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Climatetech refers to technologies that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, replace or reduce reliance on non-renewable energy sources, and/or help communities and infrastructure adapt to climate change. MassCEC will prioritize climatetech in the following sectors:

1. **Energy & Electricity:** increasing renewable energy generation and modernizing the grid.
2. **Buildings:** improving energy and heating efficiency, transitioning to renewable sources, and implementing sustainable construction practices/materials.
3. **Transportation:** transitioning to zero-emissions vehicles, enhancing public transit, and promoting alternative fuel options.
4. **Manufacturing & Industry:** adopting carbon reducing technologies and processes, sustainable production practices through a circular economy, and carbon capture related technologies.
5. **Sustainable Agriculture & Water:** adopting sustainable farming and forest management practices and leveraging nature-based solutions, and other agricultural and water, marine carbon management practices.
6. **Climate Resilience & Adaptation:** implementing climate-smart planning, strengthening infrastructure, and promoting nature-based solutions to reduce vulnerability to climate change.
7. **Enabling Solutions:** utilizing software/hardware that enables the mitigation of emissions and/or furtherance of adaptation and resilience solutions (i.e., platforms, marketplaces, surveying solutions, etc.).

STATUTORY LANGUAGE

“Climatetech” is defined by the following statutory language, and “Climatetech Startups” are early-stage companies actively developing, commercializing, and deploying these technologies:

- “...advanced and applied technologies that significantly reduce or eliminate the use of energy from non-renewable sources including, but not limited to: (i) energy efficiency; (ii) demand response; (iii) energy conservation; or (iv) technologies powered, in whole or in part, by the sun, wind, water, geothermal energy, including networked geothermal and deep geothermal energy, hydrogen produced by non-fossil fuel sources and methods, alcohol, fuel cells, fusion energy, nuclear fission or any other renewable, nondepletable or recyclable fuel...”

- “...advanced and applied research in new clean energy technologies including: (i) solar photovoltaic; (ii) solar thermal; (iii) wind power; (iv) geothermal energy, including networked geothermal and deep geothermal energy; (v) wave and tidal energy; (vi) advanced hydropower; (vii) energy transmission and distribution; (viii) energy storage; (ix) renewable biofuels, including ethanol, biodiesel and advanced biofuels; (x) renewable, biodegradable chemicals; (xi) advanced thermal-to-energy conversion; (xii) fusion energy; (xiii) hydrogen produced by non-fossil fuel sources and methods; (xiv) carbon capture and sequestration; (xv) energy monitoring; (xvi) green building materials; (xvii) energy efficiency; (xviii) energy-efficient lighting; (xix) gasification and conversion of gas to liquid fuels; (xx) industrial energy efficiency; (xxi) demand-side management; and (xxii) fuel cells; and (xxiv) nuclear fission; provided, however, that ‘clean energy research’ shall not include advanced and applied research in coal, oil, natural gas...”
- “...and any other advanced and applied technologies that contribute to the decarbonization of the economy, reduce and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or mitigate the impact of climate change through adaptation, resiliency, and environmental sustainability.”
- Source: M.G.L. c. 23J § 1 as amended pursuant to [Chapter 179 of the Acts of 2022 “An Act Driving Clean Energy and Offshore Wind”](#), Chapter 238 of the Acts of 2024 “[An Act Relative to Strengthening Massachusetts’ Economic Leadership](#)” , and Chapter 239 of the Acts of 2024 “[An Act Promoting a Clean Energy Grid, Advancing Equity and Protecting Ratepayers](#)”.
 - Note: Technologies related to coal, oil, woody biomass, or natural gas (except in fuel cells) will not be considered Climatetech.