

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Board Albany Convention Center Authority

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Albany Convention Center Authority (the "Authority"), a component unit of the State of New York, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Albany Convention Center Authority, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Albany Convention Center Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Albany Convention Center Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.



In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Albany Convention Center Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Albany Convention Center Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 to 9 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic consolidated financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic consolidated financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 27, 2023, on our consideration of the Albany Convention Center Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Albany Convention Center Authority's internal control over financial report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Albany Convention Center Authority's internal control over financial control over financial report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Albany Convention Center Authority's internal control over financial control over financial reporting and compliance.

UHY LLP

Albany, New York March 27, 2023

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Albany Convention Center Authority, and its financial statements that reflect the financial activity that took place during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Authority Background

The Albany Convention Center Authority (ACCA) was created on September 21, 2004 by the enactment of Title 28-BB of the Public Authorities Law (Chapter 468 of the Laws of 2004). The general purpose of the ACCA is to design, develop, plan, finance, create, site, construct, renovate, administer, operate, manage, and maintain a convention facility located in the City of Albany (the Project).

The Authority Board consists of nine members, three are appointed by the Governor of New York State, one is appointed by the Temporary President of the Senate, one is appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, two are appointed by the Albany County Executive, with the advice and consent of the County Legislature and two are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Albany, with the advice and consent of the Common Council. All members of the board shall serve at the pleasure of their appointing authority. As of January 1, 2023, one position remains open, pending an appointment by the Governor.

Significant activities during 2022 were as follows:

The Albany Capital Center (ACC):

At the beginning of 2022, the event schedule was impacted by 11 cancellations and numerous postponements resulting from the continued impacts of the COVID Pandemic including a general hesitancy on the part of event planners and attendees across many sectors of the hospitality industry.

However, beginning in FY 2022, Q-2 cancellations and postponements ended, and the event calendar began filling at a pace, that while less than in past years, was increasing at a rate greater than in either FY 2020 or FY 2021. While not yet at the levels observed prior to Q-1 of 2020 and the onset of the pandemic, the return of convention, meeting, and social event business, along with increases in the number of multi-day events and attendees helped to restore event revenue such that the subsidy provided by the ACCA from the Occupancy Tax was similar to pre-pandemic levels.

2022 ACC Event Summary:

- 167 events
- 253 event days
- 9,458 room-nights
- 76,710 attendees

2023 Event Calendar as of December 31, 2022:

- 87 events
- 152 event days
- 8,571 room-nights
- 46,925 attendees
- 19 event contracts are pending.

The Albany Capital Center (ACC) (continued):

2024 Event Calendar as of December 31, 2022:

- 8 events
- 24 event days
- 2,820 room-nights
- 5,650 attendees
- 6 event contracts are pending.

The success of the Albany Capital Center in both marketing and operations is directly attributable to ASM Global onsite staff, whose focus is on bookings out 12-24 months, while working closely with Discover Albany to identify the long lead events, those 24 months and beyond. Discover Albany utilizing strategic underwriting by the ACCA also supports the marketing of Albany as a destination and that of Albany County as the hub of the Capital Region.

The survey process implemented in 2018 to obtain feedback on the experience related to each event was continued in 2022. Following each event, ASM Global issued a survey to all attendees and meeting planners sharing the results with the ACCA Board on a quarterly basis in review of those metrics having to do with the guest experience. In so doing the performance of the ASM Global staff, the exclusive caterer, and preferred vendors including those for audio/visual, and decorating is measured by these metrics as a means of determining the Performance/Productivity and Quality Incentive Fee portion, if any, that would be payable to ASM Global Albany annually.

Those metrics directly related to the Performance/Productivity and Quality Incentive Fee are presented to the Economic Impact Committee for a recommendation to the ACCA Board.

As a result of the impact of the pandemic and the associated reduction in revenue, and in accordance with the Contract, ASM did not receive a Performance/Productivity and Quality Incentive Fee for Fiscal Year 2021, however certain of the qualifications, related to operations cost being under budget and revenue exceeding budget, and having met certain of the qualitative metrics, ASM Global Albany was paid a Performance/Productivity and Quality Incentive Fee for FY 2022.

In accordance with the Contract, the base fee was adjusted for inflation and paid in full each year.

Recognizing the need to remain competitive and improve upon product delivery, the ACCA undertook significant capital improvements at The Albany Capital Center in FY 2022, investing in back of house areas, aesthetic changes, additional storage, and to accommodate catering functions during events.

The Albany Convention Center Authority (ACCA):

To accurately assess the economic impact that the Albany Capital Center has upon the Capital Region, in 2017 the ACCA established the Economic Impact Committee, comprised of ACCA Board Members and Staff, and entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Albany County Convention and Visitors Bureau (ACCVB) a/k/a Discover Albany to provide an independent third-party review of the actual economic impacts resulting from events held at the ACC. Discover Albany staff meets with the Economic Impact Committee and reports to the ACCA Board on a quarterly basis and the resulting information is posted to the ACCA Website, distributed to stakeholders, and presented at the public meetings of the ACCA Board.

The Albany Convention Center Authority (ACCA) (continued):

From the ACC booking reports and data from hotels, ASM Global and event organizers, Discover Albany inputs the data into the Destinations International's Economic Impact Calculator (EIC), a recognized and respected standard analysis tool for the hospitality industry. The EIC Report generated is the sum of visitor, meeting planner, and exhibitor spending and forms the basis for the summary provided to the ACCA including visitor count, hotel room nights, sales tax receipts and Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs generated.

The ACCA tracks performance and measures the impact upon the local and regional economy, as a critical component of its mission is to provide significant economic and social benefits to the City of Albany, Albany County, and the Capital Region. Utilizing the economic indicators provide by Discover Albany, the Albany Capital Center has, since opening March 1, 2017, generated the following as per their report presented January 24, 2023:

•	Total Visitor Spending	\$62,145,145
•	Sales Tax:	
	 NY State Sales Taxes: \$3,446,570 	
	 Albany County Sales Taxes: \$3,614,990 	
	 Total Sales Tax Collected related to events at the ACC: 	\$7,061,560
•	Attendees	424,985
•	Hotel Room Nights	94,330
•	Total Events	832
•	Full Time Equivalent Jobs supported by The ACC Events	27,958

For 2022 the ACCA share of the Albany County Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax (HOT) continued at 3/6ths (3 points) of the total county receipts from the 6% tax charged to hotel guests that took effect with Substantial Completion of the Albany Capital Center on March 1, 2017. The tax was renewed in 2020 by the State of New York as part of its budget process and extended for 3 years to December 31, 2023.

In a typical year, prior to 2020 the total annual budgeted amount would be approximately \$4 million. Due to the impacts from the pandemic which resulted in reduced hotel room stays, the budgets for 2020, 2021 and 2022 were revised in accordance with those assumptions made by Discover Albany. The ACCA reduced its budget line for the Occupancy Tax to \$2M.

In 2021, the industry experienced modest improvement; the receipts for 2021 were: \$2,847,187.60, approximately 76% of that in a typical year.

In FY 2022 the receipts increased directly due to increases in both occupancy and room rate such that the total of the Occupancy Tax receipts to the ACCA were approximately 150% of the budgeted amount established in August of 2021 when developing the budget for the Occupancy Tax working with Discover Albany.

The distributions from Albany County each quarter served to cover the operating losses incurred by the Albany Capital Center which permitted the ACCA to maintain its reserve fund in accordance with the contract with ASM Global Albany, and funding of capital improvement accounts necessary to maintain the facility in good working order over time were restored and added to in FY 2022.

Other Significant Activities:

In FY 2022, working in conjunction with ASM, the post grant audit by the US SBA for the Shuttered Venue Act funds that were applied to COVID-19 related impacts and facility investments was satisfied.

The ACCA remains committed to maintaining the efficiency and appearance of the Albany Capital Center in recognition of the significant investment by New York State and the important ongoing funding source that is the ACCA share of the Albany County Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax.

During FY 2022 the ACCA underwrote the following capital improvement projects:

- 1. Employee breakroom @ LD Level adjacent to command.
- 2. Relocate & Upgrade Security Monitors @ command.
- 3. Remove & replace fabric, repair wall & install chair rail East wall C-2.
- 4. Storage carts for Easels and F & B tray stands.
- 5. Increase secure storage @ G-3 & G-1.
- 6. Install AC @ Level 1 Main Tech Room L-1 24.
- 7. Increase racking and storage capacity @ LD Level.
- 8. Install epoxy flooring.
- 9. Exterior Foundation Coating.
- 10. LD protection wall.
- 11. Cable Storage C-2.
- 12. Move Monitors @ command.
- 13. Change charging stations @ LD.
- 14. Renovations to Facilities Shop.
- 15. Cleaning and restriping parking levels and ramp
- 16. Fire Extinguisher & AED wall signage.
- 17. Parking Booth Upgrades.
- 18. Additional Material Carts.

Through an expanded social media presence coordinated with the operator ASM Global Albany, and updates to its website, the ACCA in accordance with its mission and the enabling legislation furthered the promotion of Albany as a destination and the Albany Capital Center as a premier meeting and convention space, producing response metrics that continue to exceed industry averages. Additionally, the ACCA sought opportunities to participate in cooperative print advertising and the sponsorship of community events as a responsible public partner.

Overview of the Financial Statements:

The financial statements provide summary information about the ACCA's 2022 and 2021 operations including net position. The notes provide explanation and additional details about the financial statements.

The ACCA's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned, and expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred.

Net Position:

	December 31, December 31, 2022 2021		\$ Change
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents Certificates of deposit	\$ 3,630,033 2,000,000	\$ 3,652,907 -	\$ (22,874)
Accounts receivable Due from County of Albany, New York Prepaid expenses and other	759,652 1,390,947 96,984	291,904 1,009,057 71,689	467,748 381,890 25,295
Total current assets	7,877,616	5,025,557	852,059
NONCURRENT ASSETS			
Net pension asset Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	9,021 69,338,233	- 71,433,022	9,021 (2,094,789)
Total assets	77,224,870	76,458,579	(1,233,709)
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	65,199	105,076	(39,877)
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$77,290,069	\$76,563,655	\$ (1,273,586)
LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued expenses Deferred revenue Accrued wages and employee benefits	\$ 295,559 396,946 7,537	\$ 241,844 230,118 5,782	\$ 53,715 166,828 1,755
Total current liabilities	700,042	477,744	222,298
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES Net pension liability OPEB obligation	- 102,413	131 128,543	(131) (26,130)
Total liabilities	802,455	606,418	196,037
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	73,522	608,570	(535,048)
NET POSITION	76,414,092	75,348,667	1,065,425
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$77,290,069	\$76,563,655	\$ 726,414

Significant Changes to Net Position:

- While timing can relate to material changes in accounts receivable, the \$467,000 increase in receivables from 2021 to 2022 is primarily the result of the recovery as it relates to the pandemic and the increase in the number of events in 2022. The balance shown as of December 31, 2022, is the result of an extended period of time for payments to be received from event holders.
- Due from County of Albany, New York increased by approximately 38% due to the increased number of events and hotel stays in 2022 as business travel increased.
- The material change in capital assets results primarily from depreciation of approximately \$2.26 million.
- The increase in current liabilities is related to the increased number of events, event days, number of attendees.
- The material change, in the OPEB obligation of approximately \$26,000 was the result of the liability now based on CDPHP Medicare premiums whereas in 2020 they were based on NYSHIP Empire Plan premiums.

Revenue and Expenses:

			\$
	2022	2021	Change
Revenues	\$ 2,349,176	\$ 848,720	\$ 1,500,456
Expenses			
Salary and wages	126,763	118,071	8,692
Fringe benefits (gain)	(498,903)	77,916	(576,819)
Insurance	96,277	99,003	(2,726)
Office expense	21,571	42,743	(21,172)
Professional fees	177,091	205,774	(28,683)
Other property held costs	-	-	-
Contractual services	3,409,441	2,516,585	892,856
Depreciation expense	2,251,796	2,240,151	11,645
Total expenses	5,584,036	5,300,243	283,793
Operating loss	(3,234,860)	(4,451,523)	1,216,663
Appropriations and other revenues			
Hotel-Motel Occupancy Tax	4,294,600	2,862,188	1,432,412
Grant revenue	-	627,703	(627,703)
Interest income	5,685	2,621	3,064
Total appropriations and other			
revenues (losses)	4,300,285	3,492,512	807,773
Change in net position	1,065,425	(959,011)	2,024,436
Total net position beginning of year	75,348,667	76,307,678	(959,011)
Total net position end of year	\$76,414,092	\$75,348,667	\$ 1,065,425

Significant Changes to Revenues and Expenses and Appropriations and Other Revenues (Losses):

- Revenues increased by approximately \$1.5M, or 175%, as related to the number of events held in 2022 as well as an increase of funds received from hotel occupancy tax.
- Fringe benefit costs related to post-retirement health care costs materially decreased in 2022 as the result of an annual adjustment to post-retirement benefit obligations (OPEB).
- Professional fees decreased by approximately \$28,000 due to market analysis consultant fees in 2021.
- Operating expenses increased by 35% due to an increase in the number of events resulting in an increase in costs relating to operations, marketing and promotion, security and maintenance. These are primarily reflected as contractual services as related to the operator agreement with ASM Global.
- The impact of the increased revenue resulted in the operating gain of 211% for 2022.
- There was an overall increase in receipts of the Hotel-Motel Occupancy Tax between 2012 and 2022 as the direct result of the recovery from COVID-19 on the hospitality industry in 2021.

Currently Known Facts and Circumstances:

- The Albany County Hotel Motel Occupancy Tax, was due to expire on December 31, 2020, now resides within the NYS Budget and is renewed for three years, through December 31, 2023.
- The material impacts of inflation that began in FY 2022, especially in those costs for insurance, energy, durable goods, and consumable products including costs in the food and beverage categories have not eased and will remain a concern for management throughout FY 2023.
- There remain concerns for FY 2023 and the ongoing recovery of the hospitality industry in general and specifically the convention, meeting, and tradeshow sectors. The impacts of inflation, any corporate cost control strategies that may limit employee travel, and the potential for recession in FY Q-3 being discussed may present challenges for the Albany Capital Center in meeting its revenue projections.
- The ACCA continues to invest in the facility to maintain its appearance, functionality, and improve efficiencies. The ACCA supports ASM in its efforts to control costs through the proper management of labor, aggressive purchasing of both goods and services, and the management of energy use.
- The receipts from Albany County Hotel, Motel Occupancy Tax increased in FY 2022 as the hotel industry exhibited more signs of recovery, with Occupancy, Room Rate, and Revenue per Available Room (RevPar) again approaching those pre-pandemic levels. As noted, concerning revenue there remain concerns in FY 2023, especially in Q-3 should there be a downturn in business travel.
- The ACCA relies upon estimates from Discover Albany when establishing its annual budget for the total receipts to come from the Albany County Hotel, Motel Occupancy Tax. In planning for FY 2023 the estimate has been increased to \$3.86 M to reflect what appears to be a steady recovery in the hotel industry.

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Certificates of deposit Accounts receivable Due from County of Albany, New York Prepaid expenses and other	\$ 3,630,033 2,000,000 759,652 1,390,947 96,984	\$ 3,652,907 - 291,904 1,009,057 71,689
Total current assets	7,877,616	5,025,557
NONCURRENT ASSETS Net pension asset Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation Total assets	9,021 69,338,233 77,224,870	-
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	65,199	105,076
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$77,290,069	\$76,563,655
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued expenses Deferred revenue Accrued wages and employee benefits	\$295,559 396,946 7,537	\$ 241,844 230,118 5,782
Total current liabilities	700,042	477,744
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES Net pension liability OPEB obligation	- 102,413	131 128,543
Total noncurrent liabilities	102,413	128,674
Total liabilities	802,455	606,418
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	73,522	608,570
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	69,338,233 7,075,859	71,433,022 3,915,645
Total net position	76,414,092	75,348,667
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$77,290,069	\$76,563,655

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Revenues	\$ 2,349,176	\$ 848,720
Expenses		
Salaries and wages	126,763	118,071
Fringe benefits (gain)	(498,903)	77,916
Insurance	96,277	99,003
Office and other expense	21,571	42,743
Professional fees	177,091	205,774
Contractual services	3,409,441	2,516,585
Depreciation	2,251,796	2,240,151
Total expenses	5,584,036	5,300,243
Operating loss before appropriations and other revenues	(3,234,860)	(4,451,523)
Appropriations and other revenues Hotel-Motel Occupancy Tax	4,294,600	2,862,188
Grant revenue	4,294,000	627,703
Interest income	- 5,685	2,621
	5,005	2,021
Total appropriations and other revenues	4,300,285	3,492,512
Change in net position	1,065,425	(959,011)
Total net position, beginning of year	75,348,667	76,307,678
Total net position, end of year	\$76,414,092	\$75,348,667

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash received from services Personal service payments Cash payments to vendors, contractors and other professionals	\$ 2,048,256 (156,558) (3,646,227)	\$ 767,111 (180,292) (2,720,863)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,754,529)	(2,134,044)
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Cash received from County of Albany	3,912,710	2,435,598
Net cash provided by non-capital and related financing activities	3,912,710	2,435,598
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Cash received from grant revenue Acquisition of capital assets	_ (186,740)	627,703 (187,167)
Net cash (used in) provided by capital and related financing activities	(186,740)	440,536
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Cash paid for purchase of certificates of deposit Cash received from interest	(2,000,000) 5,685	- 2,621
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(1,994,315)	2,621
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(22,874)	744,711
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning of year	3,652,907	2,908,196
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, End of year	\$ 3,630,033	\$ 3,652,907
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating loss before appropriations and other revenues (losses) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:	\$ (3,234,860)	\$ (4,451,523)
Depreciation expense	2,281,529	2,272,622
Net changes in assets and liabilities: Accounts receivable Prepaid expenses and other Change in deferred outflows, inflows, net pension and	(467,748) (25,295)	(86,123) 11,488
OPEB liabilities (assets) Accounts payable and accrued expenses Deferred revenue Accrued wages and employee benefits	(530,453) 53,715 166,828 1,755	22,264 99,283 4,514 (6,569)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (1,754,529)	\$(2,134,044)

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 1 — FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The Albany Convention Center Authority (Authority) is a Public Benefit Corporation created by the State of New York (State) Legislature in 2004 to design, develop, plan, finance, create, site, construct, renovate, administer, operate, manage and maintain a convention center facility (Project) to be located in the City of Albany, New York (City). Operations began with the creation of the Authority's Board in February 2006. The Authority's Board consists of nine members: three members appointed by the Governor of the State, one member each appointed by the Temporary President of the State Senate and the Speaker of the State Assembly, respectively, two members appointed by the Mayor of the City of Albany with the advice and consent of the City's Common Council, and two members appointed by the County of Albany, New York (County) Executive with the consent and advice of the County Legislature.

The Authority meets the criteria set forth in generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) for inclusion as a component unit within the State of New York's basic financial statements based on the State's responsibility for the appointment of a majority of the Authority members, and their approval of certain debt issuances. As a component unit, the Authority's financial statements may be discretely presented in the State of New York's basic financial statements. The accompanying financial statements present the financial position and the changes in net position and cash flows of the Authority only. The Authority does not have any component units and is not involved in any joint ventures.

The Authority constructed a convention center (Capital Center) at a cost of approximately \$78.8 million primarily funded through the New York State Office of General Services (OGS). The Capital Center opened for operations in March 2017.

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental units. The GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 20, as amended, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, the Authority has elected not to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989.

The more significant accounting policies are described below:

Basis of Accounting

The Authority's activities are accounted for similar to those often found in the private sector, using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All assets, liabilities, net position, revenues, and expenses are accounted for through a single enterprise fund with revenues recorded when earned and expenses recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits. Cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased. These deposits are fully collateralized by federal deposit insurance or secured under a collateral pledge and control agreement.

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

The Authority manages its investments pursuant to Section 98(a) of the State Finance Law. Permitted investments are defined as obligations in which the State Comptroller may invest which include obligations of the United States and its Federal agencies, collateralized time deposits, commercial paper, bankers acceptances and repurchase agreements.

Certificates of Deposit

Certificates of Deposit include investments in a CD Option account (formerly known as CDARS) which consist of certificates of deposit with original terms over three months when purchased. These investments are held until maturity and carried at amortized cost. The Authority's certificates of deposit bear interest at 3.68% with original term of 26 weeks and mature in June 2023. The certificates of deposit are fully collateralized by federal deposit insurance.

Due from the County of Albany, New York

During 2006, enabling legislation authorized a portion of Hotel-Motel Occupancy Tax (HOT) revenue collected and remitted to the treasury of the County of Albany be set aside for use by the Authority (Note 5). The HOT revenue is recognized when earned based on management's estimates using budgeted and historical collection data adjusted each quarter based on actual amounts collected and deposited into an account designated by the Authority. Due from County of Albany, New York consists of the Authority's estimated share of hotel taxes collected on behalf of the Authority. No allowance has been established at either December 31, 2022 and 2021 for estimated uncollectible amounts due from Albany County as these amounts are considered fully collectible.

Income Taxes

The Authority is a public benefit corporation of the State of New York. As such, income earned in the exercise of its essential government functions is exempt from state and federal income taxes.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements, and the reporting of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified for comparative purposes to conform with the presentation of the current year financial statements.

Pension

The Authority accounts for pensions in accordance with GASB 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (GASB 68). This statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for pensions provided to Authority employees that are administered by the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System. This statement also requires various note disclosures and required supplementary information. However due to the overall immaterial impact of this pension accounting on the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position such note disclosures and required supplementary information have not been included.

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The Authority provides health insurance for certain qualifying retirees. The Authority uses GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (GASB 75) to recognize the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources, OPEB expense, and information about and changes in the total OPEB liability.

NOTE 3 — CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents are categorized in accordance with criteria established by the GASB to give an indication of the level of risk assumed. Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, are reflected below.

	20	22	2021		
	Carrying Value B		Carrying Value	Bank Balance	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,630,033	\$3,590,311	\$3,652,907	\$3,734,907	
	\$3,630,033	\$3,590,311	\$3,652,907	\$3,734,907	

The cash and cash equivalents are fully collateralized at December 31, 2022.

NOTE 4 — DUE FROM THE COUNTY OF ALBANY, NEW YORK

During 2006, legislation was amended which authorizes the County of Albany to impose and collect taxes from occupants of hotel-motel rooms in the County. Among other amendments, this legislation authorized a portion of hotel and motel occupancy taxes collected and remitted to the treasury of the County be deposited into a fund held separate and for the benefit of the Authority. Funds in excess of expenses and outstanding applications for withdrawals submitted by the Authority may be invested in accordance with certain provisions of law. Investment income earned is retained by the fund and made available to the Authority along with all other moneys of the fund. The County transfers money to the Authority's operating account on a quarterly basis which is to be used by the Authority for the convention center. This tax was originally subject to a sunset provision and ended in December 2008. This tax was re-enacted during 2009 with the tax imposed for the period from November 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010. The provisions of the legislation have been further extended through December 31, 2023. As of March 1, 2017, upon substantial completion of the Albany Capital Center, the Authority's share of the Hotel-Motel Occupancy Tax increased from 1% to 3%. The Hotel-Motel Occupancy Tax revenues for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$4,294,600 and \$2,862,188, respectively.

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 5 — CAPITAL ASSETS

The following schedule summarizes the capital assets of the Authority and related changes for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	January 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	December 31, 2022
Land Construction in progress Building and building improvements Furniture, equipment and other	\$ 4,070,381 - 75,948,924 2,275,544	\$- 33,300 151,169 2,271	\$ - - -	\$ - - - -	\$ 4,070,381 33,300 76,100,093 2,277,815
Total Less: accumulated depreciation	82,294,849 (10,861,827)	186,740 (2,281,529)	-	-	82,481,589 (13,143,356)
Capital assets, net	\$71,433,022	\$ (2,094,789)	\$-	\$-	\$ 69,338,233
	January 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	December 31, 2021
Land Building and building improvements Furniture, equipment and other	\$ 4,070,381 75,855,449 2,181,852	\$- 93,475 93,692	\$ - - -	\$ - - -	\$ 4,070,381 75,948,924 2,275,544
Total Less: accumulated depreciation	82,107,682 (8,589,205)	187,167 (2,272,622)	-	-	82,294,849 (10,861,827)
Capital assets, net	\$73,518,477	\$ (2,085,455)	\$-	\$-	\$ 71,433,022

Building and building improvements, furniture, equipment and other assets are capitalized and depreciated over a period consistent with the underlying estimated useful life when placed in service. Depreciation expense related to building and building improvements, furniture, equipment and other assets was approximately \$2,281,500 and \$2,272,600 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTE 6 — RETIREMENT BENEFITS

One employee of the Authority participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("System" or "ERS").

The System is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan administered by the State Comptroller. Plan benefits, including retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries are provided under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law and are guaranteed under the State Constitution. In general, retirement benefits are determined based on an employee's individual circumstances using a pension factor, an age factor, and final average salary. The benefits vary depending on the individual's employment tier. Pension factors are determined based on tier and an employee's years of service, among other factors. The System issues a financial report that includes financial statements and other information for the System which is available to the public. The financial report may be obtained from the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System at <u>www.osc.state.ny.us/retire</u>.

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 6 — RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

No employee contribution is required for those hired prior to July 1976. The System requires employee contributions of 3% of salary for the first 10 years of service for those employees who joined the System from July 1976 through December 2009. Participants hired on or after January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2012 are required to contribute 3% of compensation throughout their active membership in the System. Participants hired on or after April 1, 2012 are required to contribute a percentage ranging from 3% to 6% each year, based on their level of compensation. The Comptroller annually certifies the rates used, expressed as a percentage of the wages of participants, to compute the contributions required to be made by the Authority to the pension accumulation fund. The rate was 18.0% and 16.0% for the Authority's active employees for 2022 and 2021, respectively. Employee contributions are deducted from their salaries and remitted on a current basis to the System.

The Authority recognized net pension expense of approximately \$12,600 and \$15,500 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively which is included in fringe benefits in the statements of revenue, expenses and changes in net position.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021 the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and liabilities for its proportionate share of the ERS deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net pension liability, respectively. The ERS net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2022 for 2022 and March 31, 2021 for 2021, and the total pension liabilities were determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2021 and 2020, with updated procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Authority's proportion was based on the ratio of its actuarially determined employer contribution to ERS's total actuarially determined employer contribution for each fiscal year ended on the measurement date. At the March 31, 2022 and 2021 measurement date, the Authority's proportion was 0.0001104% and 0.0001311%, respectively.

The Authority has reported additional deferred outflows of resource as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 for employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement dates.

NOTE 7 — OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Authority provides certain health care benefits for retired employees and their covered dependents.

Plan Description and Funding Policy

The Authority administers its retiree health insurance plan (the Plan) as a single-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. The Plan provides for continuation of medical insurance benefits for qualifying retirees and their covered dependents and can be amended by action of the Authority. The Plan does not currently issue a stand-alone financial report since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan.

The Authority pays the full cost of eligible retiree health insurance. The Authority currently contributes enough money to the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis, with the possibility of pre-funding additional benefits if so determined by the Authority.

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 7 — OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At both January 1, 2022 and January 1, 2021, the actuarial valuation dates, the following employees were covered by benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	-
Inactive employees or beneficiaries entitled to but not yet receiving	
benefit payments	-
Active employees	1

Total OPEB Liability

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Authority reported a liability of \$102,413 and \$128,543, respectively. The total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2022 was measured as of December 31, 2022 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022. The total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2021 was measured as of December 31, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs (if any) between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The total OPEB liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Discount rate used in December 31, 2022 measurement – 3.75% Discount rate used in December 31, 2021 measurement – 2.00% Healthcare cost trend rates – 6.50% for 2022 (decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.30% by 2062)

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligation Bond Index.

Mortality rates were based on the Pri.H-2012 No Collar Mortality Table with generational improvements using Scale MP-2021.

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(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 7 — OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Changes in the total OPEB liability were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 654,448
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	5,983
Interest	13,209
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(545,885)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	788
Benefit payments	
Net changes	(525,905)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 128,543
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	3,929
Interest	4,967
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(11,977)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(23,049)
Benefit payments	-
Net changes	(26,130)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 102,413

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Authority, as well as what the Authority's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current discount rate:

	1.0%	1.0% Decrease Di		Discount Rate		1.0% Increase	
Total OPEB Liability	\$	114,686	\$	102,413	\$	92,100	

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Authority, as well as what the Authority's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower or 1% higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1.0% Decrease		Tr	Trend Rate		1.0% Increase	
Total OPEB Liability	\$	92,134	\$	102,413	=	\$	114,392

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 7 — OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Authority recognized OPEB (benefit) expense of \$(525,913) and \$29,680, respectively. At December 31, 2022, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	11,977
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		-		23,049
Expected benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date		-		
Total	\$	_	\$	35,026

At December 31, 2021, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$-	\$ 560,797	
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	25,988	-	
Expected benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date			
Total	\$ 25,988	\$ 560,797	

Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended December 31	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources		
2023	\$	-	\$ (35,026)		
	\$	_	\$ (35,026)		

NOTE 8 — LINE OF CREDIT

The Authority has available a revolving demand line of credit totaling \$250,000 with a bank. Borrowings under the line bear interest at Prime Rate plus 2.0%, adjusted annually (5.25% at December 31, 2022). Interest on outstanding borrowings is due monthly. There were no borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 9 — FACILITY OPERATOR AGREEMENTS

The management, operations and marketing of the Albany Capital Center is facilitated through a Management Agreement with ASM Global. The term of the initial agreement commenced on September 1, 2014 and ended on December 31, 2020. In July 2020, the Authority extended the term of the agreement under an amended and restated management agreement through December 2025, with an option to extend for an additional five-year period.

As part of this agreement ASM Global is responsible for the financial activity of the Albany Capital Center. ASM Global financially manages all revenues collected by the Albany Capital Center from rental income; income from food and beverage sales; revenue received from the operation of parking lots and other ancillary income. In turn, ASM Global utilizes these revenues to pay for expenses associated with operating the facility (i.e., salaries of permanent and temporary staff who orchestrate events and handle administrative functions; utility expenses; the promotion and advertising of the Albany Capital Center; and general facility maintenance and repair expenses). Financial activity of the Albany Capital Center is reviewed by management.

Performance of the Albany Capital Center is incorporated annually into the Authority's basic financial statements.

	2022	2021
Direct event income		
Rental income	\$ 500,939	\$ 189,167
Service revenue	490,105	303,742
Ancillary income		
Food and beverage catering	899,599	175,914
Booth rental	1,452	41
Parking	84,309	51,605
Electrical	54,296	6,845
Audio visual	165,072	49,451
Other	21,601	7,422
Other operating income		
Advertising	93,643	46,358
Other	38,160	18,175
Total revenues	\$2,349,176	\$ 848,720

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, revenues from the Albany Capital Center are as follows:

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 9 — FACILITY OPERATOR AGREEMENTS (Continued)

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, contractual services from the Albany Capital Center are as follows:

	2022	2021
Service expenses	\$ 837,748	\$ 372,948
Salaries and wages	1,117,433	976,127
Payroll taxes and benefits	284,726	328,344
General and administrative	250,958	149,786
Operating	84,109	51,450
Repairs and maintenance	251,577	258,110
Supplies	1,138	2,091
Insurance	44,709	20,732
Utilities	344,312	234,527
Depreciation	29,733	32,470
Management fee	162,998	90,000
Total expenses	\$3,409,441	\$2,516,585

As base compensation to ASM Global for providing services, the Authority pays ASM Global during each fiscal year, an annual fixed fee as follows: 2017 Base Fee (\$100,000) under the 2014 Management Agreement as adjusted by change in CPI-U from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2020. Beginning in 2021, under the amended and restated management agreement, the annual fixed fee will be \$90,000 adjusted annually by change in the CPI-U through December 31, 2025.

ASM Global is also entitled to annual quantitative and qualitative incentive fees, as defined, with respect to each fiscal year. The incentive fee under the initial term of the agreement shall not exceed 50% of the aggregate compensation of fixed fee and incentive fee in any given fiscal year and shall be calculated as follows:

- (A) Quantitative incentive fee: not to exceed 70% of the annual fixed fee, equal to 25% of the amount by which the actual operating revenues exceed the revenue benchmark; provided, however, such eligibility is contingent upon ASM Global operating within the approved budget.
- (B) Qualitative incentive fee: an amount equal to 30% of annual fixed fee, eligible upon meeting the criteria defined in the Management Agreement.

Beginning in 2021, The incentive fee under the amended and restated management agreement shall not exceed 250% of the fixed fee, and total compensation (aggregate of the fixed fee and incentive fee) shall not exceed 5% of operating revenues and shall be calculated as follows:

(A) Performance/Productivity incentive fee: not to exceed 200% of the annual fixed fee, equal to 20% of fixed fee if operating revenues exceed the operating revenues from the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided, however, such eligibility is contingent upon ASM Global operating within the approved budget; and 20% of the fixed fee if annual attendance was between 100,000 and 150,000, or 45% of the fixed fee if annual attendance was over 150,000; and 20% of the fixed fee if annual event days were between 300 and 320, or 45% of the fixed fee if annual events were between 200 and 220, or 45% of the fixed fee if annual events were in excess of 320; and 20% of the fixed fee if annual events were of the fixed fee if annual events were in excess of 320; and 20% of the fixed fee if annual events were of the fixed fee if annual events were in excess of 320; and 20% of the fixed fee if annual events were of the fixed fee if annual events were in excess of 320; and 20% of the fixed fee if annual events were of the fixed fee if annual events were in excess of 320; and 20% of the fixed fee if annual events were in excess of 320; and 20% of the fixed fee if annual events were of the fixed fee if annual hotel room nights generated were between 30,000 and 35,000, or 45% of the fixed fee if annual hotel nights generated were in excess of 35,000.

NOTE 9 — FACILITY OPERATOR AGREEMENTS (Continued)

(B) Qualitative incentive fee: an amount not to exceed 50% of annual fixed fee, eligible upon meeting the criteria defined in the Management Agreement.

The incentive fee earned for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$66,870 (none in 2021).

In accordance with the terms of the Management Agreement, the Authority is required to provide the operator certain operating funds sufficient to meet operating expenses. During 2022 and 2021, the Authority provided ASM Global with \$1,406,596 and \$1,506,517, respectively, to meet operating expenses.

NOTE 10 — GRANT REVENUE

In July 2021, the Authority received a Shuttered Venue Operators Grant ("SVOG") from the Small Business Administration ("SBA") in the amount of \$627,703. The grant covered certain eligible operating expenses during the period of March 2020 through July 2022. The Authority applied the grant to costs incurred as of December 31, 2021 and the entire \$627,703 was included in grant revenue on the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the year ended December 31, 2021.

According to the rules of the SBA, the Authority is required to retain the SVOG documentation related to employment records for four years and all other records documenting compliance and eligibility for three years following the receipt of funds, and permit authorized representatives of the SBA, including representatives of its Office of Inspector General, to access such files upon request. Should the SBA conduct such a review and reject all or some of the Authority's judgments pertaining to satisfying SVOG compliance or eligibility, the Authority may be required to adjust previously reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

NOTE 11 — RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The impacts of the world-wide pandemic and specifically those experienced in the Unites States are largely known at this time and with few exceptions related to its variants, the effects of COVID-19 are only minimally impacting the Albany Capital Center operations at this time. There do remain concerns for any resurgence and with it a return to those protocols that out of necessity to protect the public will limit event types, reduce attendance, and result in a loss of revenue due to those factors and to cancellations.

The recovery to date, while welcome, is short in duration and so it is unclear if it is sustainable through the second half of FY 2023. As many continue to predict full recovery in the convention, meeting and tradeshow segments not occurring until FY 2024, the ACCA maintains its conservative approach when budgeting revenue, making every effort to control costs during this period of significant inflation and in preparation for the possibility of fewer bookings this year.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK) SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE AUTHORITY'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY Year Ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total OPEB liability				
Service cost Interest	\$ 3,929 4,967	\$ 5,983 13,209	\$ 33,637 12,406	\$ 25,745 14,461
Changes of benefit terms Differences between expected and actual	-	-	-	(1,486)
experience Change of assumptions or other inputs	(11,977) (23,049)	(545,885) 788	(29,155) 50,915	-
Benefit payments				
Net change in total OPEB liability	(26,130)	(525,905)	67,803	38,720
Total OPEB liability - beginning	128,543	654,448	586,645	547,925
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$102,413	\$128,543	\$654,448	\$586,645

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Members of the Board Albany Convention Center Authority

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Controller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Albany Convention Center Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 27, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.



Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

UHY LLP

Albany, New York March 27, 2023