



Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

**Financial Statements
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**



**Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
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June 30, 2019**

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Boston, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Massachusetts Clean Energy Center (the "MassCEC"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the MassCEC's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility 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; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit includes performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the MassCEC as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 12 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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 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 financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic 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 a report dated December 3, 2019 on our consideration of the MassCEC's internal control over financial reporting and 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the MassCEC's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Maye Haffman McCann P.C.

December 3, 2019
Boston, Massachusetts

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2019

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements of the Massachusetts Clean Energy Center (the "MassCEC"), as well as an overview of financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements and accompanying notes to those financial statements.

MassCEC General Overview

MassCEC is a publicly-funded agency dedicated to accelerating the success of clean energy technologies, companies and projects in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the "Commonwealth") - while creating high-quality jobs and long-term economic growth for the people of Massachusetts. MassCEC has helped clean energy companies grow, supported municipal clean energy projects and invested in residential and commercial renewable energy installations, creating a robust marketplace for innovative clean technology companies and service providers.

MassCEC's mission is to grow the state's clean energy economy while helping to meet the Commonwealth's clean energy, climate, and economic development goals. To do so, MassCEC works closely with residents, businesses and municipalities to develop programs that provide renewable energy solutions for their energy needs. MassCEC's programs also connect communities with the most viable clean energy and water technologies and reduce the energy burden on low- and moderate-income residents, with the goal of fostering the success of the Commonwealth's dynamic clean energy sector.

Enabling Legislation and Funding Sources

MassCEC was created in 2008 as the result of the passage of several legislative acts described further below. Generally, MassCEC operates outside of the Commonwealth's appropriations process, and is primarily funded through dedicated funding sources received in support of initiatives within MassCEC's mandate. Funding received is presented as revenue in the financial statements. Significant funding sources include:

Massachusetts Alternative and Clean Energy Investment Trust Fund

In August 2008, the "Green Jobs Act of 2008" created MassCEC and established the Massachusetts Alternative and Clean Energy Investment Trust Fund ("ACE") to financially support its activities. In accordance with the enabling legislation, ACE is funded through annual transfers from the Massachusetts Renewable Energy Trust Fund. ACE funds support MassCEC's activities to accelerate job growth and economic development in the state's clean energy industry.

Massachusetts Renewable Energy Trust Fund

The Massachusetts Renewable Energy Trust Fund ("RET") was created through the Electric Utility Restructuring Act of 1997 and provides for a charge on each kilowatt hour of electricity purchased by consumers in the service territories of investor-owned electric distribution utilities, as well as by municipal lighting plants that have opted to participate in the RET, to support a broad range of activities related to renewable energy. The renewable energy charge is collected by distribution companies and transferred to MassCEC. The charge currently stands at \$.0005/kWh.

In November 2009, "An Act Relative to Clean Energy," transferred the RET and its staff from the Massachusetts Technology Park Corporation ("MTPC") to MassCEC in an effort to streamline support for the Commonwealth's clean energy economy into one single entity. RET funds support MassCEC's diverse renewable energy initiatives.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2019

Alternative Compliance Payments

In accordance with guidelines set forth by the Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources ("DOER"), any electric supplier that does not secure enough Renewable Energy Certificates ("RECs") to meet the Commonwealth's Renewable Portfolio Standard requirements shall be deemed in compliance if they make an Alternative Compliance Payment ("ACP"). MassCEC acts as the collection agent for ACP funds from electricity suppliers and holds these funds on behalf of DOER. From time to time DOER, at its sole discretion, may decide to award funds from the ACP to MassCEC for its programs. These funds are reflected in the fiduciary fund financial statements.

Program and Business-Type Divisions

MassCEC has three programmatic divisions: the Renewable Energy Generation division, the Innovation and Industry Support division and the Investments division. MassCEC also has two proprietary funds, or business-type divisions: the Wind Technology Testing Center ("WTTC") and the New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal ("Terminal").

Through its three programmatic divisions MassCEC is:

- Increasing statewide adoption of clean energy, while driving down the costs and delivering financial, environmental, and economic development benefits to ratepayers.
- Continuing to drive clean energy innovation.
- Supporting the creation of high-quality jobs and developing a trained workforce for a rapidly growing industry.
- Advancing innovative solutions that will lead to energy security and a safe, reliable, and resilient energy infrastructure.

Renewable Energy Generation

The Renewable Energy Generation division promotes clean energy market and industry development by supporting Massachusetts residents, businesses, and developers to deploy a variety of clean energy technologies and increase renewable energy penetration in Massachusetts. The Renewable Energy Generation division focuses on the following technologies:

- Solar – programs to incentivize homeowners and businesses to adopt the generation of electricity through the use of solar panels, build a standalone solar industry and organize communities and other stakeholder groups to drive down the cost of solar installation
- Clean Heating and Cooling – programs to increase the use of clean heating and cooling technologies including air-source and ground-source heat pumps to heat and cool buildings, efficient biomass heating using wood pellets and chips, and thermal energy from sunlight for hot water applications
- Commercial Generation – programs to create energy cost-effectively from commercial- and utility-scale renewable energy technologies, including hydroelectric turbines, organics-to-energy systems (such as anaerobic digestion, combined heat and power, and compost heat recovery), and appropriately-sited land-based wind turbines
- Wind – programs to assist offshore wind projects aimed at gathering science based data and analysis to support responsible permitting and development, and ensuring a trained workforce is available to meet the needs of offshore wind developers
- Low-Income – programs to support expanding access for low- and moderate-income residents to affordable and clean energy
- Other – partnerships with other agencies monitor the energy production and effectiveness of renewable energy generation programs

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2019

Innovation and Industry Support

The Innovation and Industry Support division is charged with making Massachusetts a leading destination for clean energy and clean water technology companies by stimulating innovation and creating an environment for technological advancement. It complements the mission of the other two divisions by working with new and existing companies and organizations to provide critical support, mentoring and resources, and helps to train the workforce needed to make clean energy companies run. Moreover, MassCEC engages with schools to provide student job training and employment opportunities in the clean energy field, provides support to incubators and business accelerators that nurture fledgling clean energy businesses and encourages clean energy ideas.

Although the platforms of the Innovation and Industry Support division differ, all enrich the reach of clean energy adoption through:

- Workforce Development – programs funding schools including high schools, vocational schools, colleges and community-based, job-training offerings for the development of a clean energy workforce at all levels of skill and interests
- Emerging Markets – programs offering competitive awards to the most innovative, effective, and impactful solutions to challenging energy and environmental issues
- Technology Development – programs offering competitive awards to technology innovators and to incubators and accelerators, which provide services, mentors and specialized equipment to stimulate the commercialization of new clean energy technology; and, support for clean energy research and development at Massachusetts-based universities
- Water Technology Innovation – programs designed to support the water innovation economy by offering competitive awards to the most promising water technology companies and innovators, particularly those offering solutions focused on the water energy nexus
- Other – programs funding projects that demonstrate reliability and resilience improvements to the grid

Investments

The Investments division stimulates and accelerates the development and commercialization of clean energy technologies in the Commonwealth through its support of promising early and growth stage clean energy companies. This support often supplements funding received from private sources and is provided in the form of loans or equity investments to address funding gaps from early product development through commercial scale-up. The resulting economic development advances MassCEC's goals of advancing the state of technology and growing the clean energy industry, and leads to the creation of high value, private sector jobs.

Wind Technology Testing Center

The WTTC is the first commercial-scale large blade test facility in the nation, testing commercial-sized wind turbine blades to help reduce cost, improve technical advancements and expedite the deployment of the next generation of wind turbine blades into the marketplace. MassCEC managed the construction and development of the WTTC in Charlestown, Massachusetts and officially opened the facility in May 2011. The facility was partially funded by a U.S. Department of Energy American Recovery and Reinvestment Act ("ARRA") grant of approximately \$25 million. The facility has attracted business from companies well-known in the wind industry and is responsible, in part, for such companies designing, manufacturing and testing their blades in the United States.

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New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal

The Terminal is a multi-purpose facility designed to support the construction, assembly and deployment of offshore wind projects, as well as handle bulk, break-bulk, container and large specialty marine cargo. This first in the nation facility has been engineered to sustain mobile crane and storage loads that rival the highest capacity ports in the nation. The construction was primarily funded by \$105 million received from the Commonwealth.

The Terminal was placed into service in July 2015 and has since supported a variety of cargoes and customers. In fiscal year 2019, MassCEC leased portions of the Terminal to five private businesses and portions of the dock to ten private vessel companies. In September 2018, MassCEC signed a lease with an offshore wind developer who will utilize the terminal over an eighteen-month period. The lease period was expected to begin in fiscal year 2021, but due to a delay in the developer obtaining necessary federal authorizations, MassCEC anticipates a delay in the lease commencement date. In fiscal year 2019, the Terminal generated \$582,447 in revenue.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The basic financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applied to government entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

MassCEC's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements present both the governmental activities (governmental fund) and business-type activities (proprietary funds) of MassCEC on a full accrual basis of accounting. These statements include all assets and liabilities of MassCEC (including capital assets). Current year revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. Additionally, certain adjustments have occurred to eliminate interfund activity such as payables and receivables.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present MassCEC consolidated net position and the change from the prior year. Net position is the difference between assets and liabilities and represents a measurement of financial health of the organization. Over time, increases or decreases in net position indicate whether financial health is improving or deteriorating.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. MassCEC uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of MassCEC can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

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The fund financial statements include separate statements for: (i) the governmental activities, which are supported by intergovernmental revenues and legislatively mandated surcharges, (ii) the proprietary or business-type activities, which rely on fees and charges for support after the initial development period, and (iii) the fiduciary activities, which are comprised of custodial activities on behalf of other government agencies. All activities - governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary - are performed as part of carrying out MassCEC's essential governmental function.

Governmental funds are used to account for the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The governmental fund financial statements are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Governmental fund financial statements focus on the near term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the balances remaining at year end that are available for spending. Because this information does not encompass the long-term focus of the government-wide financial statements, a reconciliation is provided that reconciles the governmental fund financial statements to the government-wide financial statements to explain the differences in the two methods of reporting.

MassCEC has two proprietary funds - the Wind Technology Testing Center and the New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal. These funds are used to present our business-type activities. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

MassCEC uses fiduciary funds to account for assets held on behalf of outside parties, including other governments. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support MassCEC's programs.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Position

A condensed version of the Statement of Net Position for fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	June 30, 2019			June 30, 2018		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Noncapital Assts	200.9	(4.1)	196.8	214.4	(1.7)	212.7
Capital Assets	0.8	138.5	139.3	0.8	123.1	123.9
Total Assets	\$ 201.7	\$ 134.4	\$ 336.1	\$ 215.2	\$ 121.4	\$ 336.6
Total Liabilities	2.9	25.1	28.0	4.6	4.9	9.5
Total Net Position	198.8	109.3	308.1	210.6	116.5	327.1
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 201.7	\$ 134.4	\$ 336.1	\$ 215.2	\$ 121.4	\$ 336.6

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2019

Statement of Net Position Highlights

Total assets decreased \$0.5 million or (0.2)% in the current year, primarily due to a reduction in the RET and ACE funds as awards under the programmatic divisions exceeded revenue. Net investment in capital assets increased by \$15.4 million or 12.4%, primarily due to the addition of Terminal assets, offset by depreciation.

Of MassCEC's total net position, \$139.3 million is comprised of capital assets and \$26.8 million is restricted for use by ACE, the RET and the operation of the Terminal and the WTTC. MassCEC has \$142.0 million in unrestricted net position.

Total liabilities were \$28.0 million, representing an \$18.5 million or 194.7% increase from the prior year due primarily to the unfavorable judgment received in litigation with a contractor arising from the construction of the Terminal.

Net position decreased \$19.0 million or (5.8)% in the current year, primarily due to the recording of an obligation related to the Terminal matter noted above (see further discussion in footnote 11).

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2019

Statement of Activities

A condensed version of the Statement of Activities for fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 follows:

	June 30, 2019			June 30, 2018		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Revenue						
Renew able energy surcharge	\$ 22.4	\$ -	\$ 22.4	\$ 22.3	\$ -	\$ 22.3
Intergovernmental revenue	2.5	-	2.5	26.6	-	26.6
Terminal revenue	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.8	0.8
Testing revenue	-	2.2	2.2	-	1.3	1.3
Total Revenue	24.9	2.8	27.7	48.9	2.1	51.0
Expenditures by Division						
Renew able Energy Generation	33.2	-	33.2	34.4	-	34.4
Investments in Clean Technology	1.4	-	1.4	1.8	-	1.8
Innovation and Industry Support	14.2	-	14.2	12.7	-	12.7
New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal	-	3.1	3.1	-	3.0	3.0
Wind Technology Testing Center	-	3.7	3.7	-	3.4	3.4
Total Expenditures	48.8	6.8	55.6	48.9	6.4	55.3
Net operating income (loss)	(23.9)	(4.0)	(27.9)	-	(4.3)	(4.3)
Realized gains, interest, and investment income from trust investments	7.5	-	7.5	9.0	-	9.0
Unrealized gain on trust investments	4.5	-	4.5	(0.4)	-	(0.4)
Other income (expense), net	0.1	(3.2)	(3.1)	(0.4)	(1.3)	(1.7)
Total Other income (expense), net	12.1	(3.2)	8.9	8.2	(1.3)	6.9
Change in net position	(11.8)	(7.2)	(19.0)	8.2	(5.6)	2.6
Net Position						
Beginning of year	210.6	116.5	327.1	202.4	122.1	324.5
End of year	\$ 198.8	\$ 109.3	\$ 308.1	\$ 210.6	\$ 116.5	\$ 327.1

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2019

Statement of Activities Highlights

Revenues decreased \$23.3 million or (45.7)% in the current year, from \$51.0 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$27.7 million in fiscal year 2019. This decrease is primarily due to a \$24.1 million decrease in intergovernmental funding from 2018 to 2019, primarily related to funding received from a partner agency for various programs. Revenues can fluctuate significantly year over year depending on the level of one-time sources of funding received.

Expenditures represent funds expended for financial assistance awards in the clean energy sector once the awardee has met the required milestones and terms of their award, as well as general and administrative expenditures. Expenditures increased \$0.3 million or 0.5% in the current year, mainly due to timing differences of when milestones are met and awards are disbursed, as well as the level of awards paid in the current year. There is the potential for timing differences to occur whereby awards are made in one fiscal year and expenditures are recognized in subsequent fiscal years, as for accounting purposes the expenditure is recorded when the recipient has achieved the required milestones per the grant agreement.

General and administrative expenses are included in the expenditure totals for each division. In fiscal year 2019, MassCEC incurred \$10.7 million of general and administrative expenses, excluding depreciation, a decrease of \$1.1 million from fiscal year 2018. This decrease is largely attributed to a decrease in personnel costs.

Other income and expense increased \$2.0 million in the current fiscal year, primarily due to increased realized gains, interest, and investment income from trust investments.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2019

Awards

During the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2019, MassCEC provided financial assistance awards and investments in the clean energy sector totaling \$48.0 million. Financial assistance awards are legal commitments made to award recipients or to projects which directly benefit the Commonwealth. Awards may be contingent upon the grantee or project reaching certain milestones, and therefore are not recorded as grant expenditures in the accompanying financial statements until such time as the recipient achieves those milestones. Awards by division were as follows:

Awards by Division (in millions)	Year Ended June 30, 2019	Year Ended June 30, 2018
<i>Renewable Energy Generation Division</i>		
Solar	\$ 6.1	\$ 13.0
Wind	1.1	1.9
Commercial Generation	0.9	1.0
Clean Heating and Cooling	19.3	14.5
Other	7.3	8.1
<i>Total Renewable Energy Generation</i>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>38.5</u>
<i>Innovation and Industry Support Division</i>		
Emerging Markets	1.9	22.9
Technology Development	5.4	4.4
Workforce Development	4.0	4.4
Water Technology Innovation	0.8	0.5
Other	0.1	1.1
<i>Total Innovation and Industry Support</i>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>33.3</u>
<i>Investments Division</i>	1.1	2.4
Total Awards	<u>\$ 48.0</u>	<u>\$ 74.2</u>

Within the Renewable Energy Generation division, financial assistance awards related to solar technologies decreased \$6.9 million year over year from \$13 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$6.1 million in fiscal year 2019 primarily due to a decrease in awards for the Solar Loan program, as the program transitioned to a lower incentive level during the year. MassCEC administers the Mass Solar Loan program in partnership with DOER. Awards related to wind technologies decreased \$0.8 million year over year from \$1.9 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$1.1 million in fiscal year 2019. Clean Heating and Cooling awards increased from \$14.5 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$19.3 million in fiscal year 2019 reflecting increased awards across all technologies and customers sectors. The Other category represents several programs, and decreased \$0.8 million year over year.

Financial assistance awards within the Innovation and Industry Support division decreased \$21.1 million year over year, mainly due to the Advancing Commonwealth Energy Storage program, a one-time initiative with DOER that had significant awards in fiscal year 2018.

Investments division awards decreased \$1.3 million from \$2.4 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$1.1 million in fiscal year 2019. This decrease is due to a reduction in equity investments and loans made during fiscal year 2019.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2019

Fund Financial Analysis

The primary fund of MassCEC, the governmental fund, ended the year with a fund balance of \$198.1 million, a decrease of \$11.8 million, or (5.6)%. The primary factor contributing to this decline is increased programmatic expenditures in excess of revenues, in accordance with the spending plan for the RET and ACE trusts.

The WTTC proprietary fund ended the year with a net position of \$27.6 million, a decrease of \$1.5 million due to operating and non-operating expenses (including corporate allocations) in excess of testing revenue. \$1.3 million of the total operating expenses relates to depreciation on the building and other WTTC assets.

The Terminal proprietary fund ended the year with a net position of \$81.7 million, a decrease of \$5.7 million due to operating and non-operating expenses (including corporate allocations) in excess of lease revenue. \$2.1 million of the total operating expenses relates to depreciation on the building and leasehold improvements at the Terminal.

The fiduciary fund ended the year with total assets of \$72.8 million. MassCEC acts as the collection agent for Alternative Compliance Payment ("ACP") funds from electricity suppliers and holds these in escrow on behalf of DOER. During the year ended June 30, 2019, MassCEC collected on behalf of DOER \$27.4 million of Alternative Compliance Payments, earned \$0.1 million in bank interest, and disbursed \$14.1 million. This asset and the offsetting liability are not presented separately or combined with totals in governmental activities and business-type activities, but are both presented in the fiduciary fund statements.

Economic Factors

MassCEC's most predictable and consistent form of income is the renewable energy surcharge which is received from participating energy distribution companies in Massachusetts. MassCEC receives surcharge revenue from investor-owned electric distribution utilities, as well as by municipal lighting plants that have opted to participate in the RET. Historically, MassCEC has received on average \$22-24 million in revenue per year. This revenue is influenced by energy consumption within the Commonwealth, as well as the number of participating distribution companies. In the future, an increase in the energy efficiency measures or clean and alternative energy utilization could cause a decrease in the average kilowatt consumption per year, thus decreasing the surcharge revenue collected and passed to MassCEC. These decreases would likely be offset by increases in energy consumption driven by growth in economic activity as well as growth in electric vehicle usage in the state.

Requests for Information

To obtain further information regarding current and future programs, prior year financials, current year budget highlights, and contact information for MassCEC employees, please refer to our website at: www.masscec.com.

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Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Noncapital Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 24,997,043	\$ 5,267,002	\$ 30,264,045
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	26,797,308	-	26,797,308
Accounts receivable			
Renewable energy surcharge receivable	1,657,910	-	1,657,910
Accounts receivable - trade (net of allowance of \$19,108)	-	528,581	528,581
Due from (to) other funds	9,951,777	(9,951,777)	-
Other accounts receivable (net of allowance of \$23,527)	33,604	-	33,604
Program loans receivable (net of allowance of \$1,672,687)	3,717,016	-	3,717,016
Other assets	141,863	59,439	201,302
Prepaid expenses	99,963	7,441	107,404
Trust investments - unrestricted	124,777,229	-	124,777,229
Program investments (net of \$3,410,998 unrealized loss)	8,672,644	-	8,672,644
Total Noncapital Assets	\$ 200,846,357	\$ (4,089,314)	\$ 196,757,043
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)			
Land	-	3,628,349	3,628,349
Construction in progress	1,438	901,842	903,280
Buildings	-	24,729,972	24,729,972
Furniture and fixtures	20,763	7,072	27,835
Computer equipment and software	704,077	29,736	733,813
Operational equipment	-	375,680	375,680
Leasehold improvements and other assets	50,783	108,852,918	108,903,701
Total Capital Assets	\$ 777,061	\$ 138,525,569	\$ 139,302,630
Total Assets	\$ 201,623,418	\$ 134,436,255	\$ 336,059,673
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses - trade	931,046	24,765,042	25,696,088
Accrued expenses - awards	1,808,767	-	1,808,767
Other liabilities	80,945	374,981	455,926
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,820,758	\$ 25,140,023	\$ 27,960,781
Net Position			
Invested in capital assets	777,061	138,525,569	139,302,630
Restricted for:			
Solar Loan	3,097,424	-	3,097,424
Escrow accounts	81,182	-	81,182
Advancing Commonwealth Energy Storage	17,732,805	-	17,732,805
Reheat	2,978,202	-	2,978,202
HeatSmart	1,744,257	-	1,744,257
Low Income Challenge	976,359	-	976,359
Production Tracking System	187,079	-	187,079
Unrestricted net position	171,228,291	(29,229,337)	141,998,954
Total Net Position	\$ 198,802,660	\$ 109,296,232	\$ 308,098,892
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 201,623,418	\$ 134,436,255	\$ 336,059,673

**Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Program Functions	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		Total
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
Primary Government						
Governmental Activities						
<i>Alternative and Clean Energy Trust Fund</i>						
Investments in Clean Energy	\$ 1,394,120	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,394,120)	\$ -	\$ (1,394,120)
Innovation and Industry Support	14,225,174	-	-	(14,225,174)	-	(14,225,174)
<i>Renewable Energy Trust Fund</i>						
Renewable Energy Generation	33,209,586	-	2,588,778	(30,620,808)	-	(30,620,808)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>48,828,880</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,588,778</u>	<u>(46,240,102)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(46,240,102)</u>
Business-Type Activities						
New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal	3,101,443	582,447	-	-	(2,518,996)	(2,518,996)
Wind Technology Testing Center	3,749,774	2,210,518	-	-	(1,539,256)	(1,539,256)
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>6,851,217</u>	<u>2,792,965</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,058,252)</u>	<u>(4,058,252)</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 55,680,097</u>	<u>\$ 2,792,965</u>	<u>\$ 2,588,778</u>	<u>\$ (46,240,102)</u>	<u>\$ (4,058,252)</u>	<u>\$ (50,298,354)</u>
General Revenue						
Realized gains, interest, and investment income from trust investments				7,519,981	-	7,519,981
Unrealized gain on trust investments				4,463,538	-	4,463,538
Other income (expense), net				72,001	(3,159,075)	(3,087,074)
Renewable energy surcharge				22,363,618	-	22,363,618
Total general revenue				<u>34,419,138</u>	<u>(3,159,075)</u>	<u>31,260,063</u>
Change in net position				(11,820,964)	(7,217,327)	(19,038,291)
Net Position						
Beginning of year				210,623,624	116,513,559	327,137,183
End of year				<u>\$ 198,802,660</u>	<u>\$ 109,296,232</u>	<u>\$ 308,098,892</u>

**Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Balance Sheet - Governmental Fund
June 30, 2019**

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 24,997,043
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	26,797,308
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>51,794,351</u>
Receivables	
Renewable energy surcharge receivable	1,657,910
Due from other funds	9,951,777
Program loans receivable (net of allowance of \$1,672,687)	3,717,016
Other receivables (net of allowance of \$23,527)	33,604
Total receivables	<u>15,360,307</u>
Other assets	141,863
Prepaid expenses	99,963
Trust investments - unrestricted	124,777,229
Program investments (net of reserve of \$3,410,998)	8,672,644
Total other assets	<u>133,691,699</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 200,846,357</u>

Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses - trade	\$ 821,450
Accrued expenses - awards	1,808,767
Other liabilities	80,945
Total liabilities	<u>2,711,162</u>

Fund Balance

Nonspendable	241,826
Restricted	26,797,308
Committed	76,092,001
Assigned	13,423,224
Unassigned	81,580,836
Total fund balance	<u>198,135,195</u>

Total Liabilities and Fund Balance

\$ 200,846,357

Amounts reported for governmental funds above and those reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in funds (net of accumulated depreciation)	\$ 777,061
Straight-line rent calculated for reporting purposes is not considered an expense and therefore is not reported in funds	(109,596)
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 198,802,660</u>

**Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Revenues

Renewable energy surcharge	\$ 22,363,618
Intergovernmental revenue	2,588,778
Net increase in realizable value of program loans	306,141
Net decrease in carrying and fair value of program investments	(257,510)
Interest and investment income from trust investments	3,587,919
Net realized gains of trust investments	3,932,063
Net increase in unrealized fair value of trust investments	4,463,534
Net increase in other revenues	9,384
Total revenues	<u>\$ 36,993,927</u>

Expenditures

Renewable Energy Generation	32,833,833
Investments in Clean Technology	1,339,352
Innovation and Industry Support	14,129,285
Program expense	196,377
Capital outlay	282,446
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 48,781,293</u>

Net operating loss (11,787,366)

Fund balance beginning of year	\$ 209,922,561
Fund balance end of year	<u>\$ 198,135,195</u>

Amounts reported for governmental funds above and those reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeds depreciation in the current period.

\$ 49,871

Straight-line rent calculated for reporting purposes is not considered an expense for Fund perspective reporting and therefore is not reported in Funds.

(16,273)

Change in net assets of governmental activities \$ (11,820,964)

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2019

	Wind Technology Testing Center	New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal	Total Business-Type Activities
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 5,267,002	\$ -	\$ 5,267,002
Accounts receivable (net of allowance of \$19,108)	419,543	109,038	528,581
Due to other funds	(1,582,508)	(8,369,269)	(9,951,777)
Other assets	59,439	-	59,439
Prepaid expenses	7,441	-	7,441
Total noncapital assets	<u>4,170,917</u>	<u>(8,260,231)</u>	<u>(4,089,314)</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Land	-	3,628,349	3,628,349
Construction in progress	901,842	-	901,842
Building	23,527,138	1,202,834	24,729,972
Furniture and fixtures	-	7,072	7,072
Computer equipment and software	29,736	-	29,736
Operational equipment	374,499	1,181	375,680
Leasehold improvements	1,504	108,851,414	108,852,918
Total capital assets	<u>24,834,719</u>	<u>113,690,850</u>	<u>138,525,569</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 29,005,636</u>	<u>\$ 105,430,619</u>	<u>\$ 134,436,255</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses - trade	1,332,500	23,432,542	24,765,042
Other liabilities	69,011	305,970	374,981
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,401,511</u>	<u>\$ 23,738,512</u>	<u>\$ 25,140,023</u>
Net Position			
Invested in capital assets	24,834,719	113,690,850	138,525,569
Unrestricted	2,769,406	(31,998,743)	(29,229,337)
Total net position	<u>\$ 27,604,125</u>	<u>\$ 81,692,107</u>	<u>\$ 109,296,232</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Position	<u>\$ 29,005,636</u>	<u>\$ 105,430,619</u>	<u>\$ 134,436,255</u>

**Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and
Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Wind Technology Testing Center	New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal	Total Business-Type Activities
Operating revenue			
Testing revenue	\$ 2,210,518	\$ -	\$ 2,210,518
Terminal revenue	-	582,447	582,447
Total revenue	<u>2,210,518</u>	<u>582,447</u>	<u>2,792,965</u>
Operating expenses			
Personnel	664,408	239,417	903,825
Operational expenses	1,138,173	590,284	1,728,457
Facility expenses	651,890	144,572	796,462
Depreciation expense	1,295,303	2,127,170	3,422,473
Total expenditures	<u>3,749,774</u>	<u>3,101,443</u>	<u>6,851,217</u>
Net operating loss	(1,539,256)	(2,518,996)	(4,058,252)
Non-operating revenues / expenses			
Interest income	7,895	-	7,895
Other income (expenses)	14,000	(3,180,970)	(3,166,970)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	<u>21,895</u>	<u>(3,180,970)</u>	<u>(3,159,075)</u>
Change in net position	<u>(1,517,361)</u>	<u>(5,699,966)</u>	<u>(7,217,327)</u>
Net Position			
Beginning of year	29,121,486	87,392,073	116,513,559
End of year	<u>\$ 27,604,125</u>	<u>\$ 81,692,107</u>	<u>\$ 109,296,232</u>

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Wind Technology Testing Center	New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal	Total Business-Type Activities
Cash flows from operations			
Receipts from customers	\$ 2,210,518	\$ 582,447	\$ 2,792,965
Payments to suppliers	(3,085,365)	(2,862,026)	(5,947,391)
Payments to employees	(664,408)	(239,417)	(903,825)
Non-cash depreciation	1,295,303	2,127,170	3,422,473
Other inflows (outflows)	492,156	2,560,452	3,052,608
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 248,204</u>	<u>\$ 2,168,626</u>	<u>\$ 2,416,830</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities			
Acquisitions and construction of capital assets	(279,850)	(378,362)	(658,212)
Other cash flows from non-operating activities	-	(1,790,264)	(1,790,264)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	<u>(279,850)</u>	<u>(2,168,626)</u>	<u>(2,448,476)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest and other income received	21,897	-	21,897
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>21,897</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,897</u>
Cash			
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9,749)	-	(9,749)
Beginning of period	5,276,751	-	5,276,751
End of period	<u>\$ 5,267,002</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,267,002</u>
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities			
Operating loss	(1,539,256)	(2,518,996)	(4,058,252)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used for operating activities			
Depreciation expense	1,295,303	2,127,170	3,422,473
Non-cash rent	54,823	-	54,823
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	375,181	-	375,181
Decrease in accounts receivable and other assets	20,141	85,874	106,015
Increase in accounts payable and other liabilities	42,012	2,474,578	2,516,590
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 248,204</u>	<u>\$ 2,168,626</u>	<u>\$ 2,416,830</u>

MassCEC has approximately \$20 million of fixed asset additions recorded to the Marine Commerce Terminal's accrued expenses.

**Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Statement of Net Position - Fiduciary Fund
June 30, 2019**

	Alternative Compliance Payments
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 72,827,894
Total assets	<u>\$ 72,827,894</u>
Liabilities	
Funds held in trust	\$ 72,827,894
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 72,827,894</u>

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Principles

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”).

Reporting Entity

On August 12, 2008, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the "Commonwealth") enacted Chapter 307 of the Acts of 2008, creating the Massachusetts Clean Energy Center (the “MassCEC”) and establishing the Massachusetts Alternative and Clean Energy Investment Trust Fund ("ACE") to financially support its activities. MassCEC’s mission is to grow the state’s clean energy economy while helping to meet the Commonwealth’s clean energy, climate, and economic development goals. MassCEC increases renewable energy adoption while driving down the cost of renewable energy, fosters innovation in clean energy, ensures a trained workforce in the clean energy industry, and advances innovative solutions that will lead to energy security and resiliency.

On November 23, 2009, “Act Relative to Clean Energy,” was signed, which transferred the state’s Renewable Energy Trust Fund (the “RET”) from the Massachusetts Technology Park Corporation (“MTPC”) to MassCEC. This act united two entities with complementary missions, consolidated staff and financial resources, and established MassCEC as the lead state entity charged with growing the clean energy sector in the Commonwealth. The RET was created in 1997 by the Massachusetts Legislature pursuant to Section 4E of Chapter 40J, with a mission of supporting renewable energy throughout the Commonwealth.

MassCEC is governed by a board of directors (the “Board”) comprised of twelve members, including five members appointed by the governor and seven state officials that serve in an *ex officio* capacity.

Government-Wide and Fund-Level Financial Statements

MassCEC’s basic financial statements contain three components: government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements provide an overview of MassCEC’s financial position using the accrual basis of accounting. The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the non-fiduciary assets and liabilities of MassCEC as a whole. The difference between assets and liabilities is reported as net position. Changes in net position may serve as an indicator of whether the financial position of MassCEC is improving or deteriorating. The Statement of Activities presents information showing how MassCEC’s net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying economic transactions occur, regardless of when cash is received or paid. Therefore, some of the revenue and expenses reported in the Statement of Activities will have cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The government-wide financial statements presentation distinguishes between activities that are supported primarily by surcharges and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) and activities that are intended to recover all or most of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of MassCEC include Renewable Energy Generation (“REG”), Innovation and Industry Support (“IIS”), and Investments in Clean Energy (“Investments”). The business-type activities of MassCEC include the New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal (the “Terminal”) and the Wind Technology Testing Center (the “WTTC”).

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Principles (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund-Level Financial Statements (Continued)

A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. MassCEC uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with legal, legislative, contractual, and other finance-related provisions. All of the funds of MassCEC may be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

The government-wide, proprietary fund, and fiduciary fund financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The governmental fund financial statements are presented using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting.

With the economic resources measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operations of these funds are included on the balance sheet. With the accrual method of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. Government-wide financials, proprietary fund financial statements, and fiduciary fund financial statements show increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net position.

Governmental fund financial statements are presented using the current financial resources and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of this fund shows increases (i.e., revenues and other financing resources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, that is, when they are both measurable and available to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, MassCEC considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of year-end. Revenues not considered available are recorded as deferred inflows.

Most of MassCEC's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money or other spendable financial resources flow into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of MassCEC's general operations and the basic services it provides. The measurement focus is based upon determination of changes in financial resources. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance MassCEC's programs. There is a reconciliation of the governmental activities presented in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities to the governmental fund presented in the fund financial statements.

The governmental fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund and is the primary operating fund of MassCEC.

MassCEC maintains one type of proprietary fund, the enterprise funds, which are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. MassCEC uses enterprise funds to account for the Terminal and the WTTC. These two operations are considered to be major proprietary funds of MassCEC. The measurement focus is based on changes in economic resources. MassCEC's two proprietary funds are described below:

The Terminal Fund is used to account for the operations of the Terminal.

The WTTC Fund is used to account for the operations of the WTTC.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Principles (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund-Level Financial Statements (Continued)

MassCEC maintains one type of fiduciary fund, an agency fund, in which funds related to Alternative Compliance Payments (“ACP”) are recorded. In accordance with guidelines set forth by the Department of Energy Resources (“DOER”), MassCEC acts as the collection agent for ACPs mandated upon electricity suppliers and the funds are disbursed based on direction from DOER.

During the course of operations, the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated in the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities (i.e., the enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column. Overall, interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the government-wide State of Net Position, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment of transactions is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources (current assets less current liabilities) or economic resources (all assets less all liabilities). The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial reports.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid interest-bearing deposits and money market accounts with a credible banking institution, and are determined to be restricted or unrestricted based on the intention of fund usage. Restricted cash is funding designated for a specific purpose and therefore not available for general business use. Restricted cash consists of funding for the following programs: Mass Solar Loan, Advancing Commonwealth Energy Storage (ACES), Affordable Access to Clean and Efficient Energy (AACEE), HeatSmart, ReHeat, Production Tracking System, and New England Wind.

Renewable Energy Surcharge Receivable

The renewable energy surcharge receivable represents legislatively imposed surcharges due from electric utility companies paid to them by their consumers in support of the renewable energy programs of MassCEC. No allowances are established against these receivables as all balances are deemed to be fully collectible.

Program Loans Receivable

Program loans receivable consist of loans to companies to accelerate job growth, economic and/or project development and technological innovation in the Commonwealth. Such amounts are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible loans. This allowance is established based on management’s assessment of the collectability of the loan portfolio and are reassessed at least annually. These loans bear interest at rates ranging from 6.75% to 9.0% and mature during calendar years 2020 through 2026, or in some cases not until the project is sold or commences operations.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Principles (Continued)

Program Investments

Program investments represent equity investments in new and existing clean energy companies consistent with MassCEC's legislative intent. These investments are valued using the cost method in accordance with GASB No. 62, meaning investments are held at cost or cost less other than temporary impairment adjustments. In order to assess other than temporary impairment, privately-held equity investments are evaluated based on a fundamental business and operation analysis performed by management on each investment. Investment expenses consist of external expenses directly related to MassCEC's investment operations, as well as the internal administrative expenses associated with MassCEC's investment program.

Investments

Trust Investments are made up of various fixed income, equity securities, mutual funds and other investments that are categorized as committed, assigned, and unassigned. All categories are reported at fair value. Fair value is the amount reasonably expected to be received for an investment in a current sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller. Fixed income securities and common stocks are valued based on published market prices and quotations from national security exchanges and securities pricing services. Net appreciation (depreciation) is determined by calculating the change in the fair value of investments between the beginning of the year and the end of the year, less purchases of investments at cost, plus sales of investments at fair value. Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of the trade date. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date. Other investment income is recognized when earned.

Fair Value Measurements

MassCEC reports certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis depending on the underlying accounting policy for the particular item in accordance with fair value measurement standards. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Recurring fair value measures include trust investments. These standards require an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs (such as quoted prices in active markets) and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (such as appraisals or valuation techniques) to determine fair value. In addition, MassCEC reports certain investments using the Net Asset Value ("NAV") per share as determined by investment managers under the so called "practical expedient." The practical expedient allows NAV per share to represent fair value for reporting purposes when the criteria for using this method are met. Fair value standards also require MassCEC to classify financial instruments (but for those measured using NAV) into a three-level hierarchy, based on the priority of inputs to the valuation technique. Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1—Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical instruments as of the reporting date. Instruments, which are generally included in this category, include listed equity and debt securities publicly traded on a stock exchange

Level 2—Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies

Level 3—Pricing inputs are unobservable for the instrument and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the instrument

In some instances, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy and is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Principles (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Market price is affected by a number of factors, including the type of instrument and the characteristics specific to the instrument. Instruments with readily available active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. It is reasonably possible that changes in values of these instruments will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect amounts reported in these financial statements. For more information on the fair value of MassCEC's financial instruments, see Note 6 – Fair Value Measurements.

All of MassCEC's trust investments are reported using Level 1, Level 2, and NAV measurements.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful life of the asset categories are as follows:

Buildings	30 - 40 years
Leasehold improvements – New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal	50 years
Leasehold improvements and other assets	The lesser of 5 years or the remaining life of the lease
Operational equipment	2-7 years
Computer equipment and software	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

Capitalization Policy

All costs over \$1,000 related to leasehold improvements and other assets, operational equipment, furniture and fixtures, and computer equipment and software are capitalized.

Fund Balance

Fund balances are reported in classifications based on whether the amounts are non-spendable or spendable.

Non-spendable fund balances include amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Examples include prepaid assets and deposits.

Spendable amounts are classified based on the extent to which there are external and/or internal constraints in how the fund balance amounts may be spent.

Amounts that are restricted to specific purposes either by constraints (a) placed on the use of resources by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation are classified as restricted fund balances.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Principles (Continued)

Fund Balance (Continued)

Amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by MassCEC's highest level of decision making authority, the Board, are classified as committed fund balances.

Amounts that are constrained by MassCEC's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed are classified as assigned fund balances.

Unassigned fund balance represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is MassCEC's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as needed. When unrestricted resources are available for use it is MassCEC's policy to use committed resources first, then assigned resources and then unassigned resources as needed.

MassCEC has not formally adopted a minimum fund balance policy.

Net Position

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. MassCEC's net position is comprised of three categories:

Net investment in capital assets – This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.

Restricted net position – This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws and regulations of other governments, or restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position – This category presents the amount of net position that is not restricted or invested in capital assets.

Revenue Recognition

Under accrual accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Under modified accrual accounting, revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenue is considered available when it is collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period, generally within 60 days of the fiscal year-end.

Renewable Energy Surcharge revenue is recognized when it is both measurable and available. Intergovernmental revenues are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met, and the funds are available. WTTC testing revenue and Terminal revenue is recognized when it is earned. Significant accrued revenues include earned renewable energy surcharges.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Principles (Continued)

Proprietary Funds Operating and Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the WTTTC and Terminal are charges to customers for services, lease revenues, and dockage fees. Operating expenses for the WTTTC and Terminal include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Expenditures

Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Grant expenditures are recognized when all material conditions related to the grant agreement have been met. Management reviews all active grant agreements and, based on the best available information, develops an estimate of incurred grant expenditures where no reimbursement request has been received. These amounts are recorded as "Accrued expenses - awards" in the Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet. Management uses a historical average to determine the incurred but not reported grant accrual. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Budgets

Annual budgets are prepared by management. An annual budget is presented to the Board of Directors for approval and adoption. Periodically, management and the Board of Directors review budget-to-actual results and address projected material variances. The budget process is used for management purposes and is not considered a legally adopted budget. Therefore, supplemental information is not required as part of these financial statements.

Income Taxes

Pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 307, the operations of MassCEC constitute the performance of an essential government function and are, therefore, exempt from taxation by and within the Commonwealth. Additionally, MassCEC is exempt from Federal and State income taxes.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include allowances for doubtful accounts and program loans receivable, the valuation of program investments, accrued expenses – awards, and the useful lives of capital assets.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the GASB issued GASB No. 84 – *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The implications on the fiscal practices and financial reports are being evaluated.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Principles (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In June 2017, the GASB issued GASB No. 87 – *Leases*. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The implications on the fiscal practices and financial reports are being evaluated.

In August 2018, the GASB issued GASB No. 90 – *Majority Equity Interests*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legal separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The implications on the fiscal practices and financial reports are being evaluated.

Subsequent Events

MassCEC has evaluated subsequent events through December 3, 2019, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.

2. Division Activity

MassCEC utilizes divisions, each with various distinct programs or businesses, to perform its mission.

MassCEC has three programmatic divisions: the REG division, the IIS division and the Investments division. MassCEC also has two business-type divisions: the WTTC and the Terminal.

Through its three programmatic divisions MassCEC is:

- Increasing statewide adoption of clean energy, while driving down the costs and delivering financial, environmental, and economic development benefits to ratepayers.
- Continuing to drive clean energy innovation.
- Supporting the creation of high-quality jobs and developing a trained workforce for a rapidly growing industry.
- Advancing innovative solutions that will lead to energy security and a safe, reliable, and resilient energy infrastructure.

Renewable Energy Generation

The REG division of MassCEC promotes clean energy market and industry development by supporting Massachusetts residents, businesses, and developers to deploy a variety of clean energy technologies and increase renewable energy penetration in Massachusetts. Funding for the REG division is primarily provided by the RET.

The Electric Utility Restructuring Act of 1997 provides for a charge on each kilowatt hour of electricity purchased by consumers in the service territories of investor-owned electric distribution utilities to support a broad range of activities related to renewable energy. Under this law, a mandatory charge per kilowatt-hour is assessed for all investor-owned electric utility consumers, as well as municipal

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

2. Division Activity (Continued)

Renewable Energy Generation (Continued)

plants that opt into the RET. This surcharge is remitted to MassCEC to fund programs that promote the development of renewable energy projects. From July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 the surcharge was based on \$0.0005/KWH and resulted in recognition of \$22,363,618 in revenue, of which \$1,657,910 was recorded as renewable energy surcharge receivable on the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2019. In addition, during this period the RET recognized \$8,897,415 in interest and investment income. From July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, MassCEC's REG division recognized \$33,209,586 as expenditures across its programs.

Innovation and Industry Support

MassCEC recognized \$14,225,174 as expenditures in fiscal year 2019 in the IIS division, which is charged with making Massachusetts a leading destination for clean energy and clean water technology companies by stimulating innovation and creating an environment for technological advancement. It complements the mission of the other two divisions by working with new and existing companies and organizations to provide critical support, mentoring and resources, and helps to train the workforce needed to make clean energy companies run. Moreover, MassCEC engages with schools to provide student job training and employment opportunities in the clean energy field, provides support to incubators and business accelerators that nurture fledgling clean energy businesses and encourages clean energy ideas.

Investments in Clean Energy

The Investments division stimulates and accelerates the development and commercialization of clean energy technologies in the Commonwealth through its support of promising early and growth stage clean energy companies. This support often supplements funding received from private sources and is provided in the form of loans or equity investments to address funding gaps from early product development through commercial scale-up. The resulting economic development advances MassCEC's goals of advancing the state of technology and growing the clean energy industry, and leads to the creation of high value, private sector jobs.

During fiscal year 2019, MassCEC recognized \$1,394,120 as expenditures and program investments in the Investments division. In addition, during this period MassCEC recognized a gain of \$48,630 due to investment program return of capital, gains, and interest income, which were offset by write downs in certain investments.

New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal

MassCEC manages the operations of the New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal, a multi-purpose facility designed to support the construction, assembly and deployment of offshore wind projects, as well as handle bulk, break-bulk, container and large specialty marine cargo. The Terminal was placed into service in July 2015 and has since supported a variety of cargoes and customers. In fiscal year 2019, MassCEC leased portions of the Terminal, including office space, to five private businesses and portions of the dock to ten private vessel companies. In September 2018, MassCEC signed a lease with an offshore wind developer who will utilize the terminal over an eighteen-month period. The lease period was expected to begin in fiscal year 2021, but due to a delay in the developer obtaining necessary federal authorizations, MassCEC anticipates a delay in the lease commencement date.

Wind Technology Testing Center

The WTTTC is the first commercial-scale large blade test facility in the nation, testing commercial-sized wind turbine blades to help reduce cost, improve technical advancements and expedite the deployment of the next generation of wind turbine blades into the marketplace. The facility has attracted business from companies well-known in the wind industry and is responsible, in part, for such companies designing, manufacturing and testing their blades in the United States. In fiscal year 2019, the WTTTC contracted with two new customers, resulting in an increase in testing revenue.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

3. Alternative Compliance Payments

In accordance with guidelines set forth by Massachusetts legislation, MassCEC acts as the collection agent for the ACP mandated upon electricity suppliers. Any electric supplier that did not secure enough Renewable Energy Certificates (“RECs”) to meet the Renewable Portfolio Standard requirements shall be deemed in compliance if they make an ACP to MassCEC. From July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 MassCEC received \$27,399,699 from electricity suppliers in ACP payments. The funds are held in a restricted custodial depository account that earned \$60,924 of income during 2019 and will be utilized in a manner directed by DOER. For the year ended June 30, 2019, MassCEC was awarded grants from DOER of \$2,290,000 from ACP funds for the development of programs. These amounts are included within the Intergovernmental Revenues on the Governmental Fund’s Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance.

4. Proprietary Funds Operating and Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund’s principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the WTTC and the Terminal are charges to customers for services, lease revenues and dockage fees. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

The following summarizes the cash and cash equivalents of MassCEC and identifies certain types of investment risk as defined by GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, at June 30, 2019.

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the deposits may not be recovered. MassCEC’s cash and cash equivalents are held by a credible banking institution, while MassCEC’s trust investments are held with a reputable custodial institution. The credit of these institutions and the credit of the underlying investments has been reviewed by management and deemed to meet a risk profile consistent with MassCEC’s Investment Policy.

Cash and cash equivalents	
Primary government	\$ 57,061,353
Fiduciary fund	72,827,894
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 129,889,247
Insured	\$ 500,000
Uninsured and uncollateralized	129,389,247
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 129,889,247

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments (Continued)

Concentration of Investment Credit Risk

Concentration of investment credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the investment in a single issuer. MassCEC's trust investment policy contains limitations as to how much can be invested with any asset class. The table below summarizes the ratings of relevant fixed income investments of MassCEC.

Investment Type	Credit Risk (Moody's / S&P)				Not Investment Grade	Total
	Aaa / AAA	Aa / AA	A / A	Baa / BBB		
Cash	\$ 1,011,549	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,011,549
Debt Securities - Corporate, Muni's Fixed Income Securities	17,176,434	2,742,727	4,729,007	16,436,090	672,769	41,757,027
(Treasury Notes, GNMA's)	27,941,003	-	-	-	-	27,941,003
Fixed Income Mutual Funds	-	2,383,836	-	-	-	2,383,836
Portfolio Total	\$46,128,986	\$ 5,126,563	\$ 4,729,007	\$16,436,090	\$ 672,769	\$73,093,415

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of MassCEC's cash equivalents and trust investments. MassCEC manages its exposure to interest rate risk in cash equivalents by investing in money market securities whose underlying holdings have original maturities of ninety days or less. Trust investments include various short-term and long-term investments that could be impacted by interest rate changes. MassCEC manages its exposure to interest rate risk in trust investments by investing a substantial portion of this balance in short-term fixed income mutual funds and Treasury bills.

Market Risk – Program Investments and Trust Investments

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and other relevant market rate or price changes. Management has formal periodic meetings with its investment advisors to review and assess the current health of its portfolio and to perform rebalancing procedures as necessary.

Program investments are comprised of equity investments in small private companies. Inherent in making such investments is the risk that all invested capital will be lost. Management performs due diligence procedures before making investments in order to mitigate this risk. Additionally, management has periodic meetings with the management teams at our program investments to assess the current health of the company and related investment.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2019

6. Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents financial assets at June 30, 2019, that MassCEC measures fair value on a recurring basis, by level, within the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Investments Measured at NAV	Total
Trust Investments				
Bonds				
US Government	\$ -	\$ 27,564,555	\$ -	\$ 27,564,555
Corporate	-	26,829,167	-	26,829,167
International	-	4,485,185	-	4,485,185
Municipal	-	11,173,201	-	11,173,201
Equity funds	23,035,776	-	-	23,035,776
Mutual funds	27,204,487	-	-	27,204,487
Private equity fund	-	-	4,484,858	4,484,858
Total	\$ 50,240,263	\$ 70,052,108	\$ 4,484,858	\$ 124,777,229

7. Capital Assets

Capital Assets of MassCEC at June 30, 2019, are summarized as follows:

	Governmental Activities Capital Asset Additions Net of Depreciation			Balance June 30, 2019
	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Transfers	
Construction in progress	\$ 422,606	\$ 1,438	\$ (422,606)	\$ 1,438
Furnitures and fixtures	347,351	-	-	347,351
Computer equipment and software	755,393	272,173	422,606	1,450,172
Leasehold improvements	139,647	8,835	-	148,482
	<u>1,664,997</u>	<u>282,446</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,947,443</u>
Less accumulated depreciation				
Furnitures and fixtures	289,538	37,054	-	326,592
Computer equipment and software	474,293	271,800	-	746,093
Leasehold improvements	74,233	23,464	-	97,697
	<u>838,064</u>	<u>332,318</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,170,382</u>
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>\$ 826,933</u>	<u>\$ (49,872)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 777,061</u>

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2019

7. Capital Assets (Continued)

	Business-Type Activities - Combined		
	Capital Asset Additions Net of Depreciation		
	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Balance June 30, 2019
Land	\$ 3,628,349	\$ -	\$ 3,628,349
Construction in progress	840,504	61,338	901,842
Buildings	33,562,470	19,585	33,582,055
Furnitures and fixtures	107,195	-	107,195
Computer equipment and software	367,185	9,910	377,095
Operational equipment	2,674,747	208,602	2,883,349
Leasehold improvements	98,439,356	18,524,393	116,963,749
	<u>139,619,806</u>	<u>18,823,828</u>	<u>158,443,634</u>
Less accumulated depreciation			
Buildings	7,743,268	1,108,815	8,852,083
Furnitures and fixtures	98,317	1,806	100,123
Computer equipment and software	328,068	19,291	347,359
Operational equipment	2,319,538	188,131	2,507,669
Leasehold improvements	6,006,401	2,104,430	8,110,831
	<u>16,495,592</u>	<u>3,422,473</u>	<u>19,918,065</u>
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>\$ 123,124,214</u>	<u>\$ 15,401,355</u>	<u>\$ 138,525,569</u>

8. Defined Contribution Plans

MassCEC has adopted a Simplified Employee Pension ("SEP") plan, and a 457(b) and 401(a) deferred compensation plan, which are administered by Fidelity Investments and Alerus Retirement Solutions, respectively.

Under the SEP plan, MassCEC makes a quarterly contribution equal to 15% of each employee's eligible wages (as defined by the plan) to their retirement account. For the year ended June 30, 2019, MassCEC's total contributions were \$829,138.

Under the 457(b) and 401(a) plans, MassCEC matches 50% of employees' contributions with a maximum MassCEC contribution of 3% of the employee's salary. Employee contributions to the 457(b) account are subject to the annual IRS limits, while the employer match is housed in the related 401(a) account. For the year ended June 30, 2019, MassCEC's total contributions were \$137,256.

9. Inter-Fund Activity

MassCEC reports inter-fund activity between the governmental and business-type activities which primarily consist of accounts receivable and accounts payable transactions between the funds. The balances presented in the table agree with the sum of internal balances presented in the governmental and proprietary fund financial statements.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

9. Inter-Fund Activity (Continued)

Internal balances between funds at June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Governmental Fund	Terminal	\$ 8,369,269
Governmental Fund	WTTC	\$ 1,582,508
	Total	\$ 9,951,777

These balances are made up of inter-fund transfers, which are used to move funds considered financial expenditures in one fund to support the activities within another fund. The transfers made within fiscal year 2019 are related to the governmental fund, making financial expenditures to fund the activities of the Terminal and the WTTC.

10. Leases

Office Leases

MassCEC has an operating lease agreement for office space in Boston, Massachusetts for a term of ninety-seven months, which began on January 6, 2014 and ends on January 31, 2022. The eight-year lease includes rent escalation every two years. Rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. At June 30, 2019, MassCEC had a \$109,596 deferred rent liability on the office lease included in the accounts payable and accrued expenses line in the Statement of Net Position. Actual rent payments for the year ended June 30, 2019 totaled \$632,570.

Total future lease payments are as follows:

Year Ended June 30:	
2020	\$ 646,524
2021	660,477
2022	330,239
	\$ 1,637,240

Wind Technology Testing Center Land Lease

MassCEC has an operating lease for the land on which the WTTC was built. The lease commenced in December 2009 and payments began in July 2011. Rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term, which ends in June 2041. At June 30, 2019, MassCEC had a \$1,167,211 deferred rent liability included in the accounts payable and accrued expenses line in the Statement of Net Position. Actual rent payments for the year ended June 30, 2019 totaled \$251,081.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

10. Leases (Continued)

Wind Technology Testing Center Land Lease (Continued)

Total future lease payments are as follows:

Year Ended June 30:		
2020	\$	258,613
2021		266,371
2022		274,363
2023		282,594
2024		291,071
Thereafter		6,524,199
	\$	<u>7,897,211</u>

New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal

MassCEC has a lease with the New Bedford Redevelopment Authority for a portion of the land for the Terminal. The lease commenced on July 1, 2015, with MassCEC agreeing to pay an annual base rent of \$1.00 per year for 99 years. The lease also includes an impact fee clause, which allows for certain agencies within the City of New Bedford to seek reimbursement from MassCEC for approved costs related to municipal services provided to the premises including, but not limited to, utilities, roadway access and maintenance, security and fire protection. For the year ended June 30, 2019, \$75,000 of impact fees were accrued.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

MassCEC, through the program activities of the RET, has entered into long-term contracts for the purchase and sale of RECs in an effort to stimulate private investment in the construction of new clean electric-generating facilities. These clean energy facilities are being built to satisfy both voluntary demand for renewable power among the Commonwealth's consumers and the requirements of the mandatory Massachusetts Renewable Portfolio Standard ("RPS") established under Massachusetts General Law. As of June 30, 2019, MassCEC is committed to purchasing certain RECs through 2030, as stipulated by the long-term contracts held with various clean energy facilities.

Additionally through the program activities of the RET, MassCEC has provided loan guarantees, among other incentives, to local banks to participate in a loan program for solar energy. The total amount of the guarantee for qualified loans was \$4.6 million as of June 30, 2019, for which MassCEC has established an accrual based on historical experience of \$250,000.

MassCEC participates in various Federal grant programs from time to time, which are subject to program compliance audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act as amended.

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2019

11. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

In July 2016, a contractor filed suit against MassCEC seeking to recover alleged damages in excess of \$22 million arising out of the construction of the New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal. The contractor alleged in its complaint that it encountered differing site conditions and other factors that caused its performance of the work on this project to be much more expensive than the contractor stipulated in its contract bid. In September 2016, MassCEC filed a counterclaim seeking \$15.3 million in damages. The trial commenced in May 2019 and in June 2019, a jury ruled in favor of the contractor, awarding \$21.3 million in damages to the contractor, plus interest, and denying MassCEC's counterclaim. Interest of \$1.3 million has accrued through June 30, 2019. These amounts have been accrued as of June 30, 2019, capitalizing the verdict and expensing the interest. MassCEC is currently evaluating its options for appeal.

Reporting Under Government Auditing Standards



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*Independent Auditors' 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*

The Board of Directors
Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Boston, Massachusetts

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Massachusetts Clean Energy Center ("MassCEC"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financials, which collectively comprise the MassCEC's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 3, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Organization'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 Organization's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization'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.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the MassCEC'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 result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the MassCEC'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 MassCEC's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mayer Hoffmann McCann P.C.

December 3, 2019
Boston, Massachusetts