

ROSELLI, CLARK & ASSOCIATES
Certified Public Accountants

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the
City of Cambridge, Massachusetts)

Report on Examination of the
Basic Financial Statements
and Additional Information
Year Ended December 31, 2022



CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Cambridge Redevelopment Authority
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority (CRA) a component unit of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CRA'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 CRA as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and 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. 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 the CRA 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 opinion.

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, 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 the CRA's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the CRA'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, and the schedules listed under the required supplementary information section in the accompanying table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management, and although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers these to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of

management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the CRA's basic financial statements. The section on supplementary information – Expense Allocation Project Costs is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

This schedule is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Roselli Clark & Associates

Roselli, Clark & Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Woburn, Massachusetts
September 30, 2023

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,714,980
Investments	30,951,891
Accounts receivables	2,906,611
Leases receivables	1,251,983
Notes receivable	219,169
Other assets	15,691
Total current assets	38,060,325
Noncurrent assets:	
Accounts receivable	1,725,838
Leases receivables	4,315,467
Notes receivable (net of allowance for doubtful collection of \$915,492)	739,223
Development properties held for sale	65,785
Capital assets, not being depreciated	13,106,484
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	7,454,157
Total noncurrent assets	27,406,954
Total Assets	65,467,279
Deferred Outflows of Financial Resources	
Related to net pension liability	675,097
Related to net other postemployment benefits liability	152,690
Total Deferred Outflows of Financial Resources	827,787
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	217,884
Retainage payable	461,253
Accrued expenses	350,937
Security deposits	56,321
Current portion of compensated absences	17,007
Current portion of long-term note payable	155,857
Total current liabilities	1,259,259
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Long-term note payable	6,383,147
Compensated absences	51,023
Net pension liability	887,184
Net other postemployment benefits liability	745,476
Total noncurrent liabilities	8,066,830
Total Liabilities	9,326,089
Deferred Inflows of Financial Resources	
Leased property	5,057,173
Related to net pension liability	80,618
Related to net other postemployment benefits liability	177,022
Total Deferred Inflows of Financial Resources	5,314,813
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	14,021,637
Restricted for programs - KSTEP	6,600,000
Restricted for programs - Foundry	2,000,000
Unrestricted	29,032,527
Total Net Position	\$ 51,654,164

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Operating Revenues	
Sale of development rights	\$ 1,422,120
Lease rentals	1,405,020
Grants	300,000
Lot rentals	23,280
Other income	63,530
Total Operating Revenues	3,213,950
Operating Expenses	
Administrative	981,386
Professional services	156,820
Project consulting	6,701,129
Property management	289,761
Depreciation	283,554
Total Operating Expenses	8,412,650
Operating Income	(5,198,700)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	
Investment income	69,466
Interest expense	(213,470)
Note forgiveness	(300,000)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(444,004)
Change in Net Position	(5,642,704)
Net Position - Beginning of year	57,296,868
Net Position - End of year	\$ 51,654,164

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Cash Flows Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	
Sale of development rights	\$ 1,422,120
Grants	300,000
Leases	23,280
Development rights and other receipts	(492,744)
COVID recovery loans issued to other parties	93,326
Payments to vendors	(7,058,841)
Payments for wages and benefits	(616,255)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	<u>(6,329,114)</u>
 Cash Flows Provided By (Used In) Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Principle repayments on long-term debt	(150,919)
Interest expense	(213,470)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,244,240)
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(1,608,629)</u>
 Cash Flows Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	
Investment of operating cash, net	2,581,826
Investment income	69,466
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>2,651,292</u>
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,286,451)
 Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Beginning of year	<u>8,001,431</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 2,714,980</u>
 Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	
Operating income	\$ (5,198,700)
 Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities:	
Provision for depreciation	283,554
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows:	
Accounts receivable	(1,451,017)
Lease receivable	(5,567,450)
Note receivable	93,326
Other assets	15,334
Deferred outflows of resources	(201,915)
Accounts payable, retainage, accrued payroll, accrued expenses and security deposits	375,538
Deferred compensation	(21,694)
Related to net pension liability	876,340
Related to net other postemployment benefits liability	(43,327)
Deferred lease receivable	5,057,173
Deferred inflows of resources	(546,276)
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities	<u>\$ (6,329,114)</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge Massachusetts)

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Other Postemployment Benefits Trust (OPEB) Fund
Assets	
Investments	\$ 53,957
Total Assets	53,957
Liabilities	
	-
Total Liabilities	-
Net Position	
Held in trust for other postemployment benefits	53,957
Total Net Position	\$ 53,957

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge Massachusetts)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Other Postemployment Benefits Trust (OPEB) Fund
Additions	
Contributions:	
Employer	\$ 58,292
Total contributions	58,292
Investment income:	
Interest and dividends	(9,131)
Net investment earnings	(9,131)
Total Additions	49,161
Deductions	
Benefits paid	51,292
Total Deductions	51,292
Change in Net Position	(2,131)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	56,088
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 53,957

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority's (the "CRA") financial performance provides an overview of the CRA's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with their review of the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements and required supplementary information.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of financial resources of the CRA exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of financial resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by nearly \$51.7 million (*total net position*). Of this amount, over \$29.0 million is unrestricted and may be used to meet the CRA's ongoing obligations.
- As part of its ongoing mandate to provide management and support to further the development of the Kendall Square Urban Renewal Area, the CRA Board of Directors had dedicated, in aggregate, approximately \$8.6 million of net position for use on the KSTEP and Foundry project programs.
- The CRA's total net position decreased over \$5.6 million compared with the prior year. This was due to a decrease in investment income, combined with an increase in project consulting expenses.
- The CRA's assets are primarily comprised of cash and cash equivalents as well as investments; in aggregate these totaled approximately \$33.7 million, or approximately 51% of total assets.
- Liabilities consist mainly of an approximate \$6.5 million outstanding mortgage used to purchase 99 Bishop Allen Drive for redevelopment investments.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the CRA's basic financial statements. This report consists of the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements, and various other disclosures of supplementary information. The CRA is a component unit of the City of Cambridge and is a self-supporting entity that follows enterprise fund reporting.

Financial Statements – These statements are presented in a manner similar to a private business, such as a real estate development company. Accordingly, the financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Enterprise fund statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the activities and operations of the CRA.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the CRA's assets and deferred outflows of financial resources and its liabilities and deferred inflows of financial resources, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial condition of the CRA is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position* presents information showing how the CRA's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected receivables and earned but unused vacation leave.)

The *statement of cash flows* presents information on the CRA's cash inflows, outflows and changes in cash resulting from operations, investments and financing activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the CRA’s proportionate share of net pension liability, contributions to pension plan, schedule of changes in net OPEB liability and related ratios, schedule of contributions – OPEB, and schedule of investment returns – OPEB.

Furthermore, it includes supplementary information presented by the CRA relative to the allocation of costs by each current year project program.

Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the CRA’s financial condition. In the case of the CRA, assets and deferred outflows of financial resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of financial resources by approximately \$51.7 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year. This was a decrease from the prior year balance as the Authority experienced an increase in Project Consulting expenses.

The condensed statement of net position is as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Current and other assets	\$ 44,906,638	\$ 46,165,108
Capital assets, net	20,560,641	19,599,955
Total assets	<u>65,467,279</u>	<u>65,765,063</u>
<u>Deferred Outflows of Financial Resources</u>	<u>827,787</u>	<u>625,872</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Long-term liabilities	8,066,830	7,405,944
Other liabilities	1,259,259	884,207
Total liabilities	<u>9,326,089</u>	<u>8,290,151</u>
<u>Deferred Inflows of Financial Resources</u>	<u>5,314,813</u>	<u>803,916</u>
<u>Net Position</u>		
Net investment in capital assets	14,021,637	12,910,032
Restricted for programs	8,600,000	13,000,000
Unrestricted	<u>29,032,527</u>	<u>31,386,836</u>
Net Position	<u>\$ 51,654,164</u>	<u>\$ 57,296,868</u>

The largest portion of the CRA’s net position, over \$29.0 million, consists of unrestricted funds that are available for spending on future development projects and administrative costs as determined and directed by the CRA’s Board of Directors.

Net position also includes restricted program funds reported at fair value totaling approximately \$8.6 million (allocated to the KSTEP and Foundry project programs in initial amounts of approximately \$6.6 million and \$2 million, respectively). The restricted value of these funds is anticipated to be impacted annually as project costs are incurred; \$6.7 million has been expensed against these restricted funds as of December 31, 2022.

Also, a portion of the CRA's net position (over \$14.0 million) is reflected as its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land and improvements, and machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The CRA uses these capital assets to provide services to the citizens of the City of Cambridge; consequently, these assets may not be sold to provide resources for future operations.

The Authority's assets are primarily comprised of cash and cash equivalents as well as investments of approximately \$33.7 million, or approximately 51% of total assets.

Liabilities consist mainly of an approximate \$6.5 million outstanding mortgage used to purchase 99 Bishop Allen Drive for redevelopment investments.

The condensed statement of changes in net position is as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Revenues</u>		
Program revenues:		
Sale of development rights	\$ 1,422,120	\$ -
Lot fees	918,023	70,840
Grants, contributions and donations	300,000	-
Lease revenue	510,277	-
Other income	63,530	240,660
Investment income	69,466	2,810,130
Total revenues	<u>3,283,416</u>	<u>3,121,630</u>
<u>Expenses</u>		
Administrative	981,386	574,968
Professional services	156,820	120,423
Project consulting	6,701,129	1,517,334
Property maintenance	289,761	44,956
Forgiveness of project note	300,000	-
Interest expense	213,470	218,737
Depreciation	283,554	284,279
Total expenses	<u>8,926,120</u>	<u>2,760,697</u>
Change in net position	<u>(5,642,704)</u>	<u>360,933</u>
Net position - beginning of year	<u>57,296,868</u>	<u>56,935,935</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 51,654,164</u>	<u>\$ 57,296,868</u>

The CRA's total net position decreased from the prior year as expenses exceeded revenues by over \$5.6 million. As previously noted, the decrease was primarily due to a decrease in investment income and an increase in Project consulting.

Operating expenses increased by approximately \$6.2 million or 69.1%. The increase primarily relates to project consulting expenses as the CRA continues to pursue redevelopment projects.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - The CRA's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2022, was approximately \$20.6 million, net of accumulated depreciation. This investment in capital assets includes land, improvements to the land, and machinery and equipment. Net capital assets increased mainly due to the continued renovations of the building and property located at 99 Bishop Allen Drive previously mentioned that was bought by the CRA in the prior fiscal year. This work is expected to continue in the subsequent year.

The CRA maintains development properties held for sale that it classifies as long-term assets since they are not expected to be liquidated within twelve months of year-end.

Additional information on the CRA's net capital assets can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Long-Term Debt – At December 31, 2022, the CRA's total long-term debt was over \$6.5 million. This is a decrease of over \$0.1 million as regular scheduled payments were made on the CRA's outstanding mortgage.

Additional information on the CRA's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year Activity

The CRA will continue to manage and assist with the development of the Kendall Square Urban Renewal Plan (KSURP) as provided within its authority and mandate. With the next earliest, expected significant inflow of available financial resources from the sale of development rights anticipated for 2023 and even more in coming years relative to ongoing building construction in the KSURP area, the CRA continues to aggressively evaluate how it may utilize its resources towards new and expanding programmatic endeavors as it transitions from the evaluation phase to the implementation stage.

This evaluation of need may also result in the CRA exploring activities beyond the existing KSURP boundaries to other areas of the city where redevelopment projects are under consideration.

However, the CRA is looking for measured and planned growth of its activities since the major revenue stream into the CRA cannot be annually relied upon for consistency given the cyclical nature of development and construction activities upon which the sale of development rights is based.

Accordingly, a portion of the CRA's strategy is to ensure that adequate operational funds will continue to exist in the long-term to cover employee and administrative overhead costs while pursuing endeavors in-line with stated goals and objectives.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide interested parties a general overview of CRA's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Mr. Thomas Evans, Executive Director, Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, 255 Main Street, 8th Floor, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142.

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statement of the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority (“CRA”) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) as applied to state and local governments. GAAP is prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), which is the primary standard-setting body for state and local governmental entities. The following is a summary of the more significant policies and practices used by the CRA.

A. Reporting Entity

The Cambridge Redevelopment Authority was established in 1955 pursuant to Chapter 121B of the Massachusetts General Laws, as amended, to administer and plan urban renewal projects and other community development projects within the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts (the “City”). The CRA was issued a Certificate of Organization by the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on November 20, 1956. The CRA is governed by a five-member board of directors, one of whom is appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the remaining four members by the Cambridge City Manager and confirmed by the Cambridge City Council.

The CRA is a component unit of the City. The City’s audited financial statement report may be obtained from the City Auditor’s Office, 795 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

B. Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The CRA’s financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting as specified by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board’s (“GASB”) requirements for an enterprise fund. Operating revenues and expenses result from the administering of community development projects within the City. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

C. Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position

Deposits and Investments – Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The CRA reports its investments at fair value. When actively quoted observable prices are not available, the CRA generally uses either implied pricing from similar investments or valuation models based on net present values of estimated future cash flows (adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, credit, market and/or other risk factors).

The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. This hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability.

The three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

- *Level 1* – Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical investments at the measurement date.
- *Level 2* – Inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level 1) are either directly or indirectly observable for the investment through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument’s anticipated life.
- *Level 3* – Inputs reflect the Authority’s best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the investment at the measurement date.

The remaining investments not categorized under the fair value hierarchy are shown at net asset value (“NAV”). These are investments for which a readily determinable fair value is not available, such as member units or an ownership interest in partners’ capital to which a proportionate share of net assets is attributed. Investments at NAV are commonly calculated by subtracting the fair value of liabilities from the fair value of assets.

Accounts Receivable – Accounts receivable are presented net of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Management’s periodic evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance is based on its past experience. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible.

Lease Receivable – Lease receivable are presented at their principal amount. Payments from tenants are expected on a monthly basis until the stated maturity date. Any interest income accruing on the notes will be recognized as revenue at the time it is earned. Lease receivable may be subject to write-off when deemed uncollectible.

Notes Receivable – Notes receivable are presented at their issued principal amount. Payments from borrowers are not expected until the stated maturity date. Any interest income or revenue will be recognized as revenue at the time it is earned. Notes receivable may be subject to write off when deemed uncollectible.

Development Projects Held for Sale – The CRA is the owner of certain properties (real estate - improved and land) within its project development area. Generally, properties are acquired in connection with specified development projects and the costs associated with the acquisition of properties are recorded as property held for sale. The CRA reviews property held for sale to determine estimated net realizable values. Property carrying amounts in excess of net realizable values are reduced to their net realizable values. Use of the proceeds from the rental and ultimate disposition of the properties is unrestricted.

Capital Assets – Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. All purchases and construction costs in excess of \$5,000 and with useful lives exceeding one year are capitalized at the date of acquisition or construction. The costs of normal repairs and maintenance that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets (excluding land and construction-in-process) are depreciated by the CRA on a straight-line-basis. The estimated useful lives of capital assets are being depreciated as follows:

Land improvements	30 years
Machinery and equipment	5 – 7 years

Developer Deposits Held – From time to time, the CRA receives developer deposits in accordance with development agreements by and between the CRA and third parties. Deposits held consist primarily of funds placed with the CRA by third party developers for the right to a future purchase of land. Upon purchase, these deposits would be deducted from the agreed-upon purchase price. As of December 31, 2022, there were no such deposits held by the CRA.

Compensated Absences – Employees earn vacation and sick time as they provide services to the CRA. Employees may accumulate (subject to certain limitations) unused vacation and sick time earned and, upon retirement, termination or death, be compensated for unused portions of the time earned. These accumulated benefits will not necessarily be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources.

Long-Term Debt - Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in these basic financial statements. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method, if material.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Financial Resources – In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of financial resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of financial resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The CRA has two items that are reported on the statement of net position. The first relates to outflows from changes in the net pension liability and will be recognized in pension expense in the future year as more fully described in Note H. The second relates to the net other postemployment benefits liability, which will be recognized in benefits expense in future years as more fully described in Note I.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of financial resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of financial resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The CRA has three items that are reported on the statement of net position. The first relates to leased property that will be recognized in future periods as lease income as more fully described in Note B. The second relates to inflows from changes in the net pension liability and will be recognized as an offset to pension expense in a future year as more fully described in Note H. The third relates to the net other postemployment benefits liability, which will be recognized as an offset to benefits expense in future years as more fully described in Note I.

Revenue Recognition – Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The sale of developer rights is the most significant source of revenue received by the CRA; however, these revenues are only earned when certain benchmarks are reached relative to the development of property within the designated KSURP area. The revenues are recognized at the time those benchmarks are achieved. Sales of developer rights are periodic revenues and may not be earned each year.

Grants are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Gifts and contributions to CRA programs are recognized as revenues when received.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, requires management to

make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, and (3) revenues and expenses during the fiscal year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

Taxes – The CRA is exempt from all federal and state income taxes and real estate taxes.

Budgetary Data – GAAP requires a budgetary comparison schedule to be presented for the general fund and each major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted budget. The CRA completes an operating budget that is approved by the Board of Directors; however, the budget serves primarily as a guideline for operations and does not meet the criteria for being legally adopted. Accordingly, the CRA has not presented budgetary information.

II. Detailed Notes to All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

State laws and regulations require the CRA to invest funds only in pre-approved investment instruments, which include but are not necessarily limited to bank deposits, money markets, certificates of deposit, U.S. obligations, repurchase agreements, and the state treasurer investment pool. In addition, the statutes impose various limitations on the amount and length of investments and deposits.

Repurchase agreements cannot be for a period of over ninety days and the underlying security must be a United States obligation. During the fiscal year, the CRA did not enter into any repurchase agreements.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Deposit – In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The CRA maintains a deposit policy for custodial credit risk relative to cash withholdings. In particular, the policy addresses deposits held in unsecured accounts relative to dollar limits on the percentage of cash held in such accounts, diversification of deposits, as well as time limits on how long unsecured certificates of deposit may be purchased for.

The CRA carries deposits that are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, as well as the Depositors Insurance Fund, or DIF, as well as uninsured deposits.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the CRA's deposits totaled \$2,714,980, and the bank balance was \$2,803,190. Of the CRA's bank balance, \$500,000 was insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the remainder was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Custodial Credit Risk: Investment – In the case of investments, this is the risk that in the event of the invested party not being able to provide required payments to investors, ceasing to exist, or filing for bankruptcy, the CRA may not be able to recover the full amount of its principal investment and/or investment earnings.

The CRA's common stock investments totaling \$9,417,227 are not exposed to custodial credit risk because they are held by the CRA. However, the fixed income corporate bonds and U.S. government securities are subject to such risk and totaled \$20,823,434. The CRA does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk relative to investments.

Fair Value Measurement: Investments - The following table presents the CRA's investments carried at fair value on a recurring basis in the statement of net position at December 31, 2022:

<u>Investments by Fair Value Level</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>		
		<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
<u>Debt securities:</u>				
U.S. Government obligations	\$ 20,823,434	\$ 8,437,053	\$ 12,386,381	\$ -
Foreign Issuance	559,640	-	559,640	-
Total debt securities	21,383,074	8,437,053	12,946,021	-
<u>Equity securities:</u>				
Common stock	9,417,227	9,417,227	-	-
Total equity securities	9,417,227	9,417,227	-	-
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	30,800,301	\$ 17,854,280	\$ 12,946,021	\$ -
<u>Investments Measured at Amortized Cost</u>				
Money market mutual funds	205,547			
Total investments at fair value	\$ 31,005,848			

Equity securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt securities and negotiable certificates of deposit are classified in Level 2 valued using observable inputs from similar securities, including basing value on yield currently available on comparable securities or issued with similar credit ratings.

Interest Rate Risk: Deposits – This is the risk that fair value losses may arise due to increasing interest rates. The CRA's investment policy does not set limits on investment maturity periods as a way of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk: Investments – Debt security investments are subject to inherent rate risk. Debt securities may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates, which may negatively affect the fair value of the individual debt instruments. The CRA's investment policy does not set limits on investment maturities as a way of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

At December 31, 2022, the CRA had the following investments with maturities:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Time Until Maturity (Years)</u>			
		<u>Less Than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>More Than 10</u>
U.S. government obligations	\$ 20,823,434	\$ 16,030,068	\$ 4,793,366	\$ -	\$ -
Foreign Issuance	559,640	559,640	-	-	-
Total Investments with Maturities	21,383,074	\$ 16,589,708	\$ 4,793,366	\$ -	\$ -
<u>Other Investments:</u>					
Equities	9,417,227				
Money market mutual funds	205,547				
Total Investments	\$ 31,005,848				

Concentration of Credit Risk – The CRA does not place a limit on the amount invested in any one

issuer. No issuer represented more than 5% of the CRA's total investments at December 31, 2022. Credit Risk – The CRA has not adopted a formal policy related to credit risk ratings limits. As of December 31, 2022, the credit quality ratings of the CRA's debt securities were as follows:

Quality Ratings (Moody)	U.S.		Totals
	Government Obligations	Foreign Issuance	
Aaa	\$ 20,823,434	\$ 559,640	\$ 21,383,074
Totals - All	\$ 20,823,434	\$ 559,640	\$ 21,383,074

B. Accounts Receivable

Receivables as of year-end for the CRA, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Receivables	Gross Amount	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Amount	Due Within One Year
Rental income	\$ 66,483	\$ -	\$ 66,483	\$ 67,919
Reimbursable expenses	984,754	-	984,754	984,754
Proceeds from development rights	3,581,212	-	3,581,212	1,853,938
Lease receivable	5,567,450	-	5,567,450	1,251,983
Total	\$ 10,199,899	\$ -	\$ 10,199,899	\$ 4,158,594

Proceeds from Development Rights - In Fiscal Year 2019, the CRA agreed to an agreement with Boston Properties to receive \$4,750,000 over the next eleven years, for the residential area development rights of a building. The CRA is expected to receive \$431,818 each year for the next five years and the remaining balance is \$2,159,092.

In addition, an agreement with Boston Properties was reached during fiscal 2022 for residential rights in the amount of \$1,422,120. The entire amount was collected subsequent to year-end.

Lease Receivables – The CRA leases property to tenants at two separate properties. Lease receivables have been recorded in the CRA's financial statements related to these lease agreements. The net present value of future receipts from the leased property totaled \$5,567,450 at December 31, 2022 and is reported as a lease receivable. Lease revenues related to these lease transactions totaled \$1,405,020 in fiscal year 2022. The market rate at time of inception was used to impute the present value of the future receipts.

Future activity related to lease receivables is as follows:

December 31	Lease Income	Interest Income	Total	Deferred Inflows
2023	1,251,983	57,469	1,309,453	1,162,887
2024	1,294,668	42,851	1,337,520	1,162,887
2025	1,283,831	27,999	1,311,830	1,162,887
2026	1,296,593	13,018	1,309,611	1,162,887
2027	440,374	1,690	442,064	405,627
Total	5,567,450	143,027	5,710,477	5,057,173

C. Note Receivable

Note receivables as of year-end for the CRA, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Note Receivables	Gross Amount	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Amount	Due Within One Year
Affordable housing loan	\$ 597,620	\$ (597,620)	\$ -	\$ -
Open space loan	307,193	(307,193)	-	-
COVID-19 Loans	876,676	-	876,676	220,605
Line of Credit	92,395	(10,679)	81,716	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,873,884</u>	<u>\$ (915,492)</u>	<u>\$ 958,392</u>	<u>\$ 220,605</u>

The Affordable housing loan note was issued in November 2017 to an external developer for purposes of supporting affordable housing activities. The note has a maturity of November 22, 2059; and accrues interest annually at 2.60%; no payments of principal or interest are required of the borrower prior to the maturity date. Presently, as long as the borrower maintains the usage of the property within the stated purpose on the loan agreement, the CRA anticipates forgiving this loan at time of maturity; therefore, an allowance for potential non-collection has been recorded for the full amount of the note receivable. However, as this forgiveness is not declared in the loan documents, the loan remains a valid receivable of the CRA and is accruing interest annually under the agreement.

The Line of Credit note was issued in April 2019 to a social services organization in the City to bring new housing to the organization’s site, as well as, building upgrades and renovations to its historic building and parking lot. The Agreement provides for a loan amount of up to \$250,000 that will be drawn down by the organization as needed for the project and will be paid back by the organization with revenue earned after the project is completed. As of year-end, approximately \$82,000 had been drawn down.

To support local businesses during the COVID-19 worldwide pandemic, the Authority provided 104 interest-free loans to businesses with the City of Cambridge. These were provided to businesses that were adversely affected by the pandemic. Repayment of these loans started in the latter half of 2021 and the loans will mature in 2025. All loans will be payable in eight semiannual payments. If the first seven principal payments are paid on a timely basis, the 8th payment will be waived by the Authority.

D. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,565,753	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,565,753
Construction in process	10,296,490	1,244,241	-	11,540,731
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>11,862,243</u>	<u>1,244,241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,106,484</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Improvements	1,035,817	-	-	1,035,817
Building	7,470,818	-	-	7,470,818
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>8,506,635</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,506,635</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Improvements	(207,162)	(34,527)	-	(241,689)
Building	(561,761)	(249,028)	-	(810,789)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(768,923)</u>	<u>(283,555)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,052,478)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>7,737,712</u>	<u>(283,555)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,454,157</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 19,599,955</u>	<u>\$ 960,686</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,560,641</u>

E. Long-Term Obligations

The following reflects the current year activity in the long-term liability accounts:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Due within one year
Long-term note payable	\$ 6,689,923	\$ -	\$ (150,919)	\$ 6,539,004	\$ 155,857
Compensated absences	89,724	737	(22,431)	68,030	17,007
Net pension liability	10,844	1,138,050	(261,710)	887,184	-
Net OPEB liability	788,803	191,987	(235,314)	745,476	-
Total Long-Term Obligations	<u>\$ 7,579,294</u>	<u>\$ 1,330,774</u>	<u>\$ (670,374)</u>	<u>\$ 8,239,694</u>	<u>\$ 172,864</u>

Notes payable outstanding at December 31, 2022, were as follows:

Description of Issue	Maturing Year	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Additions	Maturities	Ending Balance
Promissory note	2034	3.18%	\$ 6,689,923	\$ -	\$ (150,919)	\$ 6,539,004
Total			<u>\$ 6,689,923</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (150,919)</u>	<u>\$ 6,539,004</u>

Debt Service – Debt service requirements at December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Promissory Note	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 155,857	\$ 208,532
2024	160,382	204,007
2025	166,205	198,184
2026	171,644	192,745
2027	177,261	187,128
2028-2032	976,171	845,774
2033-2034	4,731,484	268,443
Total	<u>\$ 6,539,004</u>	<u>\$ 2,104,813</u>

III. Other Information

A. Retirement System

The CRA contributes to the City of Cambridge Contributory Retirement System (the Retirement System), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan for the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Retirement System was established under Chapter 32 of Massachusetts General Laws (MGL) and is administered by the City and is part of the City’s reporting entity. Stand-alone audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 were issued and are available at the Retirement Office, 100 Cambridge Park Drive, Suite 101, Cambridge, MA 02140.

Current membership in the Retirement System for all employers as of January 1, 2021, was as follows:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	2,306
Terminated plan members entitled to, but not receiving benefits	497
Terminated plan members with a vested right to a deferred or immediate benefit	145
Active plan members	<u>3,156</u>
Total	<u><u>6,104</u></u>

Benefit Terms – Membership in the Retirement System is mandatory for all full-time employees and non-seasonal, part-time employees who, in general, regularly work more than twenty hours per week. Teachers and certain administrative personnel employed by the school department participate in a separate pension plan administered by the Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System, which is the legal responsibility of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Members of the Retirement System do not participate in the federal Social Security retirement system.

Massachusetts contributory retirement system benefits are uniform from retirement system to retirement system. The System provides for retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a participant’s highest three-year or five-year average annual rate of regular compensation, depending on the participant’s date of hire. Benefit payments are based upon a participant’s age, length of creditable service, level of compensation and job classification.

The most common benefits paid by the System include normal retirement, disability retirement and survivor benefits.

Normal retirement generally occurs at age 65. However, participants may retire after twenty years of service or at any time after attaining age 55, if hired prior to April 2, 2012 or at any time after attaining age 60 if hired on or after April 2, 2012. Participants with hire dates subsequent to January 1, 1978 must have a minimum of ten years' creditable service in order to retire at age 55. Participants become vested after ten years of service. Benefits commencing before age 65 are provided at a reduced rate. Members working in certain occupations may retire with full benefits earlier than age 65.

Ordinary disability retirement is where a participant is permanently incapacitated from a cause unrelated to employment. Accidental disability retirement is where the disability is the result of an injury or illness received or aggravated in the performance of duty. The amount of benefits to be received in such cases is dependent upon several factors, including the age at which the disability retirement occurs, the years of service, average compensation and veteran status.

Survivor benefits are extended to eligible beneficiaries of participants whose death occurs prior to or following retirement.

Cost-of-living adjustments granted to members of Massachusetts retirement systems granted between 1981 and 1997 and any increases in other benefits imposed by the Commonwealth during those years have been the financial responsibility of the Commonwealth. Beginning in 1998, the funding of cost-of-living amounts became the responsibility of the participating units like the Retirement System.

Contributions Requirements – The Retirement System has elected provisions of Chapter 32, Section 22D (as amended) of Massachusetts General Laws, which require that a funding schedule be established to fully fund the pension plan by June 30, 2040. Under provisions of this law, participating employers are assessed their share of the total retirement cost based on the entry age, normal actuarial cost method.

The CRA contributed \$181,092 to the Retirement System in fiscal year 2022, which equaled the actuarially determined contribution requirement for the fiscal year. The CRA's contributions as a percentage of covered payroll was approximately 23.42% in fiscal year 2022.

Net Pension Liability – At December 31, 2022, the CRA reported a liability of \$887,184 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of January 1, 2022 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. These figures were updated by the independent actuary to December 31, 2022. There were no material changes made in this update to the actuarial assumptions (see below) nor were there any material changes to the Retirement System's benefit terms since the actuarial valuation.

The CRA's proportion of the net pension liability is based on a projection of the CRA's long-term share of contributions to the Retirement System relative to the projected contributions of all employers. The CRA's proportion was approximately 0.30% at December 31, 2022.

Pension Expense – The CRA recognized \$292,247 in net pension expense in the statement of activities for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At December 31, 2022, the CRA reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,746	\$ 80,428
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	363,444	-
Changes in assumptions	158,787	-
Changes in proportion and differences between CRA contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>150,120</u>	<u>190</u>
Total	<u>\$ 675,097</u>	<u>\$ 80,618</u>

The deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are expected to be recognized in the CRA's pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
2023	\$ 78,700
2024	130,387
2025	147,497
2026	235,883
2027	<u>2,012</u>
Total	<u>\$ 594,479</u>

Actuarial Valuation – The measurement of the Retirement System’s total pension liability is developed by an independent actuary. The latest actuarial valuation was performed as of January 1, 2022. The significant actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2022 actuarial valuation included:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal cost method
Asset Valuation Method	Market value of assets
Inflation Rate	3.0% per annum
Discount rate	7.10% per annum
Projected Salary Increases	4.0% per annum
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.0% on the first \$18,000 of benefits (effective 7/23)
Pre-Retirement Mortality	Group 1 and 2: Pub-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Mortality Table projected generationally using Scale MP-2021 Group 4: Pub-2010 Safety Employee Amount-Weighted Mortality Table Projected generationally using Scale MP-2021
Healthy Retiree Mortality	Group 1 and 2: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree and Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted Mortality Tables projected generationally using Scale MP-2021 Group 4: Pub-2010 Safety Healthy Retiree and Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted Mortality Tables projected generationally using Scale MP-2021
Disabled Retiree Mortality	Group 1 and 2: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Tables set forward one year projected generationally using Scale MP-2021 Group 4: Pub-2010 Disabled Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table projected generationally using Scale MP-2021

Significant changes in assumptions were the reduction of discount rate from 7.25% to 7.1%.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.10%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions were made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the Retirement System’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Expected Rate of Return – The Retirement System’s investment policy targets an investment return that meets or exceeds the actuarial investment rate of return (currently 7.25%). This long-term expected rate of return is presented neither as an arithmetic or geometric means.

The investment rate of return assumption is a long-term assumption and is based on capital market expectations by asset class, historical returns and professional judgment. The market expectations

analysis used a building-block approach, which included expected returns by asset class and the target asset allocation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real returns for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	0.00%	0.68%
Domestic equity	27.00%	6.59%
International developed market	11.00%	6.87%
International emerging market	10.00%	8.30%
Core fixed income	8.00%	1.53%
High yield fixed income	5.00%	3.54%
Real estate	10.00%	3.44%
Hedge fund, GTAA, Risk par	3.00%	3.06%
Private equity	12.00%	9.49%
Emerging market debt	3.00%	3.54%
Infrastructure	4.00%	5.44%
Bank loan	3.00%	3.06%
Timber & farmland	4.00%	4.01%
Total	100.00%	

Sensitivity Analysis – The following presents the CRA’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.10% as well as the CRA’s proportionate share of the net pension liability using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

Net Pension Liability		
1% Decrease (6.10%)	Current Discount (7.10%)	1% Increase (8.10%)
\$ 1,560,442	\$ 887,184	\$ 322,539

B. Other Postemployment Benefits

The CRA administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the “OPEB Plan”). The OPEB Plan provides health and life insurance benefits (other postemployment benefits) to current and future retirees, their dependents and beneficiaries in accordance with Section 20 of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 32B.

Specific benefit provisions and contribution rates are established by the Board of Directors, and Commonwealth laws. All benefits are provided through the CRA’s premium-based insurance program. The OPEB Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report and is presented as a fiduciary fund in the CRA’s financial statements.

OPEB Plan disclosures that impact the CRA’s net OPEB liability using a measurement date of

December 31, 2022, are summarized as follows:

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – The following employees were covered by the benefit terms as of the actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2022:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	9
Active employees	<u>6</u>
Total	<u><u>15</u></u>

Contributions – The contribution requirements of OPEB Plan members and the CRA are established and may be amended by the CRA. Retirees contribute 25% of the calculated contribution through pension benefit deductions and the remainder of the cost is funded by the CRA. The CRA currently contributes enough money to the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis and annually anticipates contributing additional funding above that amount into the OPEB Trust Fund. The costs of administering the OPEB Plan are paid by the CRA. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the CRA’s average contribution rate was 7.95% of covered-employee payroll.

Net OPEB Liability – The CRA’s net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, using an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022. The components of the net OPEB liability of the CRA at December 31, 2022, were as follows:

Total OPEB liability	\$ 799,433
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>(53,957)</u>
Net OPEB liability	<u><u>\$ 745,476</u></u>
 Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of total liability	 6.7%

The total OPEB liability in the most recent actuarial valuation was determined using the following key actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Investment Rate of Return	5.30%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Rate	4.31% as of December 31, 2022
Single Equivalent Discount Rate	4.84%, net of OPEB plan investment expense including inflation
Inflation	2.50% annually as of December 31, 2022 and for future periods
Salary Increases	3.00% annually as of December 31, 2022 and for future periods
Cost of Living Adjustment	Not applicable
Healthcare Trend Rate	4.50% fixed to 2023, 0.05% increasing annually until 2029, 4.77% fixed to 2040
Pre-Retirement Mortality	RP-2014 Mortality Table for Blue Collar Employees projected generationally with scale MP-2016 for males and females, set forward 1 year for females
Post-Retirement Mortality	RP-2014 Mortality Table Blue Collar Healthy Annuitants projected generationally with scale MP-2016 for males and females, set forward 1 year for females
Disabled Mortality	RP-2014 Mortality Table for Blue Collar Healthy Annuitants projected generationally with scale MP-2016 for males and females, set forward 1 year

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.84%. This represented an increase from the previous year’s rate of 4.00%.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return – The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB Plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB Plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The rate reported of 5.30% represents a decrease over the prior year rate of 6.19%.

These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Expected Investment Rate of Return
Domestic Equity - Large Cap	37.10%	4.10%
Domestic Equity - Small/Mid Cap	0.00%	4.55%
International Equity - Developed Market	15.90%	4.64%
International Equity - Emerging Market	0.00%	5.45%
Domestic Fixed Income	39.00%	1.05%
International Fixed Income	0.00%	0.96%
Alternatives	0.00%	5.95%
Real Estate	8.00%	6.25%
Cash	0.00%	0.00%
	100.00%	
Real rate of return		3.17%
Inflation assumption		2.50%
Total nominal rate of return		5.67%
Investment expense		-0.37%
Net investment return		5.30%

Sensitivity Analyses – The following presents the CRA’s net OPEB liability as well as what the CRA’s net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current discount rate as well as if the healthcare cost trend rates are 1% lower or higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

Net OPEB Liability			
Healthcare			
Current Rate	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
4.5% > 3.6%	\$ 664,307	\$ 745,476	\$ 843,365

Discount Rate			
Current Rate	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
4.84%	\$ 837,355	\$ 745,476	\$ 669,222

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability – The following table summarizes the changes in the net OPEB liability for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at December 31, 2021	\$ 844,891	\$ 56,088	\$ 788,803
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	39,270	-	39,270
Interest	34,351	-	34,351
Difference between actual and expected experience	-	-	-
Change in assumptions	(67,787)	-	(67,787)
Net investment income	-	(9,131)	9,131
Employer contributions	-	58,292	(58,292)
Benefit payments	(51,292)	(51,292)	-
Net changes	(45,458)	(2,131)	(43,327)
Balances at December 31, 2022	\$ 799,433	\$ 53,957	\$ 745,476

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended December 31, 2022, the CRA recognized OPEB expense of \$31,959. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB at December 31, 2022, were reported as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 111,014
Changes of assumptions	145,207	66,008
Differences between projected and actual earnings on investments	7,483	-
	\$ 152,690	\$ 177,022

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense (benefit) as follows:

December 31,	Amount
2023	\$ (26,734)
2024	14,525
2025	(1,131)
2026	(10,992)
Total	\$ (24,332)

Investment Custody – In accordance with Massachusetts General Laws, the Treasurer is the custodian of the OPEB Plan and per the OPEB Plan Document, the CRA Board of Directors serve as the Board of Trustees for the OPEB Plan. As such they are responsible for the general supervision of the management, investment and reinvestment of the OPEB Plan assets.

OPEB Plan assets may be invested and reinvested by the custodian consistent with the prudent investor rule established in Chapter 203C and may, with the approval of the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund Board of Trustees, be invested in the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund established in Section 24 of Chapter 32A. OPEB Plan assets must be segregated from other funds and not be subject to the claims of any general creditor of the CRA.

Investment Policy – The OPEB Plan’s investment policies as stipulated in the OPEB Plan document and limit the Board of Trustees to invest excess funds in accordance with Chapter 203C of the Massachusetts General Laws.

Investment Rate of Return – For the year ended December 31, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was -16.10%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

C. Risk Financing

The CRA is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft, damage, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the CRA carries commercial insurance. Additionally, premium-based health care plans sponsored by the CRA for its active

employees and retirees is provided through the Group Insurance Commission. The amount of claim settlements has not exceeded insurance coverages in any of the previous three years.

The premium-based health care plans are administered through the Group Insurance Commission (GIC). Health care coverage provided for active employees is funded 75% through contributions by the CRA with the remaining 25% provided by participating employees. Dental coverage is provided 100% by the CRA. With regards to retirees' health care benefits, the retirees provide 10% – 20% of the contributions with the difference funded by the CRA.

D. Commitments and Contingencies

The CRA is party to certain legal claims, which are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual litigation matters is not always predictable with assurance. Although the amount of liability, if any, at December 31, 2022, cannot be determined, management believes that any resulting liability, if any should not materially affect the financial statements at December 31, 2022.

IV. Implementation of GASB Pronouncements

Current Year Implementations

In June 2017, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This Statement redefined the manner in which long-term leases are accounted and reported. As amended, the provisions of this Statement became effective in fiscal year 2022. The adoption of this standard had a material impact on the financial statements which can be reviewed at Note B.

In June 2018, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*. This statement established accounting requirements for interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period. As amended, the provisions of this Statement became effective in fiscal year 2022. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the CRA's financial statements.

In June 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*. The objective of this Statement was to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The provisions of this Statement became effective in fiscal year 2022. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the CRA's financial statements.

Future Year Implementations

In May 2019, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The objective of this Statement is to standardize the reporting of conduit debt obligations by issuers

by clarifying the existing definition of conduit debt obligation, among other matters. As amended, the provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021 (fiscal year 2023). The CRA is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In March 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022 (fiscal year 2023). The CRA is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In May 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting for subscription-based information technology arrangements to government end users based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, as amended. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022 (fiscal year 2023). The CRA is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2022, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – An Amendment of GASB Statement No 62*. The objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent and comparable information for decision making or assessing accountability. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023 (fiscal year 2024). The CRA is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

In June 2022, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensate Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to update the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023 (fiscal year 2025). The CRA is currently evaluating whether adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements.

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CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSIONS (UNAUDITED)
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

Year Ended December 31,	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Covered Payroll	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2022	0.30%	\$ 887,184	\$ 773,363	114.72%	84.66%
2021	0.29%	10,844	718,758	1.51%	99.80%
2020	0.19%	328,664	489,219	67.18%	90.65%
2019	0.19%	455,776	447,805	101.78%	85.81%
2018	0.19%	606,895	439,975	137.94%	79.89%
2017	0.16%	290,744	365,915	79.46%	88.02%
2016	0.12%	284,070	265,156	107.13%	83.08%
2015	0.08%	222,380	181,461	122.55%	79.60%
2014	0.05%	78,667	109,314	71.96%	87.50%

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN

Year Ended December 31,	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2023	\$ 181,092	\$ 181,092	\$ -	\$ 773,363	23.42%
2022	156,160	156,160	-	718,758	21.73%
2021	96,072	96,072	-	489,219	19.64%
2020	86,224	86,224	-	447,805	19.25%
2019	81,458	81,458	-	439,975	18.51%
2018	64,851	64,851	-	365,915	17.72%
2017	47,698	47,698	-	265,156	17.99%
2016	30,041	30,041	-	181,461	16.56%
2015	17,738	17,738	-	109,314	16.23%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for ten years.
 However, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge Massachusetts)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - OPEB (UNAUDITED)
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	December 31					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability:						
Service cost	\$ 39,270	\$ 21,432	\$ 21,423	\$ 17,087	\$ 22,849	\$ 19,251
Interest	34,351	35,044	37,348	42,905	49,281	39,355
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(136,796)	-	(144,672)	-	20,678
Changes in assumptions	(67,787)	188,085	80,887	(58,898)	(58,482)	-
Benefit payments	(51,292)	(39,950)	(39,887)	(39,773)	(53,909)	(66,619)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(45,458)	67,815	99,771	(183,351)	(40,261)	12,665
Total OPEB liability - beginning of year	844,891	777,076	677,305	860,656	900,917	888,252
Total OPEB liability - end of year (a)	<u>\$ 799,433</u>	<u>\$ 844,891</u>	<u>\$ 777,076</u>	<u>\$ 677,305</u>	<u>\$ 860,656</u>	<u>\$ 900,917</u>
Plan fiduciary net position:						
Contributions - employer	\$ 58,292	\$ 46,950	\$ 46,887	\$ 46,773	\$ 60,909	\$ 80,619
Net investment income (loss)	(9,131)	4,918	4,724	4,214	(1,278)	1,510
Benefit payments	(51,292)	(39,950)	(39,887)	(39,773)	(53,909)	(66,619)
Net change in Plan fiduciary net position	(2,131)	11,918	11,724	11,214	5,722	15,510
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning of year	\$ 56,088	\$ 44,170	\$ 32,446	\$ 21,232	15,510	-
Plan fiduciary net position - end of year (b)	<u>\$ 53,957</u>	<u>\$ 56,088</u>	<u>\$ 44,170</u>	<u>\$ 32,446</u>	<u>\$ 21,232</u>	<u>\$ 15,510</u>
Net OPEB liability - end of year (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 745,476</u>	<u>\$ 788,803</u>	<u>\$ 732,906</u>	<u>\$ 644,859</u>	<u>\$ 839,424</u>	<u>\$ 885,407</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	6.75%	6.64%	5.68%	4.79%	2.47%	1.72%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 733,089	\$ 711,737	\$ 522,552	\$ 507,332	\$ 403,194	\$ 391,450
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	101.69%	110.83%	140.26%	127.11%	208.19%	226.19%

Note: This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years.
However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge Massachusetts)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - OPEB (UNAUDITED)
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	December 31					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Actuarially-determined contribution	\$ 71,019	\$ 51,574	\$ 51,317	\$ 59,144	\$ 74,854	\$ 71,434
Contributions in relation to the actuarially-determined contribution	(58,292)	(46,950)	(46,887)	(46,773)	(60,909)	(80,619)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 12,727</u>	<u>\$ 4,624</u>	<u>\$ 4,430</u>	<u>\$ 12,371</u>	<u>\$ 13,945</u>	<u>\$ (9,185)</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 733,089	\$ 711,737	\$ 522,552	\$ 507,332	\$ 403,194	\$ 391,450
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	7.95%	6.60%	8.97%	9.22%	15.11%	20.59%
Valuation Date	January 1, 2021					
Amortization Period	30 years					
Investment rate of return	5.30%					
Municipal Bond Rate	4.31%					
Single Equivalent Discount Rate	4.84%					
Inflation	2.50%					
Healthcare cost trend rates	4.50%					
Salary increases	3.00%					
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal					
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value of Assets as of Reporting Date					

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	December 31					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	-16.10%	11.00%	14.56%	19.36%	-7.64%	11.82%

Note: These schedules are presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years in which information is available.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - EXPENSE ALLOCATIONS - PROJECT COSTS SCHEDULE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Allocated Project Costs	Expense Categories									Totals
	Salaries	Marketing & Professional Development	Insurance	Office Management	Property Management	Professional Services	Redevelopment Investments	Property Investment		
Alewife	\$ 14,595	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,725	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,320
BA Operations	-	-	37,422	24,026	108,588	-	-	219,245	-	389,281
Bishop Allen Drive	42,740	54	-	486	-	945	-	18,019	-	62,244
Forward Fund	7,555	-	-	495	-	2,275	-	-	-	10,325
Foundry	58,548	460	-	-	-	72,056	-	-	-	131,064
Foundry Restricted	-	-	-	2,754	-	59,951	5,753,043	-	-	5,815,748
Foundry Operating	-	-	28,965	30	139,868	-	-	-	-	168,863
KS Open Space	30,267	-	-	2,341	41,305	(7,938)	-	-	-	65,975
Danny Lewin	5,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,685
KSTEP	3,474	-	-	-	-	10,779	-	-	-	14,253
MFNH	47,206	36	-	-	-	114,227	-	-	-	161,469
MXD Commercial	64,201	57	-	484	-	7,988	-	-	-	72,730
MXD Housing	15,575	-	-	-	-	79,791	-	-	-	95,366
MXD Signage	3,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,521
Strategic Planning	71,184	2,903	-	3,500	-	10,978	-	-	-	88,565
Transport	20,888	41	-	288	-	72,287	-	-	-	93,504
Workforce Development	475	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	499
Other	461	-	-	2,487	-	-	-	-	-	2,948
Totals	\$ 386,375	\$ 3,551	\$ 66,387	\$ 36,915	\$ 289,761	\$ 431,064	\$ 5,753,043	\$ 237,264	\$ -	\$ 7,204,360

See accompanying independent auditor's report.