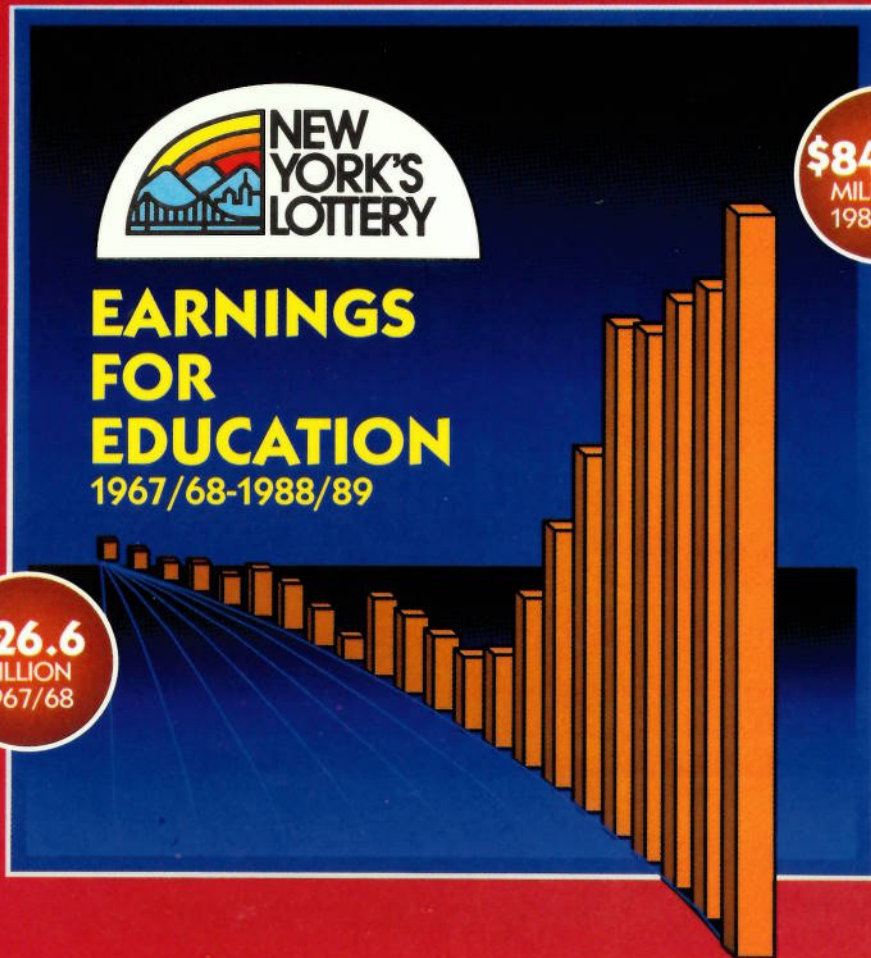


ANNUAL REPORT 1988-1989





THE NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

SWAN STREET BUILDING
EMPIRE STATE PLAZA
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12223

PETER D. LYNCH
DIRECTOR

October 24, 1989

The Honorable James W. Wetzler
Commissioner
New York State Department of Taxation and Finance
State Campus
Tax and Finance Building
Albany, New York 12227

Dear Commissioner Wetzler:

In accordance with the provisions of subdivision (c) of section 1604 of the Tax Law, I am pleased to submit herewith a copy of the annual report of the Division of the Lottery for fiscal year 1988-89.

The information in this report will provide the "summary of Lottery revenues, prize disbursements and other expenses," for fiscal year 1988-89 required in your report to the Governor and Legislature as specified in the above statute.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Peter D. Lynch', written in a cursive style.

Peter D. Lynch
Director

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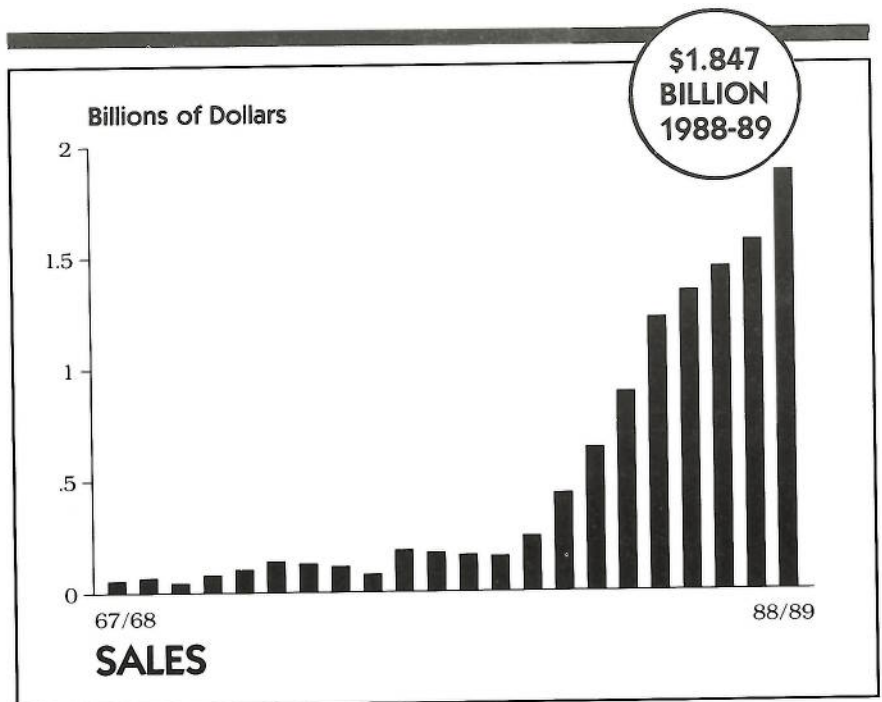
SALES & REVENUES

For the first time ever, in 1967, New York offered lottery tickets for sale to help its schools. The more optimistic among its supporters saw its first year earnings of \$26.6 million as convincing evidence of its worth. Not even the most ardent dared to anticipate the time when Lottery earnings would exceed three quarters of a billion dollars and have the realistic expectation of reaching an annual benefit of a billion dollars for the State's elementary and secondary schools.

Fiscal 1988-89 took a giant step toward validating the Lottery's Billion Dollar a year goal for helping New York schools. In 1988-89, the Lottery earned a record-setting \$848.2 million dollars for education, making it possible to provide ten cents of every State school aid dollar.

More important, the earnings were a 16.9 percent increase over the school aid raised in 1987-88 by the Lottery and almost three times the year-to-year increase of six percent recorded two years before.

The Lottery's first year of ticket sales, in 1967-68, of \$48.5 million dollars raised \$26.6 million dollars for the State of New York to benefit education; in 1988-89, Lottery ticket sales totaled \$1.847 billion and earned \$848.2 million for the State's schools.



The 1988-89 fiscal year was the "best ever year" of operation, which, on average produced \$2.32 million each and every day for the benefit of education.

The mission of the New York Lottery is to earn revenue to support education in New York State.

The \$848.2 million for education was the most money ever earned by the New York State Lottery. New York's Lottery earnings help fund the State's financial assistance to local elementary and secondary schools. It is not extra help, yet it is substantial assistance for more than 700 local school districts.

For the ninth straight year, Lottery sales and earnings have reached record highs.

For the 1988-89 fiscal year, the Lottery is able to report:

- The biggest percentage increase in sales and revenues in four years;

- \$1.847 billion in sales;
- \$848.2 million for education;
- Prizes valued at more than \$972 million;
- 70 new winners of prizes of a million dollars or more;
- A record-setting \$45 million Lotto jackpot;
- \$110.8 million in commissions to ticket sellers.

For 1988-89, the Lottery pledged to:

- enhance the attractiveness of Lottery games;
- make it easier to play Lottery games; and
- share with New Yorkers the dreams of Lottery players.

At the end of 1988-89 the Lottery was able to report significant progress toward achieving these goals:

- Average weekly sales of Instant games rose by 63.2 percent over the year before, thanks to the greater number of prizes being offered;

■ Quick pick—the special feature that lets the computer pick the Lotto, Cash 40, Numbers and Win-4 numbers for players—accounted for more than seven percent of Lotto and Cash 40 sales in the three months the feature was available in 1989.

■ The dreams captured in the “Dollar and a Dream” advertising campaign caught the fancy of players who have joined in sharing the “fantasies” they hope to fulfill “when we win”.

The history of the Lottery in New York State can be divided into two distinct eras, the “old” lottery from the first day of sales on June 1, 1967, through October 22, 1975, and the reconstituted or “new” lottery beginning with its first day of sales on September 8, 1976.

From June 1, 1967, through March 31, 1989, Lottery sales were as follows:

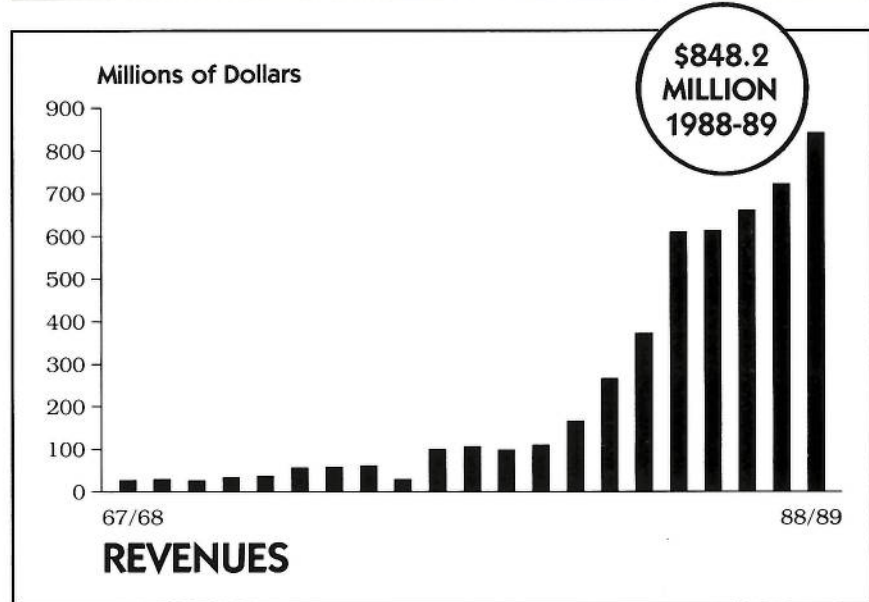
6/67–10/75 \$684,630,000
 9/76–3/89 \$10,421,400,000
 TOTAL \$11,106,030,000

The revenues realized for New York State purposes, principally for the support of education, for these periods were as follows:

6/67–10/75 \$334,887,000
 9/76–3/89 \$ 4,731,400,000
 TOTAL \$ 5,066,287,000

**Sales and revenues for 1967 to 1989
 are shown below:**
(in millions of dollars)

FISCAL YEAR	SALES	REVENUES EARNED FOR NEW YORK STATE
1967-68	\$48.5	\$26.6
1968-69	50.0	27.5
1969-70	47.2	26.0
1970-71	70.5	32.5
1971-72	76.2	34.3
1972-73	118.5	53.3
1973-74	117.3	52.8
1974-75	96.5	54.4
1975-76	59.9	27.4
1976-77	196.5	90.8
1977-78	195.8	96.2
1978-79	188.1	90.3
1979-80	184.6	85.5
1980-81	236.2	100.3
1981-82	424.9	165.0
1982-83	645.0	269.0
1983-84	890.3	375.0
1984-85	1,271.2	615.0
1985-86	1,317.0	616.3
1986-87	1,458.8	654.2
1987-88	1,565.9	725.6
1988-89	1,847.1	848.2
TOTAL	\$11,106.0	\$5,066.2



AID TO EDUCATION

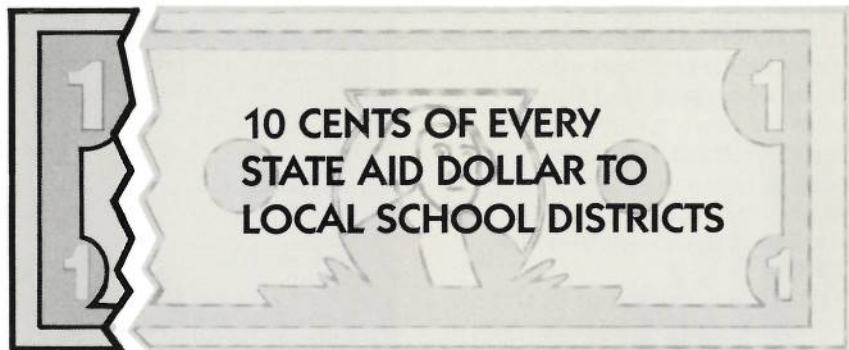
By law, revenues generated by Lottery sales are used for the support of education.

New York Lottery earnings for this purpose from 1966-67 through March 31, 1989 have been in excess of \$5 billion. Forty-five percent of all sales of Lotto, Cash 40 and Keno game tickets and 35 percent of all Daily Numbers, Win-4 and Instant Lottery sales go to the support of education.

Lottery aid to local school districts is based on the formula used by the State Education Department to allocate regular State assistance. The formula includes such factors as local school district pupil population, grade level of the pupils, special student needs and the full value of property within the district.

Lottery aid includes five dollars for each resident enrolled pupil for textbook aid. This aid is in addition to the regular textbook aid of \$10 for each resident pupil. This aid is for the purchase and loan of textbooks for pupils in public and private schools. It also includes a \$10 payment for each blind and deaf student attending state-supported schools for the blind and deaf.

After these allocations have been made, the remainder of the Lottery's revenue is used to help finance the State's general aid commitment to local school districts.



People often ask why school expenses continue to rise when the Lottery is so apparently successful. The answer lies in the fact that Lottery revenues were never intended to meet more than a part of the total fiscal need of our education system.

For the fiscal years 1987-88 and 1988-89, the Lottery turned over \$725.6 million and \$848.2 million respectively to the State for our schools. In each of these years, this amounted to just about ten percent of the total State aid to education. If it

were not for this revenue, State aid to the school districts would have to be reduced, other needed State programs would have to be curtailed, taxes would have to be increased, or a combination of measures would have to be instituted to make up the difference.

In Fiscal year 1967-68, Lottery earnings for education were \$26.6 million.

In Fiscal year 1988-89, Lottery earnings for education totalled \$848.2 million — 32 times greater.

Lottery revenues do, indeed,

DISTRIBUTION OF LOTTERY DOLLAR

	CASH 40 KENO LOTTO	NUMBERS WIN 4 INSTANT
Education	45%	35%
Prizes	40%	50%
Administration	15%	15%

help education. But it is important to keep in mind that Lottery aid to the local schools is not "extra" or "in addition to", but rather is part of the State's aid to schools.

Also to be noted is the fact that Lottery revenue is money provided in a voluntary and recreational manner by the State's citizens.

Let's take a closer look at the Lottery assistance provided to the State's 700 school districts across the State in 1988-89 and from 1977 through and including the fiscal year ending March 31, 1989.

The complete list of Lottery aid provided to all of the school districts in the State is available upon request from the Lottery. Mail requests should be addressed to: The New York State Lottery, Public Relations Unit, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12223.

AID TO EDUCATION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	DISTRIBUTION FY 1988-89	CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FY 1977-89
Albany	\$ 9,123,818.79	\$ 51,985,252.81
Allegany	4,374,264.81	23,766,590.80
Broome	12,083,507.80	72,328,891.16
Cattaraugus	7,682,915.05	43,178,892.23
Cayuga	5,574,697.14	31,617,760.21
Chautauqua	10,187,525.67	56,780,448.38
Chemung	5,955,109.05	33,769,901.98
Chenango	5,068,323.68	28,180,871.43
Clinton	6,136,173.11	34,292,458.17
Columbia	3,197,662.37	17,836,951.70
Cortland	3,780,454.56	20,457,013.17
Delaware	3,052,657.61	15,956,066.47
Dutchess	12,078,748.43	72,927,622.74
Erie	49,396,748.26	290,076,239.46
Essex	1,307,864.40	7,767,334.08
Franklin	3,737,415.60	21,138,107.59
Fulton	4,328,406.53	23,984,024.51
Genesee	4,518,609.86	25,499,412.21
Greene	1,808,097.94	9,758,418.03
Hamilton	3,805.00	52,465.00
Herkimer	5,497,496.50	30,757,924.52
Jefferson	7,710,682.57	40,132,381.37
Lewis	2,346,711.21	12,823,158.32
Livingston	4,054,675.03	22,449,870.07
Madison	5,415,262.78	31,309,640.61
Monroe	32,012,689.19	186,375,971.81
Montgomery	3,713,145.59	19,924,480.70
Nassau	32,578,571.67	231,178,485.69
Niagara	13,395,729.72	77,776,831.40
New York City	304,742,209.99	1,616,396,685.36
Oneida	16,879,268.86	97,603,681.82
Onondaga	27,096,702.52	154,165,636.47
Ontario	6,179,561.61	34,308,751.91
Orange	20,800,608.88	110,664,058.91
Orleans	3,736,892.03	20,820,843.07
Oswego	9,636,420.29	52,561,723.65
Otsego	3,639,343.23	19,745,395.54
Putnam	3,537,529.28	22,864,718.29
Rensselaer	9,863,870.90	56,312,432.77
Rockland	8,843,548.57	60,224,091.51
Saratoga	12,836,300.51	72,746,139.00
Schenectady	7,414,955.09	40,737,107.57
Schoharie	2,281,978.01	12,046,168.42
Schuyler	1,250,098.94	7,189,081.77
Seneca	2,256,677.31	12,892,100.60
St. Lawrence	9,158,576.86	52,101,291.04
Steuben	8,784,299.70	48,915,549.10
Suffolk	81,441,195.44	513,708,730.78
Sullivan	2,657,426.91	12,708,523.69
Tioga	4,602,271.19	26,153,684.80
Tompkins	4,345,195.09	23,527,377.94
Ulster	7,241,719.92	42,206,627.65
Warren	3,337,889.63	18,754,195.53
Washington	5,079,752.39	28,871,198.19
Wayne	7,797,328.49	43,720,675.97
Westchester	11,805,717.08	94,520,102.08
Wyoming	2,709,330.19	14,357,797.11
Yates	897,858.77	5,330,534.10



"I'd go fishing. And a
I'd go fishing some



"My dad gave me my first bike.
So I'd give him his first Rolls."



"I'd spend some quality time
with my family.
About fifty years' worth."



a Merc
front an
Atlantic

N E W Y O R K

LOTTO

All you need is

Of all the reasons that people participate in the Lottery, the one most cited is the "chance to dream", to give whimsical fantasies the hope of fulfillment—in the words of the players—"when we win the Lottery".

From the moment of a ticket's purchase to the con-

clusion of the drawing the "dream" that is impossible when seen in the cold, hard light of reality has the means of coming true—moments to be savored and enjoyed no matter the ultimate outcome.

Short lived as these flights of fancy might be, they are, our players say, why most of them

participate in the Lottery.

The Lottery's 1988-89 advertising campaign—"A Dollar and a Dream" made it possible for real players to share some of these aspirations—dreams of castles in Spain, paying back Mom and Dad, and the best schools for their children's education.

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des out
l the
out back"

"We'd go
straight
to Tiffany's and order
three of everything."



"We'd buy a ranch
and raise ponies,
sunflowers and kids."



"I'd put on a little weight.
About three karats."

a dollar and a dream.

But once across the threshold of "dreaming" to the reality of winning, those who have had the good fortune of capturing the top prize translate their gains into the more practical. They have chosen ways that have made their lives secure and safe. They are enjoying the freedom to

choose the personal improvements that will make life better for them.

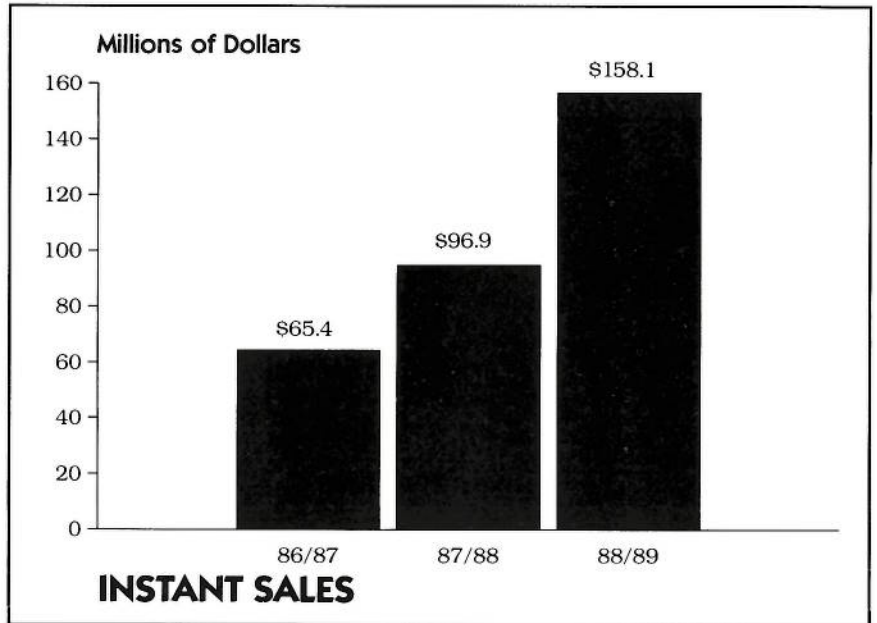
GAMES

All of the New York Lottery's five games showed substantial sales increases in FY 1988-89, ranging from a 12.4 percent improvement in Numbers game sales to a best ever 63.2 percent gain in Instant game sales.

Lottery sales were pushed to a record peak in FY 1988-89 by an 18 percent increase over 1987-88, the largest single year to year improvement in four years.

The 18 percent year to year improvement was more than twice the 7.3 percent gain a year ago and five times the 3.6 percent improvement shown in 1985-86.

The most significant aspect of the New York Lottery's record sales year of 1988-89 was the resurgence of the Instant Lottery game, long a staple among lottery offerings and which was responsible



for New York's successful and impressive return to the marketplace in 1976-77.

Instant lottery sales which had fallen to their lowest level ever—\$65.4 million—just two years ago, continued a comeback in 1988-89 to their second highest level in lottery history.

Instant lottery sales in FY 1988-89 totaled \$158.1 million, second only to the \$186.9 million of 1976-77 when there

were no LOTTO, DAILY NUMBERS, WIN-4, or KENO games competing for Lottery player preference.

This was 63.2 percent higher than FY 1987-88's total of \$96.9 million and almost 142 percent higher than the \$65.4 million sold in 1986-87.

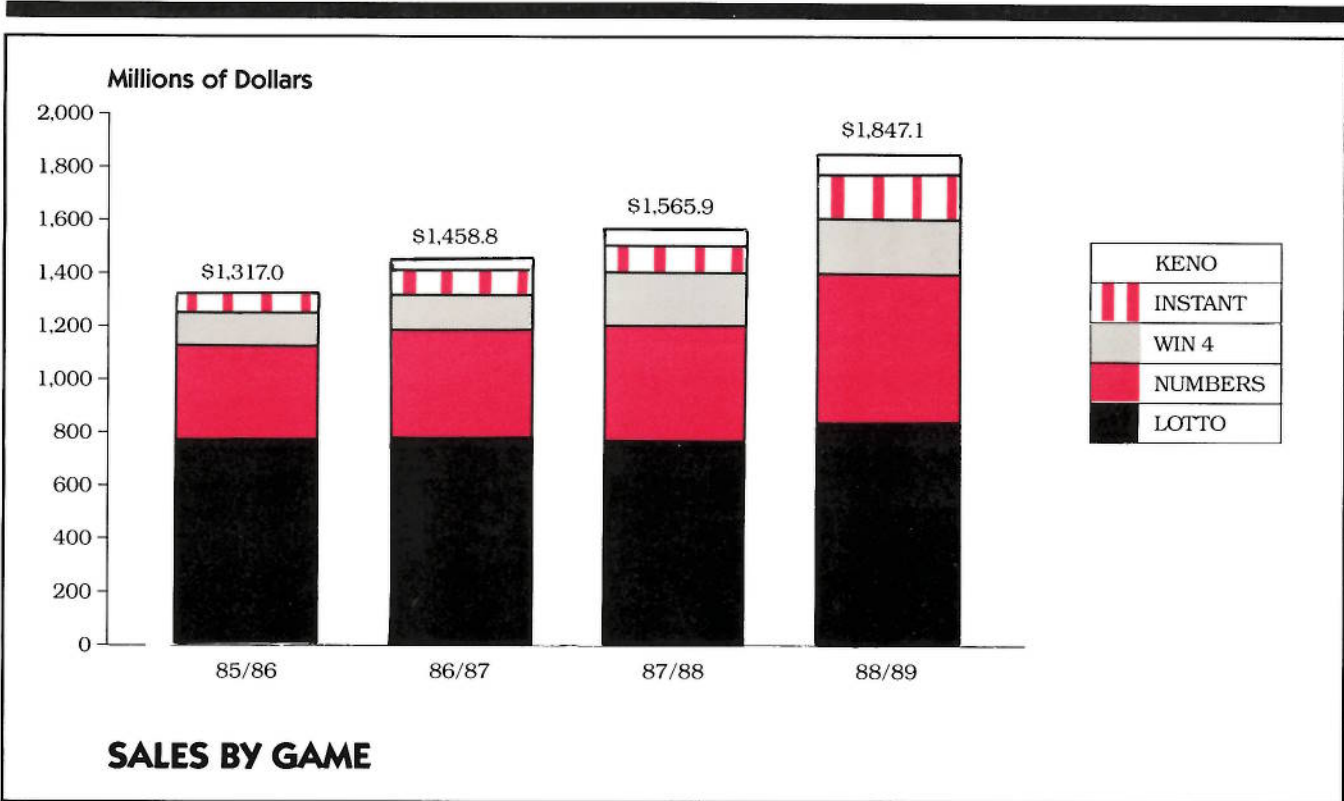
An increase from 40 percent to 50 percent in the amount of sales returned to the players in prizes and the greater number of cash prizes payable immediately to the winners regained for the Instant Lottery the popularity it had formerly enjoyed with Lottery players.

The public's enthusiasm for the greater prize distribution was reflected in an increase in the weekly average of Instant game sales to \$3 million a week in 1988-89 from \$1.8 million a week in 1987-88 and \$1.25 million a week in 1986-87.

Another major innovation introduced in FY 1988-89 was

The following is a listing of sales by lottery game for 1988-89 and the improvement shown over the prior year:

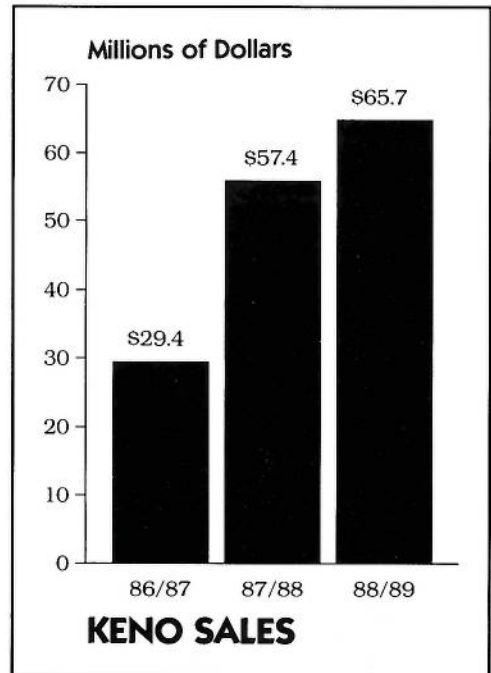
Game	Sales	Sales	Percent Increase
	(in millions)	(in millions)	
	FY 1988-89	FY 1987-88	
Instant	\$ 158.1	\$ 96.9	63.2
Win-4	\$ 215.0	\$ 180.2	19.3
Lotto & Cash 40	\$ 841.7	\$ 727.2	15.7
Keno	\$ 65.7	\$ 57.4	14.5
Numbers	\$ 566.6	\$ 504.2	12.4
TOTALS	\$1,847.1	\$1,565.9	18.0



“Quick Pick”, a special feature that permits the computer to pick numbers to be played for players in the LOTTO, CASH 40, NUMBERS, and WIN-4 games. It was first introduced for LOTTO and CASH 40 in January, 1989, and was expanded by the end of the fiscal year to include the NUMBERS and WIN-4 games. By the end of the fiscal year, Quick Pick was accounting for more than 7 percent of LOTTO and CASH 40 sales and was growing.

Here is how Lottery sales have fared over the last four years:

<u>FY</u>	<u>Sales (in millions)</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
88-89	\$1,847.1	18
87-88	1,565.9	7.3
86-87	1,458.8	10.7
85-86	1,317.0	3.6



PRIZE WINNERS

Lottery "millionaires" are everyday people, working at everyday jobs, with everyday dreams of financial security and with that security the money to buy a new home, a new car, and provide worry-free college education for their children.

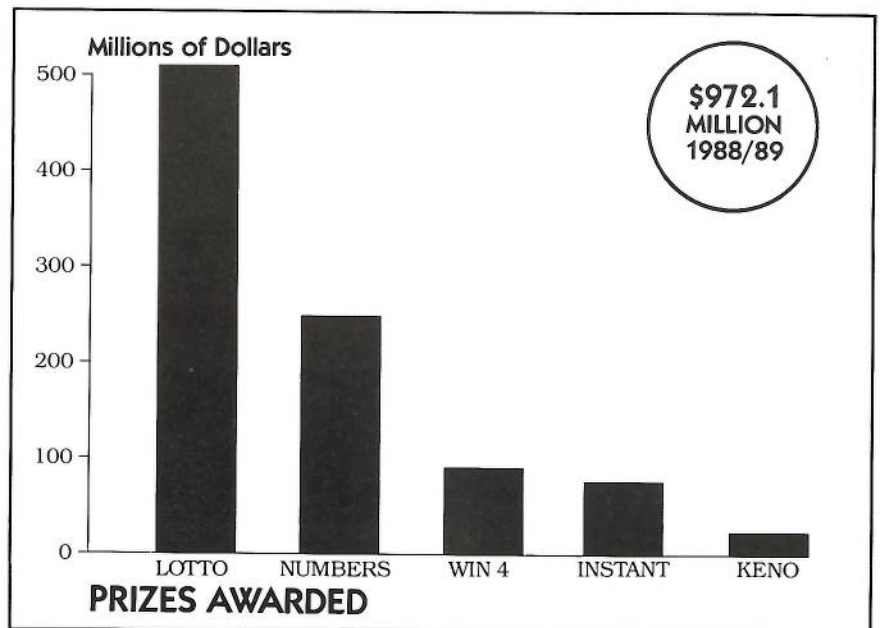
Seventy men and women joined the list of New York Lottery "millionaires" in 1988-89. The richest winners among them were: a woman who planned the social program for a Brooklyn bowling alley, a graduate student who had come to the United States from Nigeria, a truck driver, and a waitress.

The seventy newcomers of 1988-89 brought the New York State list of winners of a prize of \$1 million or more to 658, the largest in the nation.

For the first time in all the years of New York Lottery operation four persons won prizes of \$22 million or more in a single year, the biggest prize being \$26.9 million.



Maryanne Profeta



Also among the 1988-89 New York Lottery "millionaires" was the second winner of a lump sum Keno prize of \$1 million or more—\$1.3 million.

1988-89 also saw New York State offer its largest jackpot ever—\$45 million in the drawing of December 3, 1988. Twelve persons shared that prize.

All told, the Lottery awarded prizes valued at more than \$972 million in 1988-89.

This brought the value of all prizes awarded by the New York State Lottery since September 1976 to \$5.55 billion.

At first, Maryanne Profeta could not believe she had won the richest lottery prize of 1988-89. She wouldn't accept that she was the second richest winner ever in New York Lottery history.

She wanted to believe it, but "it was just too much to think that we had won all that money," she said.

Mrs. Profeta, a 46-year old Brooklyn mother who worked in a bowling alley as program director, resisted every effort by others to tell her that she held the only winning ticket



Augustin Jombo



Anthony Valentino

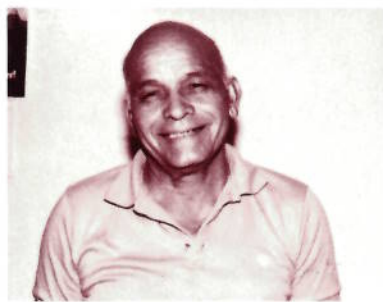
on the \$26 million jackpot offered in the February 22, 1989 New York Lotto drawing.

But finally, after repeated telephone calls from her daughter, Donna, a 22-year old Brooklyn college student, and her husband, Louis, 47, a gas station attendant, "double checking" by phone and enlisting the help of a fellow worker to "call up and see if it is really true," Mrs. Profeta finally relented and accepted the good news that she had won not \$26 million but almost \$27 million.

The Profetas found out that the \$26 million Lotto jackpot that had been guaranteed as the minimum prize for the drawing had grown because of better than expected sales to \$26,903,400—more than \$1 million a year for the next twenty years.

□ Augustin Jombo, winner of the \$26 million Lotto jackpot of January 2, 1989, became the second richest winner in 1988-89.

The 37-year old Fordham University graduate student is a native of Nigeria who has been a student in New York and Texas since arriving in the United States more than eight years ago.



Candido C. Ortiz

□

Anthony Valentino, 29, of Port Chester, had cheered his beloved Giants Football team to victory on a Monday night, but came home to the real prize. Valentino was greeted by his wife and relatives with the news that he was the sole winner of the \$23 million jackpot offered in the September 2, 1988 Lotto drawing.

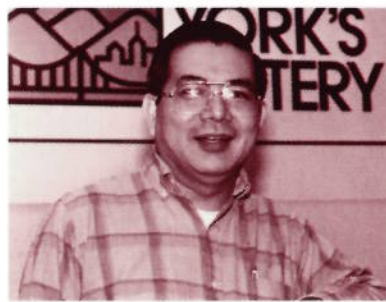
The stunned Pepsi-Cola truck driver said that he had not bothered to check his Lotto tickets while enjoying the Labor Day weekend.

Valentino and his wife, Connie, have a little boy, Anthony, who was 2½ years old at the time.

□

For the past twenty years, life for Candido C. Ortiz had been reporting to work as a porter at a Manhattan apartment building. Not so, any more.

The 63-year old grandfather's plans for the future were changed when he won a \$22 million Lotto jackpot in the July 6, 1988 Lotto drawing. Ortiz won with a unique method of selecting the six winning numbers. He said that he turned over the bet slip used to mark the player's numbers and from the back, punctured holes in it with a



Cesar Tinio

pen. Wherever the pen made a clear penetration with the number on the front side, that was "the" number chosen.

□

1988-89 also gave The New York Lottery its first "Quick Pick" multi-million dollar winner.

Cesar Tinio, a 44-year-old telecommunications engineer from Freehold, New Jersey, gave up his ten-year routine of picking "personal" numbers. Surrendering the selection process to the computer by making use of "Quick Pick", Tinio won the \$9.1 million jackpot offered in the drawing of March 25, 1989.

□

Also in 1988-89, Dorothy Duarte of Sayville became the second richest lump sum Lottery prize winner. She won \$1.3 million.

The 47-year old waitress—mother of five and grandmother of three—matched all ten numbers to win the Keno jackpot in the March 10, 1989 drawing.

The Keno jackpot began at \$200,000 on July 23, 1988 and grew to its \$1.3 million for the March 10, 1989 drawing, rising each week it was not hit.



Dorothy Duarte

AGENT COMMISSIONS

New York's licensed Lottery agents earned more than \$2 million a week in commissions during 1988-89.

Commissions topped the \$100 million mark for the first time ever during this fiscal year, totaling \$110.8 million.

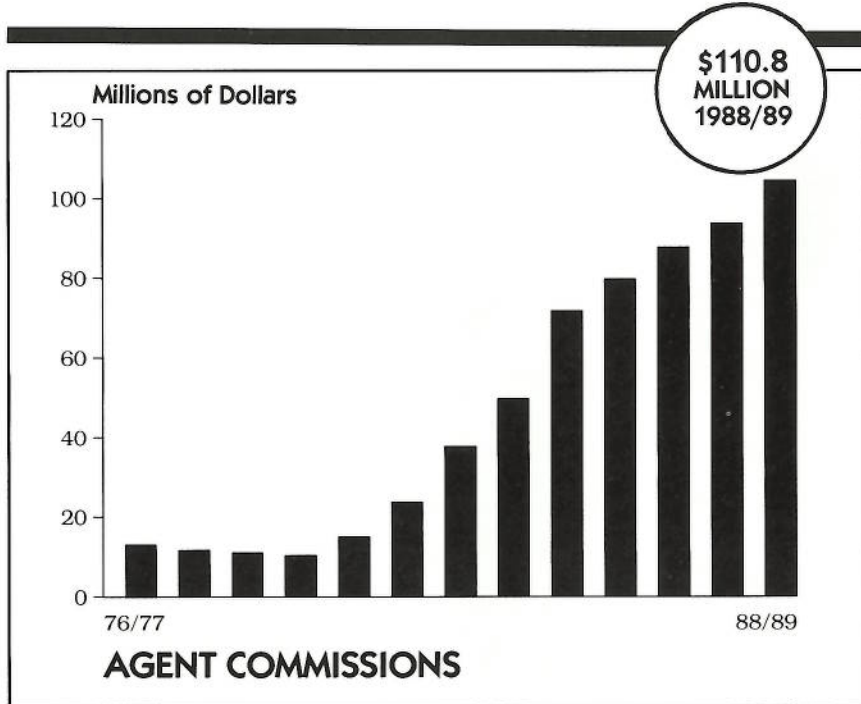
The more than 10,000 ticket agents — ranging in size from neighborhood “mom and pop” stores to chain supermarkets — have now earned more than \$625 million in commissions since tickets again went on sale in September 1976.

More than 5,700 agents had automated ticket terminals enabling them to sell customers the LOTTO, NUMBERS, WIN-4, KENO AND CASH-40 games.

Food stores, stationery stores and newsstands are the types of businesses most often seen on the list of agents.

From Fiscal Year 1976-77 through Fiscal Year 1988-89, the New York State Lottery has pumped more than \$920.6 million into the State's economy through businesses both big and small. The Lottery's success has not only provided vital support for education, it has also resulted in the creation of hundreds of jobs in the private sector.

Beneficiaries of Lottery growth within the business community have ranged from the corner store selling Lot-



tery tickets to the contractors providing the computer technology for the vast network of automated terminals that make the modern Lottery possible.

Fees and Commissions

September 1976-March 1989

Commissions to Sales Agents	\$625.7 million
Distribution Fees to Banks and Distributors	23.8 million
Contractor Fees	271.1 million
Total	\$920.6 million

Lottery “Early Warning” Alert Finds Missing Winners

During 1988-89, the Lottery initiated an “Early Warning Alert” system designed to locate holders of winning tickets for major jackpots which had gone unclaimed for a period of 90 days after the drawing in which the prize was won.

The Lottery agents who have sold these unclaimed winning tickets take part by displaying a poster with the pertinent information — the unclaimed prize amount, date of the drawing and the winning numbers.

This policy quickly paid off when Ferdinand Maresco, 32, of Haverstraw, visited his agent — The Castillo Newsstand in Haverstraw. There was a missing winner alert poster above the counter and on the front door concerning a \$2 million LOTTO jackpot ticket sold three months earlier for the October 15, 1988 LOTTO drawing.

Maresco thought the numbers looked familiar. “I went home and tore apart the drawer where I throw my ‘losing’ tickets,” he said. “When I found it (the winner) I screamed so loud they probably heard me blocks away.”

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Statements of Assets and Liabilities
For the Years Ended March 31, 1989 and 1988
(In Thousands)

	1989	1988
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 112,231	\$ 96,469
Accounts receivable	16,212	18,161
Investments, at amortized cost:		
U.S. Government-backed obligations	752,465	612,324
Long-term cash investments (net of unamortized discount of \$35)		15,499
Total assets	\$ 880,908	\$ 742,453
LIABILITIES		
Prizes:		
Unclaimed and future prizes	\$ 99,832	\$ 82,780
Long-term prize obligations	762,290	623,785
Other	1,985	3,436
	864,107	710,001
Education	(8,752)	9,305
Administration	17,883	20,719
Other payables	7,670	2,428
Total liabilities	\$ 880,908	\$ 742,453

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Statements of Revenue and Revenue Allocations
For the Years Ended March 31, 1989 and 1988
(In Thousands)

	1989	1988
Revenue:		
Ticket sales	\$ 1,847,097	\$ 1,565,936
Less:		
Agent commissions	(110,837)	(93,956)
Contractor fees	(44,216)	(40,709)
Net revenue from ticket sales	1,692,044	1,431,271
Interest income	76,782	65,596
Other income	1,157	476
Total revenue	\$ 1,769,983	\$ 1,497,343
Revenue allocations:		
Prizes	\$ 875,425	\$ 734,983
Education	830,151	706,767
Administration	64,407	55,593
Total revenue allocations	\$ 1,769,983	\$ 1,497,343

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
 Statements of Changes in Assets and Liabilities
 For the Years Ended March 31, 1989 and 1988
 (In Thousands)

	1989	1988
SOURCES OF CASH:		
Ticket sales	\$ 1,847,097	\$ 1,565,936
Interest and other income	77,939	66,072
	1,925,036	1,632,008
Item not providing cash:		
Amortization of discount on investments	(64,444)	(55,573)
	1,860,592	1,576,435
Proceeds from sale of investments	24,756	
Proceeds from investment maturities	72,567	61,159
Decrease in accounts receivable	1,949	11,904
Increase in other payables	5,242	141
	1,965,106	1,649,639
USES OF CASH:		
Payment of prizes	721,292	610,489
Transfer to education	848,208	725,572
Payment of lottery administration expenses	222,296	175,885
Purchases of investments	157,548	128,288
	1,949,344	1,640,234
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	15,762	9,405
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	96,469	87,064
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 112,231	\$ 96,469

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Copies of the New York State Lottery Financial Statement and Footnotes, including the Report of Independent Accountants for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1989 are available without charge upon written request to:

New York State Lottery
 Swan Street Building, Core 1
 Empire State Plaza
 Albany, New York 12223



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