

IN THE OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL, UNDER EXISTING LAW, INTEREST ON THE BONDS (I) IS EXCLUDABLE FROM GROSS INCOME FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES UNDER SECTION 103 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED, AND (II) IS NOT AN ITEM OF TAX PREFERENCE FOR PURPOSES OF THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX ON INDIVIDUALS. SEE “TAX MATTERS” HEREIN, INCLUDING INFORMATION REGARDING POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX CONSEQUENCES FOR CORPORATIONS.

THE BONDS WILL BE DESIGNATED “QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS” FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

NEW ISSUE—BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

CUSIP No. _____

\$8,380,000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 218

(A political subdivision of the State of Texas, located in Montgomery County, Texas)

UNLIMITED TAX ROAD BONDS

SERIES 2026

Dated: November 1, 2026

Due: April 1 (as shown below)

Interest on the \$8,380,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2026 (the “Bonds”) will accrue from November 1, 2026, and will be payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing April 1, 2027. The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof.** Principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See “BOOK ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM” herein. The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, N.A., Dallas, Texas. See “THE BONDS – Paying Agent/Registrar.”

MATURITIES, AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES AND PRICES

<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield (a)</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield (a)</u>
\$155,000	2029	%	%	\$305,000	2042(b)	%	%
\$165,000	2030	%	%	\$325,000	2043(b)	%	%
\$170,000	2031	%	%	\$340,000	2044(b)	%	%
\$180,000	2032(b)	%	%	\$360,000	2045(b)	%	%
\$190,000	2033(b)	%	%	\$380,000	2046(b)	%	%
\$200,000	2034(b)	%	%	\$400,000	2047(b)	%	%
\$215,000	2035(b)	%	%	\$420,000	2048(b)	%	%
\$225,000	2036(b)	%	%	\$445,000	2049(b)	%	%
\$235,000	2037(b)	%	%	\$465,000	2050(b)	%	%
\$250,000	2038(b)	%	%	\$490,000	2051(b)	%	%
\$260,000	2039(b)	%	%	\$520,000	2052(b)	%	%
\$275,000	2040(b)	%	%	\$545,000	2053(b)	%	%
\$290,000	2041(b)	%	%	\$575,000	2054(b)	%	%

(a) The initial reoffering yields are established by and are the sole responsibility of the Underwriter (hereinafter defined) and may be subsequently changed. Accrued interest from November 1, 2026, is to be added to the price.

(b) The Bonds maturing on or after April 1, 2032, are subject to redemption in whole or from time to time in part, at the option of the District (hereinafter defined), on April 1, 2031, or on any date thereafter, at a price equal to the par value thereof plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date fixed for redemption. In the event the Bonds are to be redeemed in part, the maturities and principal amounts to be redeemed shall be selected by the District. If fewer than all of the Bonds within any one maturity are redeemed, the Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected, on behalf of the District, by the Paying Agent/Registrar by lot or other customary method, in integral multiples of \$5,000 in any one maturity. See “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption.”

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used by the District to: (1) reimburse the Developer (defined herein) for advancing funds to construct certain road facilities serving the District and associated land acquisition and engineering costs; (2) fund developer interest related to the advancement of funds for certain construction costs; (3) fund 18 months of capitalized interest on the Bonds; and (4) pay administrative costs and issuance expenses associated with the sale and delivery of the Bonds. See “USE OF BOND PROCEEDS.”

The Bonds, when issued, will constitute valid and binding obligations of the District and will be payable from the proceeds of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property within the District. See “THE BONDS – Source of and Security for Payment.” The Bonds are obligations solely of the District and are not obligations of the State of Texas, Montgomery County, or any entity other than the District. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the State of Texas or Montgomery County is pledged to the payment of the principal of, or interest on, the Bonds. **The Bonds are subject to certain investment considerations, including a high concentration of ownership of taxable property and early stages of development, described under the caption “RISK FACTORS.”**

The Bonds are offered when, as, and if issued by the District, subject to approval by the Attorney General of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel. The District will be advised on certain legal matters concerning disclosure by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton LLP, Houston, Texas, Disclosure Counsel. Delivery of the Bonds is expected through the facilities of DTC on or about November 10, 2026.

Bids Due: Thursday, October 1, 2026 at 9:00 A.M. Houston Time
Bid Award: Thursday, October 1, 2026 at 10:00 A.M. Houston Time

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USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

For purposes of compliance with Rule 15c2-12 of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12" or the "Rule"), this Preliminary Official Statement constitutes an "official statement" of the District with respect to the Bonds that has been deemed "final" by the District as of its date except for the omission of no more than the information permitted by Rule 15c2-12.

No dealer, broker, salesman, or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District.

This Official Statement is not to be used in connection with an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy in any state in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not registered or qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Any information and expressions of opinion herein contained are subject to change and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or other matters described herein since the date hereof.

All of the summaries of the statutes, resolutions, contracts, audited financial statements, engineering, and other related reports set forth in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such documents. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions, and reference is made to such documents, copies of which are available from Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027, upon payment of duplication costs.

This Official Statement contains, in part, estimates, assumptions, and matters of opinion which are not intended as statements of fact, and no representation is made as to the correctness of such estimates, assumptions, or matters of opinion, or as to the likelihood that they will be realized. Any information and expressions of opinion herein contained are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or other matters described herein since the date hereof. However, the District has agreed to keep this Official Statement current by amendment or sticker to reflect material changes in the affairs of the District and, to the extent that information actually comes to its attention, the other matters described in this Official Statement until delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriter (hereinafter defined). See "OFFICIAL STATEMENT – Updating of Official Statement."

References to website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader's convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of this Official Statement for any purpose.

SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BONDS

Award of the Bonds

After requesting competitive bids for the Bonds, the District has accepted the bid producing the lowest net interest cost to the District, which was tendered by _____ (the "Underwriter"), to purchase the Bonds bearing the rates shown on the cover page of this Official Statement at a price of _____% of par plus accrued interest to the date of delivery, which resulted in a net effective interest rate of _____%, as calculated pursuant to Chapter 1204 of the Texas Government Code, as amended.

The Underwriter may offer and sell the Bonds to certain dealers (including dealers depositing Bonds into unit investment trusts) and others at prices lower than the public offering price stated on the cover page hereof. The initial offering price may be changed from time to time by the Underwriter.

The Underwriter has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriter does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Prices and Marketability

The delivery of the Bonds is conditioned upon the receipt by the District of a certificate executed and delivered by the Underwriter on or before the date of delivery of the Bonds stating the prices at which a substantial number of the Bonds of each maturity have been sold to the public. For this purpose, the term "public" shall not include any person who is a bond house, broker, or similar person acting in the capacity of underwriter or wholesaler. Otherwise, the District has no understanding with the Underwriter regarding the reoffering yields or prices of the Bonds and has no control over trading of the Bonds after their initial sale by the District. Information concerning reoffering yields or prices is the responsibility of the Underwriter.

THE PRICES AND OTHER TERMS RESPECTING THE OFFERING AND SALE OF THE BONDS MAY BE CHANGED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE UNDERWRITER AFTER THE BONDS ARE RELEASED FOR SALE, AND THE BONDS MAY BE OFFERED AND SOLD AT PRICES OTHER THAN THE INITIAL OFFERING PRICES, INCLUDING SALES TO DEALERS WHO MAY

SELL THE BONDS INTO INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS. IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE BONDS, THE UNDERWRITER MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS THAT STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICES OF THE BONDS AT LEVELS ABOVE THOSE THAT MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

The District has no control over the trading of the Bonds in the secondary market. Moreover, there is no assurance that a secondary market will be made in the Bonds. If there is a secondary market, the difference between the bid and asked price of the Bonds may be greater than the difference between the bids and asked prices of bonds of comparable maturity and quality issued by more traditional municipal entities as bonds of such entities are more generally bought, sold or traded in the secondary market.

Securities Laws

No registration statement relating to the Bonds has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemptions provided thereunder. The Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein nor have the Bonds been registered or qualified under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. This disclaimer of responsibility for registration or qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration or qualification provisions in such other jurisdiction.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION - SEC RULE 15c2-12

The offering of the Bonds qualifies for the Rule 15c2-12(d)(2) exemption from Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) regarding the District's continuing disclosure obligations because the District has not issued more than \$10,000,000 in aggregate amount of outstanding bonds and no person is committed by contract or other arrangement with respect to payment of the Bonds as required by the exemption. As required by the exemption, in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Bond Resolution"), the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") or any successor to its functions as a repository through its Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system.

Annual Reports

The information to be updated with respect to the District includes the quantitative financial information and operating data of the District of the general type included in "APPENDIX A" (Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements of the District) of this Official Statement. The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each of its fiscal years ending in or after 2027. The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB or any successor to its functions as a repository through its EMMA system.

Any information so provided shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or other such principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation, and audited if the audit report is completed within the period during which it must be provided. If the audit report is not complete within such period, then the District shall provide unaudited financial statements for the applicable fiscal year to the MSRB within such six month period, and audited financial statements when the audit report becomes available. The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule").

The District's current fiscal year end is January 31. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by July 31 in each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB via EMMA of the change.

Event Notices

The District will provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB, but in no event will such notices be provided to the MSRB in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of an event. The District will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of beneficial owners of the Bonds, if material; (8) bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District or other obligated person; (13) consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or other obligated person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District or other obligated person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (15) incurrence of a financial obligation of the District or other obligated person, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District or other obligated person, any of which affect beneficial owners of the Bonds, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District or

other obligated person, any of which reflect financial difficulties. The terms “obligated person” and “financial obligation” when used in this paragraph shall have the meanings ascribed to them under the Rule. The term “material” when used in this paragraph shall have the meaning ascribed to it under federal securities laws. Neither the Bonds nor the Bond Resolution makes any provisions for debt service reserves or liquidity enhancement. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide financial information, operating data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports.”

Availability of Information

The District has agreed to provide the foregoing updated information only to the MSRB. Investors will be able to access, without charge from the MSRB, continuing disclosure information filed with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of material events only as described above. The District has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as described above. The District makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell Bonds at any future date. The District disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement although holders and beneficial owners of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District to comply with its agreement.

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or operations of the District, if but only if, the agreement, as amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the offering described herein in compliance with the Rule taking into account any amendments and interpretations of the Rule to the date of such amendment, as well as changed circumstances, and either the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds consent or any person unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that the amendment will not materially impair the interests of the beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District may also amend or repeal the agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provisions of such rule or a court of final jurisdiction determines that such provisions are invalid but, in either case, only to the extent that its right to do so would not prevent the Underwriter from lawfully purchasing the Bonds in the offering described herein. If the District so amends the agreement, it has agreed to include with any financial information or operating data next provided in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports” an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of financial information and operating data so provided.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

The Bonds represent the first series of bonds to be issued by the District; therefore, the District has not previously entered into a continuing disclosure agreement pursuant to SEC Rule 15c2-12.

NO MUNICIPAL BOND RATING

In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District has not made an application to a rating company for a rating on the Bonds and does not believe an investment grade rating would have been assigned to the Bonds had an application been made.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

The following material is a summary of certain information contained herein and is qualified in its entirety by the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Official Statement. The reader should refer particularly to sections that are indicated for more complete information.

THE BONDS

Description:	The \$8,380,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds"), are dated and will bear interest from November 1, 2026. The Bonds represent the first series of bonds to be issued by Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218 (the "District"). The Bonds mature on April 1 in the years as shown in the table on the cover page of this Official Statement. The Bonds are issued pursuant to Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution, Chapter 8025A, Texas Special District Local Laws Code, the general laws of the State of Texas, including but not limited to Chapters 49 and 54, Texas Water Code, as amended, a resolution authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Bond Resolution"), adopted by the Board of Directors of the District, and an election held within the District. See "THE BONDS."
Source of Payment:	The Bonds are payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property within the District which, under Texas law, is not limited as to rate or amount. The Bonds are obligations of the District and are not obligations of the State of Texas, Montgomery County, or any other political subdivision or agency. See "THE BONDS – Source of and Security for Payment."
Redemption Provisions:	The Bonds maturing on or after April 1, 2032, are subject to early redemption, in whole or from time to time in part, on April 1, 2031, or on any date thereafter at the option of the District at a price of par plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date of redemption. See "THE BONDS – Optional Redemption."
Book-Entry-Only System:	The Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC, pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. Principal of, and interest on, the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM."
Use of Proceeds:	Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to: (1) reimburse the Developer (defined herein) for advancing funds to construct certain road facilities serving the District and associated land acquisition and engineering costs; (2) fund developer interest related to the advancement of funds for certain construction costs; (3) fund 18 months of capitalized interest on the Bonds; and (4) pay administrative costs and issuance expenses associated with the sale and delivery of the Bonds. See "USE OF BOND PROCEEDS."
Payment Record:	The Bonds represent the first series of bonds to be issued by the District. See "DISTRICT DEBT."
Future Debt:	The District has filed a bond application (the "Bond Application") with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the "TCEQ") requesting approval of certain wastewater, drainage, and detention projects and bonds in the principal amount of \$5,425,000. The issuance of such bonds is contingent upon TCEQ approval of the Bond Application and adequate growth in the District's taxable valuation. The District currently anticipates such bonds will be issued during calendar year 2027. See "RISK FACTORS – Future Debt" and "DISTRICT DEBT."
Risk Factors:	The Bonds are subject to certain investment considerations as set forth in this Official Statement. Prospective purchasers should carefully examine this Official Statement with respect to the investment security of the Bonds, particularly the sections captioned "RISK FACTORS" and "LEGAL MATTERS."
Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations:	The District will designate the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for financial institutions. See "TAX MATTERS – Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations."
No Municipal Bond Rating:	In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District has not made an application to a rating company for a rating on the Bonds and does not believe an investment grade rating would have been assigned to the Bonds had an application been made. See "NO MUNICIPAL BOND RATING."
Legal Opinion:	Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Bond Counsel, Houston, Texas. See "LEGAL MATTERS" and "TAX MATTERS."
Paying Agent/Registrar:	BOKF, N.A., Dallas, Texas. See "THE BONDS – Paying Agent/Registrar."

THE DISTRICT

- Description:** The District is a municipal utility district created by an Act of the 88th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, effective on May 21, 2023, codified as Chapter 8025A, Texas Special District Local Laws Code. The District was created pursuant to the authority of Article XVI, Section 59 and Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution and operates pursuant to Chapters 49 and 54, Texas Water Code, as amended. The rights, powers, privileges, authority, and functions of the District are established by the general laws of the State of Texas pertaining to municipal utility districts, including particularly Chapters 49 and 54, Texas Water Code, as amended. The District is subject to the continuing supervision of the TCEQ. The District is empowered to purchase, construct, operate, and maintain all works, improvements, facilities, and plants necessary for the supply of water; the collection, transportation, and treatment of wastewater; and the control and diversion of storm water. Additionally, the District is empowered to purchase, construct, operate, and maintain roads and parks and recreational facilities. See "THE DISTRICT – Authority."
- Location:** The District, as it was originally created, included approximately 155 acres. Since the creation of the District, there has been one (1) annexation totaling approximately 62 acres and no exclusions of property within the District. The District currently includes within its boundaries approximately 217 acres. The District is located in western Montgomery County, Texas and is not situated within the corporate limits or extraterritorial jurisdiction of any city. The District is located within the boundaries of Magnolia Independent School District. The District is located approximately 40 miles north-northwest of the central business district of the City of Houston, Texas and approximately six (6) miles north-northeast of the central business district of the City of Magnolia, Texas. The District is located west of Jackson Road and approximately one and a half (1.5) miles north of TX 149. See "THE DISTRICT – Description and Location," "– Vicinity Map," and "– Aerial Photograph."
- Development of the District:** The District has been developed for single-family residential purposes in the subdivision known as Magnolia Forest. Homebuilding in the District has taken place in Magnolia Forest, Sections 1 - 2. Additionally, 177 single-family residential lots have been constructed in Magnolia Forest, Section 3, but homebuilding in such section has yet to commence. As of August 1, 2026, the District included approximately 113 completed homes (of which approximately 102 homes were owner-occupied and one (1) home was being used as a model home), 50 homes under construction, and 450 vacant developed lots. See "THE DISTRICT – Status of Residential Development" and "APPENDIX B – Photographs Taken in the District."
- Summary of Land Uses:** As of August 1, 2026, the District included approximately 111 acres that have been developed and improved for single-family residential purposes, no acreage under development, no acreage remaining for future development, and approximately 106 undevelopable acres, which includes road rights-of-way, detention ponds, drainage easements, plant sites, and open spaces. See "THE DISTRICT – Land Uses and Status of Land Development."
- The Developer:** The sole developer of the District is Lennar Homes of Texas Land and Construction, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership, d/b/a Friendswood Development Company (the "Developer" or "Lennar"). The Developer is a wholly-owned subsidiary of its publicly traded parent company, Lennar Corporation, whose stock is listed and publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "LEN." As a publicly traded company, Lennar Corporation is subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and in accordance therewith files annual reports, quarterly reports, proxy statements, and periodic statements with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Reports, proxy statements, and other information filed by Lennar Corporation can be inspected at the office of the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, Room 1024, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Copies of the above reports, proxy statements and other information may also be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. The SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy information statements, and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Audited financial statements for Lennar Corporation are also available at <https://www.lennar.com>. See "THE DEVELOPER."
- Homebuilders:** Lennar is the sole homebuilder in the Magnolia Forest subdivision. According to the Developer, homes in the Magnolia Forest subdivision are being constructed on 40-foot and 45-foot lots and are currently being marketed in the \$169,000 - \$370,000 price range. See "THE DEVELOPER – Homebuilders."
- The System:** The District's water supply and distribution facilities are provided pursuant to a Water Facilities Agreement by and between the Developer and Dobbins Plantersville Water Company ("DPWC") dated February 16, 2022, and amended on July 2, 2022, and November 21, 2023 (the "Water Agreement"). Under the terms of the Water Agreement, DPWC serves as the retail water supplier to customers located within the boundaries of the District and the Developer agrees to construct certain extensions to the potable water supply system of DPWC, which include certain improvements to the water supply, storage, and distribution facilities necessary to serve property in the District. Pursuant to the Water Agreement, DPWC agrees to provide the District with water supply capacity adequate to serve the requirements of the District and the Developer agrees to finance the water supply capacity of DPWC water facilities through the payment of tap fees per equivalent single-family connection ("ESFC"). The tap fees are paid initially by the Developer at

the time that the Developer applies to DPWC for a homebuilding construction permit. Pursuant to the terms of the Water Agreement, DPWC's obligation to serve as the retail water supplier to customers located within the boundaries of the District survives the termination of the Water Agreement indefinitely. Pursuant to the Water Agreement, all water supply and distribution facilities are conveyed to DPWC for ownership, operation, and maintenance. Therefore, the District does not own or operate any water supply or distribution facilities and receives no payments from customers for such services. The District's source of water supply is groundwater from wells owned and operated by DPWC. The Water Agreement requires DPWC to provide the District with 620 ESFCs of water supply capacity. According to the Engineer (hereinafter defined), such water supply capacity is adequate to serve the District at ultimate buildout based on current projected or anticipated land uses.

The District has entered into a 60-month lease that may be extended on a month-to-month basis upon written notice from the District for one (1) interim wastewater treatment plant, which has a total capacity of 150,000 gallons per day ("gpd"). The interim wastewater treatment plant is capable of serving the District's 113 completed homes and 50 homes currently under construction. The District anticipates that the wastewater treatment plant will be capable of serving the ultimate buildout of approximately 613 ESFCs. If the interim wastewater treatment plant is determined to be insufficient to serve the ultimate buildout, then the District will modify or expand the facility as necessary to provide adequate treatment capacity.

The underground storm drainage collection system serving Magnolia Forest, Sections 1 - 3 is complete. All storm drainage improvements serving the District are designed in accordance with criteria established by Montgomery County. The District's drainage system utilizes a combination of curb and gutter street system to convey runoff within the District. Stormwater is collected through such curb and gutter system and storm sewers and is routed to a series of detention ponds within the District, which generally drain into Lake Creek. According to the Engineer, approximately 13.47 acres in the District's boundaries are located within the 100-year floodplain as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map, Map No. 48339C0350G dated August 18, 2014, for Montgomery County, Texas. According to the Engineer, no single-family residential lots are located within the 100-year floodplain. The acreage within the 100-year floodplain is attributable to detention pond reserves. See "THE SYSTEM" and "RISK FACTORS – Atlas 14."

The Roads:

The Roads (hereinafter defined) serve the public by providing access to the major thoroughfares and collector roads within the Magnolia Forest subdivision and the surrounding area. The Roads lie within the public right-of-way. In addition to the roadway, public utilities such as underground water, wastewater and drainage facilities are located within the right-of-way or easement dedicated to the District. The right-of-way is also shared by streetlights, sidewalks, and franchise utilities, including power, gas, telephone, and cable utilities. The Roads have been designed and constructed in accordance with standards, rules, and regulations of Montgomery County. Upon completion, the Roads are conveyed to Montgomery County for ownership, operation, and maintenance in accordance with the standard acceptance procedures. See "THE ROADS."

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

7/15/2026 Estimated Taxable Value	\$72,878,727 (a)
2026 Certified Taxable Value	\$60,401,101 (b)
Direct Debt:	
The Bonds	<u>\$8,380,000</u>
Total Direct Debt	\$8,380,000 (c)
See "DISTRICT DEBT"	
Estimated Overlapping Debt	<u>\$3,925,263</u> (d)
Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt	\$12,305,263
Percentage of Direct Debt to:	
7/15/2026 Estimated Taxable Value	11.50%
2026 Certified Taxable Value	13.87%
See "DISTRICT DEBT"	
Percentage of Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt to:	
7/15/2026 Estimated Taxable Value	16.88%
2026 Certified Taxable Value	20.37%
See "DISTRICT DEBT"	
2026 Tax Rate Per \$100 of Assessed Value:	
Road Debt Service Tax	\$0.00 (e)
Maintenance and Operations Tax	<u>\$1.50</u>
Total 2026 Tax Rate	\$1.50
Cash and Temporary Investment Balances as of September 3, 2026:	
General Fund	\$49,161 (f)
Road Debt Service Fund (Pro-Forma)	\$691,350 (g)

- (a) Reflects data supplied by the Montgomery Central Appraisal District (the "Appraisal District"). The Estimated Taxable Value as of July 15, 2026, was prepared by the Appraisal District and provided to the District. Such values are not binding on the Appraisal District and are provided for informational purposes only. Any value as a result of new construction since January 1, 2026 will not be included on the District's tax roll until the subsequent year's tax roll is prepared and certified by the Appraisal District. The District is authorized by law to levy taxes only against certified values. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES."
- (b) Reflects the January 1, 2026 Certified Taxable Value according to data supplied to the District by the Appraisal District. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES." Such value excludes \$913,324 of uncertified taxable value that is still in the certification process.
- (c) The Bonds represent the first series of bonds to be issued by the District.
- (d) See "DISTRICT DEBT – Estimated Overlapping Debt."
- (e) The Bonds represent the first series of bonds to be issued by the District to finance the acquisition or construction of road facilities. Therefore, the District has not yet levied a road debt service tax. The District intends to levy a road debt service tax beginning with its 2027 tax rate.
- (f) Unaudited figure per the District's records. The Developer has entered into an agreement with the District memorializing its obligation to make operating advances to the District as may be required from time to time. See "THE SYSTEM – General Fund Operating History" and "RISK FACTORS – Operating Funds."
- (g) Neither Texas law nor the District's Bond Resolution requires that the District maintain any particular balance in the Road Debt Service Fund. The balance in the Road Debt Service Fund represents an estimate of 18 months of capitalized interest to be funded with proceeds of the Bonds to be deposited into such fund on the date of delivery of the Bonds. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA – Tax Adequacy of Tax Revenue," "USE OF BOND PROCEEDS," and "THE BONDS – Funds."

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

The Bonds represent the first issuance of bonds by the District. The following table sets forth the estimated debt service requirements for the Bonds. This table does not reflect that 18 months of interest will be capitalized from proceeds of the Bonds to pay debt service on the Bonds.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Debt Service on the Bonds</u>		<u>Total Debt Service Requirements</u> (a)
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u> (a)	
2026	-	-	-
2027	-	\$403,288	\$403,288
2028	-	\$439,950	\$439,950
2029	\$155,000	\$435,881	\$590,881
2030	\$165,000	\$427,481	\$592,481
2031	\$170,000	\$418,688	\$588,688
2032	\$180,000	\$409,500	\$589,500
2033	\$190,000	\$399,788	\$589,788
2034	\$200,000	\$389,550	\$589,550
2035	\$215,000	\$378,656	\$593,656
2036	\$225,000	\$367,106	\$592,106
2037	\$235,000	\$355,031	\$590,031
2038	\$250,000	\$342,300	\$592,300
2039	\$260,000	\$328,913	\$588,913
2040	\$275,000	\$314,869	\$589,869
2041	\$290,000	\$300,038	\$590,038
2042	\$305,000	\$284,419	\$589,419
2043	\$325,000	\$267,881	\$592,881
2044	\$340,000	\$250,425	\$590,425
2045	\$360,000	\$232,050	\$592,050
2046	\$380,000	\$212,625	\$592,625
2047	\$400,000	\$192,150	\$592,150
2048	\$420,000	\$170,625	\$590,625
2049	\$445,000	\$147,919	\$592,919
2050	\$465,000	\$124,031	\$589,031
2051	\$490,000	\$98,963	\$588,963
2052	\$520,000	\$72,450	\$592,450
2053	\$545,000	\$44,494	\$589,494
2054	<u>\$575,000</u>	<u>\$15,094</u>	<u>\$590,094</u>
TOTALS	\$8,380,000	\$7,824,163	\$16,204,163

Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (2035)..... \$593,656 (a)

Requires a \$0.86 debt service tax rate on the July 15, 2026 Estimated Taxable Value of \$72,878,727
at 95% collections \$595,419 (a)

Requires a \$1.04 debt service tax rate on the 2026 Certified Taxable Value of \$60,401,101
at 95% collections \$596,763 (a)

(a) Preliminary, subject to change. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA – Tax Adequacy of Tax Revenue."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

relating to

\$8,380,000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 218
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located within Montgomery County, Texas)

UNLIMITED TAX ROAD BONDS SERIES 2026

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement provides certain information in connection with the issuance of the \$8,380,000 Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds")

The Bonds are issued pursuant to Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution, Chapter 8025A, Texas Special District Local Laws Code, and the general laws of the State of Texas, including but not limited to Chapters 49 and 54, Texas Water Code, as amended, a resolution authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Bond Resolution") to be adopted by the Board of Directors of Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218 (the "District"), and an election held within the District.

This Official Statement includes descriptions of the Bonds, the Bond Resolution, certain information about the District and its financial condition, and the Developer in the District. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained from Bond Counsel upon payment of duplication costs thereof.

RISK FACTORS

General

The Bonds are obligations of the District and are not obligations of the State of Texas, Montgomery County, or any other political subdivision. The Bonds are payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property within the District. See "THE BONDS – Source of and Security for Payment." The investment quality of the Bonds depends on the ability of the District to collect all taxes levied against the taxable property within the District and, in the event of foreclosure of the District's tax lien, on the marketability of the property and the ability of the District to sell the property at a price sufficient to pay taxes levied by the District and by other overlapping taxing authorities. The District cannot and does not make any representations that over the life of the Bonds the taxable property within the District will accumulate or maintain taxable values sufficient to generate property taxes to pay debt service at current levels.

Marketability

The District has no understanding (other than the initial reoffering yields) with the Underwriter (defined herein) regarding the reoffering yields or prices of the Bonds and has no control over trading of the Bonds in the secondary market. Moreover, there is no assurance that a secondary market will be made in the Bonds. If there is a secondary market, the difference between the bid and asked price of the Bonds may be greater than the spread between the bid and asked price of more traditional issuers as such bonds are generally bought, sold, or traded in the secondary market.

Tax Collections

The District's ability to make debt service payments may be adversely affected by its inability to collect ad valorem taxes. Under Texas law, the levy of ad valorem taxes by the District constitutes a lien in favor of the District on a parity with the liens of all other state and local taxing authorities on the property against which taxes are levied, and such lien may be enforced by foreclosure. The District's ability to collect ad valorem taxes through such foreclosure may be impaired by (a) cumbersome, time-consuming and expensive collection procedures, (b) a bankruptcy court's stay of tax collection procedures against a taxpayer, (c) market conditions limiting the proceeds from a foreclosure sale of taxable property or (d) the taxpayer's right to redeem the property within six (6) months for commercial property and two (2) years for residential and all other property after the purchaser's deed issued at the foreclosure sale is filed in the county records. While the District has a lien on taxable property within the District for taxes levied against such property, such lien can be foreclosed only in a judicial proceeding. Attorney's fees and other costs of collecting any such taxpayer's delinquencies could substantially reduce the net proceeds to the District from a tax foreclosure sale. Finally, any bankruptcy court with jurisdiction over bankruptcy proceedings initiated by or against a taxpayer within the District pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code could stay any attempt by the District to collect delinquent ad valorem taxes against such taxpayer. In addition to the automatic stay against collection of delinquent taxes afforded a taxpayer during the pendency of a bankruptcy, a bankruptcy could affect payment of taxes in two (2) other ways: first, a debtor's confirmation plan may allow a debtor to make installment payments on delinquent taxes for up to six (6) years; and, second, a debtor may challenge, and a bankruptcy court may reduce, the amount of any taxes assessed against the debtor, including taxes that have already been paid. See "TAXING PROCEDURES – District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies."

Registered Owners' Remedies

If the District defaults in the payment of principal of, interest on, or redemption price on the Bonds when due, or if it fails to make payments into any fund or funds created in the Bond Resolution, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Bond Resolution, the Registered Owners have the right of a writ of mandamus issued by a court of competent jurisdiction requiring the District and its officials to observe and perform the covenants, obligations, or conditions prescribed in the Bond Resolution. Except for mandamus, the Bond Resolution does not specifically provide for remedies to protect and enforce the interests of the Registered Owners. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. Further, there is no trust indenture or trustee, and all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the Registered Owners. Statutory language authorizing local governments such as the District to sue and be sued does not waive the local government's sovereign immunity from suits for money damages. Even if such sovereign immunity were waived and a judgment against the District for money damages were obtained, the judgment could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the Registered Owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners may further be limited by a State of Texas statute reasonably required to attain an important public purpose or by laws relating to bankruptcy, reorganization, or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions, such as the District.

Bankruptcy Limitation to Registered Owners' Rights

The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, reorganization, or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions such as the District. Specifically, the District may voluntarily file a petition for protection from creditors under the federal bankruptcy laws. During the pendency of the bankruptcy proceedings, the remedy of mandamus would not be available to the Registered Owners unless authorized by a federal bankruptcy judge.

Subject to the requirements of Texas law, the District may voluntarily proceed under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. Section 901-946, if the District: (a) is generally authorized to file for federal bankruptcy protection by the State law; (b) is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature; (c) desires to effect a plan to adjust such debts; and (d) has either obtained the agreement of, or negotiated in good faith with, its creditors or is unable to negotiate with its creditors because negotiation is impracticable. Under Texas law, the District must obtain the approval of the TCEQ prior to filing bankruptcy. Such law requires that the TCEQ investigate the financial condition of the District and authorize the District to proceed only if the District has fully exercised its rights and powers under Texas law and remains unable to meet its debts and other obligations as they mature.

Notwithstanding noncompliance by a district with Texas law requirements, a district could file a voluntary bankruptcy petition under Chapter 9, thereby invoking the protection of the automatic stay until the bankruptcy court, after a hearing, dismisses the petition. A federal bankruptcy court is a court of equity and federal bankruptcy judges have considerable discretion in the conduct of bankruptcy proceedings and in making the decision of whether to grant the petitioning district relief from its creditors. While such a decision might be appealable, the concomitant delay and loss of remedies to the Registered Owners could potentially and adversely impair the value of the Registered Owners' claim.

If a petitioning district were allowed to proceed voluntarily under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, it could file a plan for an adjustment of its debts. If such a plan were confirmed by the bankruptcy court, it could, among other things, affect Registered Owners by reducing or eliminating the amount of indebtedness, deferring or rearranging the debt service schedule, reducing or eliminating the interest rate, modifying or abrogating collateral or security arrangements, substituting (in whole or in part) other securities, and otherwise compromising and modifying the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners' claims against the District.

A district cannot be placed into bankruptcy involuntarily.

Approval of the Bonds

As required by law, the Attorney General of Texas must approve the legality of the Bonds prior to their delivery. The Attorney General of Texas does not pass upon or guarantee the safety of the Bonds as an investment or the adequacy or accuracy of the information contained in this Official Statement.

Dependence on Principal Taxpayers and the Developer

THERE IS A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF OWNERSHIP OF TAXABLE VALUE IN THE DISTRICT. According to the District's 2026 certified tax rolls as provided by the Appraisal District, the top 10 taxpayers represent \$44,389,913 of taxable assessed valuation, or approximately 73.43% of the District's 2026 Certified Taxable Value of \$60,401,101. The District's principal taxpayers include the Developer and an entity serving as land banker to the Developer, which collectively represent \$41,496,872 of taxable assessed valuation, or approximately 68.70% of the District's 2026 Certified Taxable Value. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA – Principal Taxpayers."

The ability of the principal taxpayers to make full and timely payments of taxes levied against their property by the District and similar taxing authorities will directly affect the District's ability to meet its debt service obligations. If, for any reason, the principal taxpayers do not pay taxes due or do not pay in a timely manner, the District may need to use other funds available for debt service purposes to the extent available. Further, if any of the principal taxpayers cease operations within the District, a substantial decrease

in the District's value may result; the District has no understanding with any of the principal taxpayers regarding their future level of operations in the District. The District has not covenanted in the Bond Resolution, nor is it required by Texas law, to maintain any particular balance in its Road Debt Service Fund or any other funds. Therefore, failure by the principal taxpayers to pay their taxes on a timely basis in amounts in excess of the District's available funds could have a material adverse effect upon the District's ability to pay debt service on the Bonds on a current basis. See "THE DEVELOPER" and "DISTRICT TAX DATA – Principal Taxpayers."

Economic Factors and Interest Rates

A substantial percentage of the taxable value in the District results from the current market value of single-family residences and developed lots. The Houston area economy is particularly tied to the energy industry, and fluctuations in oil and natural gas prices could adversely affect the demand for housing and the assessed values of properties located in the District. See "RISK FACTORS – Potential Effects of Oil Price Fluctuation on the Houston Area" herein.

The continued growth of taxable values in the District is directly related to the housing and building industry. The housing and building industry has historically been a cyclical industry, affected by both short-term and long-term interest rates, availability of mortgage and development funds, labor conditions, and general economic conditions. A return to relatively high mortgage interest rates similar to those experienced in the past may adversely affect the availability and desirability of mortgage financing for new homes, hence reducing demand by homebuilders for lots within the District.

Interest rates and the availability of mortgage and development funds have a direct impact on construction activity, particularly the short-term interest rates at which developers and builders are able to obtain financing for land development or homebuilding costs. Interest rate levels may affect the Developer's ability to complete building plans. Long-term interest rates affect home purchasers' ability to qualify for and afford the total financing costs of a new home. The continuation of long-term interest rates at higher levels may negatively affect home sales and the rate of growth of taxable values in the District.

The greater Houston metropolitan area has, in the past, experienced increased unemployment, business failures, and slow absorption of office space. These factors, if they recur, could affect the demand for new residential home construction and commercial development and hence the growth of property values in the District. An oversupply of homes, along with a decreased demand in new housing because of general economic conditions or relatively high interest rates, may have an adverse impact on sale prices for homes and, consequently, may materially adversely affect property values or, in some instances, cause builders to abandon homebuilding plans altogether.

The housing industry in the Houston area is competitive and the District can give no assurance that current homebuilding programs will be completed. The competitive position of the Developer in the sale of its developed lots or, respectively, that of present and prospective builders in the construction of single-family residential houses, is affected by most of the factors discussed herein. Such a competitive position is directly related to tax revenues to be received by the District and the growth and maintenance of taxable values in the District.

Alternative sites are available for the construction of single-family residential improvements within the market area in which the District is located. Such sites could pose competition to the continued home-building development on comparable sites within the District.

Competition

The demand for and construction of taxable improvements in the District could be affected by competition from other developments near the District. Many of the other developments are generally accessible by the same commuter routes and served by the same employment centers and school districts causing the developments to compete with one another for the same pool of buyers at similar price points and amenity levels.

The competitive position of the Developer in the sale of lots and the sale of residences is affected by most of the factors discussed in this section. Such a competitive position is directly related to the growth and maintenance of taxable values in the District and tax revenues to be received by the District. The District can give no assurance that building and marketing programs in the District by the Developer will be implemented or, if implemented, will be successful.

Potential Effects of Oil Price Fluctuation on the Houston Area

The economy of the Houston area has, in the past, been particularly affected by adverse conditions in the oil and gas industry, and such conditions and their spillover effects into other industries could result in declines in the demand for residential and commercial property in the Houston area and could reduce or negatively affect property values or homebuilding activity within the District. The District cannot predict the impact that negative conditions in the oil industry could have on District property values.

Vacant Lots

There are 450 single-family residential lots that remain vacant as of August 1, 2026. Failure of the builder to construct homes on the developed lots could restrict the rate of growth of taxable values in the District. Future increases in value will result primarily from the construction of homes. The District makes no representation as to the success of any homebuilding program. See "THE DISTRICT – Status of Residential Development."

Landowners/Developers Under No Obligation to the District

The Developer has informed the District of its current plans to continue to sell lots in the District for residential purposes. However, neither the Developer nor any other landowner within the District have any commitments or obligations to proceed at any particular rate or according to any specified plan with the construction of homes or commercial improvements in the District. Currently, there is no restriction on any landowner's right (including the Developer's) to sell its land. Failure to construct taxable improvements on developed lots would restrict the rate of growth of taxable value in the District. The District is also dependent upon certain principal taxpayers, including the Developer, for the timely payment of ad valorem taxes, and the District cannot predict what the future financial condition of either will be or what effect, if any, such conditions may have on their ability to pay taxes. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA – Principal Taxpayers."

Dependence on Future Homebuilding and Potential Impact on District Tax Rates

The District's 2026 tax rate of \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation is higher than the tax rate that is common among many other similar utility districts providing water, sanitary sewer, and storm drainage services in Montgomery County. An increase in the District's tax rate substantially above such a level could have an adverse impact on future homebuilding in the District and on the District's ability to collect such tax.

Assuming no further residential development within the District other than that which has been constructed, the value of such land and improvements currently located and under construction within the District could be a major determinant of the ability of the District to collect, and the willingness of property owners to pay, ad valorem taxes levied by the District. After issuance of the Bonds, the Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement will be \$593,656 (2035). The District's July 15, 2026, Estimated Taxable Value is \$72,878,727. Assuming no increase or decrease from the July 15, 2026 Estimated Taxable Value and no use of other District funds, a road debt service tax rate of \$0.86 per \$100 of assessed valuation at 95% collection rate would be necessary to pay the Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement. The District's 2026 Certified Taxable Value is \$60,401,101. Assuming no increase or decrease from the 2026 Certified Taxable Value and no use of other District funds, a road debt service tax rate of \$1.04 per \$100 of assessed valuation at 95% collection rate would be necessary to pay the Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA – Tax Adequacy of Tax Revenue."

Operating Funds

As noted elsewhere in this Official Statement, property owners within the District receive water service from Dobbins Plantersville Water Company ("DPWC"). The District does not operate the water supply system and therefore does not receive payments from customers for water service. However, the District does operate the wastewater treatment system and therefore receives payments from customers for wastewater service pursuant to the District's rate order.

The District set a 2026 maintenance tax rate in the amount of \$1.50 per \$100 assessed valuation. The revenue produced from the maintenance tax and the wastewater system revenues must be sufficient to offset the operating expenses of the District. The District's 2026 maintenance tax levy amount is approximately \$906,017, which will be deposited into the District's General Fund. As of September 3, 2026, the District's General Fund had an unaudited cash and investment balance of \$49,161. For the fiscal year ending January 31, 2027, the District's General Fund is currently budgeting revenues of \$248,596, which is comprised entirely of budgeted operating advances from the Developer, and expenditures of \$248,596. Maintenance of a positive General Fund balance will depend upon: (i) continued development and increased amounts of wastewater revenues and maintenance tax revenue; and, if such revenues are not sufficient, (ii) operating advances from the Developer from time to time, which may be reimbursed from proceeds of future bonds. Upon request from the District from time to time, the Developer has made operating advances to the District's General Fund, and such advances have been made on time and in full. If its General Fund balance is depleted, then the District will be required to levy a maintenance tax at a rate sufficient to fund its operating expenses as previously described. Such a tax, when added to the District's debt service tax, may result in a total District tax which could adversely affect continued homebuilding in the District, as well as the willingness of taxpayers to pay taxes on their property. The District expects that it will be able to maintain a total tax rate of \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation subsequent to the sale of the Bonds. The Developer has entered into an agreement with the District memorializing its obligation to make operating advances to the District as may be required from time to time. See "THE SYSTEM – General Fund Operating History" and "DISTRICT TAX DATA – Tax Rate and Collections."

Future Debt

At an election held on November 5, 2024, the District's voters authorized the issuance of unlimited tax bonds for various purposes as reflected in the table below:

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
\$391,000,000	For certain water, wastewater, and drainage facilities and for refunding
\$139,500,000	For certain road facilities and for refunding
\$72,500,000	For certain parks and recreational facilities and for refunding

After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have the following amounts that remain authorized but unissued: (i) \$391,000,000 of unlimited tax bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities and for refunding such bonds previously issued; (ii) \$131,120,000 of unlimited tax bonds for road facilities and for refunding such bonds previously issued; and (iii) \$72,500,000 of unlimited tax bonds for parks and recreational facilities and for refunding such bonds previously issued.

The District has the right to issue additional bonds as may hereafter be approved by both the Board and the voters of the District. Such additional bonds would be issued on a parity with the Bonds. Any future new money bonds (except for new money road bonds) to be issued by the District must also be approved by the TCEQ.

The District is also authorized by statute to engage in fire-fighting activities, including the issuance of bonds payable from taxes for such purpose. Before the District could issue bonds payable from taxes for said purpose, the following actions would be required: (a) authorization of a detailed master plan and bonds for such purpose by the qualified voters in the District; (b) approval of the master plan and issuance of bonds by the TCEQ; and (c) approval of bonds by the Attorney General of Texas. The Board is not considering authorizing preparation of a fire plan or calling a fire bond election at this time. Issuance of bonds for fire-fighting activities could dilute the investment security for the Bonds.

The District has filed a bond application (the "Bond Application") with the TCEQ requesting approval of certain wastewater, drainage, and detention projects and bonds in the principal amount of \$5,425,000. The issuance of such bonds is contingent upon TCEQ approval of the Bond Application and adequate growth in the District's taxable valuation. The District currently anticipates such bonds will be issued during calendar year 2027.

Financing Parks and Recreational Facilities

The District is authorized by statute to develop parks and recreational facilities, including the issuing of bonds payable from taxes for such purpose. If the District does issue park bonds, the outstanding principal amount of such bonds may not exceed an amount equal to one percent of the value of the taxable property in the District, unless the District meets certain financial feasibility requirements under the TCEQ rules, in which case the outstanding principal amount of such bonds may not exceed an amount equal to three percent of the value of the taxable property in the District. The District has prepared a park plan and conducted a bond election on November 5, 2024, that authorized \$72,500,000 of park and recreational facilities bonds, all of which remain authorized but unissued.

Current law may be changed in a manner to increase the amount of bonds that may be issued as related to a percentage of the value of taxable property or to allow a higher or lower maintenance tax rate for such purposes. The levy of taxes for such purposes may dilute the security for the Bonds.

Financing Road Facilities

The District is authorized to develop road facilities, including the issuing of bonds payable from taxes for such purpose. Before the District can issue road bonds payable from taxes, approval of the bonds by the Attorney General of Texas is required. When the District does issue road bonds, the outstanding principal amount of such bonds may not exceed an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the assessed value of real property in the District. The District conducted a bond election that authorized \$139,500,000 of road bonds at an election held on November 5, 2024, of which \$131,120,000 will remain authorized but unissued after the issuance of the Bonds.

Continuing Compliance with Certain Covenants

Failure of the District to comply with certain covenants contained in the Bond Resolution on a continuing basis prior to the maturity of the Bonds could result in interest on the Bonds becoming taxable retroactively to the date of original issuance. See "TAX MATTERS."

Environmental Regulations

Wastewater treatment, water supply, storm sewer facilities and construction activities within the District are subject to complex environmental laws and regulations at the federal, state and local levels that may require or prohibit certain activities that affect the environment, such as:

- Requiring permits for construction and operation of water wells, wastewater treatment and other facilities;
- Restricting the manner in which wastes are treated and released into the air, water and soils;
- Restricting or regulating the use of wetlands or other properties; or
- Requiring remedial action to prevent or mitigate pollution.

Sanctions against a municipal utility district or other type of special purpose district for failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations may include a variety of civil and criminal enforcement measures, including assessment of monetary penalties, imposition of remedial requirements and issuance of injunctions to ensure future compliance. Environmental laws and compliance with environmental laws and regulations can increase the cost of planning, designing, constructing and operating water production and wastewater treatment facilities. Environmental laws can also inhibit growth and development within the District. Further, changes in regulations occur frequently, and any changes that result in more stringent and costly requirements could materially impact the District.

Air Quality Issues: Air quality control measures required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and the TCEQ may impact new industrial, commercial and residential development in the Houston area. Under the Clean Air Act ("CAA") Amendments of 1990, the eight-county Houston-Galveston-Brazoria area ("HGB Area")—Harris, Galveston, Brazoria,

Chambers, Fort Bend, Waller, Montgomery and Liberty Counties—has been designated a nonattainment area under two separate federal ozone standards: the eight-hour ozone standard of 75 ppb promulgated by the EPA in 2008 (the “2008 Ozone Standard”), and the EPA’s most-recent promulgation of an even lower, 70 ppb eight-hour ozone standard in 2015 (the “2015 Ozone Standard”). While the State of Texas has been able to demonstrate steady progress and improvements in air quality in the HGB Area, the HGB Area remains subject to CAA nonattainment requirements.

The HGB Area is currently designated as a “severe” nonattainment area under the 2008 Ozone Standard, with an attainment deadline of July 20, 2027. If the EPA ultimately determines that the HGB Area has failed to meet the attainment deadline based on the relevant data, the area is subject to reclassification to a nonattainment classification that provides for more stringent controls on emissions from the industrial sector. In addition, the EPA may impose a moratorium on the awarding of federal highway construction grants and other federal grants for certain public works construction projects if it finds that an area fails to demonstrate progress in reducing ozone levels.

The HGB Area is currently designated as a “serious” nonattainment area under the 2015 Ozone Standard, with an attainment deadline of August 3, 2027. For purposes of the 2015 Ozone Standard, the HGB Area consists of only six counties: Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, and Montgomery Counties.

In order to demonstrate progress toward attainment of the EPA’s ozone standards, the TCEQ has established a state implementation plan (“SIP”) for the HGB Area setting emission control requirements, some of which regulate the inspection and use of automobiles. These types of measures could impact how people travel, what distances people are willing to travel, where people choose to live and work, and what jobs are available in the HGB Area. These SIP requirements can negatively impact business due to the additional permitting/regulatory constraints that accompany this designation and because of the community stigma associated with a nonattainment designation. It is possible that additional controls will be necessary to allow the HGB Area to reach attainment with the ozone standards by the EPA’s attainment deadlines. These additional controls could have a negative impact on the HGB Area’s economic growth and development.

Water Supply & Discharge Issues: Water supply and discharge regulations that municipal utility districts, including the District, may be required to comply with involve: (1) groundwater well permitting and surface water appropriation; (2) public water supply systems; (3) wastewater discharges from treatment facilities; (4) storm water discharges; and (5) wetlands dredge and fill activities. Each of these is addressed below:

Certain governmental entities regulate groundwater usage in the HGB Area. A municipal utility district or other type of special purpose district that (i) is located within the boundaries of such an entity that regulates groundwater usage, and (ii) relies on local groundwater as a source of water supply, may be subject to requirements and restrictions on the drilling of water wells and/or the production of groundwater that could affect both the engineering and economic feasibility of district water supply projects.

Pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (“SDWA”) and the EPA’s National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (“NPDWRs”), which are implemented by the TCEQ’s Water Supply Division, a municipal utility district’s provision of water for human consumption is subject to extensive regulation as a public water system. Municipal utility districts must generally provide treated water that meets the primary and secondary drinking water quality standards adopted by the TCEQ, the applicable disinfectant residual and inactivation standards, and the other regulatory action levels established under the agency’s rules. The EPA has established NPDWRs for more than ninety (90) contaminants and has identified and listed other contaminants which may require national drinking water regulation in the future. Further, the EPA has established a NPDWR for six (6) Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (“PFAS”), which requires public water systems to perform certain monitoring and remediation measures. Public water systems may be subject to additional PFAS regulation in the future, which could increase the cost of constructing, operating, and maintaining water production and distribution facilities.

Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“TPDES”) permits set limits on the type and quantity of discharge, in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations. The TCEQ reissued the TPDES Construction General Permit (TXR150000) (“CGP”), with an effective date of March 5, 2023, which is a general permit authorizing the discharge of stormwater runoff associated with small and large construction sites and certain non-stormwater discharges into surface water in the state. The CGP has a 5-year permit term, and is then subject to renewal. Moreover, the Clean Water Act (“CWA”) and Texas Water Code require municipal wastewater treatment plants to meet secondary treatment effluent limitations and more stringent water quality-based limitations and requirements to comply with the Texas water quality standards. Any water quality-based limitations and requirements with which a municipal utility district must comply may have an impact on the municipal utility district’s ability to obtain and maintain compliance with TPDES permits.

The TCEQ issued the General Permit for Phase II (Small) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (the “MS4 Permit”) on August 15, 2024. The MS4 Permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater to surface water in the state from small municipal separate storm sewer systems. While the District is currently not subject to the MS4 Permit, if the District’s inclusion were required at a future date, the District could incur substantial costs to develop, implement, and maintain the necessary plans as well as to install or implement best management practices to minimize or eliminate unauthorized pollutants that may otherwise be found in stormwater runoff in order to comply with the MS4 Permit.

Operations of utility districts, including the District, are also potentially subject to requirements and restrictions under the CWA regarding the use and alteration of wetland areas that are within the “waters of the United States.” The District must obtain a permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (“USACE”) if operations of the District require that wetlands be filled, dredged, or otherwise altered.

In 2023, the Supreme Court of the United States issued its decision in *Sackett v. EPA*, which clarified the definition of “waters of the United States” and significantly restricted the reach of federal jurisdiction under the CWA. Under the *Sackett* decision, “waters of the United States” includes only geographical features that are described in ordinary parlance as “streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes” and to adjacent wetlands that are indistinguishable from such bodies of water due to a continuous surface connection. Subsequently, the EPA and USACE issued a final rule amending the definition of “waters of the United States” under the CWA to conform with the Supreme Court’s decision.

While the *Sackett* decision and subsequent regulatory action removed a great deal of uncertainty regarding the ultimate scope of “waters of the United States” and the extent of EPA and USACE jurisdiction, operations of municipal utility districts, including the District, could potentially be subject to additional restrictions and requirements, including additional permitting requirements, in the future.

Changes in Tax Legislation

Certain tax legislation, whether currently proposed or proposed in the future may directly or indirectly reduce or eliminate the benefit of the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any proposed legislation, whether or not enacted, may also affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any proposed, pending or future legislation.

Severe Weather

The District is located approximately 90 miles from the Texas Gulf Coast. Land located in this area is susceptible to high winds, heavy rain and flooding caused by hurricanes, tropical storms, and other tropical disturbances. If a hurricane (or any other natural disaster) significantly damaged all or part of the improvements within the District, the assessed value of property within the District could be substantially reduced, with a corresponding decrease in tax revenues or necessity to increase the District's tax rate. Further, there can be no assurance that a casualty loss to taxable property within the District will be covered by insurance (or that property owners will even carry flood insurance), that any insurance company will fulfill its obligation to provide insurance proceeds, or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild or repair any damaged improvements within the District. Even if insurance proceeds are available and improvements are rebuilt, there could be a lengthy period in which assessed values within the District would be adversely affected.

The greater Houston area has experienced multiple storms exceeding a 0.2% probability of occurrence (i.e., “500-year flood” events) since 2015. If the District were to sustain damage to its facilities as a result of such a storm (or any other severe weather event) requiring substantial repair or replacement, or if substantial damage to taxable property within the District were to occur as a result of a severe weather event, the investment security of the Bonds could be adversely affected.

Specific Flood Type Risks

The District may be subject to the following flood risks:

Ponding (or Pluvial) Flooding – Ponding, or pluvial, flooding occurs when heavy rainfall creates a flood event independent of an overflowing water body, typically in relatively flat areas. Intense rainfall can exceed the drainage capacity of a drainage system, which may result in water within the drainage system becoming trapped and diverted onto streets and nearby property until it is able to reach a natural outlet. Ponding can also occur in a flood pool upstream or behind a dam, levee or reservoir.

Riverine (or Fluvial) Flooding – Riverine, or fluvial, flooding occurs when water levels rise over the top of river, bayou or channel banks due to excessive rain from tropical systems making landfall and/or persistent thunderstorms over the same area for extended periods of time. The damage from a riverine flood can be widespread. The overflow can affect smaller rivers and streams downstream, or may sheet-flow over land. Flash flooding is a type of riverine flood that is characterized by an intense, high velocity torrent of water that occurs in an existing river channel with little to no notice. Flash flooding can also occur even if no rain has fallen, for instance, after a levee, dam or reservoir has failed or experienced an uncontrolled release, or after a sudden release of water by a debris or ice jam. In addition, planned or unplanned controlled releases from a dam, levee or reservoir also may result in flooding in areas adjacent to rivers, bayous or man-made drainage systems (canals or channels) downstream.

Tax Exemption for Property Damaged by Disaster

The Property Tax Code (hereinafter defined) provides for a temporary exemption from ad valorem taxation of a portion of the appraised value of certain property that is at least 15% physically damaged by a disaster and located within an area declared to be a disaster area by the governor of the State of Texas. This temporary exemption is automatic if the disaster is declared prior to a taxing unit, such as the District, adopting its tax rate for the tax year. A taxing unit, such as the District, may authorize the exemption at its discretion if the disaster is declared after the taxing unit has adopted its tax rate for the tax year. The amount of the exemption is based on the percentage of damage and is prorated based on the date of the disaster. Upon receipt of an application submitted within the eligible timeframe by a person who qualifies for a temporary exemption under the Property Tax Code, the Appraisal District is required to complete a damage assessment and assign a damage assessment rating to determine the amount of the exemption. The temporary exemption amounts established in the Property Tax Code range from 15% for property less than 30% damaged to 100% for property that is a total loss. Any such temporary exemption granted for disaster-damaged property expires on January 1 of the first year in which the property is reappraised.

Tax Payment Installments After Disaster

Certain qualified taxpayers, including owners of residential homesteads, located within a designated disaster area or emergency area, and whose property has been damaged as a direct result of the disaster or emergency, are entitled to enter into a tax payment installment agreement with a taxing jurisdiction such as the District if the taxpayer pays at least one-fourth of the tax bill imposed on the property by the delinquency date. The remaining taxes may be paid without penalty or interest in three equal installments within six months of the delinquency date.

Additionally, the Property Tax Code authorizes a taxing jurisdiction such as the District, solely at the jurisdiction's discretion to adopt a similar installment payment option for taxes imposed on personal property that is located within a designated disaster area or emergency area, and is owned or leased by certain qualified business entities, regardless of whether the property has been damaged as a direct result of the disaster or emergency.

Atlas 14

In 2018, the National Weather Service completed a rainfall study known as NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 11 Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States ("Atlas 14"). Floodplain boundaries within the District may be redrawn based on the Atlas 14 study based on a higher statistical rainfall amount, resulting in the application of more stringent floodplain regulations applying to a larger area and potentially leaving less developable property within the District. The application of such regulations could additionally result in higher insurance rates, increased development fees, and stricter building codes for any property located within the expanded boundaries of the floodplain.

Increase in Costs of Building Materials

As a result of supply issues, shipping constraints, and ongoing trade disputes (including tariffs), there have been recent substantial increases in the cost of lumber and other building materials, causing many homebuilders and general contractors to experience budget overruns. Further, the unpredictable nature of current trade policy (including the threatened imposition of tariffs) may impact the ability of the Developer or any other homebuilders in the District to estimate costs. Additionally, immigration policies may affect the State's workforce, and any labor shortages that could occur may impact the rate of construction within the District. Uncertainty surrounding availability and cost of materials may result in decreased levels of construction activity, and may restrict the growth of property values in the District. The District makes no representations regarding the probability of homebuilding continuing in a timely manner or the effects that current or future economic or governmental circumstances may have on any plans of the Developer or any other homebuilders.

Cybersecurity

The District's consultants use digital technologies to collect taxes, hold funds and process disbursements. These systems necessarily hold sensitive protected information that is valued on the black market. As a result, the electronic systems and networks of organizations like the District's consultants are considered targets for cyber-attacks and other potential breaches of their systems. To the extent the District is determined to be the party responsible for various electronic systems or suffers a loss of funds due to a security breach, there could be a material adverse effect on the District's finances. Insurance to protect against such breaches is limited.

USE OF BOND PROCEEDS

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to: (1) reimburse the Developer for advancing funds to construct certain road facilities serving the District and associated land acquisition and engineering costs; (2) fund developer interest related to the advancement of funds for certain construction costs; (3) fund 18 months of capitalized interest on the Bonds; and (4) pay administrative costs and issuance expenses associated with the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

LJA Engineering, Inc. (the "Engineer") has advised the District that the proceeds listed below should be sufficient for the acquisition of such facilities. The District's present estimate of the use of proceeds of the Bonds is as follows:

CONSTRUCTION COSTS	Total Amount
<i>Developer Contribution Items</i>	
Magnolia Forest Section 1	\$2,036,343
Magnolia Forest Bridge	\$872,993
Magnolia Forest Section 2	\$1,563,066
Magnolia Forest Section 3	\$213,008
Land Acquisition (ROW) and Land Carry Costs	\$1,142,537
Engineering, Geotechnical, SWPPP and CPS	\$787,838
<i>Developer Contribution Items</i>	\$6,615,785
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	\$6,615,785 (a)
NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS	
Legal Fees	\$207,600
Fiscal Agent Fees	\$167,600
Interest Costs:	
Capitalized Interest (18 months)	\$691,350
Developer Interest	\$369,150
Bond Discount	\$251,400
Bond Issuance Expenses	\$43,735
Bond Engineering Report Costs	\$25,000
Attorney General Fee	\$8,380
Contingency	\$0 (b)
TOTAL NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS	\$1,764,215
TOTAL BOND ISSUE REQUIREMENT	\$8,380,000

- (a) The TCEQ has not established rules regarding district reimbursement of road costs to developers. The District has engaged its independent auditor to perform certain agreed upon procedures on the Developer's documentation of the payments of eligible road improvement costs.
- (b) The District will designate any surplus Bond proceeds resulting from the sale of the Bonds at a lower interest rate than the estimated rate as a contingency line item in the Final Official Statement. Such funds will be used by the District to fund costs only after approval by the Board of Directors.

THE DISTRICT

Authority

The District is a municipal utility district created by an Act of the 88th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, effective on May 21, 2023, codified as Chapter 8025A, Texas Special District Local Laws Code. The District was created pursuant to the authority of Article XVI, Section 59 and Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution and operates pursuant to Chapters 49 and 54, Texas Water Code, as amended. The rights, powers, privileges, authority, and functions of the District are established by the general laws of the State of Texas pertaining to municipal utility districts, including particularly Chapters 49 and 54, Texas Water Code, as amended. The District is subject to the continuing supervision of the TCEQ. The District is empowered to purchase, construct, operate, and maintain all works, improvements, facilities, and plants necessary for the supply of water; the collection, transportation, and treatment of wastewater; and the control and diversion of storm water. Additionally, the District is empowered to purchase, construct, operate, and maintain roads and parks and recreational facilities.

Under certain limited circumstances, the District is authorized to construct, develop, maintain, and finance park and recreational facilities, and to construct, develop, maintain, and finance roads. In addition, the District is authorized to establish, operate, and maintain a fire department, independently or with one or more other conservation and reclamation districts, and to provide such facilities and services to the customers of the District. See "RISK FACTORS – Financing Road Facilities," "– Financing Parks and Recreational Facilities," and "THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt."

Description and Location

The District, as it was originally created, included approximately 155 acres. Since the creation of the District, there has been one (1) annexation totaling approximately 62 acres and no exclusions of property within the District. The District currently includes within its boundaries approximately 217 acres. The District is located in western Montgomery County, Texas and is not situated within the corporate limits or extraterritorial jurisdiction of any city. The District is located within the boundaries of Magnolia Independent School District. The District is located approximately 40 miles north-northwest of the central business district of the City of Houston, Texas and approximately six (6) miles north-northeast of the central business district of the City of Magnolia, Texas. The District is located west of Jackson Road and approximately one and a half (1.5) miles north of TX 149. See “– Vicinity Map” and “– Aerial Photograph” herein.

Land Uses and Status of Land Development

A summary of the approximate land use in the District as of August 1, 2026, appears in the following table:

<u>Type of Land Use</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>
Developed and Improved Acres (a)	111
Acres Under Development	0
Remaining Developable Acreage	0
Undevelopable Acreage (b)	106
Total Approximate Acres	217

(a) Represents land that is served with utilities and has single-family residential lots or improvements constructed on site, including Magnolia Forest, Sections 1 - 3. See “– Status of Residential Development” herein.

(b) Includes road rights-of-way, detention ponds, drainage easements, plant sites, and open spaces.

Status of Residential Development

The District has been developed for single-family residential purposes in the subdivision known as Magnolia Forest. Homebuilding within the District commenced on or about August of 2025. The following table indicates the approximate status of single-family residential development as of August 1, 2026. See “APPENDIX B – Photographs Taken in the District” for further illustration of the various products of homes being constructed in the District.

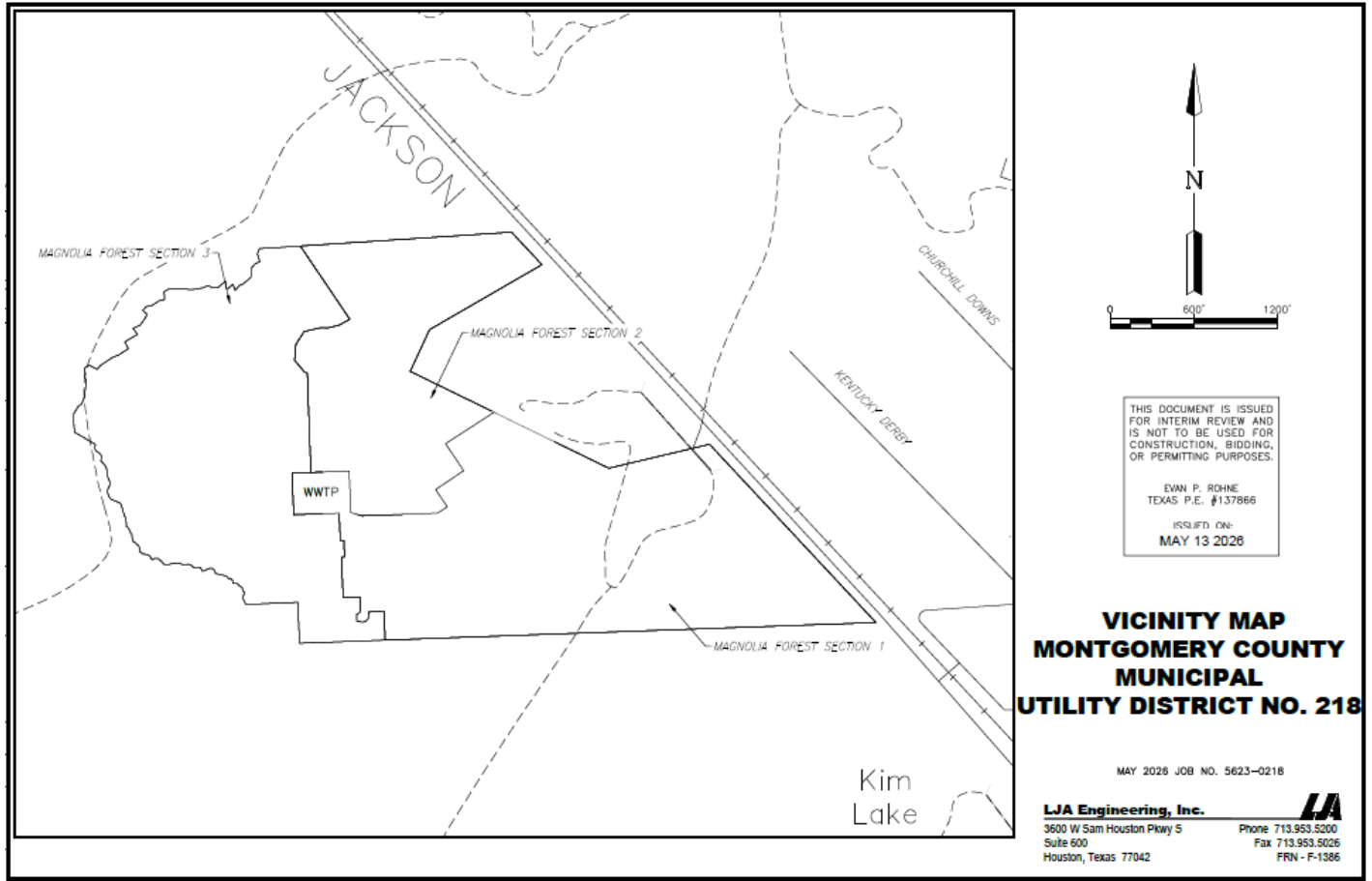
<u>Subdivision/Section</u>	<u>Total Lots</u>	<u>Homes</u>		<u>Vacant Lots</u>
		<u>Complete</u>	<u>Under Construction</u>	
Magnolia Forest, Section 1 (a)	250	112	36	102
Magnolia Forest, Section 2 (a)	186	1	14	171
Magnolia Forest, Section 3 (a)	177	0	0	177
TOTALS	613	113 (b)	50	450 (c)

(a) Homes in the Magnolia Forest subdivision are being constructed by Lennar on 40-foot and 45-foot lots and are currently being marketed and sold in the \$169,000 - \$370,000 price range.

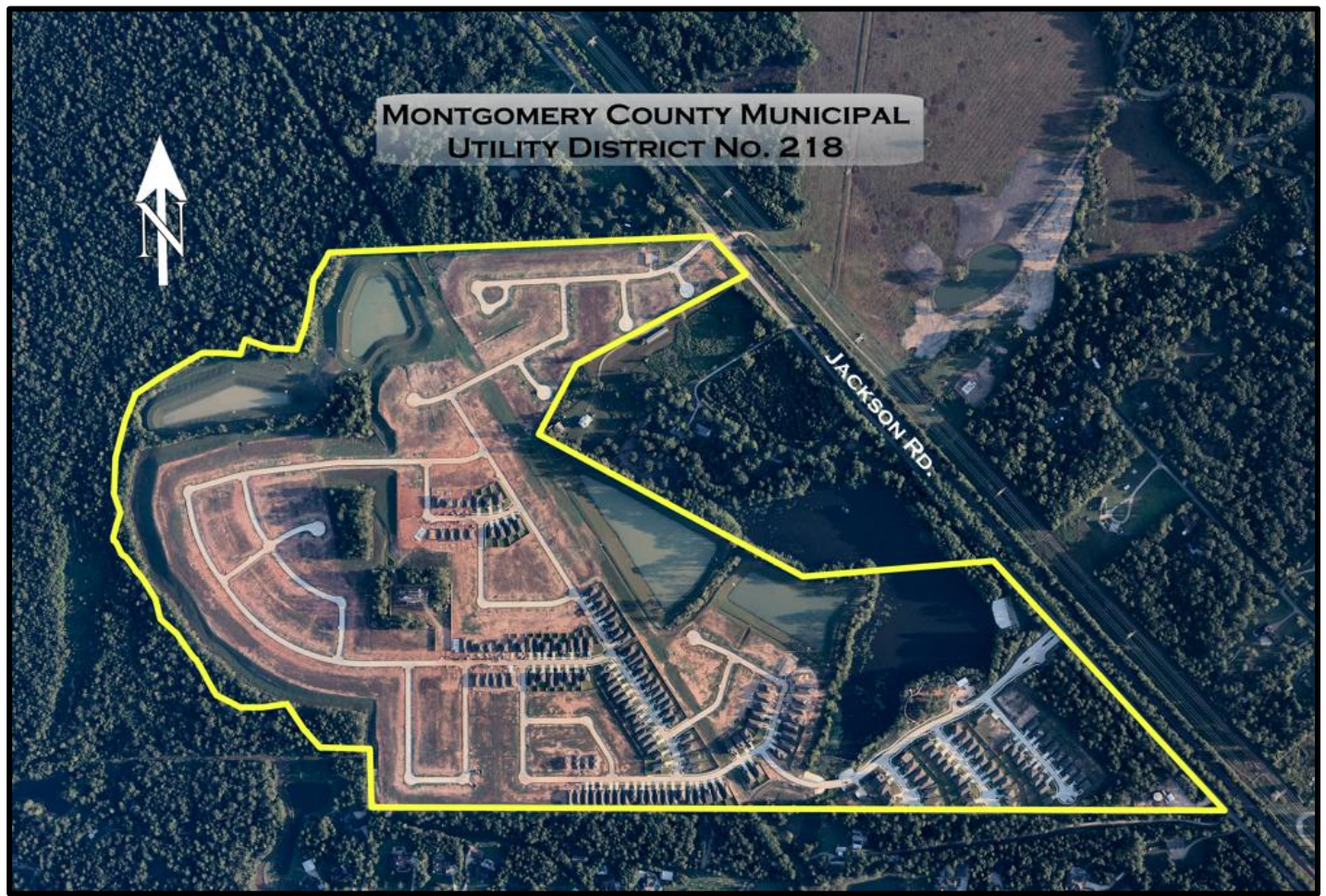
(b) As of August 1, 2026, approximately 102 of the completed homes were owner-occupied. According to Lennar, one (1) of the completed homes is being used as a model home.

(c) See “RISK FACTORS – Vacant Lots.”

Vicinity Map



Aerial Photograph



THE DEVELOPER

Role of a Developer

In general, the activities of developers in a municipal utility district such as the District include purchasing the land within a district, designing the streets in the subdivision, designing any community facilities to be built, defining a marketing program and building schedule, securing necessary governmental approvals and permits for development, arranging for the construction of roads and the installation of utilities, and selling improved lots and commercial reserves to builders, other developers, or other third parties. In most instances, a developer will be required to pay up to 30% of the cost of financing certain water, wastewater, and drainage facilities in the utility district exclusive of water and sewage treatment plants unless a waiver from this requirement is requested and obtained from the TCEQ by the District, pursuant to the rules of the TCEQ. In addition, a developer is ordinarily the major taxpayer within a utility district during the property development phase and the developer's inability to pay the taxes assessed on its property within a district would have a materially adverse effect on the revenues of the district. The relative success or failure of a developer to perform development activities within a utility district may have a profound effect on the ability of the district to generate sufficient tax revenues to service and retire all tax bonds issued by the district. While a developer generally commits to pave streets and pay its allocable portion of the costs of utilities to be financed by the utility district through a specific bond issue, a developer is generally under no obligation to a district to undertake development activities with respect to other property that it owns within a district. Furthermore, there is no restriction on a developer's right to sell any or all of the land that the developer owns within a district.

Description of the Developer

The sole developer of the District is Lennar Homes of Texas Land and Construction, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership, d/b/a Friendswood Development Company (the "Developer" or "Lennar"). The Developer is a wholly-owned subsidiary of its publicly traded parent company, Lennar Corporation, whose stock is listed and publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "LEN." As a publicly traded company, Lennar Corporation is subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and in accordance therewith files annual reports, quarterly reports, proxy statements, and periodic statements with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Reports, proxy statements, and other information filed by Lennar Corporation can be inspected at the office of the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, Room 1024, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Copies of the above reports, proxy statements and other information may also be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. The SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy information statements, and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Audited financial statements for Lennar Corporation are also available at <https://www.lennar.com>. In addition, Lennar makes available on their web site <http://www.lennar.com> their annual reports on form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K (and any amendments to those reports) filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as soon as practicable after they have been electronically filed with the SEC. Unless otherwise specified, information contained on Lennar's web site, available by hyperlink from Lennar's web site or on the SEC's web site, is not incorporated into this Official Statement.

While Lennar Corporation may provide internal financing to its subsidiaries, including the Developer, it is not in any way responsible for the payment of taxes to the District or for the payment of interest and principal on the Bonds. Neither the Developer nor Lennar Corporation has made any commitment to pay debt service on the Bonds, and reference to the financial information of Lennar Corporation in this Official Statement should not be so construed. The District has not obtained any representations from Lennar Corporation concerning its publicly available filings or undertaken any review thereof and assumes no responsibility for the information contained therein.

Future Development

The Developer does not own any additional developable acreage within the District. According to the Developer, the Magnolia Forest subdivision is currently planned for 613 single-family residential lots at ultimate buildout, and all of such single-family residential lots have heretofore been developed in Magnolia Forest, Sections 1 - 3. The Developer is currently implementing its homebuilding program in Magnolia Forest, Sections 1 - 2. According to the Developer, 177 single-family residential lots have been constructed in Magnolia Forest, Section 3, but homebuilding in such section has yet to commence. See "THE DISTRICT – Land Uses and Status of Land Development" and "– Status of Residential Development." According to the Developer, it is currently anticipated that homebuilding in Magnolia Forest, Section 3 will commence during the first quarter of 2027.

As stated elsewhere in this Official Statement, the Developer has no commitment or obligation to proceed at any particular rate or according to any specified plan with the construction of homes in the District. Future homebuilding depends, in part, upon short-term and long-term interest rates, availability of mortgage funds, labor conditions, and general economic conditions. Neither the District nor the Developer represent that the remaining homebuilding in the Magnolia Forest subdivision will ever be undertaken. See "RISK FACTORS – Economic Factors," "– Competition," and "– Landowners/Developer Under No Obligation to the District."

Homebuilders

Lennar is the sole homebuilder in the Magnolia Forest subdivision. According to the Developer, homes in the Magnolia Forest subdivision are being constructed on 40-foot and 45-foot lots and are currently being marketed in the \$169,000 - \$370,000 price range.

THE SYSTEM

Description of the System and Regulation

According to the Engineer, the water, wastewater, storm drainage, and detention facilities serving the land within the District (the “System”) have been designed in conformance with accepted engineering practices and the requirements of certain governmental agencies having regulatory or supervisory jurisdiction over the construction and operation of such facilities, including, as applicable among others, the TCEQ and Montgomery County. According to the Engineer, all such facilities constructed to date have been approved by all required governmental agencies. During construction, such facilities are subject to inspection by the foregoing governmental agencies having jurisdiction.

Operation of the water supply and distribution facilities serving the District is provided by Dobbins Plantersville Water Company (“DPWC”). DPWC is a non-profit corporation owned by its customers and provides water service for communities in Grimes County and Montgomery County. The water supply and wastewater treatment facilities are subject to regulation by, among others, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the TCEQ, and the Texas Department of Health. In many cases, regulations promulgated by these agencies have become effective only recently and are subject to further development and revisions.

The District expects to finance its costs of acquisition or construction of the System, among other facilities that have been and will be constructed to serve the land within the District, with proceeds of the sale of bonds, if any, that the District expects to issue in the future. See “THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt” and “RISK FACTORS – Future Debt.”

Water Supply Facilities

The District’s water supply and distribution facilities are provided pursuant to a Water Facilities Agreement by and between the Developer and Dobbins Plantersville Water Company (“DPWC”) dated February 16, 2022, and amended on July 2, 2022, and November 21, 2023 (the “Water Agreement”). Under the terms of the Water Agreement, DPWC serves as the retail water supplier to customers located within the boundaries of the District and the Developer agrees to construct certain extensions to the potable water supply system of DPWC, which include certain improvements to the water supply, storage, and distribution facilities necessary to serve property in the District. Pursuant to the Water Agreement, DPWC agrees to provide the District with water supply capacity adequate to serve the requirements of the District and the Developer agrees to finance the water supply capacity of DPWC water facilities through the payment of tap fees per equivalent single-family connection (“ESFC”). The tap fees are paid initially by the Developer at the time that the Developer applies to DPWC for a homebuilding construction permit. Pursuant to the terms of the Water Agreement, DPWC’s obligation to serve as the retail water supplier to customers located within the boundaries of the District survives the termination of the Water Agreement indefinitely. Pursuant to the Water Agreement, all water supply and distribution facilities are conveyed to DPWC for ownership, operation, and maintenance. Therefore, the District does not own or operate any water supply or distribution facilities and receives no payments from customers for such services. The District’s source of water supply is groundwater from wells owned and operated by DPWC. The Water Agreement requires DPWC to provide the District with 620 ESFCs of water supply capacity. According to the Engineer, such water supply capacity is adequate to serve the District at ultimate buildout based on current projected or anticipated land uses.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The District has entered into a 60-month lease that may be extended on a month-to-month basis upon written notice from the District for one (1) interim wastewater treatment plant, which has a total capacity of 150,000 gallons per day (“gpd”). The interim wastewater treatment plant is capable of serving the District’s 113 completed homes and 50 homes currently under construction. See “THE DISTRICT – Status of Residential Development.” The District anticipates that the wastewater treatment plant will be capable of serving the ultimate buildout of approximately 613 ESFCs. If the interim wastewater treatment plant is determined to be insufficient to serve the ultimate buildout, then the District will modify or expand the facility as necessary to provide adequate treatment capacity.

Drainage and Detention Facilities

The underground storm drainage collection system serving Magnolia Forest, Sections 1 - 3 is complete. All storm drainage improvements serving the District are designed in accordance with criteria established by Montgomery County. The District’s drainage system utilizes a combination of curb and gutter street system to convey runoff within the District. Stormwater is collected through such curb and gutter system and storm sewers and is routed to a series of detention ponds within the District, which generally drain into Lake Creek.

100-Year Floodplain

According to the Engineer, approximately 13.47 acres in the District’s boundaries are located within the 100-year floodplain as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map, Map No. 48339C0350G dated August 18, 2014, for Montgomery County, Texas. According to the Engineer, no single-family residential lots are located within the 100-year floodplain. The acreage within the 100-year floodplain is attributable to detention pond reserves. See “RISK FACTORS – Atlas 14.”

General Fund Operating History

The Bonds are payable from the levy of an annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District. The information included in the table below relating to the District's operations is provided for information purposes only.

Fiscal Year Ended January 31 (a)		
REVENUES	2026	2025
Tap connection and inspection fees	\$18,870	-
Investment income	\$9	-
TOTAL REVENUES	\$18,879	-
EXPENDITURES		
Service operations		
Professional fees	\$120,645	\$44,840
Contracted services	\$14,334	\$2,168
Repairs and maintenance	\$97,960	-
Other expenditures	\$40,978	\$7,110
Debt service, lease payments	\$328,790	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$602,707	\$54,118
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(\$538,828)	(\$54,118)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		
Developer advances received (b)	\$556,000	\$45,000
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(\$27,828)	(\$9,118)
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	(\$9,118)	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE (c)	(\$36,946)	(\$9,118)

- (a) Data is taken from the District's audited financial statements. See "APPENDIX A." The information for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2025, represents the first year of audited financial statements.
- (b) The District has been funded by operating advances from the Developer. As noted elsewhere in this Official Statement, the Developer has entered into an agreement with the District memorializing its obligation to make operating advances to the District as may be required from time to time. See "RISK FACTORS – Operating Funds."
- (c) As of September 3, 2026, the District's General Fund had an unaudited cash and investment balance of \$49,161. For the fiscal year ending January 31, 2027, the District's General Fund is currently budgeting revenues of \$248,596, which is comprised entirely of budgeted operating advances from the Developer, and expenditures of \$248,596.

THE ROADS

The District is financing certain of its costs of construction or acquisition of components of the road system (the "Roads"), which serves the property in the District. The portion of the Roads to be financed from the proceeds of the Bonds are comprised of those roads and related facilities described under "USE OF BOND PROCEEDS." The District expects to finance additional costs of acquisition or construction of the Roads, among other facilities that have been and will be constructed to serve the land within the District, with proceeds of the sale of bonds, if any, that the District expects to issue in the future. See "THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt" and "RISK FACTORS – Future Debt." The Roads serve the public by providing access to the major thoroughfares and collector roads within the Magnolia Forest subdivision and the surrounding area.

The Roads lie within the public right-of-way. In addition to the roadway, public utilities such as underground water, wastewater and drainage facilities are located within the right-of-way or easement dedicated to the District. The right-of-way is also shared by streetlights, sidewalks, and franchise utilities, including power, gas, telephone, and cable utilities. The Roads have been designed and constructed in accordance with standards, rules, and regulations of Montgomery County. Upon completion, the Roads are conveyed to Montgomery County for ownership, operation, and maintenance in accordance with the standard acceptance procedures. See "RISK FACTORS – Financing Road Facilities."

MANAGEMENT OF THE DISTRICT

The District is governed by a board of directors (the "Board"), which has control over and management supervision of all affairs of the District. Each of the directors owns a parcel of land within the District that is subject to a note and deed of trust. A directors' election is held within the District in May in even-numbered years. Directors are elected to serve four-year staggered terms. The current members and officers of the Board, along with their titles on the Board, are listed below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Expires May</u>
Jason Svatek	President	2028
Elizabeth Howard	Vice President	2030
Jennifer Cleveland	Secretary	2030
Michael Golding	Assistant Secretary	2028
Madeline James	Assistant Vice President	2028

Consultants

The District does not employ a general manager or any other full-time employees. The District has contracted for bookkeeping, tax assessing and collecting services, and annual auditing of its financial statements as follows:

Tax Assessor/Collector – The District's Tax Assessor/Collector is Assessments of the Southwest, Inc., who is employed under an annual contract to perform the District's tax collection functions.

Bookkeeper – The District has contracted with Myrtle Cruz, Inc. for bookkeeping services.

Auditor – The financial statements of the District as of January 31, 2026, and for the year then ended, included in this offering document, have been audited by Forvis Mazars, LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein. See "APPENDIX A" for a copy of the District's January 31, 2026, audited financial statements.

Utility System Operator – The operator of the District's wastewater system is Inframark, LLC. The operator of the water supply and distribution system serving the District is Dobbins Plantersville Water Company.

Engineer – The consulting engineer for the District is LJA Engineering, Inc. (the "Engineer").

Financial Advisor – The GMS Group, L.L.C., serves as Financial Advisor to the District, and is paid an hourly fee for certain work performed for the District and a contingent fee to be computed on each separate issuance of the bonds, if and when such bonds are delivered. See "OFFICIAL STATEMENT – Financial Advisor."

Legal Counsel – Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP serves as Bond Counsel to the District and as General Counsel for the District on matters other than the issuance of bonds. Payment for General Counsel services is based upon hourly fee charges. Payment of fees for Bond Counsel services are contingent upon sale and delivery of the Bonds.

Disclosure Counsel – McCall, Parkhurst & Horton LLP, Houston, Texas, serves as Disclosure Counsel on certain matters related to the sale and delivery of the Bonds, but such advice should not be relied upon by the purchasers as a due diligence undertaking on their behalf. Fees of the Disclosure Counsel will be paid from proceeds of the Bonds and are contingent upon the sale and delivery of such Bonds.

DISTRICT INVESTMENT POLICY

The District has adopted an Investment Policy as required by the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, as amended. The District's goal is to preserve principal and maintain liquidity while securing a competitive yield in its portfolio. Funds of the District are invested in short-term U.S. Treasuries, certificates of deposit insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or secured by collateral, evidenced by perfected safekeeping receipts held by a third-party bank, and public funds investment pools rated in the highest rating category by a nationally recognized rating service. The District does not currently own, nor does it anticipate the inclusion of long-term securities or derivative products in the District portfolio.

DISTRICT DEBT

7/15/2026 Estimated Taxable Value	\$72,878,727 (a)
2026 Certified Taxable Value	\$60,401,101 (b)
Direct Debt:	
The Bonds	<u>\$8,380,000</u>
Total Direct Debt	\$8,380,000 (c)
Estimated Overlapping Debt	<u>\$3,925,263 (d)</u>
Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt	\$12,305,263
Percentage of Direct Debt to:	
7/15/2026 Estimated Taxable Value	11.50%
2026 Certified Taxable Value	13.87%
Percentage of Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt to:	
7/15/2026 Estimated Taxable Value	16.88%
2026 Certified Taxable Value	20.37%
2026 Tax Rate Per \$100 of Assessed Value:	
Road Debt Service Tax	\$0.00 (e)
Maintenance and Operations Tax	<u>\$1.50</u>
Total 2026 Tax Rate	\$1.50
Cash and Temporary Investment Balances as of September 3, 2026:	
General Fund	\$49,161 (f)
Road Debt Service Fund (Pro-Forma)	\$691,350 (g)

- (a) Reflects data supplied by the Appraisal District. The Estimated Taxable Value as of July 15, 2026, was prepared by the Appraisal District and provided to the District. Such values are not binding on the Appraisal District and are provided for informational purposes only. Any value as a result of new construction since January 1, 2026 will not be included on the District's tax roll until the subsequent year's tax roll is prepared and certified by the Appraisal District. The District is authorized by law to levy taxes only against certified values. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES."
- (b) Reflects the January 1, 2026 Certified Taxable Value according to data supplied to the District by the Appraisal District. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES." Such value excludes \$913,324 of uncertified taxable value that is still in the certification process.
- (c) The Bonds represent the first series of bonds to be issued by the District.
- (d) See "Estimated Overlapping Debt" herein.
- (e) The Bonds represent the first series of bonds to be issued by the District to finance the acquisition or construction of road facilities. Therefore, the District has not yet levied a road debt service tax. The District intends to levy a road debt service tax beginning with its 2027 tax rate.
- (f) Unaudited figure per the District's records. The Developer has entered into an agreement with the District memorializing its obligation to make operating advances to the District as may be required from time to time. See "THE SYSTEM – General Fund Operating History" and "RISK FACTORS – Operating Funds."
- (g) Neither Texas law nor the District's Bond Resolution requires that the District maintain any particular balance in the Road Debt Service Fund. The balance in the Road Debt Service Fund represents an estimate of 18 months of capitalized interest to be funded with proceeds of the Bonds to be deposited into such fund on the date of delivery of the Bonds. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA – Tax Adequacy of Tax Revenue," "USE OF BOND PROCEEDS," and "THE BONDS – Funds."

Future Debt

The District has filed a bond application (the "Bond Application") with the TCEQ requesting approval of certain wastewater, drainage, and detention projects and bonds in the principal amount of \$5,425,000. The issuance of such bonds is contingent upon TCEQ approval of the Bond Application and adequate growth in the District's taxable valuation. The District currently anticipates such bonds will be issued during calendar year 2027.

Estimated Overlapping Debt

Other governmental entities whose boundaries overlap the District have outstanding bonds payable from ad valorem taxes. The following statement of direct and estimated overlapping ad valorem tax debt was developed from information contained in the "Texas Municipal Reports," published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas and from information obtained directly from certain jurisdictions. Except for the amounts relating to the District, the District has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information, and no person is entitled to rely upon such information as being accurate or complete. Furthermore, certain of the entities listed below may have issued additional bonds, the amount of which has not been reported. Political subdivisions overlapping the District are authorized by Texas law to levy and collect ad valorem taxes for operation, maintenance, and/or general revenue purposes in addition to taxes for payment of their debt, and some are presently levying and collecting such taxes.

<u>Taxing Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Outstanding Debt</u>	<u>Overlapping Debt</u>	
		<u>Overlapping %</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Montgomery County	\$535,450,000	0.06%	\$296,100
Magnolia Independent School District	\$711,310,000	0.50%	\$3,569,271
Lone Star College System	\$342,055,000	0.02%	\$59,892
Total Estimated Overlapping Debt			\$3,925,263
The District (a)			\$8,380,000
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt			\$12,305,263

(a) Represents the Bonds.

DISTRICT TAX DATA

Tax Rate and Collections

The following table sets forth the historical tax information collection experience of the District for the 2025 tax year, and includes certain information relative to the 2026 tax year. Such table has also been prepared based upon information from District records. Reference is made to such records for further and complete information.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Taxable Valuation</u> (a)	<u>Tax Rate</u> (b)	<u>Tax Levy</u>	<u>Cumulative Tax Collections</u> (c)	<u>Year Ended September 30</u>
2026	\$60,401,101	\$1.50	\$906,017	(d)	(d)
2025	\$1,273,793	\$1.50	\$19,107	100%	2026

(a) See "Analysis of Tax Base" herein.

(b) See "Tax Rate Distribution" herein.

(c) Represents cumulative collections as of August 31, 2026.

(d) The 2026 taxes are in the process of collections; such taxes become delinquent if not paid before February 1, 2027. See "TAXING PROCEDURES."

Maintenance Tax

The Board has the statutory authority to levy and collect an annual ad valorem tax for maintenance and operation of the District and its facilities. Such tax is in addition to taxes that the District is authorized to levy for paying principal of and interest on the Bonds, and any tax bonds that may be issued in the future. The District's voters authorized a maintenance tax of up to \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation at an election held on November 5, 2024. The District's voters also authorized a road maintenance tax of up to \$0.25 per \$100 of assessed valuation at an election held on November 5, 2024. The District has never levied a road maintenance tax and the District currently has no plans to levy such tax. See "Tax Rate Distribution" herein.

Tax Rate Distribution

The following table sets forth the tax rate distribution of the District for the years 2025 through 2026.

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Road Debt Service (a)	\$0.00	\$0.00
Maintenance/Operations	\$1.50	\$1.50
Total	\$1.50	\$1.50

(a) The Bonds represent the first series of bonds to be issued by the District to finance the acquisition or construction of road facilities. Therefore, the District has not yet levied a road debt service tax. The District intends to levy a road debt service tax beginning with its 2027 tax rate.

Additional Penalties

The District has contracted with a delinquent tax attorney to collect certain delinquent taxes. In connection with that contract, the District has established an additional penalty of twenty percent (20%) of the tax to defray the costs of collection. This 20% penalty applies to taxes that either: (1) become delinquent on or after February 1 of a year, but not later than May 1 of that year, and that remain delinquent on April 1 (for personal property) and July 1 (for real property) of the year in which they become delinquent or (2) become delinquent on or after June 1, pursuant to the Texas Tax Code.

Principal Taxpayers

The list of principal taxpayers for 2026 and the other information provided by this table were provided by the Appraisal District to the District's Tax Assessor/Collector based on certified tax rolls net of any exemptions from taxation. This table does not reflect any corrections pursuant to subsequent action of the Appraisal District.

<u>Property Owner</u>	<u>Property Description</u>	<u>Property Value</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
KL LB Buy 2 LLC (a)	Land	\$37,680,000	62.38%
Lennar Homes of Texas Land & Construction Ltd (b)	Land and Improvement	\$3,816,872	6.31%
Homeowner	Land and Improvement	\$414,507	0.68%
Homeowner	Land and Improvement	\$366,948	0.60%
Homeowner	Land and Improvement	\$361,588	0.59%
Homeowner	Land and Improvement	\$358,404	0.59%
Homeowner	Land and Improvement	\$354,277	0.58%
Homeowner	Land and Improvement	\$350,162	0.57%
Homeowner	Land and Improvement	\$346,182	0.57%
Homeowner	Land and Improvement	\$340,973	0.56%
TOTALS		\$44,389,913	73.43%

(a) KL LB Buy 2 LLC serves as a land bank for the Developer. The Developer has entered into a certain option agreement with KL LB Buy 2 LLC whereby the Developer purchases finished lots from KL LB Buy 2 LLC. KL LB Buy 2 LLC also serves as a land bank for other national homebuilders.

(b) See "THE DEVELOPER" and "RISK FACTORS – Dependence on Principal Taxpayers."

Analysis of Tax Base

Based on information provided to the District by the Appraisal District and its Tax Assessor/Collector, the following represents the composition of property comprising the gross tax roll valuations and the deferments for 2025 through 2026, and includes the July 15, 2026 Estimated Taxable Value.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Personal Property</u>	<u>Gross Valuations</u>	<u>Exemptions</u>	<u>Taxable Valuations</u>
7/15/2026						\$72,878,727 (a)
2026	\$50,490,060	\$10,567,445	\$19,500	\$61,077,005	\$675,904	\$60,401,101
2025	\$1,273,793	-	-	\$1,273,793	-	\$1,273,793 (b)

(a) The Estimated Taxable Value as of July 15, 2026, was prepared by the Appraisal District and provided to the District. Such values are not binding on the Appraisal District and are provided for informational purposes only. The District is authorized by law to levy taxes only against certified values. See "TAXING PROCEDURES."

(b) Homebuilding in the District commenced subsequent to January 1, 2025, on or about August 2025. See "THE DISTRICT – Status of Residential Development."

Estimated Overlapping Taxes

The following table sets forth all 2025 taxes levied by overlapping taxing jurisdictions, and includes the District's 2026 tax rate. The District does not have information relating to the adopted 2026 tax rates for the entities listed below. No recognition is given to local assessments for civic association dues, fire department contributions, solid waste disposal charges, or any other levy by entities other than political subdivisions.

<u>Taxing Jurisdictions</u>	<u>2025 Tax Rate</u>
Montgomery County	\$0.377000
Montgomery County Hospital District	\$0.047300
Magnolia Independent School District	\$0.958300
Lone Star College System	\$0.106000
Montgomery County Emergency Services District No. 10	<u>\$0.092200</u>
Overlapping Taxes	\$1.580800
 The District (2026)	<u>\$1.500000</u>
Total Direct & Overlapping Taxes	\$3.080800

Tax Adequacy of Tax Revenue

The calculations shown below are solely for the purpose of illustration, reflect no net revenues of the System, no transfers of surplus funds from the District's General Fund to the Road Debt Service Fund, and no increase or decrease in assessed valuation over the July 15, 2026 Estimated Taxable Value and the 2026 Certified Taxable Value. The calculations utilize a tax rate adequate to service the District's total debt service requirements after issuance of the Bonds.

Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (2035).....\$593,656 (a)

Requires a \$0.86 debt service tax rate on the July 15, 2026 Estimated Taxable Value of \$72,878,727
at 95% collections\$595,419 (a)

Requires a \$1.04 debt service tax rate on the 2026 Certified Taxable Value of \$60,401,101
at 95% collections\$596,763 (a)

(a) Preliminary, subject to change.

TAXING PROCEDURES

Authority to Levy Taxes

The Board is authorized to levy an annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District in an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the Bonds and any additional bonds payable from taxes that the District may hereafter issue and to pay the expenses of assessing and collecting such taxes. See "RISK FACTORS – Future Debt." The District agrees in the Bond Resolution to levy such a tax from year to year as described more fully in this Official Statement under the caption "THE BONDS – Source of and Security for Payment." Under Texas law, the Board may also levy and collect an annual ad valorem tax for the operation and maintenance of the District and its water and wastewater system and for the payment of certain contractual obligations if authorized by the voters in the District. See "DISTRICT TAX DATA – Maintenance Tax."

Tax Code and County-Wide Appraisal District

Title 1 of the Texas Tax Code (the "Property Tax Code") specifies the taxing procedures of all political subdivisions of the State of Texas, including the District. Provisions of the Property Tax Code are complex and are not fully summarized here. The Property Tax Code requires, among other matters, county-wide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State of Texas an appraisal district with the responsibility for recording and appraising property for all taxing units in a county and an appraisal review board with responsibility for reviewing and equalizing the values established by the Appraisal District. The Appraisal District has the responsibility for appraising property for all taxing units within their respective county. Such appraisal values are subject to review and change by the Montgomery Central Appraisal Review Board (the "Appraisal Review Board"). The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts may provide for the administration and enforcement of uniform standards and procedures for appraisal of property.

Property Subject to Taxation by the District

Except for certain exemptions provided by Texas law, all real property, tangible personal property held or used for the production of income, and mobile homes, are subject to taxation by the District. Principal categories of exempt property include, but are not limited to, property owned by the State of Texas or its political subdivisions if the property is used for public purposes; property exempt from ad valorem taxation by federal law; certain household goods, family supplies, and personal effects; certain goods, wares, and merchandise in transit; farm products owned by the producer; certain property of charitable organizations, youth development associations, religious organizations, and qualified schools; designated historical sites; most individually owned automobiles; and

intangible personal property. In addition, the District may by its own action exempt residential homesteads of persons 65 years or older and of certain disabled persons, and travel trailers, to the extent deemed advisable by the Board. The District may be required to offer such an exemption if a majority of voters approve it at an election. The District would be required to call such an election upon petition by 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election. The District is authorized by statute to disregard exemptions for the disabled and elderly if granting the exemption would impair the District's obligation to pay tax-supported debt incurred prior to adoption of the exemption by the District. Furthermore, the District must grant exemptions to disabled veterans, or certain surviving dependents of disabled veterans if requested, but only to the maximum extent of \$5,000 to \$12,000 of assessed valuation depending upon the disability rating of the veteran, if such rating is less than 100%. A veteran who receives a disability rating of 100% is entitled to the exemption for the full amount of the residential homestead. Additionally, subject to certain conditions, the surviving spouse of a disabled veteran is entitled to an exemption for the full value of the veteran's residence homestead to which the disabled veterans' exemption applied including the surviving spouse of a disabled veteran who would have qualified for such exemption if it had been in effect on the date the disabled veteran died. A partially disabled veteran or certain surviving spouses of partially disabled veterans are entitled to an exemption from taxation of a percentage of the appraised value of their residence homesteads in an amount equal to the partially disabled veteran's disability rating if the residence homestead was donated by a charitable organization. Also, the surviving spouse of a member of the armed forces who was killed in action is, subject to certain conditions, entitled to an exemption of the total appraised value of the surviving spouse's residence homestead, and subject to certain conditions, an exemption up to the same amount may be transferred to a subsequent residence homestead of the surviving spouse. The surviving spouse of a first responder who was killed or fatally injured in the line of duty is, subject to certain conditions, also entitled to an exemption of the total appraised value of the surviving spouse's residence homestead, and, subject to certain conditions, an exemption up to the same amount may be transferred to a subsequent residence homestead of the surviving spouse.

Residential Homestead Exemptions: The Property Tax Code authorizes the governing body of each political subdivision in the State of Texas to exempt up to 20% of the appraised value of residential homesteads from ad valorem taxation. Where ad valorem taxes have previously been pledged for the payment of debt, the assessor and collector of a political subdivision may continue to levy and collect taxes against the exempt value of the homesteads until the debt is discharged if the cessation of the levy would impair the obligations of the contract by which the debt was created. The adoption of a homestead exemption may be considered each year, but must be adopted before July 1. The District has never adopted an order granting a general residential homestead exemption.

Freeport Goods and Goods-in-Transit Exemptions: A "Freeport Exemption" applies to goods, wares, and merchandise other than oil, gas, and petroleum products (defined as liquid and gaseous materials immediately derived from refining petroleum or natural gas), and to aircraft or repair parts used by a certified air carrier acquired in or imported into Texas that are destined to be forwarded outside of Texas and that are detained in Texas for assembling, storing, manufacturing, processing, or fabricating for fewer than 175 days. Although certain taxing units may take official action to tax such property in transit and negate such exemption, the District does not have such an option. A "Goods-in-Transit" Exemption is applicable to the same categories of tangible personal property that are covered by the Freeport Exemption, if, for tax year 2011 and prior applicable years, such property is acquired in or imported into Texas for assembling, storing, manufacturing, processing, or fabricating purposes and is subsequently forwarded to another location inside or outside of Texas not later than 175 days after acquisition or importation, and the location where said property is detained during that period is not directly or indirectly owned or under the control of the property owner. For tax year 2012 and subsequent years, such Goods-in-Transit Exemption includes tangible personal property acquired in or imported into Texas for storage purposes only if such property is stored under a contract of bailment by a public warehouse operator at one or more public warehouse facilities in Texas that are not in any way owned or controlled by the owner of such property for the account of the person who acquired or imported such property. A property owner who receives the Goods-in-Transit Exemption is not eligible to receive the Freeport Exemption for the same property. Local taxing units such as the District may, by official action and after public hearing, tax goods-in-transit personal property. A taxing unit must exercise its option to tax goods-in-transit property before January 1 of the first tax year in which it proposes to tax the property at the time and in the manner prescribed by applicable law. The District has taken official action to allow taxation of all such goods-in-transit personal property for all prior and subsequent years.

Tax Abatement

Montgomery County may designate all or part of the area within the District as a reinvestment zone. Thereafter, either Montgomery County or the District, at the option and discretion of each entity, may enter into tax abatement agreements with owners of property within the zone. Prior to entering into a tax abatement agreement, each entity must adopt guidelines and criteria for establishing tax abatement, which each entity will follow in granting tax abatement to owners of property. The tax abatement agreements may exempt property from ad valorem taxation by each of the applicable taxing jurisdictions, including the District, for a period of up to 10 years, all or any part of any increase in the assessed valuation of property covered by the agreement over its assessed valuation in the year in which the agreement is executed on the condition that the property owner make specified improvements or repairs to the property in conformity with the terms of the tax abatement. Each taxing jurisdiction, including the District, has discretion to determine terms for its tax abatement agreements without regard to the terms approved by the other taxing jurisdictions.

Valuation of Property for Taxation

Generally, property in the District must be appraised by the Appraisal District at market value as of January 1 of each year. Once an appraisal roll is prepared and finally approved by the Appraisal Review Board, it is used by the District in establishing its tax rolls and tax rate. Assessments under the Property Tax Code are to be based on 100% of market value, as such is defined in the Property Tax Code. A residence homestead is required to be appraised solely on the basis of its value as a residence homestead regardless of whether residential use is considered to be the highest and best use of the property.

The Property Tax Code permits land designated for agricultural use, open space, or timberland to be appraised at its value based on the land's capacity to produce agricultural or timber products rather than at its market value. The Property Tax Code permits, under certain circumstances, that residential real property inventory held by a person in the trade or business is valued at the price all such property would bring if sold as a unit to a purchaser who would continue the business. Landowners wishing to avail themselves of the agricultural use, open space, or timberland designation or residential real property inventory designation must apply for the designation, and the chief appraiser is required by the Property Tax Code to act on each claimant's right to the designation individually. A claimant may waive the special valuation as to taxation by some political subdivisions while claiming it for another. If a claimant receives the agricultural use designation and later loses it by changing the use of the property or selling it to an unqualified owner, the District can collect taxes based on the new use, including taxes for the previous three years for agricultural use, open space land, and timberland. The Developer in the District has waived its right to agricultural use, open space, or timber land exemptions.

The Property Tax Code requires the Appraisal District to implement a plan for periodic reappraisal of property to update appraisal values. The plan must provide for appraisal of all real property in the Appraisal District at least once every three years. It is not known what frequency of reappraisal will be utilized by the Appraisal District or whether reappraisals will be conducted on a zone- or county-wide basis. The District, however, at its expense, has the right to obtain from the Appraisal District a current estimate of appraised values within the District or an estimate of any new property or improvements within the District. While such current estimate of appraised values may serve to indicate the rate and extent of growth of taxable values within the District, it cannot be used for establishing a tax rate within the District until such time as the Appraisal District chooses to formally include such values on its appraisal roll.

The Property Tax Code provides for a temporary exemption from ad valorem taxation of a portion of the appraised value of certain property that is at least 15% physically damaged by a disaster and located within an area declared to be a disaster area by the governor of the State of Texas. This temporary exemption is automatic if the disaster is declared prior to a taxing unit, such as the District, adopting its tax rate for the tax year. A taxing unit, such as the District, may authorize the exemption at its discretion if the disaster is declared after the taxing unit has adopted its tax rate for the tax year. The amount of the exemption is based on the percentage of damage and is prorated based on the date of the disaster. Upon receipt of an application submitted within the eligible timeframe by a person who qualifies for a temporary exemption under the Property Tax Code, the Appraisal District is required to complete a damage assessment and assign a damage assessment rating to determine the amount of the exemption. The temporary exemption amounts established in the Property Tax Code range from 15% for property less than 30% damaged to 100% for property that is a total loss. Any such temporary exemption granted for disaster-damaged property expires on January 1 of the first year in which the property is reappraised.

District and Taxpayer Remedies

Under certain circumstances, taxpayers and taxing units (such as the District) may appeal orders of the Appraisal Review Board by filing a timely petition for review in state district court. In such event, the value of the property in question will be determined by the court or by a jury if requested by any party. Additionally, taxing units may bring suit against the Appraisal District to compel compliance with the Property Tax Code.

The Property Tax Code sets forth notice and hearing procedures for certain tax rate increases by the District and provides for taxpayer referenda that could result in the repeal of certain tax increases. The Property Tax Code also establishes a procedure for notice to property owners of reappraisals reflecting increased property values, appraisals that are higher than renditions, and appraisals of property not previously on an appraisal roll.

Levy and Collection of Taxes

The District is responsible for the levy and collection of its taxes unless it elects to transfer such functions to another governmental entity. The rate of taxation is set by the Board of Directors, after the legally required notice has been given to owners of property within the District, based upon: a) the valuation of property within the District as of the preceding January 1, and b) the amount required to be raised for debt service, maintenance purposes, and authorized contractual obligations. Taxes are due October 1, or when billed, whichever comes later, and become delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. A delinquent tax incurs a penalty of 6% of the amount of the tax for the first calendar month it is delinquent, plus 1% for each additional month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid prior to July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent. If the tax is not paid by July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent, the tax incurs a total penalty of 12% regardless of the number of months the tax has been delinquent and incurs an additional penalty for collection costs of an amount established by the District and a delinquent tax attorney. A delinquent tax on personal property incurs an additional penalty, in an amount established by the District and a delinquent tax attorney, 60 days after the date the taxes become delinquent. The delinquent tax accrues interest at a rate of 1% for each month or portion of a month it remains unpaid. The Property Tax Code makes provisions for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment and the postponement of the delinquency date of taxes under certain circumstances which, at the option of the District, may be rejected by taxing units. The District's tax collector is required to enter into an installment payment agreement with any person who is delinquent on the payment of tax on a residence homestead for payment of tax, penalties and interest, if the person requests an installment agreement and has not entered into an installment agreement with the collector in the preceding 24 months. The installment agreement must provide for payments to be made in monthly installments and must extend for a period of at least 12 months and no more than 36 months. Additionally, the owner of a residential homestead property who is (i) 65 years of age or older, (ii) disabled, or (iii) a disabled veteran, is entitled by law to pay current taxes on a residential homestead in installments without penalty or to defer the payment of taxes during the time of ownership. In the instance of tax deferral, a tax lien remains on the property and interest continues to accrue during the period of deferral.

Rollback of Operation and Maintenance Tax Rate

Chapter 49 of the Texas Water Code, as amended, classifies districts differently based on the current operation and maintenance tax rate or on the percentage of build-out that the District has completed. Districts that have adopted an operation and maintenance tax rate for the current year that is 2.5 cents or less per \$100 of taxable value are classified as "Special Taxing Units." Districts that have financed, completed, and issued bonds to pay for all improvements and facilities necessary to serve at least 95% of the projected build-out of the district are classified as "Developed Districts." Districts that do not meet either of the classifications previously discussed can be classified herein as "Developing Districts." The impact each classification has on the ability of a district to increase its maintenance and operations tax rate is described for each classification below. Debt service and contract tax rates cannot be reduced by a rollback election held within any of the districts described below.

Special Taxing Units: Special Taxing Units that adopt a total tax rate that would impose more than 1.08 times the amount of the total tax imposed by such district in the preceding tax year on a residence homestead appraised at the average appraised value of a residence homestead, subject to certain homestead exemptions, may be required to hold an election within the district to determine whether to approve the adopted total tax rate. If the adopted total tax rate is not approved at the election, the total tax rate for a Special Taxing Unit is the current year's debt service and contract tax rate plus 1.08 times the previous year's operation and maintenance tax rate.

Developed Districts: Developed Districts that adopt a total tax rate that would impose more than 1.035 times the amount of the total tax imposed by the district in the preceding tax year on a residence homestead appraised at the average appraised value of a residence homestead, subject to certain homestead exemptions for the preceding tax year, plus any unused increment rates, as calculated and described in Section 26.013 of the Tax Code, may be required to hold an election within the district to determine whether to approve the adopted total tax rate. If the adopted total tax rate is not approved at the election, the total tax rate for a Developed District is the current year's debt service and contract tax rate plus 1.035 times the previous year's operation and maintenance tax rate plus any unused increment rates. In addition, if any part of a Developed District lies within an area declared for disaster by the Governor of Texas or President of the United States, alternative procedures and rate limitations may apply for a temporary period. If a district qualifies as both a Special Taxing Unit and a Developed District, the district will be subject to the operation and maintenance tax threshold applicable to Special Taxing Units.

Developing Districts: Districts that do not meet the classification of a Special Taxing Unit or a Developed District can be classified as Developing Districts. The qualified voters of these districts, upon the Developing District's adoption of a total tax rate that would impose more than 1.08 times the amount of the total tax rate imposed by such district in the preceding tax year on a residence homestead appraised at the average appraised value of a residence homestead, subject to certain homestead exemptions, are authorized to petition for an election to reduce the operation and maintenance tax rate. If an election is called and passes, the total tax rate for Developing Districts is the current year's debt service and contract tax rate plus 1.08 times the previous year's operation and maintenance tax rate.

The District: A determination as to a district's status as a Special Taxing Unit, Developed District, or Developing District is made by the Board of Directors on an annual basis. The Board of Directors designated the District as a Developing District for purposes of setting the 2026 tax rate. The District cannot give any assurances as to what its classification will be at any point in time or whether the District's future tax rates will result in a total tax rate that will reclassify the District into a new classification and new election calculation.

District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

Taxes levied by the District are a personal obligation of the owner of the property as of January 1 of the year for which the tax is imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all state and local taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed for the year on the property. The lien exists in favor of the State of Texas and each local taxing unit, including the District, having power to tax the property. The District's tax lien is on a parity with tax liens of other such taxing units (see "DISTRICT TAX DATA – Estimated Overlapping Taxes"). A tax lien on real property takes priority over the claim of most creditors and other holders of liens on the property encumbered by the tax lien whether or not the debt or lien existed before the attachment of the tax lien; however, whether a lien of the United States is on a parity with or takes priority over a tax lien of the District is determined by applicable federal law. Personal property, under certain circumstances, is subject to seizure and sale for the payment of delinquent taxes, penalty, and interest.

At any time after taxes on property become delinquent, the District may file suit to foreclose the lien securing payment of the tax, to enforce personal liability for the tax, or both. In filing a suit to foreclose a tax lien on real property, the District must join other taxing units that have claims for delinquent taxes against all or part of the same property. Collection of delinquent taxes may be adversely affected by the amount of taxes owed to other taxing units, by the effects of market conditions on the foreclosure sale price, by taxpayer redemption rights (a taxpayer may redeem property within six months for commercial property, within two years for residence homesteads and land designated for agricultural use, and six months for all other property after the purchaser's deed issued at the foreclosure sale is filed in the county records), or by bankruptcy proceedings that restrict the collection of taxpayer debts. See "RISK FACTORS – Tax Collections."

CONSOLIDATION

The District has the legal authority to consolidate with other districts and, in connection therewith, to provide for the consolidation of its assets (such as cash and the utility system) and liabilities (such as the Bonds) with the assets and liabilities of districts with which it is consolidating. Although no consolidation is presently contemplated by the District, no representation is made concerning the likelihood of consolidation in the future.

THE BONDS

General

The Bond Resolution authorizes the issuance and sale of the Bonds and prescribes terms, conditions, and provisions for the payment of the principal of, and interest, on the Bonds by the District. Set forth below is a summary of certain provisions of the Bond Resolution. Capitalized terms in such summary are used as defined in the Bond Resolution. Such summary is not a complete description of the entire Bond Resolution and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Bond Resolution, a copy of which is available from the District's Bond Counsel upon request.

The Bonds are dated and will bear interest from November 1, 2026, at the per annum rates shown on the cover page hereof. The Bonds are fully registered, serial bonds maturing on April 1 in the years and in the principal amounts set forth on the cover page hereof. Interest on the Bonds is payable April 1, 2027, and each October 1 and April 1 thereafter until the earlier of maturity or redemption. The Record Date on the Bonds is the 15th day of the calendar month next preceding the interest payment date.

The Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in any integral multiple of \$5,000 of the principal amount for any one maturity and will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof. Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, interest on the Bonds shall be payable by check on or before each interest payment date, mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to the registered owners ("Registered Owners") as shown on the bond register (the "Register") kept by the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the 15th calendar day of the month immediately preceding each interest payment date to the address of such Registered Owner as shown on the Register, or by such other customary banking arrangements as may be agreed upon by the Paying Agent/Registrar and a Registered Owner at the risk and expense of such Registered Owner.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on and after April 1, 2032, are subject to redemption prior to scheduled maturity at the option of the District, in whole or from time to time in part, on April 1, 2031, and on any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the redemption date. In the event the Bonds are to be redeemed in part, the maturities and principal amounts to be redeemed shall be selected by the District. In the event of redemption of fewer than all of the Bonds of a particular maturity, the Paying Agent/Registrar, on behalf of the District, will select the Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed by lot or by such other customary method as the Paying Agent/Registrar deems fair and appropriate or while the Bonds are in Book-Entry-Only form the portions to be redeemed shall be selected by DTC in accordance with its procedures.

Notice of each exercise of the right of redemption will be given at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date fixed for redemption by the mailing of a notice by the Paying Agent/Registrar to each of the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed at the address shown on the records of the Paying Agent/Registrar on the date which is forty-five (45) calendar days prior to the redemption date. When Bonds have been called for redemption, the right of the registered owners of such Bonds to collect interest which would otherwise accrue after the date for redemption will be terminated.

The Bonds of a denomination larger than \$5,000 in principal amount may be redeemed in part (\$5,000 in principal or any integral multiple thereof). Any Bond to be partially redeemed must be surrendered in exchange for one or more new Bonds of the same maturity for the unredeemed portion of the principal.

Source of and Security for Payment

The Bonds are secured by, and payable from, the levy of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property in the District. In the Bond Resolution, the District covenants to levy a sufficient tax to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds, with full allowance being made for delinquencies, costs of collections, Registrar fees, and Appraisal District fees. In the Bond Resolution, the District covenants that said taxes are irrevocably pledged to the payment of the interest on and principal of the Bonds and to no other purpose. The Bonds are obligations of the District and are not the obligations of the State of Texas, Montgomery County, or any entity other than the District.

Defeasance

The Bond Resolution provides that the District may discharge its obligations to the Registered Owners of any or all of the Bonds to pay principal, interest, and redemption price thereon in any manner permitted by law. Under current tax law such discharge

may be accomplished either: (i) by depositing with the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas a sum of money equal to the principal of and all interest to accrue on the Bonds to maturity or redemption, or (ii) by depositing with any place of payment (paying agent) of the Bonds or other obligations of the District payable from revenues or from ad valorem taxes or both, amounts sufficient to provide for the payment and/or redemption of the Bonds; provided that such deposits may be invested and reinvested only in (a) direct noncallable obligations of the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date the governing body of the District adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent, and (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision or a state that have been refunded and that, on the date the governing body of the District adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent and that mature and/or bear interest payable at such times and in such amounts as will be sufficient to provide for the scheduled payment and/or redemption of the Bonds.

Upon such deposit as described above, such Bonds shall no longer be regarded as outstanding or unpaid. After firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment or redemption of the Bonds have been made as described above, all rights of the District to initiate proceedings to call the Bonds for redemption or take any other action amending the terms of the Bonds are extinguished; provided however, that the right to call the Bonds for redemption is not extinguished if the District: (i) in the proceedings providing for the firm banking and financial arrangements, expressly reserves the right to call the Bonds for redemption; (ii) gives notice of the reservation of that right to the owners of the Bonds immediately following the making of the firm banking and financial arrangements; and (iii) directs that notice of the reservation be included in any redemption notices that it authorizes.

There is no assurance that the current law will not be changed in the future in a manner that would permit investments other than those described above to be made with amounts deposited to defease the Bonds.

Funds

In the Bond Resolution, the Road Debt Service Fund is created and the proceeds from all taxes levied, appraised, and collected for and on account of the Bonds authorized by the Bond Resolution, shall be deposited as collected in such fund.

Accrued interest on the Bonds and 18 months of capitalized interest shall be deposited into the Road Debt Service Fund upon receipt. The remaining proceeds of sale of the Bonds shall be deposited into the Road Capital Projects Fund to be used for the purpose of reimbursing the Developer for construction and land acquisition costs, and for paying the costs of issuance of the Bonds. Any monies remaining in the Road Capital Projects Fund will be used as described in the Bond Resolution or ultimately transferred to the Road Debt Service Fund.

No Arbitrage

The District will certify as of the date the Bonds are delivered and paid for that, based upon all facts and estimates then known or reasonably expected to be in existence on the date the Bonds are delivered and paid for, the District reasonably expects that the proceeds of the Bonds will not be used in a manner that would cause the Bonds, or any portion of the Bonds, to be "arbitrage bonds" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and the regulations prescribed thereunder. Furthermore, all officers, employees, and agents of the District have been authorized and directed to provide certifications of facts and estimates that are material to the reasonable expectations of the District as of the date the Bonds are delivered and paid for. In particular, all or any officers of the District are authorized to certify to the facts and circumstances and reasonable expectations of the District on the date the Bonds are delivered and paid for regarding the amount and use of the proceeds of the Bonds. Moreover, the District covenants in the Bond Resolution that it shall make such use of the proceeds of the Bonds, regulate investment of proceeds of the Bonds, and take such other and further actions and follow such procedures, including, without limitation, calculating the yield on the Bonds, as may be necessary to ensure that the Bonds shall not become "arbitrage bonds" under the Code and the regulations prescribed from time to time thereunder.

Paying Agent/Registrar

Pursuant to the Bond Resolution, the initial paying agent and initial registrar with respect to the Bonds is BOKF, N.A., Dallas, Texas. The District will maintain at least one Registrar, where the Bonds may be surrendered for transfer and/or for exchange or replacement for other Bonds, any outstanding bonds, and for the purpose of maintaining the Bond Register on behalf of the District. The Registrar is required at all times to be a duly qualified banking corporation or association organized and doing business under the laws of the United States of America, or of any state thereof, and subject to supervision or examination by federal or state banking authorities.

The District reserves the right and authority to change any paying agent/registrar and, upon any such change, the District covenants and agrees in the Bond Resolution to promptly cause written notice thereof, specifying the name and address of such successor paying agent/registrar, to be sent to each Registered Owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid.

Registration and Transfer

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, the Bonds will be transferable only on the Bond Register kept by the Registrar upon surrender and reissuance. The Bonds are exchangeable for an equal principal amount of Bonds of the same maturity and of any authorized denomination upon surrender of the Bonds to be exchanged at the operations office of the Registrar in Dallas, Texas. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard

to the ownership and transferability of the Bonds. Every Bond presented or surrendered for transfer is required to be duly endorsed, or be accompanied by a written instrument of transfer, in a form satisfactory to the Registrar. Neither the Registrar nor the District is required (1) to transfer or exchange any Bond during the period beginning at the opening of business on a Record Date (defined herein) and ending at the close of business on the next succeeding interest payment date, or (2) to transfer or exchange any Bond selected for redemption in whole or in part within 30 calendar days of the redemption date. No service charge will be made for any transfer or exchange, but the District or the Registrar may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or governmental charge payable in connection therewith.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed Bonds

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the District has agreed to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost, or stolen Bonds upon surrender of the mutilated Bonds, or receipt of satisfactory evidence of such destruction, loss, or theft and receipt by the District and the Registrar of security or indemnity as may be required by either of them to keep them harmless. The District will require payment of taxes, governmental charges, and expenses in connection with any such replacement.

Legal Investment and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas

The following is quoted from Section 49.186 of the Texas Water Code, and is applicable to the District:

- “(a) All bonds, notes, and other obligations issued by a district shall be legal and authorized investments for all banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, insurance companies of all kinds and types, fiduciaries, and trustees, and for all interest and sinking funds and other public funds of the state, and all agencies, subdivisions, and instrumentalities of the state, including all counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, and all other kinds and types of authorities, public agencies, and bodies politic.
- (b) A district's bonds, notes, and other obligations are eligible and lawful security for all deposits of public funds of the state, and all agencies, subdivisions, and instrumentalities of the state, including all counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, and all other kinds and types of authorities, public agencies, and bodies politic, to the extent of the market value of the bonds, notes, and other obligations when accompanied by any un-matured interest coupons attached to them.”

The Public Funds Collateral Act (Chapter 2257, Texas Government Code) also provides that bonds of the District (including the Bonds) are eligible as collateral for public funds. No representation is made concerning other laws, rules, regulations, or investment criteria which might be utilized by any of such persons or entities to limit the acceptability or suitability of the Bonds for any of the foregoing purposes. Prospective purchasers are urged to carefully evaluate the investment quality of the Bonds as to the suitability or acceptability of the Bonds for investment or collateral purposes.

Issuance of Additional Debt

At an election held on November 5, 2024, the District's voters authorized the issuance of unlimited tax bonds for various purposes as reflected in the table below:

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
\$391,000,000	For certain water, wastewater, and drainage facilities and for refunding
\$139,500,000	For certain road facilities and for refunding
\$72,500,000	For certain parks and recreational facilities and for refunding

After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have the following amounts that remain authorized but unissued: (i) \$391,000,000 of unlimited tax bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities and for refunding such bonds previously issued; (ii) \$131,120,000 of unlimited tax bonds for road facilities and for refunding such bonds previously issued; and (iii) \$72,500,000 of unlimited tax bonds for parks and recreational facilities and for refunding such bonds previously issued.

The District has the right to issue additional bonds as may hereafter be approved by both the Board and the voters of the District. Such additional bonds would be issued on a parity with the Bonds. Any future new money bonds (except for new money road bonds) to be issued by the District must also be approved by the TCEQ.

The District has filed a bond application (the "Bond Application") with the TCEQ requesting approval of certain wastewater, drainage, and detention projects and bonds in the principal amount of \$5,425,000. The issuance of such bonds is contingent upon TCEQ approval of the Bond Application and adequate growth in the District's taxable valuation. The District currently anticipates such bonds will be issued during calendar year 2027.

Further, the principal amount of park bonds issued by the District is limited to one percent of the District's taxable valuation, unless the District meets certain financial feasibility requirements under the TCEQ rules, in which case the principal amount of such bonds issued by the District is limited to three percent of the District's taxable valuation. See "RISK FACTORS – Financing Parks and Recreational Facilities."

The District is also authorized by statute to engage in fire-fighting activities, including the issuance of bonds payable from taxes for such purpose. Before the District could issue bonds payable from taxes for said purpose, the following actions would be

required: (a) authorization of a detailed master plan and bonds for such purpose by the qualified voters in the District; (b) approval of the master plan and issuance of bonds by the TCEQ; and (c) approval of bonds by the Attorney General of Texas. The Board is not considering authorizing preparation of a fire plan or calling a fire bond election at this time. Issuance of bonds for fire-fighting activities could dilute the investment security for the Bonds.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

This section describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of, premium, if any, Maturity Value, and interest on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by DTC while the Bonds are registered in its nominee name. The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this Official Statement. The District, the Financial Advisor, and the Underwriter believe the source of such information to be reliable but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The District and the Underwriter cannot and do not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption or other notices, to DTC Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds), or redemption or other notices, to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or (3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

DTC, New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully registered certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount or Maturity Value, as the case may be, of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation, and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a S&P Global Ratings rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, who will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Certificate ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive securities representing their ownership interests in the Bonds except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners.

The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Certificate documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If fewer than all of the Bonds within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

All payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with Bonds held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. All payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) are the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, securities are required to be printed and delivered.

The District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, securities will be printed and delivered to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry-only system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but none of the District, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriter takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Termination by the District of the DTC Book-Entry-Only System may require consent of DTC Participants under DTC Operational Arrangements.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Proceedings

Delivery of the Bonds will be accompanied by the approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of Texas to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property within the District, and, based upon their examination of a transcript of certified proceedings relating to the issuance and sale of the Bonds, the approving legal opinion of Bond Counsel to a like effect and to the effect that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds (i) is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103 of the Code (as defined herein), and (ii) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals.

Legal Review

In its capacity as Bond Counsel, Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP has reviewed the information appearing in this Official Statement under the captions "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION – SEC RULE 15c2-12," "THE DISTRICT – Authority," "TAXING PROCEDURES," "CONSOLIDATION," "THE BONDS," "LEGAL MATTERS – Legal Proceedings" (to the extent such section relates to the opinion of Bond Counsel) and "– Legal Review," "TAX MATTERS," and "REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION UNDER SECURITIES LAWS" solely to determine whether such information fairly summarizes the documents and legal matters referred to therein. Bond Counsel has not, however, independently verified any of the other factual information contained in this Official Statement, nor has it conducted an investigation of the affairs of the District for the purpose of passing upon the accuracy or completeness of any of the other information contained herein. No person is entitled to rely upon Bond Counsel's limited participation as an assumption of responsibility for, or an expression of opinion of any kind, with regard to the accuracy or completeness of any information contained herein, other than the matters discussed immediately above.

Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP also serves as general counsel to the District on matters other than the issuance of bonds. The legal fees paid to Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with issuance of the Bonds are based on a percentage of the Bonds actually issued, sold, and delivered and, therefore, such fees are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds express the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinions as to the legal issues explicitly addressed therein. In rendering a legal opinion, the attorney does not become an insurer or guarantor of the expression of professional judgment, of the transaction opined upon, or of the future performance of the parties to the transaction, nor does the rendering of an opinion guarantee the outcome of any legal dispute that may arise out of the transaction.

No-Litigation Certificate

On the date of delivery of the Bonds, the District will execute and deliver a certificate to the effect that there is not pending, and to the knowledge of the District, there is not threatened, any litigation affecting the validity of the Bonds, or the levy and/or collection of taxes for the payment thereof, or the organization or boundaries of the District, or the title of the officers thereof to their respective offices.

No Material Adverse Change

The obligation of the Underwriter to take and pay for the Bonds, and of the District to deliver the Bonds, are subject to the condition that, up to the time of delivery of and receipt of payment for the Bonds, there shall have been no material adverse change in the condition (financial or otherwise) of the District from that set forth or contemplated in the Preliminary Official Statement as it may have been finalized, supplemented, or amended through the date of sale.

TAX MATTERS

The following discussion of certain federal income tax considerations is for general information only and is not tax advice. Each prospective purchaser of the Bonds should consult its own tax advisor as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Bonds.

Tax Exemption

In the opinion of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds (i) is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals.

The Code imposes a number of requirements that must be satisfied for interest on state or local obligations, such as the Bonds, to be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. These requirements include limitations on the use of bond proceeds and the source of repayment of bonds, limitations on the investment of bond proceeds prior to expenditure, a requirement that excess arbitrage earned on the investment of bond proceeds be paid periodically to the United States and a requirement that the issuer file an information report with the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service"). The District has covenanted in the Bond Resolution that it will comply with these requirements.

Bond Counsel's opinion will assume continuing compliance with the covenants of the Bond Resolution pertaining to those sections of the Code that affect the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes and, in addition, will rely on representations by the District and other parties involved with the issuance of the Bonds with respect to matters solely within the knowledge of the District and such parties, which Bond Counsel has not independently verified. If the District fails to comply with the covenants in the Bond Resolution or if the foregoing representations are determined to be inaccurate or incomplete, interest on the Bonds could become includable in gross income from the date of delivery of the Bonds, regardless of the date on which the event causing such inclusion occurs.

Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to the amount or timing of interest on the Bonds or, except as stated above, any federal, state or local tax consequences resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or acquisition, ownership or disposition of, the Bonds. Certain actions may be taken or omitted subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Bond Resolution upon the advice or with the approving opinion of Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel will express no opinion with respect to Bond Counsel's ability to render an opinion that such actions, if taken or omitted, will not adversely affect the excludability of interest of the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Bond Counsel's opinions are based on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on Bond Counsel's knowledge of facts as of the date thereof. Bond Counsel assumes no duty to update or supplement its opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to Bond Counsel's attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, Bond Counsel's opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Service; rather, such opinions represent Bond Counsel's legal judgment based upon its review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that it deems relevant to such opinions. The Service has an ongoing audit program to determine compliance with rules that relate to whether interest on state or local obligations is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given as to whether the Service will commence an audit of the Bonds. If an audit is commenced, in accordance with its current published procedures the Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer, and the Owners of the Bonds may not have a right to participate in such audit. Public awareness of any future audit of the Bonds could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the audit.

Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations

The Code requires a pro rata reduction in the interest expense deduction of a financial institution to reflect such financial institution's investment in tax-exempt obligations acquired after August 7, 1986. An exception to the foregoing provision is provided in the Code for "qualified tax-exempt obligations," which include tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, (a) designated by the issuer as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" and (b) issued by or on behalf of a political subdivision for which the aggregate amount of tax-exempt obligations (not including private activity bonds other than qualified 501(c)(3) bonds) to be issued during the calendar year is not expected to exceed \$10,000,000.

The District will designate the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" and has represented that the aggregate amount of tax-exempt bonds (including the Bonds) issued by the District and entities aggregated with the District under the Code during calendar year 2026 is not expected to exceed \$10,000,000 and that the District and entities aggregated with the District under the Code have not designated more than \$10,000,000 in "qualified tax-exempt obligations" (including the Bonds) during calendar year 2026.

Notwithstanding these exceptions, financial institutions acquiring the Bonds will be subject to a 20% disallowance of allocable interest expense.

Additional Federal Income Tax Considerations

Collateral Tax Consequences. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences, including but not limited to those noted below. Therefore, prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Bonds.

An "applicable corporation" (as defined in section 59(k) of the Code) may be subject to a 15 percent alternative minimum tax imposed under section 55 of the Code on its "adjusted financial statement income" (as defined in section 56A of the Code) for such taxable year. Because interest on tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, is included in a corporation's "adjusted financial statement income," ownership of the Bonds could subject certain corporations to alternative minimum tax consequences.

Ownership of tax-exempt obligations also may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to financial institutions, life insurance and property and casualty insurance companies, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, low and middle income taxpayers otherwise qualifying for the health insurance premium assistance credit and individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit. In addition, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States may be subject to the "branch profits tax" on their effectively connected earnings and profits, including tax-exempt interest such as interest on the Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should also be aware that, under the Code, taxpayers are required to report on their returns the amount of tax-exempt interest, such as interest on the Bonds, received or accrued during the year.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Premium. If the issue price of any maturity of the Bonds exceeds the stated redemption price payable at maturity of such Bonds, such Bonds (the "Premium Bonds") are considered for federal income tax purposes to have "bond premium" equal to the amount of such excess. The basis of a Premium Bond in the hands of an initial owner is reduced by the amount of such excess that is amortized during the period such initial owner holds such Premium Bond in determining gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. This reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain or decrease the amount of any loss recognized for federal income tax purposes on the sale or other taxable disposition of a Premium Bond by the initial owner. No corresponding deduction is allowed for federal income tax purposes for the reduction in basis resulting from amortizable bond premium. The amount of bond premium on a Premium Bond that is amortizable each year (or shorter period in the event of a sale or disposition of a Premium Bond) is determined using the yield to maturity on the Premium Bond based on the initial offering price of such Premium Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and redemption, sale or other disposition of Premium Bonds that are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules that differ from those described above. All owners of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal, state, and local income tax purposes of amortized bond premium upon the redemption, sale or other disposition of a Premium Bond and with respect to the federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and sale, redemption or other disposition of such Premium Bonds.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount. If the issue price of any maturity of the Bonds is less than the stated redemption price payable at maturity of such Bonds (the "OID Bonds"), the difference between (i) the amount payable at the maturity of each OID Bond, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such OID Bond constitutes original issue discount with respect to such OID Bond in the hands of any owner who has purchased such OID Bond in the initial public offering of the Bonds. Generally, such initial owner is entitled to exclude from gross income (as defined in section 61 of the Code) an amount of income with respect to such OID Bond equal to that portion of the amount of such original issue discount allocable to the period that such OID Bond continues to be owned by such owner. Because original issue discount is treated as interest for federal income tax purposes, the discussions regarding interest on the Bonds under the captions "TAX MATTERS – Tax Exemption" and "TAX MATTERS – Additional Federal Income Tax Considerations – Collateral Tax Consequences" and "– Tax Legislative Changes" generally apply and should be considered in connection with the discussion in this portion of the Official Statement.

In the event of the redemption, sale or other taxable disposition of such OID Bond prior to stated maturity, however, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such OID Bond in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such OID Bond was held by such initial owner) is includable in gross income.

The foregoing discussion assumes that (i) the Underwriter has purchased the Bonds for contemporaneous sale to the public and (ii) all of the OID Bonds have been initially offered, and a substantial amount of each maturity thereof has been sold, to the general public in arm's-length transactions for a price (and with no other consideration being included) not more than the initial offering prices thereof.

stated on the cover page of this Official Statement. Neither the District nor Bond Counsel has made any investigation or offers any assurance that the OID Bonds will be offered and sold in accordance with such assumptions.

Under existing law, the original issue discount on each OID Bond accrues daily to the stated maturity thereof (in amounts calculated as described below for each six-month period ending on the date before the semiannual anniversary dates of the date of the Bonds and ratably within each such six-month period) and the accrued amount is added to an initial owner's basis for such OID Bond for purposes of determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by such owner upon the redemption, sale or other disposition thereof. The amount to be added to basis for each accrual period is equal to (i) the sum of the issue price and the amount of original issue discount accrued in prior periods multiplied by the yield to stated maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) less (ii) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and redemption, sale or other disposition of OID Bonds that are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules that differ from those described above. All owners of OID Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal, state, and local income tax purposes of interest accrued upon redemption, sale or other disposition of such OID Bonds and with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of such OID Bonds.

Tax Legislative Changes. Current law may change so as to directly or indirectly reduce or eliminate the benefit of the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any proposed legislation, whether or not enacted, could also affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any recently enacted, proposed, pending or future legislation.

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION UNDER SECURITIES LAWS

The offer and sale of the Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemptions provided thereunder. The Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein, and the Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated, or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for registration or qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration provisions.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Sources of Information

The information contained in this Official Statement has been obtained primarily from the District's records, the Developer, the Engineer, the Tax Assessor/Collector, and other sources that are believed to be reliable, but no representation is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from such other sources. The summaries of the statutes, orders, resolutions, engineering, and other related reports set forth in the Official Statement are included herein subject to all of the provisions of such documents. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such documents for further information.

Financial Advisor

The GMS Group, L.L.C. is employed as the Financial Advisor to the District to render certain professional services, including advising the District on a plan of financing and preparing the Official Statement, the Official Notice of Sale, and the Official Bid Form for the sale of the Bonds. In its capacity as Financial Advisor, The GMS Group, L.L.C. has compiled and edited this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as a part of, its responsibilities to the District and, as applicable, to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Financial Advisor does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Consultants

In approving this Official Statement, the District has relied upon the following consultants:

Engineer – The information contained in this Official Statement relating to engineering matters generally and to the description of the System and in particular that information included in the sections entitled "THE SYSTEM," "USE OF BOND PROCEEDS," and certain engineering matters included in "THE DISTRICT – Description and Location," "THE DISTRICT – Land Uses and Status of Land Development," and "THE ROADS" has been provided by LJA Engineering, Inc. and has been included in reliance upon the authority of such firm as an expert in the field of civil engineering.

Tax Assessor/Collector – The information contained in this Official Statement relating to the estimated assessed valuation of property and, in particular, such information contained in the section captioned "DISTRICT TAX DATA," has been provided by the Appraisal District and by Assessments of the Southwest, Inc., in reliance upon their authority as experts in the field of tax assessing and appraising.

Auditor – The financial statements of the District as of January 31, 2026, and for the year then ended, included in this offering document, have been audited by Forvis Mazars, LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein. See "APPENDIX A" for a copy of the District's January 31, 2026, audited financial statements.

Continuing Availability of Financial Information

Pursuant to Texas law, the District has its financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and has its financial statements audited by a certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards within 120 days after the close of its fiscal year. The District's audit report is required to be filed with the TCEQ within 135 days after the close of its fiscal year.

The District's financial records and audited financial statements are available for public inspection during regular business hours at the office of the District and copies will be provided on written request, to the extent permitted by law, upon payment of copying charges. Requests for copies should be addressed to the District in care of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027.

Certification as to Official Statement

The Board of Directors of the District, acting in its official capacity and in reliance upon the consultants listed above and certain certificates of representation to be provided to the Board, hereby certifies, as of the date hereof, that to the best of its knowledge and belief, the information, statements, and descriptions pertaining to the District and its affairs herein contain no untrue statements of a material fact and do not omit to state any material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The information, descriptions, and statements concerning entities other than the District, including particularly other governmental entities, have been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but the District has made no independent investigation of such matters and makes no representation as to the accuracy or completeness thereof.

Updating of Official Statement

The District will keep the Official Statement current by amendment or sticker to reflect material changes in the affairs of the District and, to the extent that information comes to its attention, in the other matters described in the Official Statement, until the delivery of the Bonds. All information with respect to the resale of the Bonds shall be the responsibility of the Underwriter.

MISCELLANEOUS

All estimates, statements, and assumptions in this Official Statement and the Appendices hereto have been made on the basis of the best information available and are believed to be reliable and accurate. Any statement in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated is intended as such and not a representation of fact and no representation is made that any such statement will be realized.

This Official Statement was approved by the Board of Directors of Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218 as of the date shown on the cover page.

APPENDIX A

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2026



Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218

Montgomery County, Texas

**Independent Auditor's Report, Financial Statements,
and Supplementary Information**

January 31, 2026



Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
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January 31, 2026

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Montgomery County, Texas

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218 (District), as of and for the year ended January 31, 2026, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the general fund of the District, as of January 31, 2026, and the respective changes in financial position 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). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of 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 District's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS 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, 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 District'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 District'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 budgetary comparison schedule, as listed in the table of contents, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedules required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Forvis Mazars, LLP

**Houston, Texas
June 8, 2026**

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended January 31, 2026

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and by the District's state oversight agency, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (Commission).

In accordance with required reporting standards, the District reports its financial activities as a special-purpose government. Special-purpose governments are governmental entities that engage in a single governmental program, such as the provision of water, sanitary sewer, and drainage services. Other activities, such as the provision of recreation facilities and solid waste collection, are minor activities and are not budgeted or accounted for as separate programs. The financial statements of special-purpose governments combine two types of financial statements into one statement. These two types of financial statements are the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements. The fund financial statements are presented on the left side of the statements, a column for adjustments is to the right of the fund financial statements, and the government-wide financial statements are presented to the right side of the adjustments column. The following sections describe the measurement focus of the two types of statements and the significant differences in the information they provide.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The focus of government-wide financial statements is on the overall financial position and activities of the District. The District's government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and statement of activities, which are prepared using accounting principles that are similar to commercial enterprises. The purpose of the statement of net position is to attempt to report all of the assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources of the District. The District reports all of its assets when it acquires or begins to maintain the assets and reports all of its liabilities when they are incurred.

The difference between the District's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources is labeled as net position, and this difference is similar to the total stockholders' equity presented by a commercial enterprise.

The purpose of the statement of activities is to present the revenues and expenses of the District. Again, the items presented on the statement of activities are measured in a manner similar to the approach used by a commercial enterprise in that revenues are recognized when earned or established criteria are satisfied and expenses are reported when incurred by the District. All changes in net position are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues are reported even when they may not be collected for several months or years after the end of the accounting period, and expenses are recorded even though they may not have used cash during the current year.

Although the statement of activities looks different from a commercial enterprise's statement of income, the financial statement is different only in format, not substance. Whereas the bottom line in a commercial enterprise is its net income, the District reports an amount described as change in net position, essentially the same thing.

Fund Financial Statements

Unlike government-wide financial statements, the focus of fund financial statements is directed to specific activities of the District rather than the District as a whole. Except for the general fund, a specific fund is established to satisfy managerial control over resources or to satisfy finance-related legal requirements established by external parties or governmental statutes or regulations.

Governmental Funds

Governmental-fund financial statements consist of a balance sheet and a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and are prepared on an accounting basis that is significantly different from that used to prepare the government-wide financial statements.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended January 31, 2026

In general, these financial statements have a short-term emphasis and, for the most part, measure and account for cash and other assets that can easily be converted into cash. For example, amounts reported on the balance sheet include items such as cash and receivables collectible within a very short period of time but do not include capital assets such as land and water, sewer, and drainage systems. Fund liabilities include amounts that are to be paid within a very short period after the end of the fiscal year. The difference between a fund's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources is labeled the fund balance and generally indicates the amount that can be used to finance the next fiscal year's activities. Likewise, the operating statement for governmental funds reports only those revenues and expenditures that were collected in cash or paid with cash, respectively, during the current period or very shortly after the end of the fiscal year.

Because the focus of the government-wide and fund financial statements is different, there are significant differences between the totals presented in these financial statements. For this reason, there is an analysis in the notes to financial statements that describes the adjustments to fund balances to arrive at net position presented in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. Also, there is an analysis in the notes to financial statements that reconciles the total change in fund balances for all governmental funds to the change in net position, as reported in the governmental activities column in the statement of activities.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes to financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data found in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Financial Analysis of the District as a Whole

The District's overall financial position and activities for the current and prior years are summarized as follows, based on the information included in the government-wide financial statements:

Summary of Net Position

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 22,793	\$ 39,509
Capital and lease assets	<u>5,944,467</u>	<u>2,303,302</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 5,967,260</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,342,811</u></u>
Long-term liabilities	\$ 6,310,742	\$ 2,363,417
Other liabilities	<u>113,091</u>	<u>85,226</u>
Total liabilities	<u>6,423,833</u>	<u>2,448,643</u>
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	198,865	(15,115)
Unrestricted	<u>(674,545)</u>	<u>(90,717)</u>
Total net position	<u><u>\$ (475,680)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (105,832)</u></u>

The total net position of the District decreased by \$369,848. The decrease in net position is primarily related to service operations and interest and fees expenses as the District has not generated significant revenues in the current year. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended January 31, 2026

Summary of Changes in Net Position

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Revenues		
Other revenues	<u>\$ 18,879</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Expenses		
Services	273,917	90,717
Depreciation and amortization	76,869	15,115
Debt service	<u>37,941</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenses	<u>388,727</u>	<u>105,832</u>
Change in net position	(369,848)	(105,832)
Net position, beginning of year	<u>(105,832)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net position, end of year	<u><u>\$ (475,680)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (105,832)</u></u>

Financial Analysis of the District's Fund

The general fund's fund balance decreased by \$27,828 primarily due to operating expenditures and lease payments exceeding tap connection and inspection fees revenues and developer advances received during the current year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There were several differences between the final budgetary amounts and actual amounts. The major differences between budget and actual were due to professional fees expenditures and developer advances received being greater than expected. In addition, tap connection and inspection fees revenues, repair and maintenance expenditures, and lease payments expenditures were not budgeted for. The fund balance as of January 31, 2026 was expected to be \$(9,118), and the actual end-of-year fund balance was \$(36,946).

Capital and Lease Assets and Related Debt

Capital and Lease Assets

Capital and lease assets held by the District at the end of the current and prior fiscal years are summarized as follows:

Capital and Lease Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization)

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Land and improvements	\$ 3,175,087	\$ 1,638,233
Drainage facilities	1,343,998	665,069
Lease assets	<u>1,425,382</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capital and lease assets	<u><u>\$ 5,944,467</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,303,302</u></u>

During the current year, additions to capital assets were as shown on the following page.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended January 31, 2026

Land additions to serve Magnolia Forest, Phase 2	\$ 1,536,854
Drainage facilities to serve Magnolia Forest, Phase 2	709,818
Wastewater treatment plant leased equipment	<u>1,471,362</u>
 Total additions to capital and lease assets	 <u><u>\$ 3,718,034</u></u>

The developer within the District has constructed facilities on behalf of the District under the terms of a contract with the District. The District has agreed to reimburse the developer for constructed facilities from the proceeds of future bond issues subject to the approval of the Commission, as required. At January 31, 2026, a liability for developer-constructed capital assets of \$4,565,089 was recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

Debt

The changes in the debt position of the District during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026 are summarized as follows:

Long-term debt payable, beginning of year	\$ 2,363,417
Increases in long-term debt	4,238,174
Decreases in long-term debt	<u>(290,849)</u>
 Long-term debt payable, end of year	 <u><u>\$ 6,310,742</u></u>

At January 31, 2026, the District had \$391,000,000 of unlimited tax bonds authorized, but unissued, for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and improving the water, sanitary sewer, and drainage systems within the District; \$72,500,000 of unlimited tax bonds authorized, but unissued, for the purpose of constructing park and recreational facilities; and \$139,500,000 of unlimited tax bonds authorized, but unissued, for the purpose of constructing roads.

Other Relevant Factors

Economic Dependency

The District's developer owns the majority of the taxable property within the District. The District's ability to meet its obligations will be dependent on the developer's ability to pay property taxes, once levied.

Since inception, the developer has advanced \$601,000 to the District for operations. The District does not have sufficient funds or anticipated revenues sufficient to liquidate these advances during the forthcoming fiscal year. These advances have been recorded as long-term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements.

Contingencies

The developer of the District is constructing facilities on behalf of the District within the boundaries of the District. The District has agreed to reimburse the developer for these costs, plus interest, from the proceeds from future bond sales, to the extent approved by the Commission, as applicable. The District's engineer has stated that current construction amounts are approximately \$16,554,000. This amount has not been recorded in the financial statements since the facilities are not complete or operational.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet
January 31, 2026

	General Fund	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Assets			
Cash	\$ 768	\$ -	\$ 768
Property taxes receivable	19,107	-	19,107
Prepaid expenditures	38,778	(35,860)	2,918
Capital and lease assets (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization)			
Land and improvements	-	3,175,087	3,175,087
Infrastructure	-	1,343,998	1,343,998
Lease assets	-	1,425,382	1,425,382
Total Assets	<u>\$ 58,653</u>	<u>\$ 5,908,607</u>	<u>\$ 5,967,260</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 42,992	\$ 36,599	\$ 79,591
Builder deposits	33,500	-	33,500
Long-term liabilities			
Due within one year	-	75,795	75,795
Due after one year	-	6,234,947	6,234,947
Total Liabilities	<u>76,492</u>	<u>6,347,341</u>	<u>6,423,833</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred property tax revenues	<u>19,107</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,107</u>
Fund Balance/Net Position			
Fund balance			
Nonspendable, prepaid expenditures	38,778	(38,778)	-
Unassigned	<u>(75,724)</u>	<u>75,724</u>	<u>-</u>
Total fund balance	<u>(36,946)</u>	<u>36,946</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 58,653</u>		
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets		198,865	198,865
Unrestricted		<u>(674,545)</u>	<u>(674,545)</u>
Total net position		<u>\$ (475,680)</u>	<u>\$ (475,680)</u>

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Year Ended January 31, 2026

	General Fund	Adjustments	Statement of Activities
Revenues			
Tap connection and inspection fees	\$ 18,870	\$ -	\$ 18,870
Interest income	9	-	9
Total Revenues	18,879	-	18,879
Expenditures/Expenses			
Service operations			
Professional fees	120,645	-	120,645
Contracted services	14,334	-	14,334
Repairs and maintenance	97,960	-	97,960
Other expenditures	40,978	-	40,978
Depreciation and amortization	-	76,869	76,869
Debt service			
Lease payments	328,790	(328,790)	-
Interest and fees	-	37,941	37,941
Total Expenditures/Expenses	602,707	(213,980)	388,727
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	(583,828)	213,980	
Other Financing Sources			
Developer advances received	556,000	(556,000)	
Deficiency of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(27,828)	27,828	
Change in Net Position		(369,848)	(369,848)
Fund Balance (Deficit)/Net Position			
Beginning of year	(9,118)	-	(105,832)
End of year	<u>\$ (36,946)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (475,680)</u>

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218 (District) was created by special act of the Texas Legislature, House Bill Number 5391 (Bill) of the 88th Legislature of the State of Texas, Regular Session, as codified as Chapter 8025A, Texas Special District Local Laws Code, effective June 11, 2023. The District operates in accordance with Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code and is subject to the continuing supervision of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (Commission). The principal functions of the District are to finance, construct, own, and operate, wastewater, drainage, park, road, and other facilities and to provide such facilities and services to the customers of the District.

The District is governed by a Board of Directors (Board) consisting of five individuals who are residents or owners of property within the District and are elected by voters within the District. The Board sets the policies of the District. The accounting and reporting policies of the District conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for state and local governments, as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The following is a summary of the significant accounting and reporting policies of the District:

Reporting Entity

The accompanying government-wide financial statements present the financial statements of the District. There are no component units that are legally separate entities for which the District is considered to be financially accountable. Accountability is defined as the District's substantive appointment of the voting majority of the component unit's governing board. Furthermore, to be financially accountable, the District must be able to impose its will upon the component unit or there must be a possibility that the component unit may provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the District.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

In accordance with required reporting standards, the District reports its financial activities as a special-purpose government. Special-purpose governments are governmental entities that engage in a single governmental program, such as the provision of water, wastewater, drainage, and other related services. The financial statements of special-purpose governments combine two types of financial statements into one statement. These two types of financial statements are the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements. The fund financial statements are presented with a column for adjustments to convert to the government-wide financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements report information on all of the activities of the District. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, charges for services, and intergovernmental revenues. The statement of activities reflects the revenues and expenses of the District.

The fund financial statements provide information about the District's governmental fund. Separate statements for each governmental fund are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is directed to specific activities of the District.

The District presents the following major governmental fund:

General Fund – The general fund is the primary operating fund of the District, which accounts for all financial resources not accounted for in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property taxes, charges for services, and interest income.

Fund Balance – Governmental Fund

The fund balance for the District's governmental fund can be displayed in up to five components.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Notes to Financial Statements
January 31, 2026

Nonspendable – Amounts that are not in a spendable form or are required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally, or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.

Committed – Amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by resolution of the Board. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by issuance of a resolution by the District's Board.

Assigned – Amounts intended to be used by the District for specific purposes as determined by management. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the amount that is not restricted or committed. This indicates that resources in other governmental funds are, at a minimum, intended to be used for the purpose of that fund.

Unassigned – The residual classification for the general fund and includes all amounts not contained in the other classifications.

The District considers restricted amounts to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available. The District applies committed amounts first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives (or gives) value without directly giving (or receiving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes and donations. Recognition standards are based on the characteristics and classes of nonexchange transactions. Revenues from property taxes are recognized in the period for which the taxes are levied. Donations are recognized as revenues, net of estimated uncollectible amounts, as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Amounts received before all eligibility requirements have been met are reported as liabilities. Intergovernmental revenues are recognized as revenues, net of estimated refunds and uncollectible amounts, in the accounting period when an enforceable legal claim to the assets arises and the use of resources is required or is first permitted.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of governmental fund revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance presents increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in spendable resources. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures, and proceeds of long-term debt are reported as other financing sources. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when both measurable and available. The District considers revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collectible within 60 days after year-end. Principal revenue sources considered susceptible to accrual include taxes, charges for services, and investment income. Other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, which are recognized as expenditures when payment is due.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period, and a deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Pension Costs

The District does not participate in a pension plan and, therefore, has no pension costs.

Use of Estimates

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

Investments and Investment Income

Investments in certificates of deposit, U.S. Government and agency securities, and certain pooled funds, which have a remaining maturity of one year or less at the date of purchase, are recorded at amortized cost. All other investments are carried at fair value. Fair value is determined using quoted market values.

Investment income includes dividends and interest income and the net change for the year in the fair value of investments carried at fair value. Investment income is credited to the fund in which the investment is recorded.

Property Taxes

An appraisal district annually prepares appraisal records listing all property within the District and the appraised value of each parcel or item as of January 1. Additionally, on January 1, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes and penalty and interest ultimately imposed for the year on the property. After the District receives its certified appraisal roll from the appraisal district, the rate of taxation is set by the Board of the District based upon the aggregate appraisal value. Taxes are due and payable October 1 or when billed, whichever is later, and become delinquent after January 31 of the following year.

In the governmental funds, property taxes are initially recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources at the time the tax levy is billed. Any collections on the current year tax levy are deferred and recognized in the subsequent fiscal year.

In the government-wide statement of net position, property taxes are considered earned in the budget year for which they are levied. In addition to property taxes levied, any delinquent taxes are recorded net of amounts considered uncollectible.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets, with an individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life of two years or more. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset lives is not capitalized.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Notes to Financial Statements
January 31, 2026

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Wastewater collection and treatment facilities	10–45 years
Drainage facilities	10–45 years

The District conveys ownership of road and paving facilities constructed to another governmental entity upon completion for maintenance.

Lease Assets

Lease assets are initially recorded at the initial measurement of the lease liability, plus lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease, plus initial direct costs that are ancillary to place the asset in service. Lease assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Premiums and discounts on bonds are recognized as a component of long-term liabilities and amortized over the life of the related debt using the effective interest rate method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize premiums and discounts on bonds during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Net Position/Fund Balance

Fund balance and net position are reported as restricted when constraints placed on them are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is generally the District’s policy to use restricted resources first.

Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Amounts reported for net position of governmental activities in the statement of net position and fund balance in the governmental fund balance sheet are different because:

Capital and lease assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the fund financial statements.	\$ 5,944,467
Prepaid lease expenses that are not payable in the current period are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(35,860)

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Notes to Financial Statements
January 31, 2026

Certain liabilities are not payable with current financial resources and are not reported in the fund financial statements.	\$ (36,599)
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Long-term debt obligations are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(6,310,742)
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Adjustment to fund balance to arrive at net position.	<u>\$ (438,734)</u>
---	---------------------

Amounts reported for change in net position of governmental activities in the statement of activities are different from change in fund balance in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance because of the following.

Change in fund balance.	\$ (27,828)
-------------------------	-------------

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, for government-wide financial statements, the cost of capitalized assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation and amortization expense. This is the amount of depreciation and amortization expense in the current period.	(76,869)
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Governmental funds report developer advances as other financing sources or uses as amounts are received or paid. However, for government-wide financial statements, these amounts are recorded as an increase or decrease in due to developer.	(556,000)
--	-----------

Governmental funds report lease payments as expenditures. However, these amounts are reflected as a reduction of lease liability and an increase in interest expense in the statement of activities.	290,849
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Change in net position of governmental activities.	<u>\$ (369,848)</u>
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Note 2. Deposits, Investments, and Investment Income

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, a government's deposits may not be returned to it. The District's deposit policy for custodial credit risk requires compliance with the provisions of state law.

State law requires collateralization of all deposits with federal depository insurance; a surety bond; bonds and other obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. agencies, or instrumentalities of the State of Texas; or certain collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States.

At January 31, 2026, none of the District's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Notes to Financial Statements
January 31, 2026

Investments

The District may legally invest in obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, direct obligations of Texas or its agencies or instrumentalities, collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States, other obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the State of Texas or the United States or their agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of states, agencies, and counties and other political subdivisions with an investment rating not less than "A," insured or collateralized certificates of deposit, and certain bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, mutual funds, commercial paper, guaranteed investment contracts, and investment pools.

The District's investment policy may be more restrictive than the Public Funds Investment Act.

At January 31, 2026, the District had no investments.

Note 3. Capital and Lease Assets

A summary of changes in capital and lease assets for the year ended January 31, 2026 is presented below:

Governmental Activities	Balances, Beginning of Year	Additions	Balances, End of Year
Capital assets, non-depreciable			
Land and improvements	\$ 1,638,233	\$ 1,536,854	\$ 3,175,087
Capital and lease assets, depreciable/amortizable			
Drainage facilities	680,184	709,818	1,390,002
Lease assets – equipment	-	1,471,362	1,471,362
Total capital and lease assets, depreciable/ amortizable	680,184	2,181,180	2,861,364
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization			
Drainage facilities	(15,115)	(30,889)	(46,004)
Lease assets – equipment	-	(45,980)	(45,980)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(15,115)	(76,869)	(91,984)
Total governmental activities, net	\$ 2,303,302	\$ 3,641,165	\$ 5,944,467

Note 4. Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended January 31, 2026 were as follows.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Notes to Financial Statements
January 31, 2026

Governmental Activities	Balances, Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	Balances, End of Year	Amounts Due in One Year
Developer advances	\$ 45,000	\$ 556,000	\$ -	\$ 601,000	\$ -
Due to developer	2,318,417	2,246,672	-	4,565,089	-
Lease liability	-	1,435,502	290,849	1,144,653	75,795
Total governmental activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 2,363,417</u>	<u>\$ 4,238,174</u>	<u>\$ 290,849</u>	<u>\$ 6,310,742</u>	<u>\$ 75,795</u>

Bonds voted

Water, sewer, and drainage facilities	\$391,000,000
Park and recreational facilities	72,500,000
Road facilities	139,500,000
Refunding bond authorization	603,000,000

Lease Agreement

The District entered into an equipment lease agreement on September 17, 2024. The equipment includes the Phase I 0.150 MGD wastewater treatment plant (leased facility). The agreement is for a term of 60 months commencing on the first day of the month following the substantial completion of the construction, installation, and startup of the leased facility. A down payment of \$275,000 is due upon commencement of the lease. Payments of \$17,930 are due each month for the first 60 months. The District has the right to extend the lease after the initial 60-month term for monthly payments of \$16,120. The District has the option to purchase the leased facilities at any time after the 60th month of the agreement at the lease buyout purchase price per the agreement schedule. Upon payment of the buyout purchase price, the title to the leased facilities will be conveyed to the District. During the prior year, the District made the payment for the last month's payment totaling \$17,930, which is included in prepaid expenditures. During the year ended January 31, 2026, the District incurred \$328,790 in lease payments (including the down payment).

The following schedule shows the annual lease requirements to pay principal and interest on the lease liability outstanding at January 31, 2026:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2027	\$ 75,795	\$ 139,365	\$ 215,160
2028	80,122	135,038	215,160
2029	91,247	123,913	215,160
2030	103,916	111,244	215,160
2031	112,856	96,874	209,730
2032-2034	<u>680,717</u>	<u>192,192</u>	<u>872,909</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,144,653</u>	<u>\$ 798,626</u>	<u>\$ 1,943,279</u>

Due to Developer – Construction

The developer has constructed facilities on behalf of the District under the terms of a contract with the District. The District has agreed to reimburse the cost of these facilities from the sale of unlimited tax bonds subject to the approval of the Commission, as applicable, and the terms of the contracts with the developer. As of January 31, 2026, a liability for developer-constructed capital assets of \$4,565,089 was recorded in the financial statements.

Note 5. Maintenance Taxes

At an election held November 5, 2024, voters authorized a maintenance tax not to exceed \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation on all property within the District subject to taxation. During the year ended January 31, 2026, the District levied an ad valorem maintenance tax for general maintenance at the rate of \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation, which resulted in a tax levy of \$19,107 on the taxable valuation of \$1,273,793. The maintenance tax is being used by the general fund to pay expenditures of operating the District.

At an election held November 5, 2024, voters authorized a road facilities maintenance tax not to exceed \$0.25 per \$100 of assessed valuation on all property within the District subject to taxation. During the year ended January 31, 2026, the District did not levy an ad valorem road facilities maintenance tax. The road facilities maintenance tax, if levied, will be used by the general fund to pay expenditures of maintaining road facilities of the District.

Note 6. Risk Management

The District 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 the District carries commercial insurance. The District has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements which exceeded coverage amounts since its inception.

Note 7. Economic Dependency

The District's developer owns the majority of the taxable property in the District. The District's ability to meet its obligations will be dependent on the developer's ability to pay property taxes once levied.

Since inception, the developer has advanced \$601,000 to the District for operations. The District does not have sufficient funds or anticipated revenues sufficient to liquidate these advances during the forthcoming year. These advances have been recorded as liabilities in the financial statements.

Note 8. Contingencies

The developer of the District is constructing facilities on behalf of the District within the boundaries of the District. The District has agreed to reimburse the developer for these costs, plus interest, from the proceeds from future bond sales, to the extent approved by the Commission, as applicable. The District's engineer has stated that current construction amounts are approximately \$16,554,000. This amount has not been recorded in the financial statements since the facilities are not complete or operational.

Note 9. Deficit Fund Balance

At January 31, 2026, the District's general fund has a deficit balance of \$36,946. The District anticipates that growth within the District will generate revenues sufficient to pay costs of operating the District.

Required Supplementary Information

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund
Year Ended January 31, 2026

	Original Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
Tap connection and inspection fees	\$ -	\$ 18,870	\$ 18,870
Investment income	-	9	9
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>18,879</u>	<u>18,879</u>
Expenditures			
Service operations			
Professional fees	105,000	120,645	(15,645)
Contracted services	10,800	14,334	(3,534)
Repairs and maintenance	-	97,960	(97,960)
Other expenditures	33,195	40,978	(7,783)
Debt service, lease payments	-	328,790	(328,790)
Total Expenditures	<u>148,995</u>	<u>602,707</u>	<u>(453,712)</u>
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	(148,995)	(583,828)	(434,833)
Other Financing Sources			
Developer advances received	<u>148,995</u>	<u>556,000</u>	<u>407,005</u>
Deficiency of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	-	(27,828)	(27,828)
Fund Balance (Deficit), Beginning of Year	<u>(9,118)</u>	<u>(9,118)</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance (Deficit), End of Year	<u>\$ (9,118)</u>	<u>\$ (36,946)</u>	<u>\$ (27,828)</u>

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

An annual operating budget is prepared for the general fund by the District's consultants. The budget reflects resources expected to be received during the year and expenditures expected to be incurred. The Board is required to adopt the budget prior to the start of its fiscal year. The budget is not a spending limitation (a legally restricted appropriation). The original budget of the general fund was not amended during 2026.

The District prepares its annual operating budget on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund presents the original and revised budget amounts, if revised, compared to the actual amounts of revenues and expenditures for the current year.

Supplementary Information

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Other Schedules Included Within This Report
January 31, 2026

(Schedules included are checked or explanatory notes provided for omitted schedules.)

- [X] Notes Required by the Water District Accounting Manual
See "Notes to Financial Statements," Pages 9–16
- [] Schedule of Services and Rates – Not Applicable
- [X] Schedule of General Fund Expenditures
- [] Schedule of Temporary Investments – Not Applicable
- [X] Analysis of Taxes Levied and Receivable
- [] Schedule of Long-Term Debt Service Requirements by Years – Not Applicable
- [] Changes in Long-Term Bonded Debt – Not Applicable
- [X] Comparative Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – General Fund – Two Years
- [X] Board Members, Key Personnel, and Consultants

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Schedule of General Fund Expenditures
Year Ended January 31, 2026

Personnel (including benefits)		\$	-
Professional Fees			
Auditing	\$	16,000	
Legal		73,299	
Engineering		31,346	
Financial advisor		-	120,645
Purchased Services for Resale			
Bulk water and wastewater service purchases			-
Regional Water Authority			-
Contracted Services			
Bookkeeping		12,634	
General manager		-	
Appraisal district		-	
Tax collector		1,700	
Security		-	
Other contracted services		-	14,334
Utilities			-
Repairs and Maintenance			97,960
Administrative Expenditures			
Directors' fees		13,260	
Office supplies		10,538	
Insurance		10,313	
Other administrative expenditures		6,867	40,978
Capital Outlay			
Capitalized assets		-	
Expenditures not capitalized		-	-
Tap Connection Expenditures			-
Solid Waste Disposal			-
Fire Fighting			-
Parks and Recreation			-
Lease Payments			328,790
Other Expenditures			-
Total Expenditures		\$	<u>602,707</u>

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Analysis of Taxes Levied and Receivable
Year Ended January 31, 2026

	Maintenance Taxes
Receivable, Beginning of Year	\$ -
2025 Original Tax Levy	19,107
Tax collections: Current year	-
Receivable, End of Year	<u>\$ 19,107</u>
Receivable, by Years	
2025	<u>\$ 19,107</u>
Property Valuations	2025
Land	\$ 1,273,793
Improvements	-
Personal property	-
Exemptions	-
Total Property Valuations	<u>\$ 1,273,793</u>
Tax Rates per \$100 Valuation	
Debt service tax rates	\$ -
Maintenance tax rate*	<u>1.5000</u>
Total Tax Rates per \$100 Valuation	<u>\$ 1.5000</u>
Tax Levy	<u>\$ 19,107</u>
Percent of Taxes Collected to Taxes Levied**	<u>0%</u>

*Maximum tax rate approved by voters: \$1.50 on November 5, 2024

**Calculated as taxes collected for a tax year divided by taxes levied for that tax year

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Comparative Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – General Fund
Two Years Year Ended January 31,

	Amounts		Percent of Fund Total Revenues	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
General Fund				
Revenues				
Tap connection and inspection fees	\$ 18,870	\$ -	99.9 %	* %
Investment income	9	-	0.1	*
Total Revenues	18,879	-	100.0	*
Expenditures				
Service operations				
Professional fees	120,645	44,840	194.4	*
Contracted services	14,334	2,168	27.4	*
Repairs and maintenance	97,960	-	187.0	*
Other expenditures	40,978	7,110	78.2	*
Debt service, lease payments	328,790	-	627.7	*
Total Expenditures	602,707	54,118	1,114.7	*
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	(583,828)	(54,118)	(1,014.7) %	* %
Other Financing Sources				
Developer advances received	556,000	45,000		
Deficiency of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(27,828)	(9,118)		
Fund Balance (Deficit), Beginning of Year	(9,118)	-		
Fund Balance (Deficit), End of Year	\$ (36,946)	\$ (9,118)		
Total Active Retail Water Connections	-	-		
Total Active Retail Wastewater Connections	-	-		

*Percentages not meaningful.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Board Members, Key Personnel, and Consultants
Year Ended January 31, 2026

Complete District mailing address:	Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218 c/o Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600 Houston, TX 77027
District business telephone number:	713.860.6400
Submission date of the most recent District Registration Form (TWC Sections 36.054 and 49.054):	February 17, 2025
Limit on fees of office that a director may receive during a fiscal year:	\$ 7,200

Board Members	Term of Office Elected & Expires	Fees*	Expense Reimbursements	Title at Year-End
Christopher Howard	Elected 11/24– 05/26	\$ 2,652	\$ 767	President
Jason Svatek	Appointed 02/25– 05/28	2,431	174	Vice President
Jennifer Cleveland	Elected 11/24– 05/26	2,652	590	Secretary
Michael Golding	Appointed 02/25– 05/28	3,094	1,602	Assistant Secretary
Madeline James	Appointed 05/25– 05/28	2,431	222	Assistant Vice President
Jake Trice	Elected 11/24– 02/25	-	-	Resigned

*Fees are the amounts actually paid to a director during the District's fiscal year.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 218
Board Members, Key Personnel, and Consultants
Year Ended January 31, 2026

(Continued)

Consultants	Date Hired	Fees and Expense Reimbursements	Title
Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP	07/16/24	\$ 73,299	General Counsel
B&A Municipal Tax Service, LLC	02/06/25	10,137	Tax Assessor/ Collector
Forvis Mazars, LLP	05/01/25	16,000	Auditor
The GMS Group, L.L.C.	05/01/25	-	Financial Advisor
Inframark, LLC	02/06/25	7,648	Operator
LJA Engineering, Inc.	07/16/24	31,346	Engineer
Montgomery Central Appraisal District	Legislative Action	-	Appraiser
Myrtle Cruz, Inc.	07/16/24	12,660	Bookkeeper
Investment Officer			
Mary Jarmon	07/16/24	N/A	Bookkeeper

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT



