the renovation types were found to vary across different institutions and building types. Common scopes of work frequently included upgrades to mechanical systems, repair and sealing of exterior wall systems, particularly around windows and doors, replacement of windows, and interior renovations of bathrooms and common areas. Examples of dormitory renovation projects include work completed at SUNY Delhi 2018. The roof of O'Connor Hall, a mid-rise, steel-frame building built in 1967, was replaced. Gerry Hall and Russell Hall, steel-frame buildings built in 1962 and 1970 respectively, received updates to building systems. A new hydronic heating plant was added to Gerry Hall and Russell Hall received upgrades to its heating, ventilation, and HVAC systems, dormitories shown in the images in Figure 5.

Figure 5. SUNY Delhi's O'Connor, Gerry, and Russell Hall (Left to Right)



The SUNY Buffalo campus made partial exterior renovations to Bishop Hall in 2016–2017 (Figure 6). Bishop Hall was originally built as a steel skeleton-framing residence hall with a masonry facade in 1958. Exterior façade improvements have been made to increase glazing area, introduce new MEP systems, and make other architectural and safety-related updates. The building also received all new finishes, furnishings, and remodeled bathrooms.

Figure 6. SUNY Buffalo Bishop Hall Renovation



3 Private Institutions

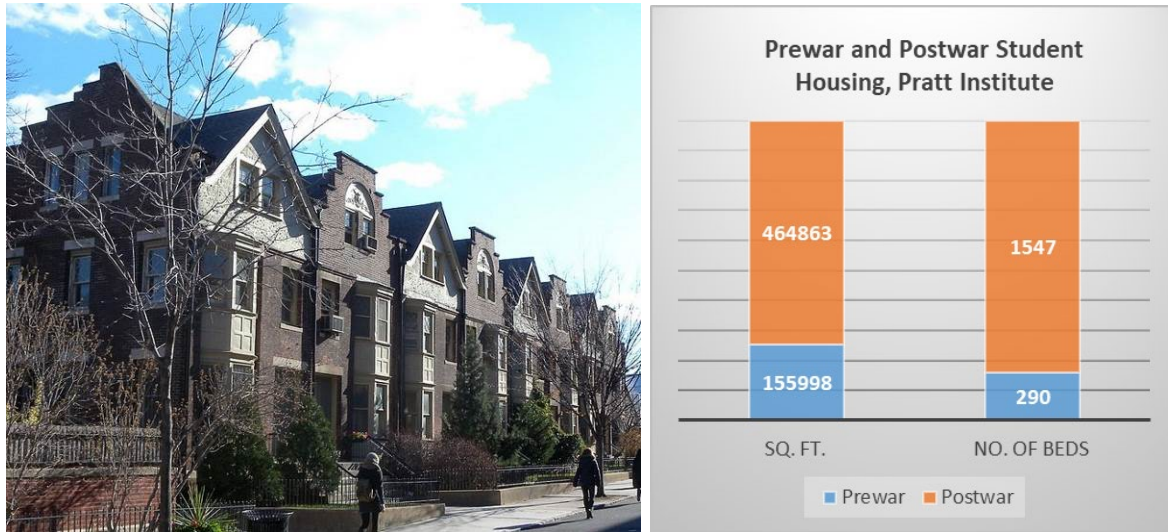
3.1 Overview

In addition to SUNY, there are over a hundred private colleges and universities in New York State. While a centralized, comprehensive data source on their dormitory construction characteristics is not currently available at the time of this writing, a small number of examples across varying urban conditions in the State are examined here and supported by data provided by the institutions themselves. One major distinguishing feature of many of the larger, long-established private universities founded prior to the 20th century is the presence of large central administrative and academic buildings constructed of stone or brick masonry. These materials are characteristic of the iconic Collegiate Gothic style often seen in campuses originating circa 19th-century. Such buildings often adopt elements of Neoclassicism such as colonnades and porticos and can be classified by several subgenres of architecture; however, the majority of dormitories on private campuses were not built in this style, or during the period preceding the 20th century. While some private institutions constructed townhouses or single-family homes on or near campuses, much of the construction of higher-density residential halls is postwar. There are examples of historic buildings repurposed as dormitories, particularly in contexts like New York City where a sufficiently large buildings existed and could be used for this purpose. New construction from the 1960s and 1970s can be found in other areas of the State, where campus planning reflected lower-density urban patterns.

3.2 Pratt Institute

Pratt Institute, a relatively small institution of approximately 4500 students located in Brooklyn, NY, was founded in 1887 and completed construction on a series of townhouses for students and faculty in 1900. These original buildings are today classified as Iconic Landmark Brooklyn Brownstone buildings, and all have been renovated at least once since the 2000s. These buildings fall into the Type 1 category of prewar one-to-three story masonry construction, but it should be noted that this type of residence does not predominate outside of the New York City area. While there are five prewar dormitories at Pratt, their total gross floor area is only 156,000 sq ft, and the total number of beds is 290. In contrast, the campus also has four postwar dormitories which alone total 465,000 sq ft and 1,547 beds, as seen in Figure 7 below. This distribution is reflective of the trend of larger dormitory projects and concrete construction that coincided with increasing student populations.

Figure 7. Pratt Institute's Townhouse Row and Comparison of Pre- and Postwar Housing



3.3 Cornell University

Cornell University, founded in 1865 in Ithaca, NY, is known as a private university, but as the State's land grant school, is also partly public. Campus dormitory building types range from historical Colonial brick and Gothic stone styles to postwar concrete high-rises. Balch Hall, built in 1920, exemplifies the collegiate trend of recalling classical architectural styles and using traditional materials, which remained popular until World War II. Balch Hall, seen in Figure 8 and built in the Collegiate Gothic style, holds over 230 beds and is constructed of uninsulated load-bearing stone masonry arranged in a complex of four separate buildings. Clara Dickson Hall, constructed of brick masonry in the Colonial style with its large front portico, holds over 460 beds in a monolithic block configuration. While these historic buildings have been preserved, they have maintained their original style and overall form. Neither building has air conditioning, and both rely on windows for ventilation.

Figure 8. Left: Balch Hall, Right: Clara Dickson Hall



Similarly, to what is seen in the SUNY system, Cornell experienced a dormitory construction increase in the postwar era. A range of building types of varying heights was constructed, all primarily concrete structure with face brick or other decorative masonry elements. One such building, referred to as simply High Rise #5, is nine stories tall with over 200 beds. This building and its counterparts, Low Rise #6 (Figure 9) and Low Rise #7, are structurally and stylistically representative of the 1960s–1970s campus housing growth trend seen across the State.

Figure 9. Left: High Rise #5, Right: Low Rise #6



There is no air conditioning incorporated into these buildings, and again, windows are relied upon for ventilation. Air conditioning does not appear in the Cornell dormitory stock until new construction built from the 2000s onward. Though no construction drawings were provided for these high- and low-rise buildings, based on the vintage and construction it is reasonable to assume that the enclosures are not well-insulated, and with original metal-frame windows, likely experience air infiltration, or leakage, as well as substantial conductive heat loss. Following the multifamily housing trend of repeating floor plans and building designs of the 1960s and 1970s in park-like arrangements, both the High Rise #5 and the Low Rise #6 have duplicate counterparts in close proximity. The high-rise counterpart is Jameson Hall, which faces High Rise #5 on the opposite side of a community center building. The low-rise building has five total repeating modular clusters on the site, which are rotated in various pinwheel configurations. Similar patterns of building arrangements appearing during this postwar period can be seen in campus housing developments from this vintage across the State. A bird’s-eye view of the cluster on Cornell campus can be seen in Figure 10, below, where the high-rise towers and low-rise pinwheel clusters are shown situated in close proximity to the square, red-roofed community center building.

Figure 10. Bird's-Eye View of Cornell University's High-Rise and Low-Rise Dormitories



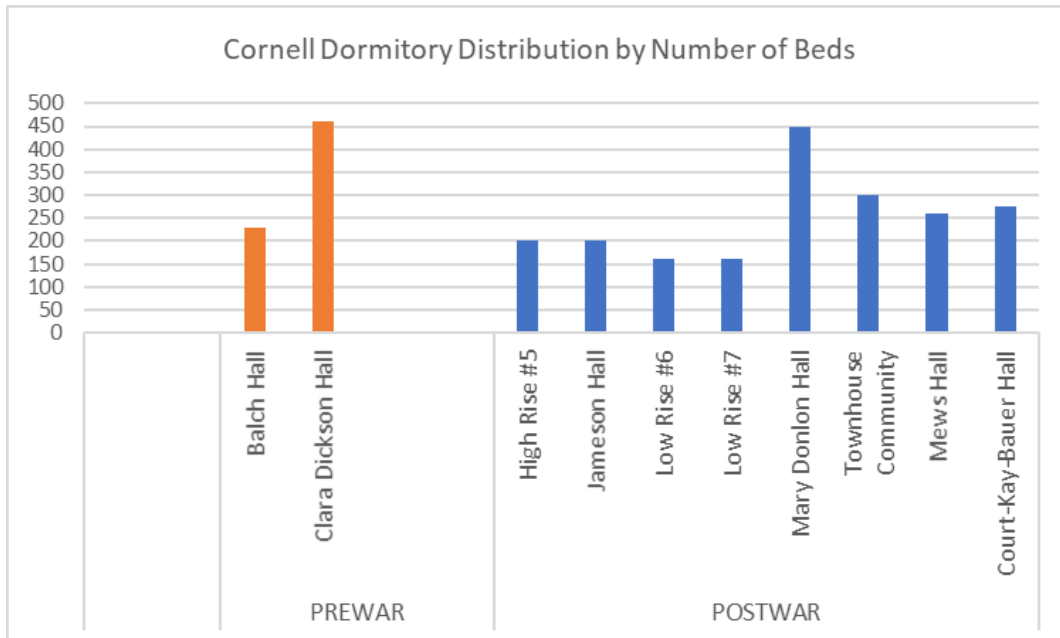
Cornell's dormitory construction from the 2000s onward reflects trends seen in multifamily and commercial building sectors, namely the incorporation of higher-quality insulation and tighter building envelopes. Larger numbers of enrolled students led to housing with greater numbers of beds per dormitory, though not necessarily buildings with greater density, as both block buildings and townhouse-style configurations are present. On Cornell's campus, newer construction nonetheless clearly retains some of the aesthetic and material characteristics of the older campus architecture, including complex and irregular roof geometries with angles loosely referencing the Collegiate Gothic and other historical campus styles, as seen in Mews Hall (2001) in Figure 11, with its large custom glazing elements and complex façades that have stone and brick veneer. Among both public and private campuses, examples of postwar buildings that are stylistically mixed or idiosyncratic are still constructed to the present day.

Figure 11. Mews Hall: A 2001 Cornell Dormitory



According to the available data, a total of 690 beds are provided by prewar dormitories on Cornell’s campus, while over 2000 beds are provided by postwar dormitories. Clara Dickson Hall, a prewar building, contains the largest number of beds at over 450, followed by Mary Donlon Hall. The large number of postwar beds are distributed among buildings averaging approximately 200 beds each, as seen in Figure 12, where the blue columns on the right indicate numbers of beds per dormitory.

Figure 12. Dormitories at Cornell Broken into Pre- and Postwar Categories by Number of Beds



3.4 Syracuse University

Syracuse University is comparable to Cornell in terms of student population with approximately 22,000 enrolled in the 2020–2021 academic year, and date of founding, which was only five years after Cornell, in 1870. Syracuse is a fully private research university and is sited directly adjacent to SUNY’s Environmental Science and Forestry institution, which was founded in 1911. Both campuses are anchored with historic stone and brick masonry buildings, again in classical styles with substantial ornamentation; however, the majority of the 146 dormitories on the Syracuse University campus were built in the immediate postwar era between 1940 and 1978. These buildings are primarily constructed of concrete or other masonry, sometimes in combination with steel framing. Most are clad in brick masonry or painted concrete, are uninsulated, and have concrete foundations.

According to the data provided by Syracuse University, there is a total of 2,726,518 sq ft of housing area on campus, and only three dormitories that do not fall within the 1940 to 1978-time frame. The oldest dormitory on record is the Washington Arms building, constructed in 1928. It comprises a gross area of 27,000 sq ft over four residential floors, with a communal ground floor. The construction is mass masonry with stone ornamentation that can be seen clearly on the façade in Figure 13, below. The building was designed with operable windows for ventilation, and remains in use today, housing 70 students.

Figure 13. Washington Arms Dormitory

Built in 1928, Syracuse University



Though Washington Arms is representative of prewar campus dormitory styles found in many private universities in New York State, the majority of student housing at Syracuse University was built between 1960 and 1975. From the data we acquired, this pattern appears to be consistent across New York State campuses situated in medium- to low-density areas outside of the New York City metropolitan region. On the Syracuse University campus, the predominant typologies for this time period consist of low-rise buildings constructed of materials including concrete, steel frame, and brick. Cladding and exterior finishes consist of stucco, exposed concrete, or painted wood paneling or horizontal siding. There is a minimal presence of ornamentation, typically of cast concrete in cases where brick or other masonry is used on exterior walls, or sheet metal panels in cases where wood framing and concrete form the structure. These buildings are often arranged in parklike complexes of five or more, as seen in Figure 14, and in low-density areas of campus with landscaped or paved space between buildings. This is in sharp contrast to the tightly packed rowhouses and mid- to high-rise residences belonging to New York City campuses. There is a consistent aesthetic identity of geometric simplicity among the majority of Syracuse dormitory buildings, which are primarily rectangular or bar-shaped in plan. Residential-scale windows are typical, in the range of 2 to 4 feet by 3 to 6 feet, and large spans of glazing are not typical. Some units feature sliding glass doors that open onto balconies or patios, particularly in the low-rise configurations such as those shown in Figure 14 in the Slocum Heights and Winding Ridge complexes. Finally, most of the buildings have low-slope, built-up roofs with exhaust outlets and no cooling equipment. None have air conditioning, and most are heated with electric resistance baseboard systems.

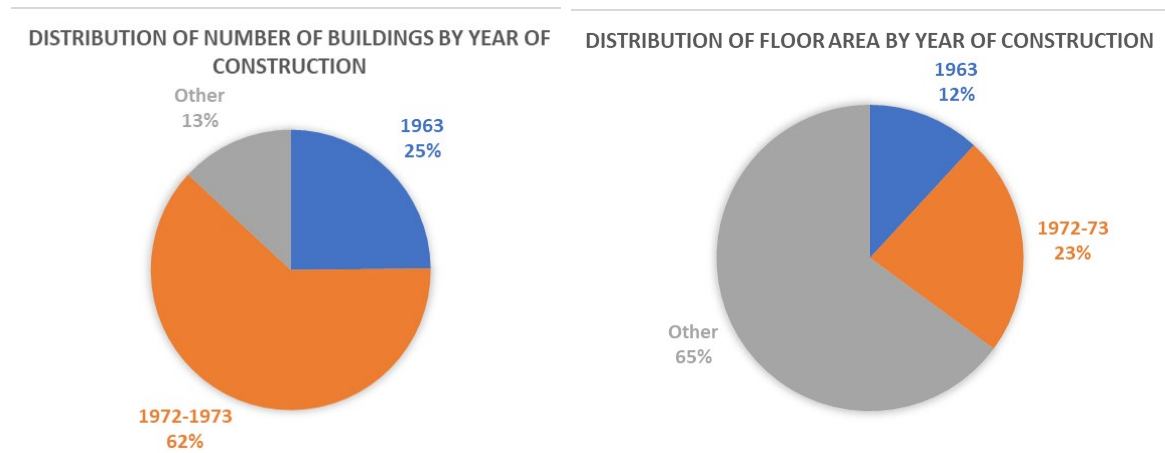
Figure 14. Two Bar-Shaped Dormitory Complexes

Slocum Heights (top) and Winding Ridge (bottom). Constructed in the 1970s at Syracuse University.



Syracuse’s campus development trends are consistent with those of other private institutions regarding timeline and periods of concentrated growth. The abovementioned low-rise dormitories built in the 1960s and 1970s dominate the historical record of construction in number of buildings; however, it is of note that although there were a large number of projects built during this period, they were once again smaller in size, both in terms of height and overall floor area. Most common are buildings that are less than three stories in height and under 10,000 sq ft. In contrast, only a small number of buildings were constructed outside that period, and constitute the majority of total floor area, as seen in Figure 15, below. Sixty-two percent of buildings are shown to have been constructed between 1972–1973, which falls within the time period that SUNY dormitories were found to have had increased dormitory construction activity as well. All of these examples fall within the Type 5 classification of postwar one-to-three story masonry construction.

Figure 15. Comparison of Distribution of Number of Buildings and Floor Area by Year of Construction



Looking at the postwar period as a whole, however, there are shorter time frames in which construction of larger buildings took place, and several of these fall within the Other category shown in the pie chart comparison in Figure 15. Looking at the entire postwar period as defined in this report from 1940–1978 in Figure 16, below, short periods of larger, more densely constructed buildings can be observed. Watson Hall, constructed in 1952, is nearly 170,000 sq ft of reinforced concrete with a brick outer façade and a regular array of metal-framed horizontal sliding windows that recall the dormitories compared between SUNY Oswego and Buffalo in section 2.5. Representing the spike seen in Figure 16 in the mid-1960s, Lawrinson Hall is a 163,000 sq ft tower with 18 floors of exposed reinforced concrete and uniquely large glazed areas. This example recalls the exposed concrete structures discussed previously in Albany, with monolithic, large-scaled common areas and unfinished masonry that is prone to spalling and weakening over time. None of these buildings is assumed to have enclosures with any significant insulation value because of the low R-value of the concrete exterior walls. In the case of Lawrinson Hall, it is assumed that the low-insulation value is also partly attributable to the large ribbon glazing configurations with likely older windows, as seen in Figure 17. Lawrinson Hall falls into type 8C as defined in this report, of 8+ story masonry construction.

Figure 16. Postwar Dormitory Construction from 1940–1978 with Floor Area at Syracuse University

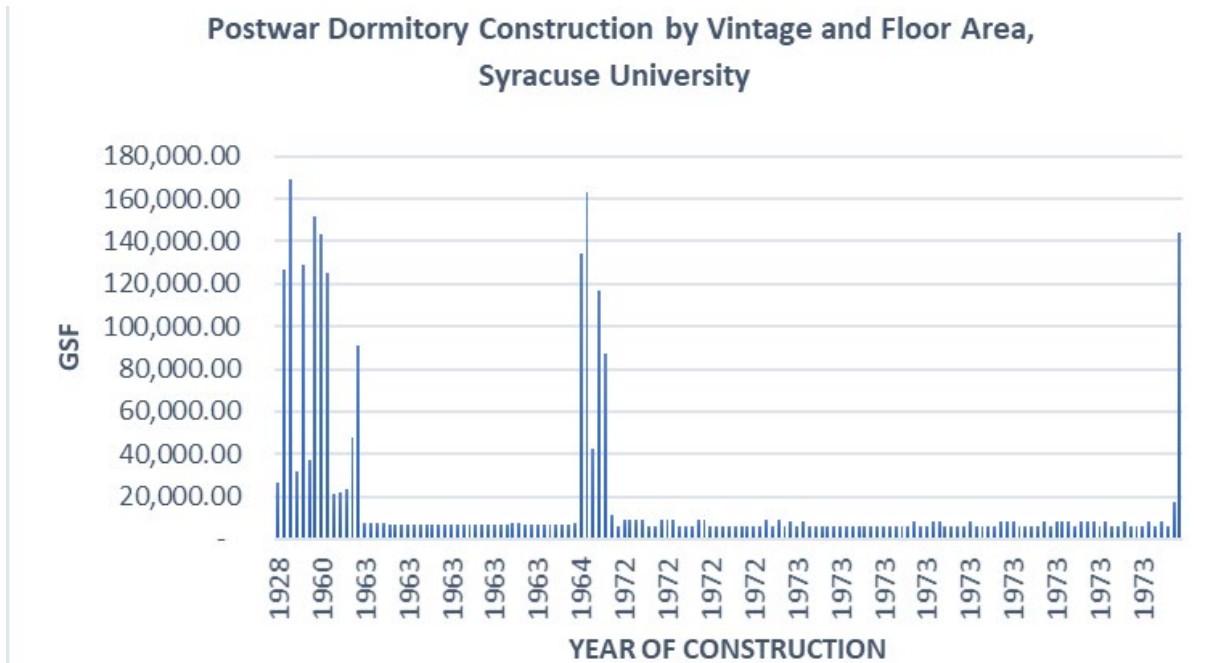


Figure 17. Lawrinson Hall: A 1965 Example of a Tower Dormitory at Syracuse University



Only two dormitories on the Syracuse University campus have original construction dates past 1973: Walnut Hall in 1990 and Ernie Davis in 2009, which earned the LEED Gold Certification. Though Ernie Davis is an anomaly with respect to overall campus dormitory trends at Syracuse and elsewhere across the State, it does capture current construction trends such as a movement back toward buildings with greater density and away from small, detached low-rise structures—as well as designing dormitories with sustainable principles. Ernie Davis is primarily constructed of concrete with masonry cladding, high performance windows, and central climate control with mechanicals mounted on the low-slope roof above nine floors of dormitories and large common areas. Its total area is approximately 144,000 sq ft.

Figure 18. Ernie Davis Hall: A 2009 LEED Gold Dormitory at Syracuse University



3.5 Trends and Observations

In general, it was found that the private institutions examined in this study followed similar trends in construction over time to those found in the public SUNY institutions, with strong correlations in building practices across campuses in the postwar period of 1940–1978. It should be noted that there are over a hundred private institutions statewide, many of which have small student populations.

Dormitories belonging to campuses in the New York City area, such as Pratt and Columbia, consisted of a greater proportion of historic masonry townhouses and other low-rise typologies in built-up areas of Manhattan and Brooklyn. In contrast, across the remainder of New York State, dormitories are frequently of postwar vintage and generally lower in density. These have greater concentrations of low-rise, small-scale structures with fewer than 10 units each, along with a small number of mid- to high-rise towers exceeding eight stories and having a range of plan geometries typical of architectural styles and building practices in the 1960s and 1970s. This is consistent with trends in the multifamily sector principally with respect to four-to-seven story masonry buildings (Type 8). It is important to note that most of the buildings in the private institutions we engaged had not undergone any major, whole-building retrofits or improvements that would alter the energy and environmental performance of the original buildings. Most dormitories in private institutions thus typically have no air conditioning, radiant or electric resistance heating, and little or no insulation. Despite not having forced-air cooling systems, most university dormitories, whether belonging to private or public institutions, have poor energy and environmental performance when compared to present-day standards for insulation, enclosure systems, windows, and overall envelope airtightness. Wall assembly layering and detailing at locations such as window frames, roofs, and foundations at private campuses all follow general construction trends of their vintage.

4 Detailed Architectural Profiles of Predominant Dormitory Building Typologies

From the available data for both public and private institutions, we conclude that the majority of dormitory buildings throughout New York State fall into Types 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10. These categories include mass-masonry, reinforced concrete, steel, and wood frame buildings built from 1940 to the present. Descriptions and examples of the most prevalent types are detailed below. Where available, construction details and wall sections are provided from Architectural Graphic Standards illustrating internal wall conditions and enclosure connections.

4.1 Type 5: 1940–1978, One-to-Three Story, Masonry

Type 5 describes buildings constructed of load-bearing masonry and steel-reinforced concrete with, predominantly, brick façades. Some examples, such as those found at the University of Albany and Syracuse University, have façades of exposed concrete. Monolithic façades with regular fenestration arrays are common for this vintage, as seen below in the McFarlane Hall example at SUNY Brockport in Figure 7.

Figure 19. Photographic Documentation of Type 5 Dormitory Buildings



Seneca Hall
University at Albany
Year Built: 1971
Beds: 82



McFarlane Hall
SUNY Brockport
Year Built: 1963
Beds: 179



Smith Hall
SUNY Canton
Year Built: 1968
Beds: 216



Schulz Hall
SUNY Fredonia
Year Built: 1970
Beds: 204



Nassau Hall
SUNY Geneseo
Year Built: 1967
Beds: 204



Fountain View Hall
SUNY Morrisville
Year Built: 1968
Beds: 88



An Wang Hall
SUNY Old Westbury
Year Built: 1972
Beds: 78



Grant Hall
SUNY Oneonta
Year Built: 1966
Beds: 208



Dewey College
Stony Brook University
Year Built: 1969
Beds: 210

4.2 Type 6: 1979–2006, One-to-Three Story, Wood Frame

Type 6 is defined by low-rise buildings constructed from 1978–2006 with wood frame structure and a wide range of cladding materials. Wood frame dormitories are often seen with wood or vinyl facade materials, brick veneer, or stucco. Thin concrete or masonry veneer ornamentation is often used in combination with brick or other materials in this type. The buildings in are typically smaller. in footprint and GSF than those of other types categorized in this report and are often arrayed in semi-detached rowhouse or cluster configurations. These buildings often contain apartment-style units and are typologically similar to low-rise multifamily housing.

Figure 20. Photographic Documentation of Type 6 Dormitory Buildings



Freedom Apartment A7
University at Albany
Year Built: 1988
Beds: 18



Brandywine Hall
Binghamton University
Year Built: 1984
Beds: 114



West Campus Apartment
SUNY Cortland
Year Built: 1991
Beds: 16



Townhouse
SUNY Potsdam
Year Built: 2006
Beds: 22



The Commons Apartments
Purchase College
Year Built: 1981
Beds: 407



Chaplin Apartments E
Stony Brook University
Year Built: 1980
Beds: 96



Adirondack Hall
SUNY Polytechnic Institute
Year Built: 1991
Beds: 396

4.3 Type 8: 1940–1978, Four-to-Seven Story and 8+ Story Masonry

Type 8⁴ comprises four-to-seven story and 8+ story masonry buildings built between 1940–1978, constructed of both load-bearing masonry and reinforced concrete, with the latter represented more commonly. All load-bearing masonry buildings have brick facades. Exposed concrete facades appeared during this period in reinforced concrete buildings, but brick remained a constantly prevalent cladding material throughout the time period. The high-rise buildings from Type 8C are all reinforced concrete, and many have exposed concrete facades.

Figure 21. Photographic Documentation of Type 8 Dormitory Buildings



Burdick Hall
Alfred State College
Year Built: 1969
Beds: 194



Mackenzie East
Alfred State College
Year Built: 1972
Beds: 122



Seneca Hall
Binghamton University
Year Built: 1973
Beds: 269



Fake Hall
SUNY Cobleskill
Year Built: 1971
Beds: 190



Dormitory G&H
SUNY Maritime College
Year Built: 2005
Beds: 314



Ashokan Hall
SUNY New Paltz
Year Built: 1968
Beds: 208



Oneida Hall
SUNY Oswego
Year Built: 1970
Beds: 420



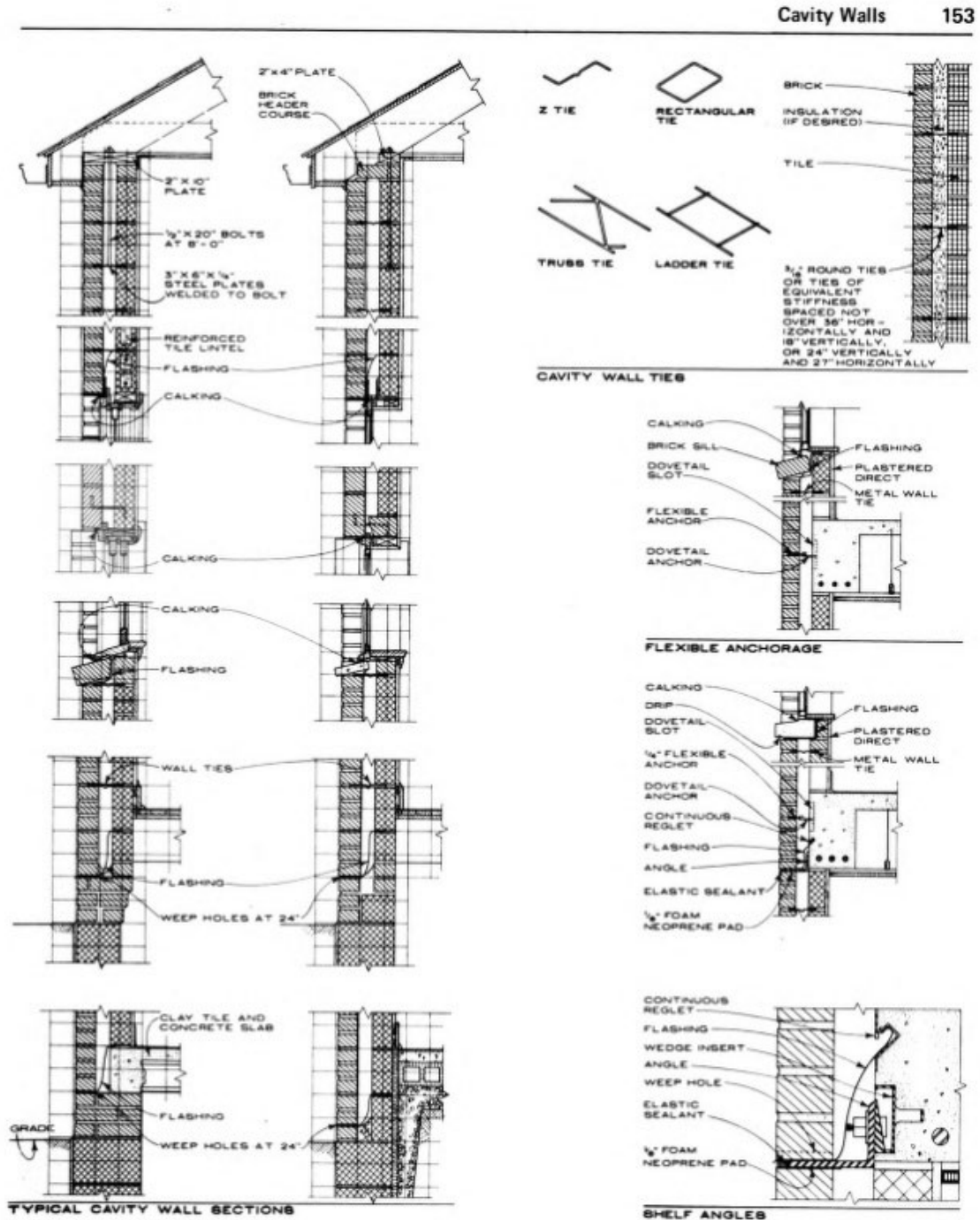
deFredenburgh
SUNY Plattsburgh
Year Built: 1968
Beds: 252



Stimson College
Stony Brook University
Year Built: 1970
Beds: 244

Figure 22. Masonry Cavity Wall Construction

Architectural Graphic Standards, 1970



Structural Clay Products Institute, McLean, Virginia

4.4 Type 9: 1940–1978, Four-to-Seven Story, Steel Frame

Type 9 is defined by buildings constructed from 1940–1978 with steel frame structure and a range of cladding materials, including brick, concrete, and stucco. The buildings in this type are characterized by larger footprints and GSF than those of previous types and are generally built with small glazing units proportioned for modest living spaces, little ornamentation, and regular, grid-arrayed fenestration across the façade to admit light and air into large numbers of densely packed units.

Figure 23. Photographic Documentation of Type 9 Dormitory Buildings



Braddon Hall
Alfred State College
Year Built: 1964
Beds: 200



Fargo Quadrangle
University at Buffalo
Year Built: 1974
Beds: 566



Goodyear Hall
University at Buffalo
Year Built: 1960
Beds: 526



Cassety Hall
SUNY Buffalo State College
Year Built: 1949
Beds: 151



Tower I
SUNY Buffalo State College
Year Built: 1966
Beds: 200



Bishop Hall
SUNY Cortland
Year Built: 1959
Beds: 165



Russell Hall
SUNY Delhi
Year Built: 1970
Beds: 420



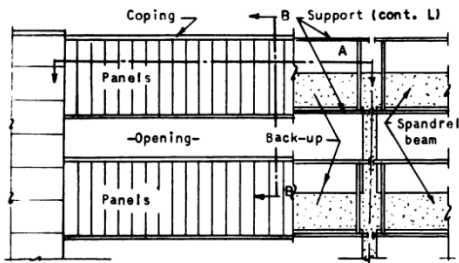
Funnelle Hall
SUNY Oswego
Year Built: 1965
Beds: 400



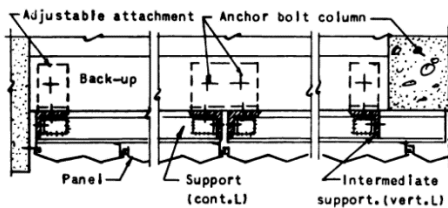
Lehman Hall
SUNY Potsdam
Year Built: 1969
Beds: 204

Figure 24. Metal Panel Curtain Wall Spandrel Details, Architectural Graphic Standards, 1970

METAL PANEL CURTAIN WALLS-SPANDREL TYPE

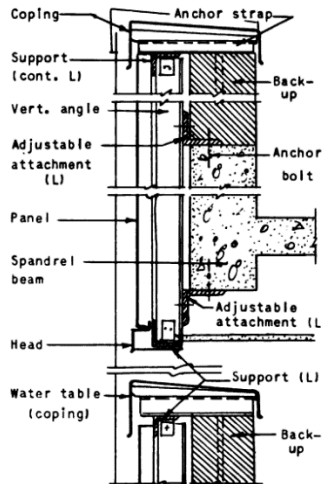


ELEVATION



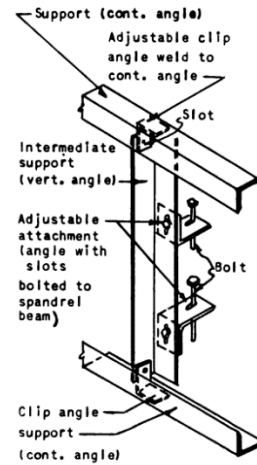
SECTION A-A

Angles (adjustable attachment) anchor to top of slab and bottom of spandrel beam. Continuous angle support attached to vertical member by means of clip angles. Panels are suspended and



SECTION B-B

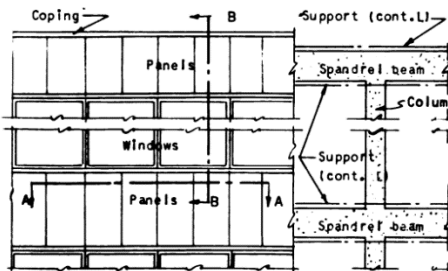
secured to supports by screws or by welding. Back-up wall and air space acts as insulation. Stainless steel screws should be used with aluminum sheets.



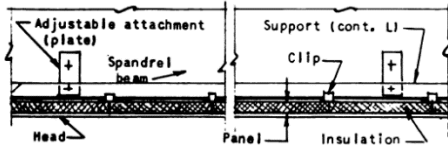
SUPPORT & ADJUSTABLE ATTACHMENT

SPANDREL TYPE (Metalskin type panels)

DATA CHECKED BY: OVERLY MANUFACTURING CO.

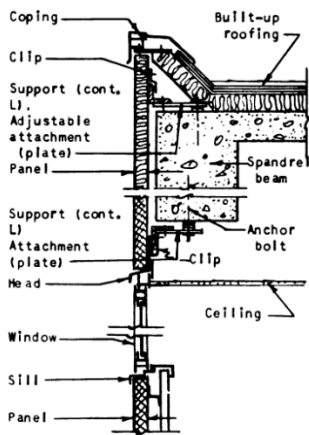


ELEVATION



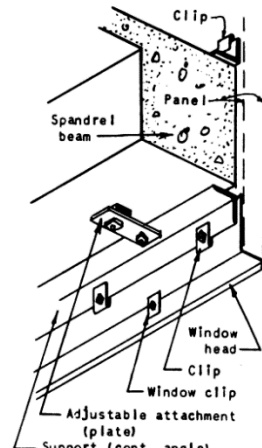
PLAN AT A-A

Adjustable attachment plates anchor to top slab and bottom of spandrel beam. Continuous angle (supports) are bolted to adjustable attachment plates. Panels are suspended from



SECTION B-B

support members by clips which are part of the panel itself. Head sill and windows are connected with panels by clips.

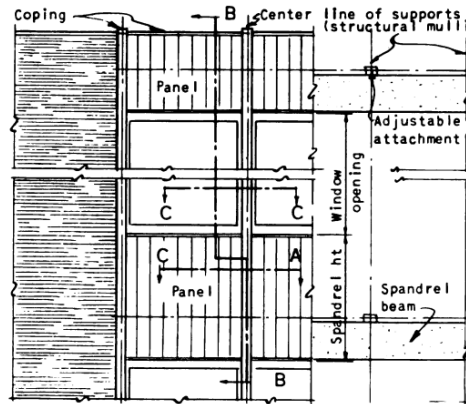


SUPPORT & ADJUSTABLE ATTACHMENT

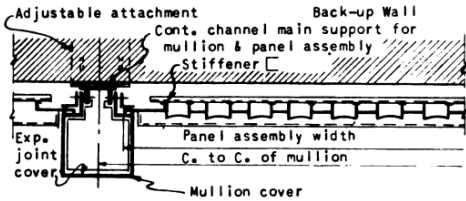
SPANDREL TYPE with WINDOWS (Metal open sandwich type panels)

Figure 25. Metal Panel Curtain Wall Mullion and Grid Details, Architectural Graphic Standards, 1970

METAL PANEL CURTAIN WALLS-MULLION and GRID TYPE

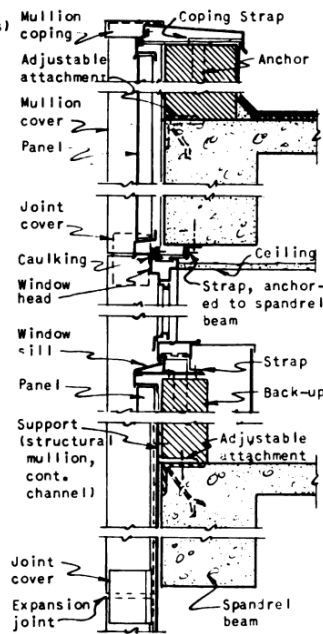


ELEVATION



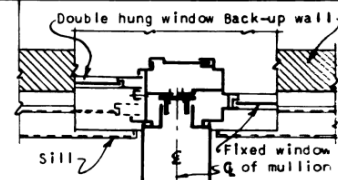
SECTION A-A

Continuous channel, main support for mullion cover, is attached to spandrel beam by angle (adjustable attachment). Mullion cover is screwed to support. Space between mullions is filled with panels & windows. Panels are attached & suspended

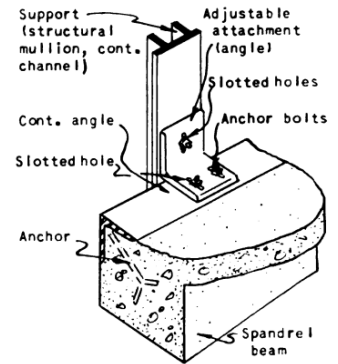


SECTION B-B

from mullion supports. Straps act as anchor for window and add rigidity to the panel. Straps are anchored to the bottom of the spandrel beam and back-up wall.



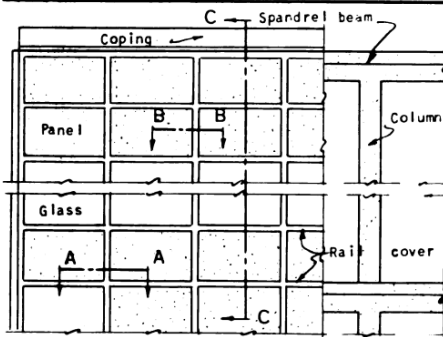
SECTION C-C



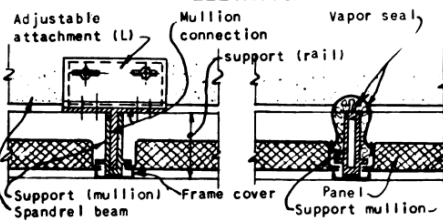
SUPPORT & ADJUSTABLE ATTACHMENTS

MULLION TYPE (Metal skin type, non-insulated panels)

DATA BY: ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA



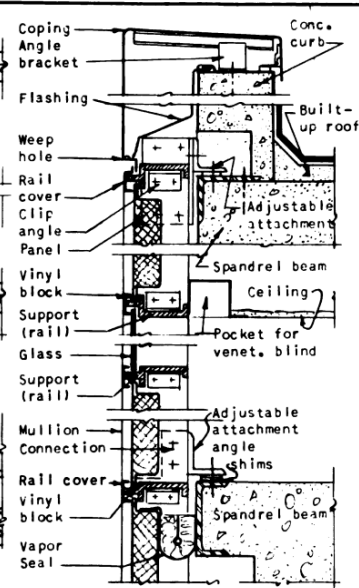
ELEVATION



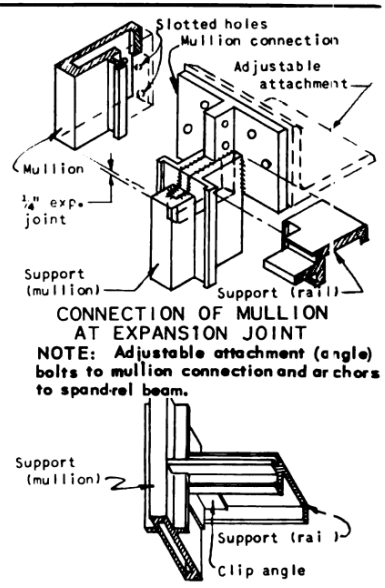
PLAN AT A-A

PLAN AT B-B

Continuous aluminum support frame is composed of rails and mullions. Mullion is suspended and attached to spandrel beam by angle (adjustable attachment). Space between frame is filled



SECTION C-C



MULLION & RAIL CONNECTION

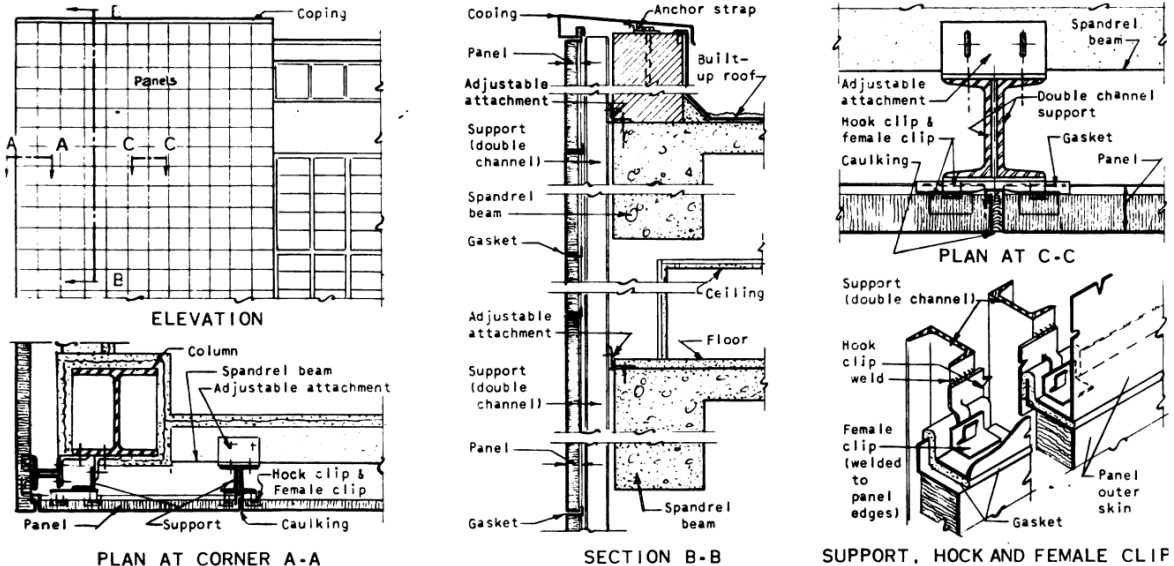
CONNECTION OF MULLION AT EXPANSION JOINT
NOTE: Adjustable attachment (angle) bolts to mullion connection and anchors to spandrel beam.

with box panels & windows which are held in place by aluminum frame cover screwed to mullion & rail.

GRID TYPE (Metal closed sandwich type panels)

Figure 26. Metal Panel Curtain Wall Sheathed Details, Architectural Graphic Standards, 1970

METAL PANEL CURTAIN WALLS-SHEATHED TYPE

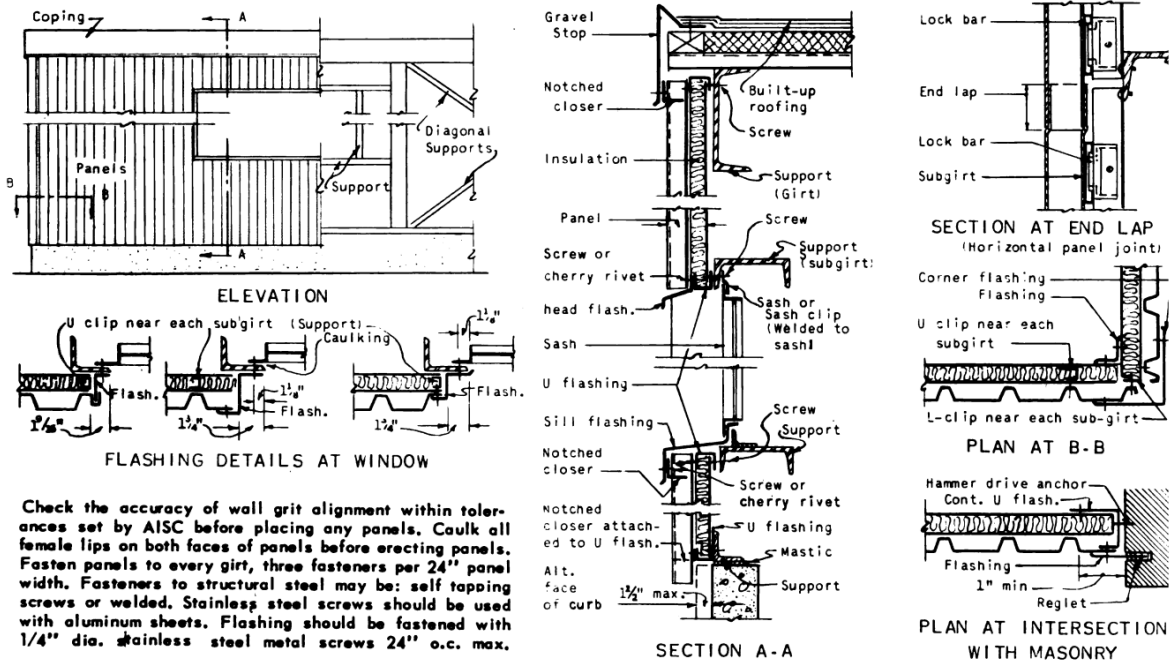


Erection of this type of curtain wall follows the following sequence. First course of panels is set in place, with vinyl gasket installed on top edge of panels. Hook clips are set on top of gasket and along support members, pressed down into gasket and welded to support members. Second course of panels is set in place so that the female clips at the bottom of the

panels engage with the hook clips welded to supports. Repeat same operation for each new course of panels. The weather tightness of the horizontal joints depends on the pressure exerted when placing and welding the hook clips. Vertical joints are weather protected by interlocking shape of panel edges and caulking.

SHEATHED TYPE (Metal closed sandwich type panels)

DATA BY: TEXLITE INC.



Check the accuracy of wall grid alignment within tolerances set by AISC before placing any panels. Caulk all female lips on both faces of panels before erecting panels. Fasten panels to every girt, three fasteners per 24" panel width. Fasteners to structural steel may be: self tapping screws or welded. Stainless steel screws should be used with aluminum sheets. Flashing should be fastened with 1/4" dia. stainless steel metal screws 24" o.c. max.

4.5 Type 10: 1979–2006, Four-to-Seven Story, Steel Frame

Type 10 buildings are defined as 1979–2006 steel frame, four-to-seven stories in height and have a range of combinations of masonry exterior cladding, including brick, stone, and concrete in a wide range of patterns, and glazed facades. Buildings constructed during this time period exhibit characteristic trends, such as the use of multiple masonry types across a single façade, a strategy implemented to visually divide large volumes. Another example is the placement of partially glazed curtain wall elements in irregular geometric configurations to express the presence of lobbies and lounge areas. Finally, largely regular fenestration patterns are seen across the majority of the façades.

Figure 27. Photographic Documentation of Type 10 Dormitory Buildings



Hunter Hall
Binghamton University
Year Built: 2003
Beds: 309



Mohawk Hall
Binghamton University
Year Built: 2000
Beds: 257



Glass Tower Hall
SUNY Cortland
Year Built: 2005
Beds: 198



University Commons
SUNY Fredonia
Year Built: 2006
Beds: 124



Putnam Hall
SUNY Geneseo
Year Built: 2004
Beds: 82



Esopus Hall
SUNY New Paltz
Year Built: 2001
Beds: 229



Fort Awesome
Purchase College
Year Built: 2006
Beds: 326



Schomburg Apartments A
Stony Brook University
Year Built: 1990
Beds: 108



West Apartment I
Stony Brook University
Year Built: 2006
Beds: 173

5 COVID-19 Pandemic Impact on Dormitory Occupancy

The SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic impacted enrollment, dormitory occupancy, and usage patterns in multiple ways. Students attending classes in-residence throughout New York State were restricted from attending in-person classes as of Spring 2020. The resulting campus exodus affected, and was affected by, campus dining halls restricting entry and local businesses shuttering, and many students in attendance vacated dormitories and the campus altogether, returning to their permanent addresses. The information gathered from multiple private and public universities indicates that many of the international student populations were affected differently from the domestic student populations, given travel restrictions implemented at the federal level during the pandemic. Domestic students had more freedom to move regardless of scheduling, while some international students encountered difficulty returning home. Many institutions adopted the approach of transitioning existing residents to single-occupancy units and making only single-occupancy available for new students as well. In some cases, students chose to move off-campus to maintain roommates and keep costs of living down, as single-occupancy rooms at many institutions have a higher rent than multi-occupancy units. Across all the institutions that the authors were in contact with, partial or full refunds on housing were issued, an action which resulted in millions in revenue losses. Larger institutions seemed able to issue refunds without the threat of a fundamental change in operations; however, some smaller institutions reported that they were not able to offer full refunds across campuses without endangering the financial functionality of the school. From the accounts given by our points of contact, it seems that institutions with larger international student populations saw comparatively greater continuity in on-campus residential occupancy during the pandemic, whereas those with larger populations of domestic students saw higher vacancies. No centralized data is presently available on this topic; however, multiple institutions have expressed the intention to document and learn from the pandemic, so that future measures to ensure resilience can be taken.

In addition to losses incurred by current students vacating campuses, many institutions reported millions in losses of revenue from reduced and deferred enrollment by students preparing to begin in the 2020–2021 academic year. Losses were reported on university-owned dormitories, as well as amenities, food services, and other sources contingent upon the presence of students on campus. Institutions reported reductions in on-campus dormitory registration of 17–25% for the 2020–2021 school year, with many students choosing to learn from home or defer enrollment. This condition resulted in a substantial proportion of vacant units on campuses for a period of three semesters as

of the time of this writing, in the spring 2021 semester. Our institutional points of contact have indicated that current expectations hold that the downward trend will lessen for the fall 2021 period, and a partial financial recovery may be possible in under five years. Some institutions, despite losses incurred from declining enrollment, have planned to construct more single-occupancy units in the wake of the pandemic, as well as multiple-occupancy units that are designed to be more compatible with social distancing guidelines, while offering amenities that students expect.


















It should be noted that in general, institutions reported that off-campus housing not owned by institutions did not issue housing refunds and held students to pay their lease obligations through the full term. It is undetermined what the ultimate impact this practice may have had on dormitory residency, but one institutional representative suggested that private housing entities may have benefitted from university-owned dormitories shuttering for the pandemic period.


















As for the 2021–2022 academic year, housing entities project that enrollment will continue to fall short of non-pandemic expectations, due to financial hardship of students and their families, and for institutions with high numbers of international students, due to delays in eligibility through visa processing. Some students are expected to attend community colleges instead of their originally intended four-year colleges and universities. Study abroad student populations are also expected to be lower. Finally, policies of different institutions vary, but the possibility of continued leasing of single-occupancy units only on campuses for the fall 2021 semester. This may result in an increase in off-campus and privately-owned dormitory occupancy for the coming year.

6 Conclusions

This report provides an analysis of private and public higher education dormitory buildings across New York State. Predominant building types were compared to those originally identified in the previous Market Characterization Study of multifamily buildings completed by the authors. Where necessary, additional building types were added to the eight previously identified. Types were described in order of vintage, height, and construction material, and were quantified by floor area and number of beds. For the SUNY system, the distribution of types was analyzed per campus, as well as in comparison to areas of multifamily building construction of the same vintage and type. As shown in Summary Table 1, the greatest number of building records are one-to-three stories in height, with nearly 10 million GSF of floor area across all vintages shown, and 8.3 million GSF in the 1940 to 1978-time frame, which was identified in the multifamily study as a period in which little insulation was present in building envelopes. Exterior envelopes throughout the dormitory data set were found to be clad largely in brick or other masonry over a range of construction materials that vary based primarily on height, with wood predominating for low-rise and combinations of concrete and steel for mid- and high-rise buildings. Trends across the SUNY dormitory portfolio were then described for different types, including number of buildings, GSF, and bed count per type. Finally, these were compared with trends found in the dormitory inventories of selected private higher education and determined to be similar.

Appendix A. SUNY Dormitory Data Set

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
1	Type 1	ALBANY	PIERCE	33,725	07/01/1935	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	97	3		
2	Type 2	CORTLAND	J.H.TAYLOR LDRSHP HOUSE	2,716	06/01/1910	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	11	2		
3	Type 4	PURCHASE	APT HOUSING PHI	109,792	11/01/1976	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Brick	430	3	2	
4	Type 5	ALBANY	MAHICAN	27,281	06/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	120	3		
5	Type 5	ALBANY	MONTAUK	24,095	06/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	112	3		
6	Type 5	ALBANY	ONEIDA	24,629	06/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	102	3		
7	Type 5	ALBANY	ONONDAGA	24,629	06/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	98	3		
8	Type 5	ALBANY	SENECA	28,604	06/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	82	3		
9	Type 5	ALBANY	TUSCARORA	54,010	06/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	74	3		
10	Type 5	ALBANY	ADIRONDACK	24,679	07/01/1970	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	113		3	
11	Type 5	ALBANY	CAYUGA	24,929	07/01/1970	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	113	3		
12	Type 5	ALBANY	FULTON	31,465	01/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	112	3		
13	Type 5	ALBANY	IRVING	25,533	01/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	122	3		
14	Type 5	ALBANY	ANTHONY	23,206	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	106	3		
15	Type 5	ALBANY	COOPER	23,192	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	111	3		
16	Type 5	ALBANY	MELVILLE	22,998	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	100	3		
17	Type 5	ALBANY	STEINMETZ	22,873	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	105	3		














Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
18	Type 5	ALBANY	TAPPAN	29,715	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	76	3		
19	Type 5	ALBANY	WHITMAN	52,332	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	78	3		
20	Type 5	ALBANY	HAMILTON	31,293	01/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	106	3		
21	Type 5	ALBANY	HERKIMER	25,413	01/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	96	3		
22	Type 5	ALBANY	JOHNSON	24,513	07/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	94	3		
23	Type 5	ALBANY	MORRIS	24,433	07/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	108	3		
24	Type 5	ALBANY	BLEECKER	24,733	07/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	89	3		
25	Type 5	ALBANY	CLINTON	24,433	07/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	108	3		
26	Type 5	ALBANY	DELANCEY	24,733	07/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	108	3		
27	Type 5	ALBANY	PAINE	31,275	07/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	101	3		
28	Type 5	ALBANY	TEN BROECK	25,413	07/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	100	3		
29	Type 5	ALBANY	TEN EYCK	27,060	07/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	95	3		
30	Type 5	ALBANY	VAN CORTLAND	24,433	07/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	89	3		
31	Type 5	ALBANY	ZENGER	50,843	07/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	88	3		
32	Type 5	ALBANY	BEVERWYCK (Building G)	31,369	07/01/1964	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	91	3		
33	Type 5	ALBANY	RYKMAN	24,733	07/01/1964	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	92	3		
34	Type 5	ALBANY	SCHUYLER (Building H)	50,243	07/01/1964	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	76	3		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
35	Type 5	ALBANY	VAN RENSSELAER	24,433	07/01/1964	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	92	3		
36	Type 5	ALBANY	ALDEN	69,980	07/01/1961	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	280	3		
37	Type 5	ALBANY	WATERBURY	96,289	07/01/1960	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	327	3		
38	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE COMMONS	40,436	07/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick		3		
39	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH 4	5,527	07/01/1972	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
40	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH 5	5,751	07/01/1972	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
41	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH 6	5,751	07/01/1972	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
42	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH 10	4,428	09/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
43	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH 11	4,428	09/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
44	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH 7	4,428	09/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
45	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH 8	5,206	09/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
46	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH 9	4,428	09/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
47	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH 1	5,527	07/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
48	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH 2	5,751	07/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
49	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE RH3	5,751	07/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	24	3		
50	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	ROBINSON-CHAMPLIN	33,986	07/01/1958	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	97	3		
51	Type 5	ALFRED STATE	GETMAN HALL	19,782	07/01/1957	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	53	3		

















Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
52	Type 5	BROCKPORT	GORDON RES HL	51,758	07/01/1966	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	196	3		
53	Type 5	BROCKPORT	HARMON RES HL	51,758	07/01/1966	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	196	3		
54	Type 5	BROCKPORT	BENEDICT HALL	60,088	07/01/1965	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	198	3		
55	Type 5	BROCKPORT	DOBSON RES HALL	60,088	07/01/1965	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	198	3		
56	Type 5	BROCKPORT	MC FARLANE RH	55,161	07/01/1963	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	179	3		
57	Type 5	BROCKPORT	MACVICAR R H	51,653	07/01/1961	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	173	3		
58	Type 5	BROCKPORT	MCLEAN RES HALL	51,046	07/01/1959	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	176	3		
59	Type 5	BROCKPORT	THOMPSON RESIDENCE HALL	48,528	07/01/1958	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	150	3		
60	Type 5	BROCKPORT	MORGAN HL 2	12,298	07/01/1951	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	25	2		
61	Type 5	BROCKPORT	MORGAN RES HALL	10,124	07/01/1951	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	28	2		
62	Type 5	BUFFALO STATE	PERRY HALL	45,074	07/01/1957	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	192	3		
63	Type 5	CANTON	SMITH RES HALL	59,718	12/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Stucco	216	3		
64	Type 5	CANTON	MOHAWK RES HALL	59,718	09/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Stucco	219	3		
65	Type 5	CANTON	RUSHTON RES HALL	59,718	09/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Stucco	219	3		
66	Type 5	CANTON	HERITAGE RES HALL	59,718	09/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Stucco	219	3		
67	Type 5	FARMINGDALE	DEWEY	37,506	07/01/1970	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	155	3		
68	Type 5	FARMINGDALE	ALUMNI	12,569	07/01/1950	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	46	3	2	








Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
69	Type 5	FREDONIA	HEMINGWAY HALL	55,125	08/01/1970	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	207	3		
70	Type 5	FREDONIA	HENDRIX HALL	56,685	08/01/1970	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	207	3		
71	Type 5	FREDONIA	IGOE HALL	55,125	08/01/1970	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	205	3		
72	Type 5	FREDONIA	SCHULZ HALL	55,125	08/01/1970	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	204	3		
73	Type 5	FREDONIA	DISNEY HALL	51,750	05/01/1967	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	184	3		
74	Type 5	FREDONIA	EISENHOWER HALL	51,750	05/01/1967	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	182	3		
75	Type 5	FREDONIA	GRISSOM HALL	51,750	05/01/1967	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	206	3		
76	Type 5	FREDONIA	KASLING HALL	51,750	05/01/1967	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	206	3		
77	Type 5	FREDONIA	CHAUTAUQUA HALL	45,055	06/01/1963	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	202	3		
78	Type 5	FREDONIA	NIXON HALL	45,991	06/01/1963	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	202	3		
79	Type 5	FREDONIA	MCGINNIES HALL	45,063	06/01/1960	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	202	3		
80	Type 5	FREDONIA	ALUMNI HALL	43,994	07/01/1958	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	202	3		
81	Type 5	FREDONIA	GREGORY HALL	72,940	06/01/1951	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	200	2		
82	Type 5	GENESEO	ONONDAGA HALL	85,350	03/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	346	3		
83	Type 5	GENESEO	NIAGARA HALL	43,655	11/01/1970	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	198	3		
84	Type 5	GENESEO	WAYNE HALL	26,104	11/01/1970	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	102	3		
85	Type 5	GENESEO	NASSAU HALL	50,074	06/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	204	3		





Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
86	Type 5	GENESE0	SUFFOLK HALL	50,074	06/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	204	3		
87	Type 5	GENESE0	ERIE HALL	65,415	09/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	222	3		
88	Type 5	GENESE0	ALLEGANY HALL	61,353	01/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	222	3		
89	Type 5	GENESE0	GENESEEE HALL	61,383	09/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	221	3		
90	Type 5	GENESE0	ONTARIO HALL	61,383	09/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	221	3		
91	Type 5	GENESE0	WYOMING HALL	61,353	09/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	196	3		
92	Type 5	GENESE0	STEUBEN HALL	63,639	09/01/1964	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	218	3		
93	Type 5	GENESE0	MONROE HALL	52,024	07/01/1961	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	177	3		
94	Type 5	GENESE0	LIVINGSTON HALL	51,244	07/01/1959	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	200	3		
95	Type 5	GENESE0	JONES HALL	51,244	07/01/1958	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	200	3		
96	Type 5	MORRISVILL E	FOUNTAIN VIEW	27,000	07/01/1968	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	88	3	3	
97	Type 5	NEW PALTZ	COLLEGE HALL A	10,630	07/01/1951	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	42	4	3	
98	Type 5	NEW PALTZ	COLLEGE HALL B	10,630	07/01/1951	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	36	4	3	
99	Type 5	NEW PALTZ	COLLEGE HALL C	10,730	07/01/1951	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	40	4	3	
100	Type 5	NEW PALTZ	COLLEGE HALL D	8,612	07/01/1951	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	19	4	3	
101	Type 5	NEW PALTZ	COLLEGE HALL E	11,071	07/01/1951	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	41	4	3	
102	Type 5	NEW PALTZ	COLLEGE HALL F	12,200	07/01/1951	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	48	4	3	

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
103	Type 5	OLD WESTBURY	Martin Luther King Hall	20,635	07/01/1972	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	96	3		
104	Type 5	OLD WESTBURY	Susan B. Anthony Hall	20,402	07/01/1972	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	94	3		
105	Type 5	OLD WESTBURY	Thurgood Marshall Hall	18,288	07/01/1972	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	63	3		
106	Type 5	OLD WESTBURY	An Wang Hall	21,968	08/01/1972	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	78	3		
107	Type 5	OLD WESTBURY	Walt Whitman Hall	21,607	08/01/1972	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	76	3		
108	Type 5	OLD WESTBURY	Eleanor Roosevelt Hall	20,515	12/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	82	3		
109	Type 5	OLD WESTBURY	Harriet Tubman Hall	21,025	12/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	76	3		
110	Type 5	OLD WESTBURY	Robert F. Kennedy Hall	17,933	12/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	96	3		
111	Type 5	OLD WESTBURY	Simon Bolivar Hall	22,048	12/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	80	3		
112	Type 5	ONEONTA	MATTESON HALL	55,070	02/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	206	3		
113	Type 5	ONEONTA	BLODGETT HALL	55,070	12/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	208	3		
114	Type 5	ONEONTA	CURTIS HALL	55,070	12/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	206	3		
115	Type 5	ONEONTA	HAYS HALL	55,780	07/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	210	3		
116	Type 5	ONEONTA	HUNTINGTON HALL	55,780	07/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	211	3		
117	Type 5	ONEONTA	SHERMAN HALL	55,780	07/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	213	3		
118	Type 5	ONEONTA	FORD HALL	55,780	08/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	213	3		
119	Type 5	ONEONTA	GRANT HALL	55,780	08/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	208	3		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
120	Type 5	ONEONTA	GOLDING HALL	53,860	08/01/1963	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	250	3		
121	Type 5	ONEONTA	LITTELL HALL	53,860	07/01/1960	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	250	3		
122	Type 5	ONEONTA	TOBEY HALL	50,072	07/01/1959	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	250	3		
123	Type 5	ONEONTA	WILBER HALL	53,860	07/01/1958	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	248	3		
124	Type 5	PLATTSBURGH	ADIRONDACK HALL	62,627	08/01/1972	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	271	3		
125	Type 5	PLATTSBURGH	MASON HALL	48,880	02/01/1964	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	204	3		
126	Type 5	PLATTSBURGH	KENT HALL	46,780	08/01/1961	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	202	3		
127	Type 5	PLATTSBURGH	MACOMB HALL	46,748	10/01/1960	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	204	3		
128	Type 5	PLATTSBURGH	HARRINGTON HALL	46,350	12/01/1958	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	198	3		
129	Type 5	PURCHASE	BIG HAUS / CROSSROADS / FAR SIDE	198,372	08/01/1972	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	1024	3		
130	Type 5	STONY BROOK	BARUCH COLLEGE	54,273	07/01/1969	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	210	3		
131	Type 5	STONY BROOK	DEWEY COLLEGE	54,273	07/01/1969	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	210	3		
132	Type 5	STONY BROOK	EISENHOWER COLLEGE	55,154	07/01/1969	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	216	3		
133	Type 5	STONY BROOK	HAMILTON COLLEGE	55,154	07/01/1969	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	210	3		
134	Type 5	STONY BROOK	SCHICK COLLEGE	55,154	07/01/1969	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	210	3		
135	Type 5	STONY BROOK	DOUGLASS COLLEGE	51,213	07/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	220	3		
136	Type 5	STONY BROOK	DREISER COLLEGE	52,020	07/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	220	3		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
137	Type 5	STONY BROOK	HAND COLLEGE	53,420	07/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	225	3		
138	Type 5	STONY BROOK	SANGER COLLEGE	52,020	07/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	220	3		
139	Type 5	STONY BROOK	TOSCANINI COLLEGE	53,420	07/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	220	3		
140	Type 5	STONY BROOK	CARDOZO COLLEGE	49,717	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	204	3		
141	Type 5	STONY BROOK	GERSHWIN COLLEGE	49,717	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	204	3		
142	Type 5	STONY BROOK	HENDRIX COLLEGE	61,353	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	199	3		
143	Type 5	STONY BROOK	MOUNT COLLEGE	61,353	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	199	3		
144	Type 5	STONY BROOK	WHITMAN COLLEGE	49,717	07/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	204	3		
145	Type 5	STONY BROOK	AMMANN COLLEGE (G QUAD)	46,433	01/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	206	3		
146	Type 5	STONY BROOK	JAMES COLLEGE (H QUAD)	73,168	01/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	348	3		
147	Type 5	STONY BROOK	LANGMUIR COLL (H QUAD)	69,477	01/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	310	3		
148	Type 5	STONY BROOK	BENEDICT COLLEGE (H QUAD)	121,320	07/01/1964	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	404	3		
149	Type 5	STONY BROOK	GRAY COLLEGE (G QUAD)	51,635	07/01/1964	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	206	3		
150	Type 5	STONY BROOK	O'NEILL & IRVING COL	157,067	07/01/1962	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	636	3		
151	Type 5	STONY BROOK	MATTITUCK	10,353	01/01/1968	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick		3	2	
152	Type 5	STONY BROOK	AMAGANSETT	10,353	01/01/1966	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	3	2	
153	Type 5	STONY BROOK	CUTCHOGUE	10,353	01/01/1966	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick		3	2	

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
154	Type 5	STONY BROOK	GREENPORT	10,353	01/01/1966	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	0	3	2	
155	Type 5	STONY BROOK	SAGAPONACK	10,353	01/01/1966	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	32	3	2	
156	Type 5	STONY BROOK	SHELTER ISLAND	10,353	01/01/1966	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
157	Type 5	STONY BROOK	SOUTHOLD	10,353	01/01/1966	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	32	3	2	
158	Type 5	STONY BROOK	WAINSCOTT	10,353	01/01/1966	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
159	Type 5	STONY BROOK	MONTAUK - 1	7,676	01/01/1965	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
160	Type 5	STONY BROOK	MONTAUK - 2	11,116	01/01/1965	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
161	Type 5	STONY BROOK	MONTAUK - 3	9,501	01/01/1965	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
162	Type 5	STONY BROOK	MONTAUK - 4	7,707	01/01/1965	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
163	Type 5	STONY BROOK	MONTAUK - 5	11,325	01/01/1965	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
164	Type 5	STONY BROOK	MONTAUK - 6	7,239	01/01/1965	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
165	Type 5	STONY BROOK	PECONIC - A	7,246	01/01/1964	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
166	Type 5	STONY BROOK	PECONIC - B	7,246	01/01/1964	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
167	Type 5	STONY BROOK	PECONIC - C	7,246	01/01/1964	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick		3	2	
168	Type 5	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	CLINTON HALL	58,561	11/01/1972	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	204	3		
169	Type 5	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	DEWEY HALL	59,062	11/01/1972	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	207	3		
170	Type 5	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	LEHMAN HALL	58,807	11/01/1972	CONSTRUCTION LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL	Brick	206	3		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
171	Type 5	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	ROOSEVELT HALL	68,774	11/01/1972	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	204	3		
172	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM A1	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	18	2		
173	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM A2	4,092	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	18	2		
174	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM A3	4,432	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	20	2		
175	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM A5	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	17	2		
176	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM A6	4,092	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	18	2		
177	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM A7	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	18	2		
178	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM B1	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	18	2		
179	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM B2	4,092	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	18	2		
180	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM B3	4,432	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	20	2		
181	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM B5	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	17	2		
182	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM B6	4,092	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	18	2		
183	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM B7	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	18	2		
184	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM C1	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	18	2		
185	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM C2	4,189	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	14	2		
186	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM C3	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	16	2		
187	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM C5	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	17	2		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
188	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM C6	4,189	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	14	2		
189	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM C7	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	18	2		
190	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM D1	4,189	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	14	2		
191	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM D2	4,189	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	14	2		
192	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM D3	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	14	2		
193	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM D5	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	17	2		
194	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM D6	4,189	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	14	2		
195	Type 6	ALBANY	FREEDOM D7	4,212	08/01/1988	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	14	2		
196	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	ADIRONDACK HOUSE	9,950	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	2		
197	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	BELMONT HOUSE	9,950	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	2		
198	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	CATSKILL HOUSE	9,950	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	2		
199	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	DARIEN HOUSE	11,270	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	2		
200	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	EVANGOLA HOUSE	9,950	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	2		
201	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	FILLMORE HOUSE	13,880	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	48	2		
202	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	GLIMMERGLASS HOUSE	13,880	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	48	2		
203	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	HEMPSTEAD HOUSE	9,840	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	2		
204	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	JONES HOUSE	9,840	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	2		


















Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
205	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	KEUKA HOUSE	9,000	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	2		
206	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	LAKESIDE HOUSE	9,000	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	2		
207	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	MINNEVASKA HOUSE	9,000	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	28	2		
208	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	NYACK HOUSE	13,880	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	48	2		
209	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	PALISADES HOUSE	9,840	04/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	32	2		
210	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	BRANDYWINE	40,226	07/01/1984	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	114	2		
211	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	NANTICOKE	39,801	07/01/1984	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	110	2		
212	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	CHOCONUT	27,889	08/01/1984	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	70	2		
213	Type 6	BINGHAMTON	GLENWOOD	27,889	08/01/1984	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Brick	78	2		
214	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 1	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
215	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 10	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
216	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 11	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
217	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 12	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
218	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 13	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
219	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 14	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
220	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 15	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
221	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 2	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
222	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 3	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
223	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 4	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
224	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 5	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
225	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 6	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
226	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 7	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
227	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 8	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
228	Type 6	CORTLAND	WEST CAMPUS BLDG. 9	4,592	09/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	16	2		
229	Type 6	POTSDAM	TOWNHOUSE A	6,347	08/01/2006	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding, Brick	22		2	
230	Type 6	POTSDAM	TOWNHOUSE B	9,472	08/01/2006	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding, Brick	23		2	
231	Type 6	POTSDAM	TOWNHOUSE C	9,472	08/01/2006	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding, Brick	22		2	
232	Type 6	POTSDAM	TOWNHOUSE D	6,347	08/01/2006	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding, Brick	23		2	
233	Type 6	POTSDAM	TOWNHOUSE E	10,328	08/01/2006	WOOD-FRAME WITH MASONRY VENEER CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding, Brick	22		2	
234	Type 6	PURCHASE	APT HOUSING PHII	91,593	10/01/1981	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	407	3	2	
235	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST A	17,000	06/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	68			
236	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST B	16,527	06/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	64			
237	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST C	32,582	06/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	118	2		
238	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST D	17,943	10/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	68	2		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
239	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST E	25,971	10/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	96			
240	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST F	17,000	06/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	70	2		
241	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST G	17,000	08/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	64	2		
242	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST H	15,110	08/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	64	2		
243	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST I	21,721	08/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	90			
244	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST J	17,000	08/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	70	2		
245	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST K	16,527	08/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	68	2		
246	Type 6	STONY BROOK	APART RES EAST L	21,721	07/01/1980	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	86			
247	Type 6	SUNY POLY	MOHAWK RES HALL	52,180	08/01/1996	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	184	2		
248	Type 6	SUNY POLY	ADIRONDACK RESIDENCE A	22,641	08/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	76	2		
249	Type 6	SUNY POLY	ADIRONDACK RESIDENCE B	18,798	08/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	64	2		
250	Type 6	SUNY POLY	ADIRONDACK RESIDENCE C	31,459	08/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	128	2		
251	Type 6	SUNY POLY	ADIRONDACK RESIDENCE D	31,459	08/01/1991	WOOD-FRAME CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	128	2		
252	Type 7	BINGHAMTON	ROCKLAND HOUSE	25,520	08/01/1999	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	78	3		
253	Type 7	BINGHAMTON	SARATOGA HOUSE	25,578	08/01/1999	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	84	3		
254	Type 7	GENESEO	SARATOGA TERRACE	68,215	08/01/2001	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND WOOD CONSTRUCTION	Brick, Stucco	200	2	3	
255	Type 7	STONY BROOK	WEST APARTMENT E	56,085	09/01/2004	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	169	3		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
256	Type 7	STONY BROOK	WEST APARTMENT F	52,195	09/01/2004	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	169	3		
257	Type 7	STONY BROOK	WEST APARTMENT G	52,195	01/01/2005	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	169	3		
258	Type 7	STONY BROOK	WEST APARTMENT H	54,790	01/01/2005	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	169	3		
259	Type 8B	ALBANY	SAYLES	42,357	07/01/1941	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	127	3	4	
260	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MAINGATE-DORM A	48,891	09/01/1972	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	212	4		
261	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MAINGATE-DORM B	47,834	09/01/1972	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	200	4		
262	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE BH C	16,889	07/01/1972	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	93	5		
263	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE BH D	21,780	07/01/1972	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	88	5		
264	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE BH E	21,780	07/01/1972	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	122	5		
265	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE BH A	17,424	07/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	69	5		
266	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE BH B	14,678	07/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	87	5		
267	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE BH F	18,920	09/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	90	5		
268	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE BH G	21,780	09/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	122	5		
269	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE BH H	21,780	09/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	68	5		
270	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	MACKENZIE BH J	19,481	09/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	123	5		
271	Type 8B	ALFRED STATE	BURDICK HALL	47,372	07/01/1969	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	194	4		
272	Type 8B	BINGHAMTON	SENECA HALL	67,000	04/01/1973	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	269	3	4	

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
273	Type 8B	BINGHAMTON	ONEIDA HALL	76,500	07/01/1973	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	324	3	4	
274	Type 8B	BINGHAMTON	CAYUGA HALL	56,300	10/01/1972	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	223	3	4	
275	Type 8B	BINGHAMTON	ONONDAGA HALL	56,300	12/01/1972	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	217	3	4	
276	Type 8B	COBLESKILL	FAKE HALL	42,215	08/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	190	4		
277	Type 8B	COBLESKILL	TEN EYCK HALL	42,215	08/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	190	4		
278	Type 8B	COBLESKILL	PORTER HALL	50,658	09/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete		4		
279	Type 8B	COBLESKILL	DAVIS HALL	42,215	12/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	181	4		
280	Type 8B	COBLESKILL	PARSONS HALL	50,658	12/01/1971	LIFT-SLAB REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	230	4		
281	Type 8B	NEW PALTZ	ASHOKAN HALL (Crispell)	56,394	07/01/1968	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	208	4		
282	Type 8B	NEW PALTZ	AWOSTING HALL (Deyo)	56,394	07/01/1968	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	205	4		
283	Type 8B	NEW PALTZ	MINNEWASKA HALL (Bevier)	56,394	07/01/1968	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	208	4		
284	Type 8B	NEW PALTZ	MOHONK HALL (Dubois)	56,394	07/01/1968	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	214	4		
285	Type 8B	NEW PALTZ	SHAWANGUNK HALL (Lefevre)	56,394	07/01/1968	LOAD-BEARING MASONRY WALLS AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION	Brick	208	4		
286	Type 8B	ONEONTA	MACDUFF HALL	60,160	12/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	228	3	4	
287	Type 8B	OSWEGO	ONEIDA HALL	105,000	07/01/1970	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	420	4		
288	Type 8B	OSWEGO	CAYUGA HALL	105,072	09/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	420	4		
289	Type 8B	STONY BROOK	WAGNER COLLEGE	62,740	05/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	279	3	4	

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
290	Type 8B	STONY BROOK	GREELEY COLLEGE	65,191	01/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	295	3	4	
291	Type 8B	STONY BROOK	KELLER COLLEGE	65,191	07/01/1970	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	290	3	4	
292	Type 8B	STONY BROOK	STIMSON COLLEGE	62,740	07/01/1970	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	244	3	4	
293	Type 8C	ALBANY	MOHAWK TOWER	102,760	06/01/1971	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	418	22		
294	Type 8C	ALBANY	EASTMAN TOWER	101,185	04/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	440	22		
295	Type 8C	ALBANY	LIVINGSTON TOWER	101,185	01/01/1966	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	440	22		
296	Type 8C	ALBANY	STUYVESANT TOWER	101,185	01/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete, Glass	440	22		
297	Type 8C	OSWEGO	ONONDAGA HALL	152,548	09/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	628	3	10	
298	Type 8C	OSWEGO	SENECA HALL	152,548	09/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	599	10		
299	Type 8C	PLATTSBURGH	BANKS HALL	62,048	02/01/1972	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	263	3	9	
300	Type 8C	PLATTSBURGH	WHITEFACE HL	62,595	08/01/1972	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	288	9		
301	Type 8C	PLATTSBURGH	WILSON HALL	62,512	02/01/1970	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Wood or Vinyl Siding	286	9		
302	Type 8C	PLATTSBURGH	DEFREDBUR G	62,000	01/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	252	3	10	
303	Type 8C	PLATTSBURGH	MOFFITT HALL	56,270	02/01/1968	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	224	3	9	
304	Type 8C	PLATTSBURGH	HOOD HALL	56,300	08/01/1967	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick	233	3	9	
305	Type 8C	UPSTATE MEDICAL	CLARK HALL	75,911	09/01/1965	REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION	Brick		9	10	
306	Type 9A	BINGHAMTON	HUGHES HALL	52,630	02/01/1968	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	200	3		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
307	Type 9A	BINGHAMTON	ROOSEVELT HALL	52,630	09/01/1968	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	193	3		
308	Type 9A	BINGHAMTON	SMITH HALL	52,630	09/01/1968	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	205	3		
309	Type 9A	BINGHAMTON	LEHMAN HALL	52,630	07/01/1967	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	204	3		
310	Type 9A	BINGHAMTON	CLEVELAND HALL	52,630	02/01/1966	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	204	3		
311	Type 9A	BINGHAMTON	OLD DIGMAN HALL	39,250	09/01/1958	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	140	3		
312	Type 9A	BUFFALO STATE	BISHOP HALL	44,688	09/01/1958	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick		3		
313	Type 9A	BUFFALO STATE	CASSETY HALL	36,960	07/01/1949	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	151	3		
314	Type 9A	COBLESKILL	VROMAN HALL	37,818	08/01/1962	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	150	2	3	
315	Type 9A	COBLESKILL	WIETING HALL	37,818	08/01/1962	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	150	2	3	
316	Type 9A	CORTLAND	CHENEY HALL	46,062	07/01/1951	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	216	3		
317	Type 9A	CORTLAND	DEGROAT HALL	35,308	07/01/1951	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	145	3		
318	Type 9A	DELHI	RUSSELL HALL	102,272	07/01/1970	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	420	3		
319	Type 9A	DELHI	DUBOIS HALL	38,185	07/01/1962	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	239	3		
320	Type 9A	DELHI	GERRY HALL	38,479	07/01/1962	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	215		3	
321	Type 9A	MARITIME	VANDERCLUTE A&B	70,099	01/01/1963	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	350	3		
322	Type 9A	MARITIME	VANDERCLUTE C&D	70,099	01/01/1963	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	354	3		
323	Type 9A	MORRISVILLE	MOHAWK HALL	51,985	07/01/1965	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	222		3	

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
324	Type 9A	MORRISVILLE	CAYUGA HALL	45,108	07/01/1962	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	131		3	
325	Type 9A	MORRISVILLE	ONEIDA HALL	45,108	07/01/1962	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	110		3	
326	Type 9A	MORRISVILLE	EAST HALL	22,092	07/01/1951	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	52		3	
327	Type 9A	NEW PALTZ	CAPEN HALL	47,404	07/01/1960	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	176	4	3	
328	Type 9A	NEW PALTZ	BOUTON HALL	60,260	07/01/1958	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	289	4	3	
329	Type 9A	OSWEGO	SCALES HALL	57,464	09/01/1961	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	218	3		
330	Type 9A	OSWEGO	RIGGS HALL	58,201	09/01/1960	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	206	3		
331	Type 9A	OSWEGO	WATERBURY HALL	57,464	09/01/1960	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	238	3		
332	Type 9A	OSWEGO	LONIS HALL	32,285	09/01/1951	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	142	3		
333	Type 9A	OSWEGO	MORELAND HALL	29,400	09/01/1951	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	158	3		
334	Type 9A	PLATTSBURGH	MACDONOUGH HALL	95,935	07/01/1951	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	306	3	2	
335	Type 9A	POTSDAM	DRAIME HALL	71,157	08/01/1961	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	250	7	3	
336	Type 9A	POTSDAM	VAN HOUSEN HALL	71,157	07/01/1959	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	146	3		
337	Type 9B	ALFRED STATE	SHULTS HALL	47,372	07/01/1967	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	202	4		
338	Type 9B	ALFRED STATE	BRADDON HALL	49,208	07/01/1964	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	200	4		
339	Type 9B	ALFRED STATE	PEET HALL	46,284	07/01/1964	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	200	4		
340	Type 9B	BUFFALO STATE	MOORE COMPLEX	101,860	12/01/1966	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	168	4		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
341	Type 9B	BUFFALO STATE	TWIN RISE NO.	38,996	06/01/1965	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	136	3	7	
342	Type 9B	COBLESKILL	DIX HALL	35,584	08/01/1966	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	150	4		
343	Type 9B	COBLESKILL	DRAPER HALL	35,584	08/01/1966	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	150	4		
344	Type 9B	COBLESKILL	PEARSON HALL	35,584	08/01/1966	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	150	4		
345	Type 9B	CORTLAND	FITZGERALD HALL	38,232	07/01/1963	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	167	4		
346	Type 9B	CORTLAND	RANDALL HALL	38,232	07/01/1962	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	167	4		
347	Type 9B	CORTLAND	HAYES HALL	42,304	07/01/1960	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	163	4		
348	Type 9B	CORTLAND	HENDRICK HALL	42,304	07/01/1960	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	163	4		
349	Type 9B	CORTLAND	BISHOP HALL	40,268	07/01/1959	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	165	3	4	
350	Type 9B	CORTLAND	SHEA HALL	40,268	07/01/1959	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	173	4		
351	Type 9B	DELHI	O'CONNOR HALL	49,980	07/01/1967	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick, Stucco	217	3	4	
352	Type 9B	DELHI	MURPHY HALL	49,980	07/01/1966	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick, Stucco	217	4		
353	Type 9B	MARITIME	BAYLIS DORM	77,000	06/01/1970	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	307	3	7	
354	Type 9B	MORRISVILLE	SOUTH HALL	58,539	07/01/1970	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	226		4	
355	Type 9B	MORRISVILLE	WEST HALL	58,539	07/01/1970	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	226		4	
356	Type 9B	MORRISVILLE	STEWART HALL	58,225	07/01/1968	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick			4	
357	Type 9B	MORRISVILLE	HELYAR HALL	58,255	09/01/1968	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick			4	

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
358	Type 9B	MORRISVILLE	ONONDAGA HALL	50,887	07/01/1965	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	202		4	
359	Type 9B	NEW PALTZ	GAGE HALL	67,616	07/01/1963	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	293	4		
360	Type 9B	NEW PALTZ	BLISS HALL	47,404	07/01/1962	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	196	4		
361	Type 9B	NEW PALTZ	SCUDDER HALL	47,404	07/01/1961	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	194	4		
362	Type 9B	ONEONTA	HULBERT HL UNIT A	56,544	08/01/1972	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	456	4		
363	Type 9B	ONEONTA	HULBERT HL UNIT B	37,797	08/01/1972	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick		4		
364	Type 9B	ONEONTA	HULBERT HL UNIT C	17,533	08/01/1972	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick		4		
365	Type 9B	OSWEGO	JOHNSON HALL	79,097	09/01/1958	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	252	3	4	
366	Type 9B	POTSDAM	BOWMAN HALL	195,700	08/01/1972	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	794	7		
367	Type 9B	POTSDAM	LEHMAN HALL	173,100	06/01/1969	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	671	7		
368	Type 9B	POTSDAM	KNOWLES HALL	165,900	10/01/1966	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	627	7		
369	Type 9B	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	RED JACKET QUADRANGLE	173,838	02/01/1974	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	568	6		
370	Type 9B	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	FARGO QUADRANGLE	151,296	04/01/1974	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	566	6		
371	Type 9B	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	PORTER QUADRANGLE	149,762	04/01/1974	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	482	6		
372	Type 9B	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	RICHMOND QUADRANGLE	159,615	06/01/1974	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	566	6		
373	Type 9B	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	SPAULDING QUADRANGLE	143,422	09/01/1974	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	510	6		
374	Type 9B	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	WILKESON QUADRANGLE	150,379	09/01/1974	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	582	6		

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo	
375	Type 9C	BROCKPORT	MORTIMER HALL	95,832	07/01/1970	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	451	12			
376	Type 9C	BROCKPORT	PERRY RES HALL	46,464	07/01/1968	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	209	10			
377	Type 9C	BROCKPORT	BRAMLEY RES HALL	46,464	06/01/1968	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	209	10			
378	Type 9C	BROCKPORT	BRIGGS RES HALL	46,464	07/01/1967	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	209	10			
379	Type 9C	BUFFALO STATE	SCAJAQUADA TOWER 2	50,930	06/01/1968	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	205	10			
380	Type 9C	BUFFALO STATE	SCAJAQUADA TOWER 3	50,930	06/01/1968	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	205	10			
381	Type 9C	BUFFALO STATE	SCAJAQUADA TOWER 4	50,930	06/01/1968	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	206	10			
382	Type 9C	BUFFALO STATE	SCAJAQUADA TOWER 1	50,930	12/01/1966	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	200	10			
383	Type 9C	BUFFALO STATE	PORTER HALL	104,931	09/01/1963	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	400	9			
384	Type 9C	CORTLAND	CASEY&SMITH TOWERS	147,111	07/01/1971	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	560	10			
385	Type 9C	CORTLAND	CLARK HALL	50,295	07/01/1967	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	180	3	8		
386	Type 9C	CORTLAND	ALGER HALL	50,295	07/01/1966	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	203	3	8		
387	Type 9C	CORTLAND	HIGGINS HALL	50,295	07/01/1966	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	173	4	8		
388	Type 9C	DOWNSTATE MEDICAL	RESIDENCE HALL	70,838	03/01/1965	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	190	3	11		
389	Type 9C	DOWNSTATE MEDICAL	RESIDENCE HALL	69,748	09/01/1965	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Exposed Concrete	192	3	11		
390	Type 9C	OSWEGO	FUNNELLE HALL	114,365	09/01/1965	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	400	9			
391	Type 9C	OSWEGO	HART HALL	114,365	09/01/1963	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	336	9			

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
392	Type 9C	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	CLEMENT HALL	139,270	06/01/1964	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	539	3	9	
393	Type 9C	UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	GOODYEAR HALL	183,202	06/01/1960	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	526	9		
394	Type 10A	STONY BROOK	WEST APARTMENT I	46,620	09/01/2006	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	173	3		
395	Type 10A	STONY BROOK	WEST APARTMENT A	39,847	08/01/2001	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	132	3		
396	Type 10A	STONY BROOK	WEST APARTMENT B	29,921	08/01/2001	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	132	3		
397	Type 10A	STONY BROOK	WEST APARTMENT C	39,847	08/01/2001	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	132	3		
398	Type 10A	STONY BROOK	WEST APARTMENT D	39,847	08/01/2001	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	132	3		
399	Type 10A	STONY BROOK	SCHOMBERG APTS BLDG A	36,346	12/01/1990	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	108	3		
400	Type 10A	STONY BROOK	SCHOMBERG APTS BLDG B	36,346	09/01/1990	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	110	3		
401	Type 10B	BINGHAMTON	CASCADE HALL	75,752	08/01/2004	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	237	4		
402	Type 10B	BINGHAMTON	WINDHAM HALL	75,752	08/01/2004	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	237	4		
403	Type 10B	BINGHAMTON	HUNTER HALL	94,512	08/01/2003	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	309	5		
404	Type 10B	BINGHAMTON	MARCY HALL	94,512	08/01/2003	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	309	5		
405	Type 10B	BINGHAMTON	MOHAWK HALL	71,579	08/01/2000	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	257	6		
406	Type 10B	CORTLAND	GLASS TOWER	55,443	08/01/2005	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	198	4		
407	Type 10B	FREDONIA	UNIVERSITY COMMONS	91,368	06/01/2006	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	124	4		
408	Type 10B	GENESEO	PUTNAM HALL	28,500	08/01/2004	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	82	3	4	

Count	Type	Campus	Property Name	Gross Sq Feet	Date Built	Construction Type Description	Exterior Cladding (Visual Check)	Bed Capacity	Stories	Visual Check	Photo
409	Type 10B	NEW PALTZ	ESOPUS HALL	69,634	09/01/2001	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Stucco	229	4		
410	Type 10B	PURCHASE	FORT AWESOME DORM	96,000	09/01/2006	STEEL SKELETON WITH MASONRY WALLS CONSTRUCTION	Brick	326	4		

Endnotes

- ¹ “SUNY—The State University of New York,” www.suny.edu, accessed 20 Aug 2020.
- ² Brainard, Gabrielle and Nina Sharifi. Market Characterization: Building Stock Assessment and Architectural Profiles of Predominant New York State Multifamily Building Types. NYSERDA Retrofit New York, 2020, <https://www.nysesda.ny.gov/All-Programs/Programs/RetrofitNY/Resources-and-Reports>
- ³ Brainard, G. and Sharifi, N. (2020). Market Characterization of Existing New York Buildings. Report published online by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) RetrofitNY website (see Resource and Reports webpage).
- ⁴ Only seven SUNY buildings were found to fall into the Type 7 category; therefore, Type 7 is omitted from the Detailed Profiles section.

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