MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors
Massachusetts Clean Energy Center
Boston, Massachusetts

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements *Opinions*

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 (MassCEC), a component unit of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise MassCEC's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of MassCEC as of June 30, 2023, 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.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, 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 our report dated January 2, 2024, on our consideration of MassCEC's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of MassCEC's 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 MassCEC's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Boston, Massachusetts January 2, 2024

This discussion and analysis of the Massachusetts Clean Energy Center's (MassCEC) financial statements is designed to introduce the basic financial statements and provide an analytical overview of MassCEC's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The basic financial statements are comprised of the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements and footnotes to the financial statements. We hope this will assist readers in identifying significant changes in MassCEC's financial position.

Financial Highlights

- At the close of fiscal year 2023, MassCEC's assets exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, resulting in a total net position of \$443,060,000.
- MassCEC's total net position increased \$32,859,000, or 8.0% in comparison to the prior year.
- MassCEC's governmental activities total net position of \$324,466,000 increased \$31,344,000, or 10.7% in comparison to the prior year. Approximately 52.3% of the total or \$169,587,000 is unrestricted, and thus available for spending at MassCEC's discretion.
- MassCEC's business-type activities total net position of \$118,594,000 increased \$1,515,000, or 1.3% in comparison to the prior year. The unrestricted net position is a deficit balance of \$22,165,000.
- MassCEC reported \$141,781,000 in total liabilities, of which \$98,473,000 relates to unearned revenues received under the American Rescue Plan Act.
- Total revenues decreased \$35,690,000, or 28.9%, in comparison to prior year.
- Toal expenses increased \$17.130.000, or 45.8%, in comparison to prior year.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (statement of net position and statement of activities) concentrate on MassCEC as a whole and do not emphasize fund types but rather governmental or a business-type classification, which are presented in separate columns. The governmental and business-type activities comprise the primary government. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements.

General governmental and intergovernmental revenues support the governmental activities, whereas the business-type activities are primarily supported by user fees and charges for services. The purpose of the government-wide financial statements is to allow the user to be able to analyze MassCEC's total financial position.

The Statement of activities reflects the expenses of a given function or program, which are offset by program revenues. Program revenues are defined as charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions directly associated with a given function or program.

The effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from the government-wide financial statements, However, the inter-fund services between functions are not eliminated.

Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of MassCEC are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity or net position, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

MassCEC's funds are presented in separate fund financial statements, these funds are presented on a governmental fund financial statement and a proprietary fund financial statement. MassCEC's major funds are presented in separate columns on the fund financial statements. The definition of a major fund is one that meets certain criteria set-forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 34, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis-for State and Local Governments ("GASB 34").

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are prepared on a modified accrual basis using the current financial resources measurement focus. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets.

MassCEC's two governmental funds, the General Fund and the Offshore Wind Industry Investment Trust Fund are classified as major funds.

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Proprietary fund financial statements, like government-wide financial statements, are prepared on the full accrual basis. Proprietary funds record both operating and non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues are those that are obtained from the operations of the proprietary fund.

MassCEC reports the Wind Technology Testing Center (WTTC) and the New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal (Terminal) as major funds in the proprietary fund financial statements. These enterprise funds are used to present the same functions that are presented in the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

The fiduciary fund financial statements are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support MassCEC's programs.

MassCEC General Overview

MassCEC is a publicly funded state 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 accelerate the innovation of clean energy and climate solutions that are critical to meeting the Commonwealth's climate goals, advancing Massachusetts' position as an international climate leader while growing the state's clean energy economy. 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 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. MassCEC is committed to promoting the equitable distribution of the health and economic benefits of clean energy and supporting a diverse and inclusive clean energy industry.

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. 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. These charges support a broad range of activities related to renewable energy. The renewable energy charge of \$.0005/kWh is collected by distribution companies and transferred to MassCEC.

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.

Clean Energy Equity Workforce Funding

In March 2021, An Act Creating a Next-Generation Roadmap for Massachusetts Climate Policy was signed into law, which amended the Green Communities Act of 2008 and requires the Department of Public Utilities ("DPU") to annually collect and transfer not less than \$12 million to MassCEC. Further amended in August 2022 by An Act Driving Clean Energy and Offshore Wind, the funding supports clean energy equity workforce and market development programs. The DPU directs the electric and gas distribution companies and municipal aggregators with certified energy plans to jointly transfer funds collected each year no later than December 31st. The first transfer of funds occurred in fiscal year 2022.

Wind Technology Testing Center

The Wind Technology Testing Center (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.

New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal

The New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal (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 \$118.9 million received from the Commonwealth. The Terminal was placed into service in July 2015 and has since supported a variety of cargoes and customers.

Clean Energy Program Focuses

MassCEC runs Clean Energy Programs which encompass the grant making aspects of the organization.

Through its Clean Energy Program work 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.
- Strategically supporting the clean energy ecosystem to foster and advance clean energy companies and partners.
- Advancing innovative solutions that will lead to energy security and a safe, reliable, and resilient energy infrastructure.
- Supporting the creation of high-quality jobs and developing a trained workforce for a rapidly growing industry.
- Supporting minority and women owned business enterprises, environmental justice communities, low- and moderate-income populations, and fossil fuel workers gain employment in climate critical occupations and business fields.

High Performance Buildings

Programs that accelerate the most impactful, resilient, and cost-effective electrification technologies and approaches to decarbonizing the building sector. To achieve this transformation, programs focus on retrofitting and electrifying existing buildings, consumer engagement, innovation in technologies, materials, and methods, equity for underserved populations, new business and financing models, and expansion of a skilled workforce.

Clean Transportation

Programs that foster the development of cutting-edge, clean transportation technologies, surfacing new finance and business models that address the market barriers to electric vehicle deployment and accelerating the growth of clean transportation companies in Massachusetts.

Commercial Scale Clean Energy Generation

Programs to create clean energy cost-effectively from commercial- and utility-scale renewable energy technologies, including hydroelectric turbines, and organics-to-energy systems.

Offshore Wind

Programs to accelerate the responsible development of offshore wind projects while increasing the role of Massachusetts companies, institutions, and workers in the offshore wind industry. Initiatives are designed to establish baseline environmental data to support the permitting process, reduce development and deployment risks, advance innovation, and increase jobs and economic activity in the offshore wind sector.

Offshore Wind Escrow

Awards made from the offshore wind escrow accounts are in collaboration with offshore wind companies. These awards support certain initiatives designed to maximize offshore wind industry development in Massachusetts and provide benefits to local Massachusetts communities.

Net Zero Grid

Programs to foster the collaboration and innovation needed to modernize and expand the electric grid to power Massachusetts buildings, industry, and transportation systems with zero greenhouse gas emissions. Efforts include strategic support for energy storage, resiliency upgrades, facilitating interconnection, and increasing load flexibility.

Technology-to-Market

Programs offering competitive grant funding to technology innovators, support for clean energy research and development at Massachusetts-based universities, and operational funding to incubators and accelerators, to advance commercialization of the most innovative, effective, and impactful solutions to high-priority energy challenges facing the Commonwealth.

Workforce Development

Programs that increase access to clean energy careers, education, and training. Areas of focus include support for employers, job seekers and students, training, careers and advancement, and workforce equity.

Investments

Programs which stimulate and accelerate the development and commercialization of clean energy technologies in the Commonwealth through their support of promising early and growth stage clean energy companies.

Production Tracking System

A web-based application that tracks the capacity and production of certain renewable energy systems installed across Massachusetts. The online platform provides data to the public about renewable energy systems installed and provides owners of renewable energy systems a convenient method for tracking their production and participating in certain Massachusetts clean energy incentive programs.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The government-wide financial statements were designed so that the user could determine if MassCEC is in a better or worse financial condition from the prior year. The following is a condensed summary of net position for the primary government for the fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

Summary of Net Position June 30, 2023 and 2022 (amounts expressed in millions)

	(Governmen	vernmental Activities			Business-Type Activities				Total			
		2023		2022		2023		2022	2023		2022		
Current and other assets	\$	445.2	\$	313.4	\$	20.0	\$	7.8	\$	465.2	\$	321.2	
Capital Assets		2.0		2.4		159.6		157.0		161.6		159.4	
Total Assets		447.2		315.8		179.6		164.8		626.8		480.6	
Current liabilities		121.5		21.1		34.1		29.6		155.6		50.7	
Non-current liabilities		1.2		1.6		18.0		18.1		19.2		19.7	
Total Liabilities		122.7		22.7		52.1		47.7		174.8		70.4	
Total deferred inflows of resources		-		-		8.9		-		8.9		-	
Net Position:													
Net investment in capital assets		0.4		2.4		140.8		157.0		141.2		159.4	
Restricted		154.5		118.8		-		-		154.5		118.8	
Unrestricted (deficit)		169.6		171.9		(22.2)		(39.9)		147.4		132.0	
Total net position	\$	324.5	\$	293.1	\$	118.6	\$	117.1	\$	443.1	\$	410.2	

Total assets increased \$146.2 million or 30.4% in the current year, primarily due to an increase in restricted cash received in the Offshore Wind Industry Investment Trust Fund in fiscal year 2023. The increase was also attributed to a \$9.0 million increase in lease receivable from the prior year due to a material lease at the Terminal beginning during the fiscal year.

Total liabilities increased \$104.4 million or 148.3%, primarily due to monies received under the American Rescue Plan ACT (ARPA) that are unearned revenues at fiscal year-end. In addition, liabilities due to grantees increased \$3.2 million, due to the increased volume of awards and timing of payments at fiscal year-end.

Total Deferred inflows of resources increased \$8.9 million or 100% due to the Terminal entering into a material lease during FY2023.

Net position increased \$32.9 million or 8.0% in the current year, largely due to an increase in restricted net position. Restricted net position represents assets that are subject to external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or by law on how they are used. Unrestricted net position increased \$15.4 million or 11.7%, mainly due to the improvement in investment returns during FY2023 when compared to FY2022.

The following schedule compares the revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the primary government for the current and previous fiscal year.

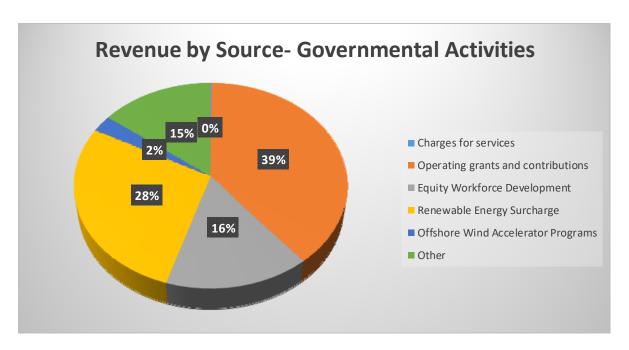
Summary of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Positions For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (amounts expressed in millions)

	Governmental Activities		В	Business-Type Activities				Total			
	- 2	2023	2022		2023		2022		2023		2022
Revenues:											
Program revenues:											
Charges for services	\$	0.1	\$ 0.2	\$	9.9	\$	4.7	\$	10.0	\$	4.9
Operating grants and contributions		29.7	92.4		-		-		29.7		92.4
Capital grants and contributions		-	-		1.1		-		1.1		-
General revenues:											
Equity Workforce Development		12.0	12.0		-		-		12.0		12.0
Renewable Energy Surcharge		21.3	21.6		-		-		21.3		21.6
Offshore Wind Accelerator Programs		2.0	1.1		-		-		2.0		1.1
Other		11.2	(11.1)		0.1		2.2		11.3		(8.9)
Total Revenues		76.3	116.2		11.1		6.9		87.4		123.1
Expenses:											
Program activities:											
Clean Energy Programs		43.1	26.6		-		-		43.1		26.6
Production Tracking System		1.8	2.1		-		-		1.8		2.1
Business-type activities:											
New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal		-	-		4.7		4.6		4.7		4.6
Wind Technology Testing Center		-	-		4.9		4.1		4.9		4.1
Total expenses		44.9	28.7		9.6		8.7		54.5		37.4
Change in net position		31.4	87.5		1.5		(1.8)		32.9		85.7
Net Position- beginning of year		293.1	 205.6		117.1		118.9		410.2		324.5
Net position- end of year	\$	324.5	\$ 293.1	\$	118.6	\$	117.1	\$	443.1	\$	410.2

Total revenues decreased \$35.7 million or 28.9%, in comparison to the prior year. The decrease is mainly related to revenue recognition of operating grants and contributions in the prior year that was not repeated in the current year. Total expenses increased \$17.1 million or 45.7%, in comparison to the prior year. The increase is related to the increased awards and payments within clean energy programs.

Governmental Activities

The governmental activities increased MassCEC's total assets, total liabilities, and total net position by \$131.4, \$100.0 and \$31.4 million, respectively. The increases in total assets and total liabilities primarily relate to funding received under ARPA during FY2023 that was recorded as a liability until eligible expenses have been incurred. The increase in net position is primarily due to an increase in investment returns during FY2023 compared to the prior year.

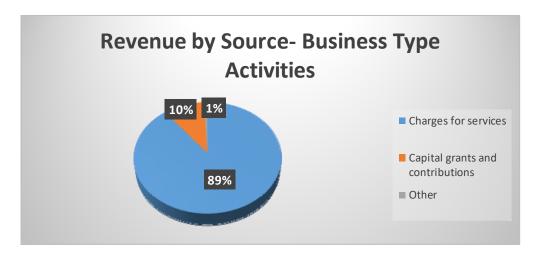


Total revenues for governmental activities decreased by \$39.9 million, or 34.3%, in comparison to prior year. This is mainly due to operating grants and contributions decreasing \$62.7 million or 67.9%, in comparison to the prior year due to \$80 million in Offshore Wind Industry Investment Trust funding received in the prior year that was fully recognized in revenue, and \$100 million received in ARPA funding in the current year, that has been included in unearned revenue until eligible expenses have been incurred. The decrease in operating grants and contributions was offset by an increase in other revenues of \$22.3 million, or 200.9%, in comparison to the prior year, related to improvement in the organization's investment fund activities.

Total expenses for governmental activities increased \$16.2 million or 56.5%, in comparison to the prior year, mainly due to increased awards and payments to grantees within clean energy programs.

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities increased total assets, total liabilities, total deferred inflows of resources and total net position by \$14.8, \$4.4, \$8.9 and \$1.5 million, respectively. The increases are mainly attributed to the Terminal entering into a lease agreement during FY2023 that resulted in an increase in lease receivables of \$9.1 million and deferred inflows of \$8.9 million. There was also an increase in leasehold improvements to the Terminal of \$22.0 million related to expansion of the Terminal's heavy lift storage area during FY2023.



Total revenues reported in business-type activities increased \$4.2 million or 60.7%, in comparison to the prior year related to the material lease entered into by the Terminal during FY2023.

Total business-type expenses increased \$.9 million or 10.3%, in comparison to the prior year related to increased depreciation and utilities costs related to the Terminal and WTTC operations.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds are comprised of the General Fund and a special revenue fund (the Offshore Wind Industry Investment Trust fund). As noted earlier, governmental funds use the current financial resources measurement focus that focuses on near-term inflows and outflows. The General Fund is the general operating fund that is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The following are noteworthy facts and changes from the prior year for the General Fund and the Offshore Wind Industry Investment Trust fund, the only two governmental funds of MassCEC that are both reported as major funds.

General Fund- Total revenues decreased \$56.8 million or 48.1%. Intergovernmental revenue decreased \$72.9 million or 80.6% from the prior year, primarily due to the \$85 million in funding received for Clean Energy programs during FY2022 that was recognized in revenue, that was not repeated for the General Fund during FY2023. Total expenditures increased \$11.4 million or 37.1%, due to an increase in the amount of grant awards paid during FY2023 as compared to FY2022.

Renewable Energy Surcharge revenue recognized during FY2023 of \$21.3 million, was consistent with the prior fiscal year. This surcharge is remitted to MassCEC by consumers in the service territories of investor-owned electric distribution utilities to fund programs that promote the development of renewable energy projects and is based on \$0.0005/KWH.

Accelerator program revenue recognized during FY2023 increased \$.9 million from the prior fiscal year due to an increase in eligible grant activities. This revenue is related to two offshore wind escrow account agreements: one with Vineyard Wind and a banking institution, and another with Mayflower Wind and a separate banking institution. Funds in these escrow accounts are treated as unearned revenue until grant expenses paid from the escrow accounts are recognized, at which point revenue is recognized as earned. The balance of the escrow accounts recorded in unearned revenue at fiscal year-end was \$13.8 million.

Offshore Wind Investment Trust Fund- This fund is a new major fund for MassCEC during FY2023. During FY2022 this fund was included as part of the General Fund. FY2023 revenues of \$14.9 million relate to intergovernmental revenues received for Offshore Wind related programs, along with the related investment earnings. Expenditures in the amount of \$2.7 million mainly relate to payments made to grantees of Offshore Wind programs during the fiscal year.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are comprised of enterprise funds. An enterprise fund is used to account for activities for which a fee is charged to external users for goods and services.

The following are noteworthy facts and changes from prior year for proprietary major funds:

Wind Technology Testing Center- Operating revenues increased \$482.4 thousand or 13.8% due to an increase in user fees from the prior fiscal year. Operating expenses increased \$886.1 thousand or 21.9% mainly due to an increase in depreciation expenses from the prior year. Total non-operating revenue increased \$463.2 thousand or 80.3% due to an increase in federal funding recognized for eligible expenses incurred for equipment purchases at the center.

New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal- In fiscal year 2023, MassCEC leased portions of the Terminal, including office and warehouse space to eleven private businesses, most of them supporting offshore wind projects in Massachusetts and one quasi-government agency. During this time the Terminal quayside was utilized by 23 geophysical and geotechnical survey vessels supporting offshore wind projects, 5 cargo operations, 3 local ferries, and 1 pleasure craft. Two offshore wind project developers have signed leases to utilize the Terminal for staging their projects. The first lease is for a period of 24 months which went into effect in January 2023 and extends through 2024. The second lease agreement begins in January 1, 2025, and extends through September 2027.

Operating revenues increased \$4.7 million or 388.8% from the prior year, due to the lease commencing in January of 2023 mentioned above, resulting in rental revenue and user fees for the terminal. Total operating expenses remained consistent with the prior year. Total non-operating revenue decreased \$1.0 million, or 82.1% due to one-time lease option revenue activity that occurred during FY2022 that was not repeated during FY2023.

Capital Assets

Non-depreciable capital assets include land and construction in progress. Depreciable/amortizable assets include buildings, furniture and fixtures, computer equipment and software, operational equipment, leasehold improvements, and intangible-right-to-use assets.

Noteworthy capital asset purchases/completed projects that took place in fiscal year 2023 were as follows:

- Expansion of the Marine Commerce Terminal's available heavy lift storage area
- Acquisition of equipment for the WTTC to allow for testing of wind turbine blades up to 120 meters long

The following is a schedule of MassCEC's capital assets as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

Summary of Capital Assets June 30, 2023 and 2022 (amounts expressed in millions)

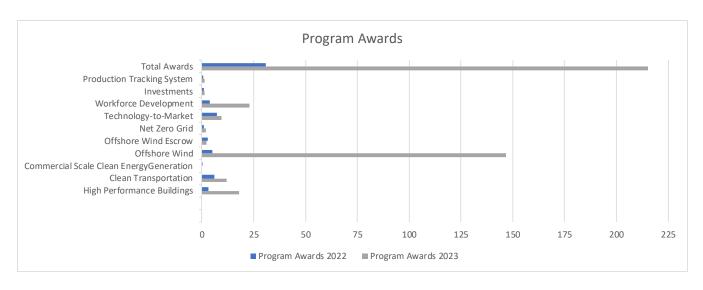
	G	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities				Total			
		2023	2	022		2023		2022		2023		2022
Land	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5.0	\$	5.0	\$	5.0	\$	5.0
Construction in Progress		-		0.1		0.3		2.1		0.3		2.2
Buildings		-		-		34.5		34.5		34.5		34.5
Furniture and Fixtures		0.2		0.2		0.1		0.1		0.3		0.3
Computer Equipment and Software		0.9		1.5		0.5		0.5		1.4		2.0
Operational Equipment		-		-		4.6		1.6		4.6		1.6
Leasehold Improvements		0.1		0.0		131.7		125.3		131.8		125.3
Intangible-right-to-use-asset		1.9		1.9		18.3		18.3		20.2		20.2
Total capital assets	\$	3.1	\$	3.8	\$	195.0	\$	187.4	\$	198.1	\$	191.2
Accumulated depreciation/amortization		(1.1)		(1.4)		(35.4)		(30.4)		(36.5)		(31.8)
Total capital assets	\$	2.0	\$	2.4	\$	159.6	\$	157.0	\$	161.6	\$	159.4

Grant Awards

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, MassCEC provided 774 financial assistance awards and investments in the clean energy sector totaling \$215.2 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.

Summary of Grant Awards and Number of Grantees by Clean Energy Program Focus June 30, 2023 and 2022 (dollars expressed in millions)

		Program A	wards		Number of Grantees		
	2023		2022		2023	2022	
High Performance Buildings	\$	17.9	\$	3.2	114	42	
Clean Transportation		11.9		6.1	9	23	
Commercial Scale Clean Energy Generation		-		0.3	1	4	
Offshore Wind		146.7		5.1	34	25	
Offshore Wind Escrow		2.1		2.7	46	10	
Net Zero Grid		1.9		0.9	6	9	
Technology-to-Market		9.3		7.3	60	56	
Workforce Development		22.9		3.8	486	351	
Investments		1.2		0.9	6	6	
Production Tracking System		1.3		0.5	12	6	
Total Awards	\$	215.2	\$	30.8	774	532	



High Performance Building awards increased \$14.7 million or 459.4% with a 171.4% increase in grantees from the prior year. This increase can largely be attributed to a one-time initiative related to Networked Geothermal demonstration projects, which increased the FY23 awards by \$5 million. Additionally, there was a higher demand for multiple buildings initiatives in FY23, leading to increased awards in the amount of \$4.3 million. Offshore Wind awards increased \$141.6 million or 2,776.5% with a 36% increase in grantees. This increase is related to the funding granted to MassCEC during FY2022 and FY2023 in the amounts of \$80 million under the COVID Relief Bill of December 2021 and \$100 million in ARPA funding respectively that were awarded to eligible applicants. Workforce Development awards increased \$19.1 million or 502.6% with a 38.5% increase in grantees from the prior year. This increase can be attributed to the timing of awards based on funding received under the Clean Energy Equity Workforce Funding Acts. Funding received under the Act by MassCEC during FY2022 resulted in an increase in awards of that funding during FY2023.

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 from municipal lighting plants that have opted to participate in the RET. Historically, MassCEC has received on average \$22-24 million in revenue per year. Surcharge revenue of \$21.3 million in fiscal year 2023 remained consistent with the amount from fiscal year 2022. 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 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 and a transition toward building electrification over time.

Starting in fiscal year 2022, MassCEC received \$12 million in clean energy equity workforce funding. This annual funding is used to provide workforce training, educational and professional development, job placement, startup opportunities and grants promoting participation in the commonwealth's energy efficiency, clean energy, and clean heating and cooling industries.

MassCEC receives frequent one-time or nonrecurrent sources of funding. These sources of funding can fluctuate widely by year. Revenue recognition can also vary depending on the terms of the awards.

MassCEC, for the first time in its history, was awarded \$30 million from the FY2024 State Budget. While it is unknown at the current time whether this will continue for future years and in the same amounts, it is expected to significantly affect the results of operations for MassCEC and allow the organization to expand on current programs and offer new programs moving forward.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide the reader with an overview of MassCEC. Questions regarding any information provided in this report should be directed to MassCEC, Finance Department, 294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108, email Finance@MassCEC.com.

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MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Primary Government				
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total		
ASSETS					
Current Assets:	A 47.054.050	•	47.054.050		
Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$ 17,651,253	\$ -	\$ 17,651,253		
Renewable Energy Surcharge Receivable	1,607,946	_	1,607,946		
Trade (Net of Allowance of \$139,005)	5,000	4,217,130	4,222,130		
Lease Receivable	-	9,109,467	9,109,467		
Program Loans Receivable (Net of Allowance of \$1,790,163)	2,751,469	-	2,751,469		
Internal Balances	32,998,204	(32,998,204)	-		
Other Assets	132,687	39,439	172,126		
Prepared Investments (Not of Allewanes of #3 503 755)	92,899	74,900	167,799		
Program Investments (Net of Allowance of \$2,503,755) Trust Investments	5,707,335 122,622,738	-	5,707,335 122,622,738		
Restricted assets:	122,022,730	-	122,022,730		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	252,910,907	5,383,008	258,293,915		
Due from other governments	8,720,180	1,178,832	9,899,012		
Total Current Assets	445,200,618	(12,995,428)	432,205,190		
Noncurrent Assets:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized	_	5,282,513	5,282,513		
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	1,989,357	154,308,351	156,297,708		
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,989,357	159,590,864	161,580,221		
Total Assets	447,189,975	146,595,436	593,785,411		
LIABILITIES Ourse of Link little or					
Current Liabilities: Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	1,554,978	624,342	2,179,320		
Accrued Expenses - Program Awards	4,038,769	024,542	4,038,769		
Other Liabilities	312,857	-	312,857		
Leases Payable	376,117	333,009	709,126		
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets:			-		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	3,008,803	-	3,008,803		
Unearned Revenues	112,249,991	100,000	112,349,991		
Total Current Liabilities	121,541,515	1,057,351	122,598,866		
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Leases Payable	1,182,218	18,000,547	19,182,765		
T 4 11: 179	100 700 700	40.057.000	111 701 001		
Total Liabilities	122,723,733	19,057,898	141,781,631		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unamortized Leases		8,943,526	8,943,526		
NET BOOKEON					
NET POSITION Not Investment in Capital Assets	412 228	140 759 072	1/1 171 210		
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted for:	412,238	140,758,972	141,171,210		
Mass Solar Loan	2,316,314	_	2,316,314		
Advancing Commonwealth Energy Storage	1,710,766	-	1,710,766		
Offshore Wind Energy	94,762,131	-	94,762,131		
Offshore Wind Wildlife Surveys	1,284,265	-	1,284,265		
Reheat	470,461	-	470,461		
Affordable Access to Clean and Efficient Energy	701,501	-	701,501		
Equity Workforce ACT4All	22,668,231 16,126,792	-	22,668,231 16,126,792		
Networked Geothermal	3,574,834	-	3,574,834		
BETA Triple Decker	1,887,135	_	1,887,135		
Hydrogen Hub	252,746	-	252,746		
Long Duration Energy Storage Study	252,746	-	252,746		
Other Program Loans and Investments	8,458,804	-	8,458,804		
Unrestricted (deficit)	169,587,278	(22,164,960)	147,422,318		
Total Net Position	\$324,466,242	\$118,594,012	\$ 443,060,254		

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense)/ Revenue
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities:					
Clean Energy Programs	\$ 43,153,770	\$ 123,392	\$ 27,714,161	\$ -	\$ (15,316,217)
Production Tracking System	1,807,383	-	1,906,017	-	98,634
Interest expense	32,721		. <u>-</u>		(32,721)
Total Governmental Activities	44,993,874	123,392	29,620,178	-	(15,250,304)
Business-Type Activities:					
New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal	4,719,233	5,896,520	-	-	1,177,287
Wind Technology Testing Center	4,917,013	3,989,662	<u> </u>	1,178,832	251,481
Total Business-Type Activities	9,636,246	9,886,182	. <u> </u>	1,178,832	1,428,768
Total Primary Government	\$ 54,630,120	\$ 10,009,574	\$ 29,620,178	\$ 1,178,832	\$ (13,821,536)

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
CHANGES IN NET POSITION Net (Expense) Revenue (from Previous Page)	\$ (15,250,304)	\$ 1,428,768	\$ (13,821,536)	
GENERAL REVENUES Equity Workforce Development Renewable Energy Surcharge Offshore Wind Accelerator Programs Investment Earnings	12,000,000 21,337,704 1,998,804 11,258,054	- - 86,618	12,000,000 21,337,704 1,998,804 11,344,672	
Total General Revenues	46,594,562	86,618	46,681,180	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	31,344,258	1,515,386	32,859,644	
Net Position - Beginning of Year	293,121,984	117,078,626	410,200,610	
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ 324,466,242	\$ 118,594,012	\$ 443,060,254	

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS — BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2023 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		General	Indu	ffshore Wind stry Investment Trust Fund	G	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted Receivables:	\$	17,651,253 56,971,411	\$	- 195,939,496	\$	17,651,253 252,910,907
Renewable Energy Surcharge Receivable Other Accounts Receivable Program Loans Receivable (Net of Allowance of \$1,790,163)		1,607,946 5,000 2,751,469		-		1,607,946 5,000 2,751,469
Due from Other Governments Other Assets		33,533,084 8,720,180		-		33,533,084 8,720,180
Prepaids Program Investments (Net of Allowance of \$2,503,755) Trust Investments		132,687 92,899 5,707,335 122,622,738		- - -		132,687 92,899 5,707,335 122,622,738
Total Assets	\$	249,796,002	\$	195,939,496	\$	445,735,498
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses - Trade Accrued Expenses - Program Awards Due to Other Funds Unearned Revenues	\$	1,932,126 4,878,495 - 13,776,583	\$	2,169,077 534,880 98,473,408	\$	1,932,126 7,047,572 534,880 112,249,991
Total Liabilities		20,587,204		101,177,365		121,764,569
FUND BALANCES Nonspendable Restricted Committed Assigned Unassigned Total Fund Balances		225,585 59,704,595 93,582,882 1,000,000 74,695,736 229,208,798		94,762,131 - - - 94,762,131		225,585 154,466,726 93,582,882 1,000,000 74,695,736 323,970,929
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	249,796,002	<u> </u>	195,939,496	•	445,735,498
. 5ta. Elabilitios and Faria Balarioso	Ψ	249,790,002	Ψ	190,909,490	Φ	440,730,490

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TOTAL FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$ 323,970,929
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	1,989,357
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(1,494,044)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 324,466,242

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS — STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	 General	Indus	fshore Wind stry Investment Trust Fund	Total Governmental Funds		
REVENUES Renewable Energy Surcharge Intergovernmental Revenue Equity Workforce Development Investment earnings Miscellaneous	\$ 21,337,704 17,593,386 12,000,000 8,336,018 2,129,795	\$	12,026,792 - 2,914,442 -	\$	21,337,704 29,620,178 12,000,000 11,250,460 2,129,795	
Total Revenues	61,396,903		14,941,234		76,338,137	
EXPENDITURES Current: Clean Energy Programs Production Tracking System Capital Outlay Debt Service: Principal	39,979,253 1,722,355 198,143 361,455		2,703,956 - -		42,683,209 1,722,355 198,143 361,455	
Interest	32,721				32,721	
Total Expenditures	42,293,927		2,703,956		44,997,883	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	19,102,976		12,237,278		31,340,254	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	 210,105,822		82,524,853		292,630,675	
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$ 229,208,798	\$	94,762,131	\$	323,970,929	

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 31,340,254
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated lives and reported as depreciation expense. These amounts represent the	
related net activity of the current period.	23,145
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital and intangible assets (i.e., disposals, transfers) is to increase net position.	20,798
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in	(20.020)
governmental funds.	 (39,939)
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 31,344,258

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) PROPRIETARY FUNDS — STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Wind Technology Testing Center	New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal	Total	
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Restricted Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,383,008	\$ -	\$ 5,383,008	
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts:				
Trade	1,887,777	2,329,352	4,217,129	
Grants Receivable	1,178,832	-	1,178,832	
Leases	-	6,010,919	6,010,919	
Other Assets	39,439	-	39,439	
Prepaids	10,243	64,657	74,900	
Total Current Assets	8,499,299	8,404,928	16,904,227	
Noncurrent Assets:				
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts:				
Leases	-	3,098,548	3,098,548	
Capital Assets				
Non-depreciable/Amortizable:				
Land	-	4,968,916	4,968,916	
Construction in Progress	313,597	-	313,597	
Depreciable/Amortizable:				
Building	33,275,413	1,261,071	34,536,484	
Furniture and Fixtures	93,316	9,027	102,343	
Computer Equipment and Software	457,181	, -	457,181	
Operational Equipment	4,523,149	47,406	4,570,555	
Leasehold Improvements	254,185	131,399,149	131,653,334	
Intangible-Right-to-Use-Asset	6,025,802	12,314,157	18,339,959	
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(16,502,830)	(18,848,675)	(35,351,505)	
Total Noncurrent Assets	28,439,813	134,249,599	162,689,412	
Total Assets	36,939,112	142,654,527	179,593,639	
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	286,919	337,422	624,341	
Due to Other Funds	3,103,151	29,895,053	32,998,204	
Unearned Revenues	-	100,000	100,000	
Leases Payable	185,009	148,000	333,009	
Total Current Liabilities	3,575,079	30,480,475	34,055,554	
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Leases Payable	5,505,957	12,494,590	18,000,547	
Total Liabilities	9,081,036	42,975,065	52,056,101	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unamortized Leases		8,943,526	8,943,526	
FUND NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	22,532,717	118,226,255	140,758,972	
Unrestricted (deficit)	5,325,359	(27,490,319)	(22,164,960)	
Total Net Position		•		
i otal i vet i ositioli	\$ 27,858,076	\$ 90,735,936	\$ 118,594,012	

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds					
	Wind Technology Testing Center		New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal		Total	
OPERATING REVENUES						
User Fees Rentals	\$ 	3,989,662	\$ 	2,877,010 3,019,510	\$	6,866,672 3,019,510
Total Operating Revenues		3,989,662		5,896,520		9,886,182
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Salaries and Wages		775,441		258,765		1,034,206
Employee Benefits		289,011		94,171		383,182
Contractual Services, Materials and Supplies		495,760		603,932		1,099,692
Utilities		344,961		93,361		438,322
Repairs and Maintenance		40,371		2,221		42,592
Insurance		141,011		191,520		332,531
Facility Expenses		139,491		14,637		154,128
Other Expenses		579,982		340,358		920,340
Depreciation and Amortization		2,001,518		2,881,139		4,882,657
Interest Expense		109,468		239,129		348,597
Total Operating Expenses		4,917,014		4,719,233		9,636,247
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		(927,352)		1,177,287		249,935
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Interest Income		105,269		220,330		325,599
Grants		1,178,832		-		1,178,832
Other Income (Expense)		(243,891)		4,911		(238,980)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net		1,040,210		225,241		1,265,451
CHANGE IN FUND NET POSITION		112,858		1,402,528		1,515,386
Fund Net Position - Beginning of Year		27,745,218		89,333,408		117,078,626
FUND NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	27,858,076	\$	90,735,936	\$	118,594,012

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) PROPRIETARY FUNDS — STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Funds	
		Wind Technology esting Center		lew Bedford ine Commerce Terminal	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts from Customers and users Cash Returned from Customer Deposits Payments to Suppliers Payments to Employees	\$	3,494,336 - (2,116,173) (1,061,114)	\$	808,811 (42,985) (1,368,070) (344,135)	\$ 4,303,147 (42,985) (3,484,243) (1,405,249)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		317,049		(946,379)	(629,330)
, , , ,		,		(= =,= =,	(===,===,
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Acquisitions and Construction of Capital Assets Proceeds from Capital Grants Principal Paid on Leases Interest Paid on Leases Principal Received on Leases Interest Received on Leases Interfund Receipts (Payments)		(912,603) 686,165 (173,126) (109,468) - - 191,983		(6,083,115) - (148,000) - 2,815,234 220,330 4,141,930	(6,995,718) 686,165 (321,126) (109,468) 2,815,234 220,330 4,333,913
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Capital and Related Financing		(317,049)		946,379	629,330
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Investment Income		105,264			105,264
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		105,264		-	105,264
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR		5,277,744			5,277,744
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$	5,383,008	\$		\$ 5,383,008
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating Income (Loss) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities:	\$	(927,352)	\$	1,177,287	\$ 249,935
Depreciation and Amortization (Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets (Increase) Decrease in Customer Deposits (Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable (Decrease) Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses (Decrease) Increase in Other Liabilities Other Revenues Other Expenses		2,001,518 15,160 - (495,234) (136,997) (30,578) - (109,468)		2,881,139 (12,527) (42,985) (2,004,618) 181,462 (106,627) (3,019,510)	4,882,657 2,633 (42,985) (2,499,852) 44,465 (137,205) (3,019,510) (109,468)
Total Adjustments		1,244,401		(2,123,666)	(879,265)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	317,049	\$	(946,379)	\$ (629,330)
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of capital assets on account Loss on disposal of capital assets Gross amount of new lease agreements	\$	216,130 - -	\$	282,206 (2,505) 12,442,166	\$ 498,336 (2,505) 12,442,166

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) FIDUCIARY FUNDS — STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

Custodial Fund - (Alternative Compliance Payments)				
\$	272,603,965			

ASSETS

Cash and Cash Equivalents

NET POSITION

Net Position Restricted for Other Governments

MASSACHUSETTS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) FIDUCIARY FUNDS — STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Custodial Fund - (Alternative Compliance Payments)	
ADDITIONS		
Alternative Compliance Payments Interest Income	\$	133,946,424 3,175,291
Total Additions		137,121,715
DEDUCTIONS		
Grants Disbursed to Other Governments		10,007,987
Grants Disbursed to MassCEC		4,487,130
Total Deductions		14,495,117
NET INCREASE IN NET POSITION		122,626,598
Net Position - Beginning of Year		149,977,367
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	272,603,965

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 (MassCEC) and establishing the Massachusetts Alternative and Clean Energy Investment Trust Fund (ACE) to financially support its activities. MassCEC's mission is to accelerate clean energy and climate solution innovation that is critical to meeting the Commonwealth's climate goals, advancing Massachusetts' position as an international climate leader while growing the state's clean energy economy.

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 began construction on the Wind Testing Technology Center in 2009 and opened the center in 2011. The center 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 completed construction and opened the New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal in July 2015. The terminal was the first purpose-built offshore wind port in the U.S. 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.

In accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, MassCEC is considered a discretely presented component unit of the Commonwealth and, accordingly, its financial statements are incorporated into the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of 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. During fiscal year 2023, legislation was passed increasing the number of board members to fifteen, with eight appointed by the governor.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements and the major-fund financial statements along with the notes to the financial statements comprise the basic financial statements. The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) concentrate on MassCEC as a whole and do not emphasize fund types but rather a governmental or business-type classification, which are presented in separate columns. The governmental activities and business-type activities comprise the primary government. Fiduciary funds are not included within the government-wide financial statements.

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 include MassCEC's programs. The business-type activities of MassCEC include the New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal (the Terminal) and the Wind Technology Testing Center (the WTTC).

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounts of MassCEC are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows or resources, fund equity or net position, revenues and expenditures or expense, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. 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.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures, or expense, are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide, proprietary fund, and fiduciary fund financial statements are prepared on a full accrual basis using the economic resources measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all the eligibility requirements have been met.

Proprietary funds record both operating and non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues are those that are obtained from the operations of the proprietary fund that include user and rental fees. Non-operating revenues are not related to the operations of the proprietary fund and include interest earnings and grants. Operating expenses represent the cost of operations, which included depreciation. Non-operating expenses, such as interest expense, are not related to operations.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Governmental fund financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis using the current financial resources measurement focus. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets. MassCEC considers all revenues available if they are collected within sixty days after year-end. Primary revenues such as inter-governmental revenues, charges for services, rents and interest are treated as susceptible to accrual under the modified accrual basis and so have been recognized as revenues. Expenditures reported in governmental fund financial statements are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. An exception to this general rule includes compensated absences which are accrued when matured.

MassCEC reports the following major funds in the governmental fund financial statements:

General Fund- The General Fund is the general operating fund of MassCEC that is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Offshore Wind Industry Investment Trust Fund – The Offshore Wind Industry Investment Trust Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for financial resources restricted for authorized activities related to Offshore Wind and Ports Infrastructure.

MassCEC reports the following major funds in the proprietary fund financial statements:

Wind Testing Technology Center- The Wind Testing Technology Center is used to account for the activities related to the operations of the MassCEC owned facility.

New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal- The New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal is used to account for the activities related to the operations of the MassCEC owned facility.

MassCEC reports the following other fund type:

Custodial Fund- The custodial fund is used to account for assets collected and held by MassCEC in a fiduciary capacity for other governments.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Preparation of the financial statements also requires management to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include, but are not limited to, allowances for doubtful accounts, program loans receivable, the valuation of program investments, accrued expenses, and the useful lives of capital assets.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

MassCEC considers cash and cash equivalents to be cash on hand, demand deposits, highly liquid investments including those held as restricted assets, with original maturities of three months or less when purchased. Investments are measured at fair value, with the exception of money market mutual funds (presented as cash and cash equivalents) which are held at amortized cost, which approximated fair value.

Restricted assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, agreements with or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

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.

Accounts Receivable

The trade accounts receivable of MassCEC are recorded in the government-wide, governmental and proprietary fund financial statements and are net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Management estimates the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. Accounts receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible.

Leases

MassCEC is a lessor for a noncancelable lease of a building. Mass CEC recognized a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. The lease receivable is measured at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. The receivable is reduced by the principal portion of the lease payment received. The deferred inflow of resources is measured at the initial amount of lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received on or before the lease commencement date. The deferred inflows of resources are recognized as revenue over the term of the lease.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Key estimates and judgements include how MassCEC determines (1) the discount rate is used to discount the expected lease receipts to present value (2) lease term, (3) lease receipts. When the interest rate is not provided or cannot be readily determined, MassCEC utilizes either the actual interest yield on debt issuances by the State of Massachusetts and/or U.S. Treasury rates that are closest to the lease execution date to determine the discount rate as MassCEC does not have a history of borrowing. The lease term includes the non-cancelable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable are comprised of fixed payments from the lessee.

MassCEC is a lessee for noncancelable leases of land, building, equipment and infrastructure. MassCEC recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government wide and proprietary fund financial statements. MassCEC measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term at the commencement of the lease. The lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of the lease payment made each year. The lease asset is measured as the initial amount of the lease liability and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is shorter. Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term liabilities on the Statement of Net Position.

Estimates and judgements related to leases include, (1) the discount rate used, (2) lease term, (3) lease payments. MassCEC uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged is not provided or cannot be readily determined, MassCEC utilizes U.S. Treasury rates that are closest to the lease execution date. MassCEC utilizes U.S. Treasury rates as the organization does not currently carry debt. The lease term includes the non-cancelable period of the lease including options to extend (only if they are reasonably certain to extend). Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of fixed payments and any purchase option price MassCEC is reasonably certain to exercise.

MassCEC monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability or lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect those amounts.

Program Loans Receivable

Program loans receivable are recorded in the government wide and governmental fund financial statements, based on the respective basis of accounting, and 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 is reassessed at least annually. These loans bear interest at rates ranging from 5.75% to 9.0% and mature through 2026, or in some cases not until the project is sold or commences operations.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Prepaid Items

Some payments to vendors represent costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the financial statements.

Program Investments

Program investments are recorded in the government wide financial statements and represent mainly privately-held equity investments in clean energy companies consistent with MassCEC's legislative intent. These investments are valued 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.

Capital Assets

Capital assets include buildings, leasehold improvements, operational equipment, computer equipment and software, furniture and fixtures and intangible right-to-use assets. Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column, as well as the proprietary fund financial statements. The threshold for capitalization is \$1,000. Capital assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at acquisition value at the time received. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. The ranges of the useful lives are as follows:

Capital Asset Type	Estimated Useful Life (in Years)
Buildings	30 - 40
Leasehold Improvements	2 - 50
Operational Equipment	7
Computer Equipment and Software	3 - 5
Furniture and Fixtures	5

Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues represent revenues collected in advance of services performed and will be recognized when the services are rendered.

Accrued Expenses-Program Awards

Grant expenditures are recognized when all material conditions related to the grant agreement have been met. Management communicates with program team managers, reviews all active grant agreements, and based on the best available information, develops an estimate of incurred grant expenditures where no invoice has been received. These amounts are recorded as Accrued Expenses – Program Awards in the statement of net position and governmental fund balance sheet.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Compensated Absences

MassCEC maintains a policy that permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation pay benefits that will be paid to employees upon separation from MassCEC service if certain criteria are met. These benefits, plus their related tax are classified as compensated absences. The balance of compensated absences is considered to be a current liability based on requirements for use. The liability for compensated absences are accrued and reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to future period(s), and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. In governmental funds, revenues not received within sixty days of year-end are deferred until collected as they do not meet the availability criteria. In addition, the proprietary funds report deferred inflows of resources related to unamortized lease revenue, which will be recognized over the term of the lease.

Net Position

Net position represents the residual difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported in the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets – This category represents capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to asset acquisitions, construction and improvements.

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 represents the remaining net position that is not restricted or invested in capital assets.

Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements MassCEC reports fund balances as either non-spendable or spendable. Spendable fund balances are further classified in a hierarchy based on the extent to which there are external and internal constraints.

Nonspendable 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.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund Balance (Continued)

Spendable fund balances are classified as follows:

Restricted Fund Balance- Amounts that are constrained for a specific purpose imposed by creditors, grantors, laws, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance- Amounts constrained for a specific purpose imposed by formal action of an approved Board authorization, MassCEC's highest level of decision-making authority. Once adopted, the authorization can only be modified, rescinded, or replaced in the same manner, by another authorization of the Board.

Assigned Fund Balance- Amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes as determined by the Board, but that are neither restricted of committed. Only the Board is authorized to assign fund balance.

Unassigned Fund Balance- Amount represents the residual fund balances that do not meet the other fund balance classification requirements.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, restricted resources will be used first for incurred expenses, and then unrestricted as needed. When using unrestricted resources, committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

MassCEC has not formally adopted a minimum fund balance policy.

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.

NOTE 2 ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PAYMENTS

In accordance with guidelines set forth by Massachusetts legislation, MassCEC acts as the collection agent for the Alternative Compliance Payments (ACP) mandated upon electricity suppliers. Any electric supplier that does 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. MassCEC accounts for the activity related to ACP's within a custodial fund, and presents the activity within the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. From July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023, MassCEC received \$133,946,424 from electricity suppliers in ACP payments. The funds are held in a restricted custodial depository account that earned \$3,175,291 in interest income during fiscal year 2023 and will be utilized in a manner directed by the DOER. For the year ended June 30, 2023, MassCEC disbursed \$14,495,117 of grants awarded by the DOER, including \$4,487,130 awarded directly to MassCEC.

NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2023 MassCEC had the following cash and cash equivalents and investments:

	 Amount
Primary Government:	
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 140,273,991
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	258,293,915
Custodial Fund:	
Cash and cash equivalents	272,603,965
Total Cash, Cash Equivalents and investments	\$ 671,171,871

Credit risk and 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 credible banking institutions, while MassCEC's trust investments are held with a reputable custodial institution in the organization's name. MassCEC's Investment Policy's primary objectives are to preserve principal, maintain liquidity at acceptable levels and maximize return in accordance with established marked indexes. The policy requires the diversification of assets to reduce risk and increase return. The policy establishes several considerations in assisting with the determination of investment risk such as the fiduciary risk of not aligning portfolios with MassCEC's mission, headline and press risk, investments not meeting the organizations liquidity need and a tolerance for market volatility that is not supportive of the liquidity needs of the organization. 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. At June 30, 2023, \$17,565,175 of MassCEC's bank balance of \$672,382,422 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

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 guidelines as to how much can be invested within an asset class. As of June 30, 2023, there is no concentration of investments from one issuer equal to or greater than 5% of the portfolio. Investments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, as well as investments in mutual funds and other pooled investments are excluded from consideration when evaluating concentration risk.

The table below presents rated debt investments, excluding U.S Treasury funds, at fair value by credit quality of MassCEC's investment portfolio as of June 30, 2023:

Moody's/S&P/Fitch Quality Ratings											
	aaa		aa		а		bbb		Unrated		Total
\$	11,146,674	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,146,674
	-		102,693		2,250,440		4,510,490		-		6,863,623
	291,049		1,477,667		-		-		343,167		2,111,883
	787,786		-		-		-		935,693		1,723,479
	6,592,568		-		-		-		-		6,592,568
\$	18,818,077	\$	1,580,360	\$	2,250,440	\$	4,510,490	\$	1,278,860	\$	28,438,227
	\$	\$ 11,146,674 - 291,049 787,786 6,592,568	\$ 11,146,674 \$ - 291,049 787,786 6,592,568	aaa aa \$ 11,146,674 \$ - - 102,693 291,049 1,477,667 787,786 - 6,592,568 -	aaa aa \$ 11,146,674 \$ - \$ - 102,693 \$ 1,477,667 787,786 - 6,592,568	aaa aa a \$ 11,146,674 \$ - \$ - - 102,693 2,250,440 291,049 1,477,667 - 787,786 - - 6,592,568 - -	aaa aa a \$ 11,146,674 \$ - \$ - \$ \$ - \$ - 102,693 2,250,440 \$ - \$ 291,049 1,477,667 \$ 787,786 \$ \$ 6,592,568	aaa aa a bbb \$ 11,146,674 \$ - \$ - \$ - - 102,693 2,250,440 4,510,490 291,049 1,477,667 - - 787,786 - - - 6,592,568 - - -	aaa aa a bbb \$ 11,146,674 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ \$ - \$ - 102,693 2,250,440 4,510,490 291,049 1,477,667 787,786 6,592,568	aaa aa a bbb Unrated \$ 11,146,674 \$ - \$ - \$ - - 102,693 2,250,440 4,510,490 - 291,049 1,477,667 - - 343,167 787,786 - - - 935,693 6,592,568 - - - -	aaa aa a bbb Unrated \$ 11,146,674 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - 343,167 787,786 - - - - 935,693 \$ - -

NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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.

	Investment Maturity (In Years)									
Debt Securities	Less than 1		1 to 5		6 to 10		More than 10			Total
Fixed Income Securities - GNMA, FNMA, FHLMC	\$	-	\$	398,481	\$	1,866,523	\$	8,881,670	\$	11,146,674
Debt Securities - Corporate Bonds		281,718		3,000,582		3,556,776		24,547		6,863,623
Debt Securities - Municipal Bonds		183,794		1,191,986		138,884		597,219		2,111,883
Debt Securities - ABS & CMOs		-		973,396		603,491		146,592		1,723,479
International Bonds		73,027		5,218,256		1,301,285		-		6,592,568
Total debt securities	\$	538,539	\$	10,782,701	\$	7,466,959	\$	9,650,028	\$	28,438,227

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. MassCEC manages its exposure to foreign currency risk by not directly investing in foreign exchange trading. MassCEC's banking advisor monitors any foreign exchange hedging across the investment manager platform.

Fair Value Measurements

MassCEC categorizes fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No 72, *Fair Value Measurements and Application*. The Hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset.

Level 1 – Valuation is based on quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2 – Valuation is based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3 – Valuation is based on model-based techniques that use significant inputs and assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable inputs and assumptions reflect the Reserve Banks' estimates of inputs and assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets and liabilities. Valuation techniques include the use of option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques.

NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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. Market price is affected by several 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. The categorization of investments within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the instrument and should not be perceived as the particular investment's risk.

MassCEC has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2023:

Investment Type	 Fair Value	Level 1		Level 1 Level 2		_
Bonds:	 					-
Fixed Income Securities - U.S. Government	\$ 19,348,679	\$	-	\$	19,348,679	
Fixed Income Securities - GNMA, FNMA, FHLMC	11,146,674		-		11,146,674	
Debt Securities - Corporate Bonds	6,863,623		-		6,863,623	
Debt Securities - Municipal Bonds	2,111,883		-		2,111,883	
Debt Securities - ABS & CMOs	1,723,479		-		1,723,479	
International Bonds	6,592,568		-		6,592,568	
Equity Funds:						
Domestic	20,144,328		20,144,328		-	
Mutual Funds:						
Domestic	43,488,691		43,488,691		-	
International	 6,914,221		6,914,221		-	_
Total Fair Value	\$ 118,334,146	\$	70,547,240	\$	47,786,906	- -
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV):						
Limited Partnership (LP) - Generation Global	4,288,592					
Total Investments	\$ 122,622,738					
				F	Redemption	Redemption
			Unfunded		Frequency	Notice
Investment measured at the NAV	Fair Value	(Commitment		urrently Eligible)	Period
Limited Partnership (LP) - Generation Global ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,288,592		N/A		Quarterly	30 Days Notice

⁽¹⁾ Limited Partnership (LP) - Generation Global: Investments are stated at NAV based on the fair value of its underlying assets. The estimated fair value is based on information provided by the fund managers and included in the fund's audited financial statements.

NOTE 4 CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases		Decreases		Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:						
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated						
Construction in Progress	\$ 150,682	\$ 	\$	(150,682)	\$	-
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized						
Furniture and Fixtures	185,654	15,366		(5,923)		195,097
Computer Equipment and Software	1,484,604	313,337		(824,230)		973,711
Leasehold Improvements	40,825	20,124		(3,154)		57,795
Intangible-right-to-use-asset	1,940,840			(0,101)		1,940,840
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized	 3,651,923	348,827		(833,307)		3,167,443
Lance Annual dead Demonstration (Amendian form						
Less: Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:	00.000	07.500		(4.050)		50.040
Furniture and Fixtures	22,686	37,590		(1,058)		59,218
Computer Equipment and Software	1,214,570	140,103		(761,612)		593,061
Leasehold Improvements	2,555	8,277		(788)		10,044
Intangible-right-to-use-asset	 151,695	 364,068		(700 450)		515,763
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	 1,391,506	 550,038	_	(763,458)		1,178,086
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized, net	 2,260,417	 (201,211)		(69,849)		1,989,357
Total Governmental Activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,411,099	\$ (201,211)	\$	(220,531)	\$	1,989,357
	Beginning Balance	Increases		Decreases		Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:						
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated					_	
Land	\$ 4,968,916	\$ -	\$	-	\$	4,968,916
Construction in Progress	 2,130,704	 1,136,003		(2,953,110)		313,597
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	7,099,620	1,136,003		(2,953,110)		5,282,513
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized						
Buildings	34,536,484	-		-		34,536,484
Furniture and Fixtures	104,962	-		(2,619)		102,343
Computer Equipment and Software	457,181	-		-		457,181
Operational Equipment	1,598,883	2,974,828		(3,156)		4,570,555
Leasehold Improvements	125,317,001	6,336,333		-		131,653,334
Intangible-right-to-use-asset	 18,341,880	 -		(1,921)		18,339,959
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized	180,356,391	9,311,161		(7,696)		189,659,856
Less: Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:						
Buildings	12,318,879	1,140,804		-		13,459,683
Furniture and Fixtures	103,307	1,655		(2,620)		102,342
Computer Equipment and Software	395,096	20,283		-		415,379
Operational Equipment	1,346,199	558,493		(2,066)		1,902,626
Leasehold Improvements	15,872,298	2,724,953		-		18,597,251
Intangible-right-to-use-asset	437,755	436,469		-		874,224
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	30,473,534	4,882,657		(4,686)		35,351,505
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized, net	 149,882,857	 4,428,504		(3,010)		154,308,351
Total Business-Type Activities capital assets, net	\$ 156,982,477	\$ 5,564,507	\$	(2,956,120)	\$	159,590,864

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to Clean Energy Programs within governmental activities in fiscal year 2023.

NOTE 5 INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Due To/From Other Funds

MassCEC reports interfund activity between the governmental and business-type activities which primarily consist of accounts receivable and accounts payable transactions between the funds.

Interfund balances for the year ended June 30, 2023, consisted of the following:

	Funds Reporting Due To Balances								
	Offshore Wind Industry								
Funds Reporting Due From Balances	Investm	ent Trust Fund	Terminal		WTTC		Total		
General Fund	\$	534,880	\$ 29,895,053	\$	3,103,151	\$	33,533,084		

The amounts due from the Terminal and WTTC to the General Fund are expected to be repaid as operations allow. The repayment is expected over the next five years. There are no minimum payment requirements for these liabilities.

The amount due from the Offshore Wind Industry Investment Trust Fund is expected to be repaid in fiscal year 2024.

NOTE 6 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

MassCEC is currently committed to various non-cancellable leases of land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure with terms in excess of one year. Changes in long-term lease liabilities for Governmental and Business-type Activities for the year ended June 30, 2023 are summarized below:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Governmental Activities: Leases	\$ 1,919,790	\$ -	\$ (361,455)	\$ 1,558,335	\$ 376,117
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Business-Type Activities: Leases	<u>\$ 18,415,554</u>	\$ -	\$ (81,998)	\$ 18,333,556	\$ 333,009

NOTE 7 LEASES

A lease is defined as a contractual agreement that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset, for a minimum contractual period of greater than one year, in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. MassCEC leases various pieces of equipment as well as land and certain operating and office facilities in and around Boston. The related obligations are presented in the amounts equal to the present value of lease payments, payable during the remaining lease term. As the lessee, a lease liability and the associated lease asset is recognized on the government-wide and proprietary fund statements of net position.

NOTE 7 LEASES (CONTINUED)

MassCEC has a variety of variable payment clauses, within its lease arrangements, which include payments dependent on indexes and rates (such as the Consumer Price Index). Components of variable payments that are fixed in substance, are included in the measurement of the lease liability presented in the table below. Some leases require variable payments based on future performance of the lessee or usage of the underlying asset and are not included in the measurement of the lease liability. Those variable payments are recognized as outflows of resources in the periods in which the obligation for those payments is incurred. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Entity made variable payments as required by lease agreements totaling \$ 57,753.

MassCEC did not incur expenses related to its leasing activities for residual value guarantees, lease termination penalties or losses due to impairment. As a lessee, there are currently no agreements that include sale-leaseback and lease-leaseback transactions. MassCEC also enters into lease arrangements with third parties in which MassCEC is a sublessee. As of June 30, 2023, MassCEC had minimum principal and interest payment requirements for its leasing activities, including its subleasing activities, with a remaining term in excess of one year, as follows:

Governmental Activities 2024 2025 2026	Total <u>Principal</u> \$ 376,117 391,606 406,290	Total Interest \$ 25,713 18,425 10,851	Total Payments \$ 401,830 410,031 417,141
2027	384,322	3,044	387,366
Lease Liability	\$ 1,558,335		
Business-type	Total	Total	Total
Activities	Principal	Interest	Payments
2024	\$ 92,133	\$ 346,938	\$ 439,071
2025	102,722	345,082	447,804
2026	113,778	343,019	456,797
2027	125,319	340,743	466,062
2028	140,350	338,214	478,564
2029-2033	950,293	1,642,490	2,592,783
2034-2038	1,431,556	1,529,962	2,961,518
2039-2043	991,568	1,386,890	2,378,458
2044-2048	(301,918)	1,380,381	1,078,463
2049-2053	(214,325)	1,405,035	1,190,710
2054-2058	(105,763)	1,420,404	1,314,641
2059-2063	27,129	1,424,341	1,451,470
2064-2068	188,181	1,414,358	1,602,539
2069-2073	381,752	1,387,581	1,769,333
2074-2078	612,794	1,340,692	1,953,486
2079-2083	886,934	1,269,873	2,156,807
2084-2088	1,210,553	1,170,736	2,381,289
2089-2093	1,590,887	1,038,249	2,629,136
2094-2098	2,036,133	866,646	2,902,779
2099-2103	2,555,568	649,334	3,204,902
2104-2108	3,159,687	378,783	3,538,470
2109-2112	2,358,225	73,331	2,431,556
Lease Liability	\$ 18,333,556		

NOTE 7 LEASES (CONTINUED)

The Terminal lease requires annual payments of \$148,000 commencing on January 1, 2023, through January 1, 2112. Through 2062, the interest accruing on the lease exceeds the annual payment amount; as such, the additional interest increases the outstanding principal balance during those periods. Due to this lease structure, the principal payment in the above table is displayed as an addition to the principal, thus appearing as a negative balance.

Additionally, the Terminal is the lessor of terminal property under noncancelable lease agreements. The related receivables are presented in the statement of net position for the amounts equal to the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. The security deposit for the lease was received in the form of a letter of credit. As of June 30, 2023, MassCEC is the beneficiary of the letter of credit in the amount of \$503,150. At June 30, 2023, the lease receivable totaled approximately \$9,109,000. For fiscal year 2023, the Terminal recognized approximately \$3,004,000 in lease revenue released from deferred inflows of resources related to the Terminal leases on the statement of activities. The Terminal recognized interest income of approximately \$220,000 for fiscal year 2023. No inflows of resources were recognized related to termination penalties or residual value guarantees during fiscal year 2023.

Some leases require variable payments based on future performance of the lessee or usage of the underlying asset and are not included in the measurement of the lease receivable. Those variable payments are recognized as inflows of resources in the periods in which the payments are received. During the year ended June 30, 2023, MassCEC received variable payments as required by lease agreements totaling \$2,711,898.

NOTE 8 GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

At June 30, 2023, MassCEC's governmental fund balances were classified as follows:

	General Fund	,		Total Governmental Funds		
Nonspendable:						
Other Assets	\$ 132,686	\$	-	\$	132,686	
Prepaids	92,899				92,899	
Total nonspendable	225,585				225,585	
Restricted For:						
Mass Solar Loan	2,316,314		-		2,316,314	
Advancing Commonwealth Energy Storage	1,710,766		-		1,710,766	
Offshore Wind Energy	-		94,762,131		94,762,131	
Offshore Wind Wildlife Surveys	1,284,265		-		1,284,265	
Reheat	470,461		-		470,461	
Affordable Access to Clean and Efficient Energy	701,501		-		701,501	
Equity Workforce	22,668,231		-		22,668,231	
ACT4AII	16,126,792		-		16,126,792	
Networked Geothermal	3,574,834		-		3,574,834	
BETA Triple Decker	1,887,135		-		1,887,135	
Hydrogen Hub	252,746		-		252,746	
Long Duration Energy Storage	252,746		-		252,746	
Other Program Loans and Investments	8,458,804		-		8,458,804	
Total restricted	59,704,595		94,762,131		154,466,726	
Committed:						
Investments	3,823,925		-		3,823,925	
Net Zero Grid	1,746,718		-		1,746,718	
Innovation	23,638,085		-		23,638,085	
Transportation	10,476,089		-		10,476,089	
Workforce	15,803,122		-		15,803,122	
Deployment	9,886,716		-		9,886,716	
Buildings	20,618,897		-		20,618,897	
Offshore Wind	5,137,143		-		5,137,143	
Clean Heating & Cooling	2,124,394		-		2,124,394	
Other	327,793		-		327,793	
Total committed	93,582,882		-		93,582,882	
Assigned to:						
WTTC Capital Improvements	1,000,000				1,000,000	
Unassigned:	74,695,736		-		74,695,736	
Total fund balances	\$ 229,208,798	\$	94,762,131	\$	323,970,929	

NOTE 9 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

MassCEC has adopted a Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) plan, a 457(b) and a 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, 2023, MassCEC's total contributions were \$1,020,499.

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 held in the related 401(a) account. For the year ended June 30, 2023, MassCEC's total contributions were \$135,815. MassCEC has accrued for \$270,000 of amounts potentially owed to the SEP and \$180,000 potentially owed in Social Security as of June 30, 2023.

NOTE 10 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, 2023, 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 \$5,105,529 as of June 30, 2023, \$470,090 of which has been paid. As of June 30, 2023, MassCEC has established an accrual based on historical experience for the remaining claims of approximately \$78,000.

During 2022, the City of Boston petitioned the landlord from which the WTTC leases its land for past-due property taxes. The landlord is currently disputing the validity of the City of Boston's claim and that appeal is currently underway. The landlord is permitted per the terms of the lease agreement to claim a portion of the amount of property tax owed be paid by MassCEC. MassCEC has not been notified of an obligation to pay past-due property taxes at this time, the ultimate resolution of the matter is unknown; as such, no liability related to any amount potentially owed by MassCEC has been recorded.

MassCEC, is involved in legal actions arising in the normal course of activities. Although the ultimate outcome of such matters is not determinable at this time, management, after taking into consideration advice of legal counsel, believes that the resolutions of pending matters will not have a materially adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate, upon MassCEC's financial statements.

NOTE 11 RISK FINANCING

MassCEC is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions and natural disasters for which MassCEC carries commercial insurance. Claims have not exceeded insurance coverage for the past three years.

NOTE 12 RECLASSIFICATIONS

During fiscal year 2023, MassCEC reclassified the Offshore Wind Industry Investment Trust Fund from the General Fund to Special Revenue Funds. The effect is the General Fund balance at the beginning of the year has been reclassified from \$292,630,675 to \$210,105,822 and the Offshore Wind Industry Investment Trust Fund balance at the beginning of the year has been reclassified from zero to \$82,524,853.

NOTE 13 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through January 2, 2024, the date the financial statements were available for issuance, noting there have been no events that have occurred that would require recognition or disclosures in the financial statements.