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CAPITAL PORK

HOW STATE POLITICIANS DIVVY UP BILLIONS FOR FAVORED CAPITAL PROJECTS

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www.cgr.org

March 2006

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SUMMARY

New York, already the nation's second most-indebted state, goes further into debt each year to finance community projects picked in secret by state elected officials.

Out of these funds—which taxpayers will have to repay—state lawmakers have given grants totaling more than \$1.7 billion to benefit professional sports teams, corporations, local governments, universities, churches, libraries and Little League groups from 1997 through 2005.*

While many of these projects have merit and all find enthusiastic recipients, the project selection process is intensely political.

- ❖ **Decisions are made in secret.** The stated purpose of these expenditures is economic and community development. Yet as they are not subject to public scrutiny or disclosure, they function as massive barrels of pork which the power brokers can use to curry favor or secure re-election. Funds are distributed according to secret agreements among the Governor and Senate and Assembly leaders, and no accounting of how these decisions are made is given to the public.
- ❖ **Benefits are dramatically disproportionate.** The differences among regions and interest groups are stark, even if a perfectly equitable distribution of funds would not be expected in a state as diverse as New York. Albany and Dutchess counties received about \$1,000 on a per-capita basis while 40 other counties received

* Data came from two agencies and was nearly complete through 2005. Data from the Empire State Development Corp. was through 12/15/2005 and data from the Dormitory Authority included some projects dated in 2006, the latest dated 3/1/2006.

less than \$100 per capita. Two counties, Tioga and Hamilton, received none of these funds. At \$29 per capita, New York City's capture was the lowest among regions.

Certain interests have also benefited disproportionately. The biggest winners have been the five Centers of Excellence, university-business high-tech ventures created by Gov. George Pataki in 2001, which have been allocated \$529 million. Business-related projects ranked second with \$380 million, while colleges and universities have reaped \$221 million.

- ❖ **New York has fewer checks on spending than other states.** While other states allow legislators to steer funding to favored capital projects, the state's governor functions more as a gate-keeper than as a partner, limiting the number of projects that receive funding. Contrary to New York practice, projects are openly listed in state budget documents, providing some level of public scrutiny.
- ❖ **Capital pork adds to New York's debt problem.** State debt has grown 234 percent since 1990 to \$48 billion. New York's per-capita state and local debt is \$2,509, second only to Alaska. Debt is a growing drain on the annual budget: By 2010, annual interest payments will have grown to \$6 billion. New York leaders should be considering ways to limit borrowing, rather than expanding the use of debt.

Files of individual grants by name of grantee, county and CGR-assigned category are available for download at www.cgr.org.

These problems could be simply addressed, if not easily fixed, by letting the sun shine on this process. The state should provide annual reports to the public, accessible via the Internet, on which projects are selected for funding, who did the picking, and what was the basis for their selection.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Employees of the Dormitory Authority and Empire State Development Corp. provided the data used in this report.

Staff Team

This report was researched and written by Erika Rosenberg.

CAPITAL PORK: A POLITICAL LUXURY WE CAN'T AFFORD

A state in trouble, with lagging job and population growth

New York's economy needs help, particularly Upstate. Most indicators suggest that the Empire State is falling behind its competitors. Job growth was 3 percent in New York between 1990 and 2004, far below the 21 percent growth for the nation. The population during the 1990s grew 5 percent for all of New York and just 1 percent for Upstate New York, compared to 13 percent for the nation.

Against this backdrop, state leaders have over the last several years started new programs intended to attract more business, jobs and residents to New York. Each of the three most powerful leaders has created programs to spur growth and improve facilities in high-tech, life sciences, arts or other areas.

Since 1997, the Governor and Legislature have authorized borrowing up to \$3.2 billion for these programs, which include the Centers of Excellence created by Gov. George Pataki, the GenNYsis program promoted by the state Senate led by Majority Leader Joseph Bruno, and the Community Capital Assistance Program created by the state Assembly, headed by Speaker Sheldon Silver.* Of this, only \$1.7 billion has been allocated, leaving \$1.5 billion to spent in future years.

Many New Yorkers agree that the state should take some action to promote economic expansion. Yet without the discipline imposed by public scrutiny, the political benefit of these programs outweighs the economic benefit. The Governor and Senate and Assembly leaders divide the pie behind closed doors, sealing the bargain in "Memoranda of Understanding." These memoranda set

* A full list of the programs: Community Enhancement Facilities Program, Strategic Investment Program, Empire Opportunity Fund, Centers of Excellence, GenNYsis, Rebuilding Empire State Through Opportunities in Regional Economies, Community Capital Assistance Program, Multi-Modal and Javits Restoration (state share).

forth the minimum grant levels and the maximum allocation for the whole program. They also specify that each of the three leaders has the power to veto projects selected by his colleagues. But they set no criteria for awarding funds, impose no reporting requirements or evaluation criteria nor do they include a list of which projects eventually receive money.

As explained in a report by state Comptroller Alan Hevesi:

The funds are distributed based on a memorandum of understanding between the Executive and the two legislative majority leaders, thus removing the public from the process. The provisions of the statute allow funds to be used for virtually any purpose, including operating expenses.*

The Hevesi report also noted that the budget language outlining how the money is to be spent is “vague at best, grouping individual programs together under one appropriation.”

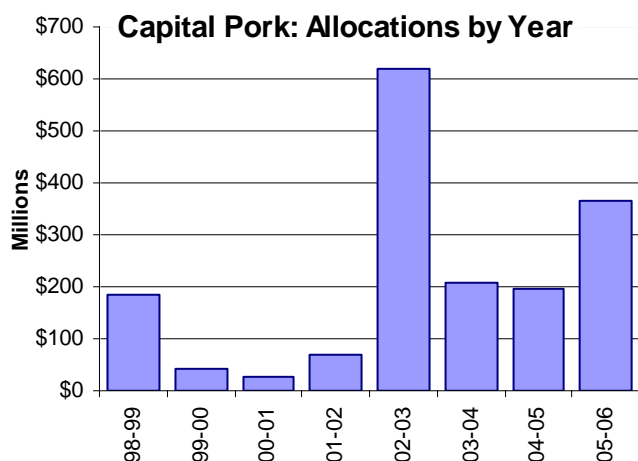
A recent legislative proposal seeks to open up the process by requiring that the memoranda be made public and available on the state’s web site. While disclosure of the memoranda would be an improvement over the status quo, the practical effect would be negligible as the documents are so skeletal.

How Capital Pork Was Born

Pork spending was limited to cash, but New York now borrows money for projects designated by legislators.

Once upon a time, pork-barrel spending in New York was limited to cash in the budget. Each year, the Governor and legislative leaders set aside a sum, usually \$200 million, for the Community Projects Fund. Legislators were given allocations called “member items,” with members in the political majority of each house receiving far more than those in the minority. It remains a system highly valued by the legislators, who use the grants to support favored projects and to engender good will and loyalty in their communities.

* *New York State’s Debt Policy: A Need for Reform*, Pages 59-60, February 2005.



Note: There were only two allocations in 1997-98, totaling \$500,000.

Under Gov. George Pataki, the “member-item” system changed somewhat. Initially, grants were listed individually in the state budget. That practice, which put this whole process out in the open, ended after a few years. Pataki also demanded a share of the funding, carving up the pie three ways, with \$85 million for each house and \$30 million for the Governor.

CGR has attempted to study spending out of the Community Projects Fund, but this information is even harder to obtain than the projects funded with capital pork. The

legislative houses did not respond to requests for information. The Division of the Budget provided stacks of documents that were impossible to systematically assess. The state Comptroller’s Office provided large data files, yet no single field in the database singles out these expenditures and the records contain no information on the member requesting the expenditure. To our knowledge, only the Legislative majorities have a complete picture of the disposition of the Community Projects Fund.

State leaders began borrowing to finance additional “member items” in 1997. It was not for lack of money that New York began going into debt to finance legislative projects. The state was still flush with cash because of the late 1990s stock boom. This allowed legislators to get in on what had previously been the Governor’s purview: allocating large sums for big-money economic development projects – projects much larger than what legislators could pay for out of their cash member-item allocations. With the new borrowing, legislators could purchase the gratitude of their constituents by funding much larger endeavors.

Lawmakers have allocated \$1.7 billion from the \$3.2 billion authorized between 1997 and 2005.* Allocations reached a high of \$621 million in 2002-03. Allocations have been lower the past three years, but we can expect them to continue well into the future for two reasons:

- ❖ Lawmakers can continue to spend out of the programs authorized in previous years that are not yet out of money. That is, \$1.5 billion in borrowing and spending authority remains.
- ❖ State leaders have continued to include additional capital pork in each year's budget, and there is no sign of that trend abating.

Capital pork now approaches the annual amount given in Empire Zone tax breaks.

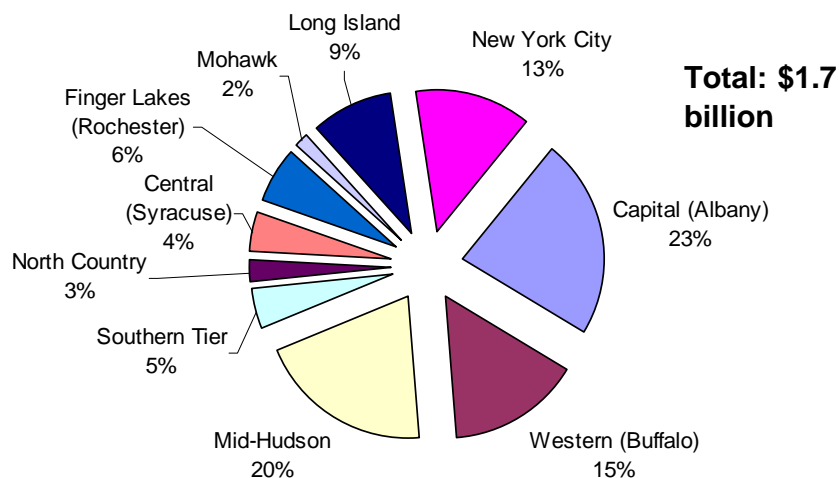
To put the numbers in context, the total state budget to fund schools, prisons, local governments, health care and a variety of other programs was more than \$106 billion in 2005-06. Capital pork is a small share of that total, yet it has evolved into one of the state's largest sources of funding for economic and community development. The amount authorized for capital pork in the 2005-06 state budget, \$415 million, exceeds the combined total for economic development programs at the two state agencies devoted to this task: Empire State Development Corp. and New York Science, Technology and Academic Research Office (\$130 million together). The total for capital pork also approaches the amount given as business-boosting tax breaks through the Empire Zones program in 2004-05 (\$438 million).

* Data came from two agencies and was nearly complete through 2005. Data from the Empire State Development Corp. was through 12/15/2005 and data from the Dormitory Authority included some projects dated in 2006, the latest dated 3/1/2006.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

Although state spending cannot be expected to be perfectly uniform, the distribution of capital pork is dramatically disparate.

Total Allocations by Region



Due largely to an enormous investment in the nanotech initiative in Albany, the Capital Region and Albany County topped both regional and county lists of allocations per-capita. The Capital Region was allocated \$373 for each resident, while Albany County attracted \$1,096 per capita.*

On the other end of the spectrum, two counties, Hamilton and Tioga, did not

receive any funding from these sources. (See Appendix A for a breakdown by county.)

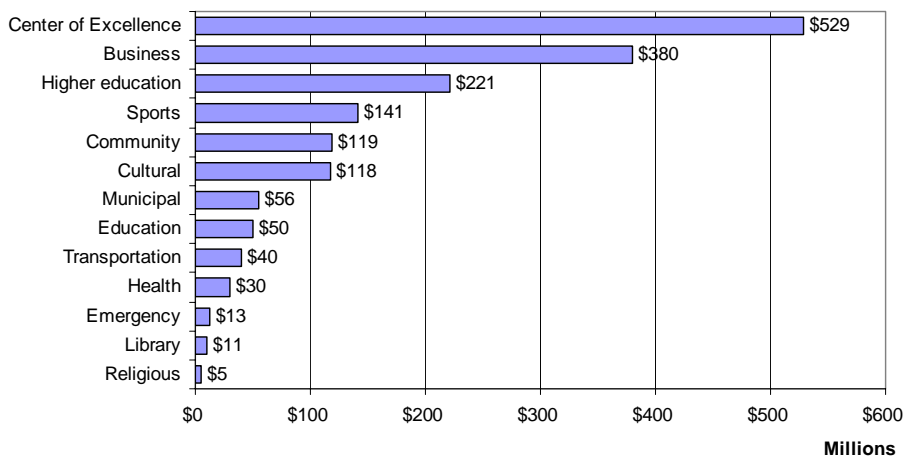
The Mid-Hudson region (covering the northern suburbs up through Poughkeepsie, Sullivan and Ulster counties) is a close second to the Capital District due to IBM's receipt of the single largest allocation, \$260 million in 2005 for the development of a new semiconductor manufacturing facility.

* A note about categorization: The regions in this report are composed of counties as recognized by the Empire State Development Corp. CGR classified each grant into one of 13 categories.

Upstate metropolitan areas (Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse) benefited from their respective Center of Excellence (university-business partnership in high tech). These metros also received large grants in higher education, sports and cultural institutions.

(See Appendix B for breakdown by region and category.)

Capital Pork by Category



The Southern Tier's share was boosted by a \$25 million grant to Cornell University for a life sciences building. The North Country received a few large grants for universities and sports facilities, such as improvements to Olympic facilities in Lake Placid.

Although Long Island received \$88 million for its Center of Excellence and the biggest amount among the regions for municipal grants (\$14 million), allocations were lower in the other areas, pushing it to the bottom of the pack. And the Mohawk

Per-capita Regional Breakdown

Region	Allocation	Population	Per-capita
Capital (Albany)	\$384,035,321	1,029,927	\$373
Western (Buffalo)	\$259,252,392	1,443,743	\$180
Mid-Hudson	\$339,650,279	2,179,189	\$156
Southern Tier	\$80,999,561	718,973	\$113
North Country	\$44,584,403	425,871	\$105
Central (Syracuse)	\$74,089,623	780,716	\$95
Finger Lakes (Rochester)	\$109,175,493	1,199,588	\$91
Mohawk	\$27,799,373	436,259	\$64
Long Island	\$162,321,260	2,753,913	\$59
New York City	\$229,668,650	8,008,278	\$29
Total state	\$1,711,576,353	18,976,457	\$90

Valley fared poorly in most categories of funding, despite receiving a relatively high amount for business (\$17 million).

New York City received the fourth-largest sum of the regions but the least on a per-capita basis: just \$29. While the city was allocated \$50 million for community organizations, \$45 million for education, \$40 million for cultural organizations and \$38 million for higher education, that did not keep pace with the concentration of population in the five boroughs.

More than half of the capital pork allocated between 1997 and 2005 went to three major categories: Centers of Excellence, business-related projects, and colleges and universities. While cash member items are limited to nonprofit organizations, capital pork does not have that restriction. A total of 2,459 grants were reported.

Although some of the grants have been for \$50,000 or less, others have been for tens of millions of dollars. A few projects have received especially large sums:

- ❖ The second biggest grant, \$96 million, went in 1998 for improvements to Ralph Wilson Stadium in Buffalo, where the Bills play.
- ❖ The Albany Nanotech complex received the most altogether, \$262 million since 2000.
- ❖ \$37 million was allocated to New York City schools for technology infrastructure in 2003.
- ❖ \$25 million was allocated to Cornell University for the Life Science Technology Building in 2002.
- ❖ Nearly \$25 million went to the University at Albany Foundation for a cancer research center.

The dominant program was the Governor's Centers of Excellence. These five high-tech business/academic ventures in Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and Long Island were allocated a

combined \$529 million, or 31 percent of the funds. Along with the \$282 million for Nanotech in Albany, the others were allocated:

- ❖ \$108 million for Bioinformatics in Buffalo.
- ❖ \$88 million for Wireless and Information Technology in Suffolk County.
- ❖ \$25 million for Environmental Systems in Syracuse.
- ❖ \$26 million for Photonics in Ontario County outside Rochester.

The very expensive Centers of Excellence initiative typifies the problem inherent in the “back room” deal-making that is Capital Pork. With the exception of the nanotech project in Albany, which has attracted significant private investment, it is unclear whether these centers are going to be significant contributors to the NYS economy.

Colleges and universities outside of the Centers of Excellence program also received large grants, especially Cornell University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the University of Rochester, SUNY Binghamton and the SUNY Albany Foundation.

The Question of Merit

Out of such a large and diverse collection of allocations, anyone could pick favorites and losers. What appears a worthy project to one set of eyes might appear a complete waste of money to another. CGR does not presume to be a more objective arbiter than any other observer, yet some projects clearly benefit communities, groups or firms that are politically connected over others who are, by nearly any standard, more needy.

One project stands out, although we suspect that there are similar projects with less sensational elements that would appear to be equally questionable: Gov. George Pataki allocated \$4 million to the National Museum of Catholic Art and History despite the project’s history. In 2001, a *Village Voice* exposé questioned the viability of the venture and some expenses of the museum’s

founder, former Playboy Bunny Christina Cox.* In 2002, Cox was ordered to repay nearly \$90,000 to the museum to make up for inappropriate and extravagant spending, including nail and tanning treatments, after an investigation by the state Attorney General. The state grants were awarded in 2002 and 2003. The project had powerful allies: the board chairman was Edward J. Malloy, powerful head of the 200,000 member NYS Building and Construction Trades Council.

Other funded projects:

- ❖ A private airport run by a group called Christian Airmen in Akron, Erie County, was allocated \$300,000 in 2004 and 2005 for 10 new hangars.
- ❖ \$250,000 went in 2003 to rehabilitate a Little League field in Lynbrook, Nassau County.
- ❖ \$900,000 went to the town of Webster's soccer and baseball programs. The money was allocated during 2001 and 2002 for four T-ball fields and a new soccer/baseball complex in a comfortable Rochester suburb.
- ❖ \$50,000 went to renovate the sub-basement of the Community House of the Cherry Grove Community Association on Fire Island, a resort town south of Long Island.
- ❖ \$90,000 was allocated in 2005 to replace the roof and renovate the Order Sons of Italy Anthony Maggiacomo Lodge in Yonkers.
- ❖ The Village of Scarsdale received grants totaling \$350,000 for parking lots in 2001 and 2005. The median household income in Scarsdale exceeds \$180,000 a year.

* Beauty and the Big Shots: The Sexcapades and Politics Behind New York's Bogus Catholic Museum, *Village Voice*, June 6-12, 2001; New York's Slush Funds: Albany's Secret Funds Put Taxpayers in Dark and in Debt, *The (Syracuse) Post-Standard*, Oct. 17, 2004.

- ❖ \$2.5 million went to a football and soccer stadium at SUNY Stony Brook in 2002. The complex was named for the legislator who directed taxpayer funding to the project: Sen. Kenneth P. LaValle.

With no public process or stated criteria for awarding money, grants can be obtained by currying favor with the legislators, rather than proving a case for funds on the merits or competing with other endeavors.

NO GATEKEEPER IN NEW YORK

“Welfare for lawmakers” is what one Illinois observer called pork-barrel spending in his state.

Other states allow legislators to steer funding to favored capital projects, but few spend as much money as New York and many have governors function as gatekeepers limiting which projects receive funding.

Pennsylvania took a page from New York in 2004, when Gov. Ed Rendell proposed a \$700 million bond program and offered each legislative caucus the power to allocate \$50 million. Before that, legislators could add capital projects to the state’s capital budget, but there was no guarantee they would get funding. The governor had sole discretion over which projects received funding. Each year, \$800 million to \$1 billion in projects went forward, but only a small share was legislative projects.

Several states, including Massachusetts and Louisiana, use a similar process, giving legislators the power to put projects on a list but having the governor function as a gate-keeper. While there is favoritism and horse-trading under such systems, they tend to cost less than New York’s system of borrowed pork because legislative leaders don’t enjoy free rein. Also, the results are transparent; taxpayers can see what projects are listed in the budget and which ones ultimately get funded.

Illinois comes closest to New York in having an expensive program where legislators have significant discretion over grants. In 1999, Gov. George Ryan proposed a \$12 billion infrastructure program and gave legislators power to divvy up \$1.5 billion in the

first three years. They passed out 7,500 grants to museums, schools, churches, sports groups and other institutions. The state's new governor, Rod Blagojevich, criticized pork-barrel spending as a candidate and froze the program in his first two years, but recently announced he is releasing \$195 million.

In Florida, a group called Florida Tax Watch picks "budget turkeys" out of each year's spending plan, which are items that don't go through a normal review process, are directed to private groups or meet similar criteria. The group's 2005 report identified \$250 million turkeys in the state's \$63.1 billion budget. Some were capital projects, but they were not listed separately or totaled up.

In California, the appetite for pork has been curbed in recent years by the state's tight budget and over-indebted status. There has been little borrowing for projects like stadiums or grants to business, and highway spending is determined by local councils.

Texas has little if any borrowed pork because of tight constitutional restrictions on issuing state debt.

DEBT: REACHING DANGEROUS LEVELS

Capital pork adds to New York's troubling reliance on debt to balance the budget and keep state money flowing.

State debt has more than tripled since 1990 to \$48 billion. Public authorities of the state, such as the Thruway Authority, have another \$80 billion in outstanding debt. The per-capita level of state and local government debt, \$2,509, is second in the nation to Alaska and three and half times the national average.

Instead of making difficult decisions, state leaders use debt as a crutch. There are numerous examples, a few recounted here:

- ❖ In 2003, the Legislature wanted to help New York City through a fiscal crunch, so it voted to refinance debt that the city owed from a bailout during its fiscal crisis in the 1970s. The debt was

scheduled to be paid off in five years, but state lawmakers stretched it out for another 30 and spread the burden to all state taxpayers, not just city residents. In the end, the bailout will have taken 55 years and cost state taxpayers \$5.1 billion.

- ❖ In 1990, the state sold the Attica prison to one of its authorities for an infusion of \$200 million to close a budget gap. The total cost to the state is expected to be at least \$565 million. This same tactic was used a few years later when state leaders had the Thruway Authority “purchase” the New York State Barge Canal.

Concern about the state’s debt level is growing. State Comptroller Alan Hevesi has called for debt reform, including a constitutional amendment, to limit the growth of debt in the future. A recent report by the watchdog group Citizens Budget Commission concluded that New York is in a “danger zone” on debt because the ratio of the state’s debt to the resources available to repay it is significantly above competitor states.

Paying off the share of the debt due in 2005-06 is expected to cost \$3.8 billion out of a total budget of \$106.5 billion. By 2010, debt-service expenses are projected to grow to \$6 billion.

Files of individual grants by name of grantee, county and CGR-assigned category are available for download at www.cgr.org.

Capital pork is a small slice of this problem, but one that deserves attention. State leaders should be finding ways to limit the use of debt rather than funding new ways to spend borrowed proceeds.

At the very least, the choices that legislators make about how to spend this money should be made public, so New Yorkers can examine who is benefiting and weigh the costs and advantages for themselves. The state should provide annual reports to the public, accessible via the Internet, on which projects are selected for funding, who did the picking, and what was the basis for their selection.

APPENDIX A: CAPITAL PORK BY COUNTY

The following tables show allocations for capital pork by county.

County	Allocation	Population	\$ Per Capita
<i>Capital District</i>			
Albany	\$322,827,821	294,565	\$1,096
Columbia	\$1,218,500	63,094	\$19
Greene	\$1,225,000	48,195	\$25
Rensselaer	\$33,669,000	152,538	\$221
Saratoga	\$11,875,000	200,635	\$59
Schenectady	\$10,860,000	146,555	\$74
Warren	\$1,475,000	63,303	\$23
Washington	\$885,000	61,042	\$14
Total	\$384,035,321	1,029,927	\$373
<i>Central</i>			
Cayuga	\$900,000	81,963	\$11
Cortland	\$1,345,000	48,599	\$28
Madison	\$3,340,000	69,441	\$48
Onondaga	\$67,329,623	458,336	\$147
Oswego	\$1,175,000	122,377	\$10
Total	\$74,089,623	780,716	\$95
<i>Finger Lakes</i>			
Genesee	\$1,902,811	60,370	\$32
Livingston	\$1,225,000	64,328	\$19
Monroe	\$74,852,409	735,343	\$102
Ontario	\$28,152,555	100,224	\$281
Orleans	\$387,828	44,171	\$9
Seneca	\$1,100,000	33,342	\$33
Wayne	\$150,000	93,765	\$2
Wyoming	\$730,000	43,424	\$17
Yates	\$674,890	24,621	\$27
Total	\$109,175,493	1,199,588	\$91
<i>Long Island</i>			
Nassau	\$41,336,396	1,334,544	\$31
Suffolk	\$120,984,864	1,419,369	\$85
Total	\$162,321,260	2,753,913	\$59
<i>Mid-Hudson</i>			
Dutchess	\$270,822,313	280,150	\$967
Orange	\$6,774,036	341,367	\$20
Putnam	\$4,725,000	95,745	\$49
Rockland	\$11,375,930	286,753	\$40
Sullivan	\$17,525,000	73,966	\$237
Ulster	\$3,810,000	177,749	\$21
Westchester	\$24,618,000	923,459	\$27
Total	\$339,650,279	2,179,189	\$156

County	Allocation	Population	\$ Per Capita
<i>Mohawk Valley</i>			
Fulton	\$1,400,000	55,073	\$25
Herkimer	\$1,350,000	64,427	\$21
Montgomery	\$1,350,000	49,708	\$27
Oneida	\$22,834,000	235,469	\$97
Schoharie	\$865,373	31,582	\$27
Total	\$27,799,373	436,259	\$64
<i>New York City</i>			
Bronx	\$37,515,000	1,332,650	\$28
Kings	\$28,505,000	2,465,326	\$12
New York	\$126,464,000	1,537,195	\$82
Queens	\$26,897,250	2,229,379	\$12
Richmond	\$10,287,400	443,728	\$23
Total	\$229,668,650	8,008,278	\$29
<i>North Country</i>			
Clinton	\$1,780,403	79,894	\$22
Essex	\$9,724,000	38,851	\$250
Franklin	\$8,250,000	51,134	\$161
Jefferson	\$6,700,000	111,738	\$60
Hamilton	\$0	5,379	\$0
Lewis	\$1,575,000	26,944	\$58
St. Lawrence	\$16,555,000	111,931	\$148
Total	\$44,584,403	425,871	\$105
<i>Southern Tier</i>			
Broome	\$23,529,000	200,536	\$117
Chemung	\$5,769,976	91,070	\$63
Chenango	\$6,050,000	51,401	\$118
Delaware	\$1,639,489	48,055	\$34
Otsego	\$7,093,161	61,676	\$115
Schuyler	\$3,428,600	19,224	\$178
Steuben	\$3,474,334	98,726	\$35
Tioga	\$0	51,784	\$0
Tompkins	\$30,015,000	96,501	\$311
Total	\$80,999,561	\$718,973	\$113
<i>Western</i>			
Allegany	\$3,465,000	49,927	\$69
Cattaraugus	\$1,725,000	83,955	\$21
Chautauqua	\$5,415,000	139,750	\$39
Erie	\$231,438,647	950,265	\$244
Niagara	\$17,208,745	219,846	\$78
Total	\$259,252,392	1,443,743	\$180

APPENDIX B: SPENDING BY CATEGORY BY REGION

The following charts show allocations by region and category.

<i>Category</i>	Capital District	Central (Syracuse)	Finger Lakes (Rochester)	Long Island	Mid-Hudson
Business	\$14,670,000	\$16,710,000	\$5,719,000	\$1,840,000	\$264,990,000
Center of Excellence	\$282,410,000	\$24,900,000	\$26,000,000	\$88,000,000	\$0
Community	\$6,150,000	\$7,243,515	\$5,340,000	\$17,202,000	\$10,626,738
Cultural	\$10,200,000	\$3,185,000	\$3,417,000	\$8,383,000	\$35,607,262
Education	\$1,000,000	\$350,000	\$150,000	\$950,000	\$1,110,000
Emergency	\$1,460,000	\$375,000	\$425,000	\$2,924,396	\$3,189,000
Health	\$641,330	\$1,100,000	\$4,013,427	\$8,275,000	\$1,100,000
Higher education	\$55,494,000	\$9,250,000	\$42,875,000	\$8,340,000	\$4,028,960
Library	\$150,000	\$300,000	\$1,170,000	\$600,000	\$1,187,000
Municipal	\$4,115,000	\$4,478,994	\$3,898,596	\$14,280,000	\$13,220,972
Religious	\$1,100,000	\$100,000	\$175,000	\$1,150,000	\$0
Sports	\$150,000	\$5,150,000	\$2,720,000	\$5,290,000	\$1,160,000
Transportation	\$6,494,991	\$947,113	\$13,272,470	\$5,086,864	\$3,430,347
Total	\$384,035,321	\$74,089,623	\$109,175,493	\$162,321,260	\$339,650,279

<i>Category</i>	Mohawk Valley	New York City	North Country	Southern Tier	Western (Buffalo)	Statewide
Business	\$17,810,000	\$24,701,000	\$5,720,000	\$7,335,250	\$20,713,647	\$380,208,897
Center of Excellence	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$108,000,000	\$529,310,000
Community	\$1,620,000	\$50,413,550	\$7,010,000	\$3,472,400	\$9,545,000	\$118,623,203
Cultural	\$2,615,000	\$39,536,700	\$2,950,000	\$3,537,500	\$8,691,000	\$118,122,462
Education	\$1,500,000	\$44,805,000	\$300,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,215,000
Emergency	\$450,000	\$1,905,000	\$150,000	\$1,100,000	\$730,000	\$12,708,396
Health	\$175,000	\$13,854,000	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$29,658,757
Higher education	\$550,000	\$37,818,000	\$11,300,000	\$43,585,000	\$7,783,745	\$221,024,705
Library	\$150,000	\$6,160,000	\$600,000	\$140,000	\$50,000	\$10,507,000
Municipal	\$2,000,000	\$5,231,000	\$1,550,000	\$2,565,489	\$4,252,000	\$55,592,051
Religious	\$0	\$1,920,000	\$0	\$0	\$400,000	\$4,845,000
Sports	\$350,000	\$3,074,400	\$13,200,000	\$13,330,000	\$96,327,000	\$140,751,400
Transportation	\$579,373	\$250,000	\$1,804,403	\$5,633,921	\$2,510,000	\$40,009,482
Total	\$27,799,373	\$229,668,650	\$44,584,403	\$80,999,561	\$259,252,392	\$1,711,576,353