

PRELIMINARY LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM DATED APRIL 8, 2025

THE BONDS ARE INITIALLY OFFERED ONLY TO “ACCREDITED INVESTORS” (AS DEFINED IN RULE 501 OF REGULATION D PROMULGATED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933) AND “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS” (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933). SEE “LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO INITIAL PURCHASERS.”

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.

\$5,950,000*

**CITY OF TOMBALL, TEXAS,
(a municipal corporation of the State of Texas located in Harris County)
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2025
(WINFREY ESTATES PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT)**

Dated Date: Closing Date (defined below) Sale Date: April 21, 2025 Due: September 15, as shown on the inside cover

The City of Tomball, Texas, Special Assessment Revenue Bonds, Series 2025 (Winfrey Estates Public Improvement District) (the “Bonds”), are being issued by the City of Tomball, Texas (the “City”). Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Closing Date (defined below). The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form, without coupons. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in principal denominations of \$25,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The Bonds will bear interest at the rates set forth on the inside cover, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, payable on each March 15 and September 15, commencing September 15, 2025, until maturity or earlier redemption. The Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”). No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. For so long as the book-entry only system is maintained, the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be paid from the sources described herein by Wilmington Trust, National Association, as trustee (the “Trustee”), to DTC as the registered owner thereof. See “BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM.”

The Bonds are being issued by the City pursuant to the Public Improvement District Assessment Act, Subchapter A of Chapter 372, Texas Local Government Code, as amended (the “PID Act”), an ordinance to be adopted by the City Council of the City (the “City Council”), and an Indenture of Trust (the “Indenture”), by and between the City and the Trustee. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS.” *Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Indenture.*

Proceeds of the Bonds will be used for the purposes of (i) paying a portion of the costs of the Authorized Improvements Project Costs, (ii) funding a reserve fund for payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds, (iii) funding a portion of the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund, (iv) paying for a portion of the costs incidental to the organization and administration of the District, and (v) paying costs of issuance of the Bonds. See “PLAN OF FINANCE” and “APPENDIX B – Form of Indenture.”

The Bonds, when issued and delivered, will constitute valid and binding special, limited obligations of the City payable solely from and secured by the Trust Estate, consisting primarily of revenue from the Assessments levied against Assessed Property in the District, in accordance with a Service and Assessment Plan, and other assets comprising the Trust Estate, all to the extent and upon the conditions described herein and in the Indenture. The Bonds are not payable from funds raised or to be raised from taxation. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS.”

The Bonds are subject to redemption at the times, in the amounts, and at the redemption prices more fully described herein under the subcaption “DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions.”

The Bonds involve a significant degree of risk, are speculative in nature, and are not suitable for all investors. See “BONDHOLDERS’ RISKS.” The Underwriter is limiting this offering to Qualified Institutional Buyers and Accredited Investors. The limitation of the initial offering to Qualified Institutional Buyers and Accredited Investors does not denote restrictions on transfers in any secondary market for the Bonds. Prospective purchasers should carefully evaluate the risks and merits of an investment in the Bonds, should consult with their legal and financial advisors before considering a purchase of the Bonds, and should be willing to bear the risks of loss of their investment in the Bonds. The Bonds are not credit enhanced or rated and no application has been made for a rating on the Bonds.

THE BONDS ARE SPECIAL, LIMITED OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITY PAYABLE SOLELY FROM A FIRST LIEN ON, SECURITY INTEREST IN, AND PLEDGE OF THE TRUST ESTATE, AS AND TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED IN THE INDENTURE. THE BONDS DO NOT GIVE RISE TO A CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERAL CREDIT OR TAXING POWER OF THE CITY AND ARE PAYABLE SOLELY FROM THE SOURCES IDENTIFIED IN THE INDENTURE. THE OWNERS OF THE BONDS SHALL NEVER HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEMAND PAYMENT THEREOF OUT OF MONEY RAISED OR TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION, OR OUT OF ANY ASSETS OF THE CITY OTHER THAN THE TRUST ESTATE, AS AND TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED IN THE INDENTURE. NO OWNER OF THE BONDS SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEMAND ANY EXERCISE OF THE CITY’S TAXING POWER TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OF THE BONDS OR THE INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM, IF ANY, THEREON. THE CITY SHALL HAVE NO LEGAL OR MORAL OBLIGATION TO PAY THE BONDS OUT OF ANY ASSETS OF THE CITY OTHER THAN THE PLEDGED REVENUES AND OTHER ASSETS COMPRISING THE TRUST ESTATE. SEE “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS.”

This cover page contains certain information for quick reference only. It is not a complete summary of the Bonds. Investors must read this entire Limited Offering Memorandum to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision.

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as, and if issued by the City and accepted by the Underwriter, subject to, among other things, the approval of the Bonds by the Attorney General of Texas and the receipt of the opinion of Bracewell LLP, Bond Counsel, as to the validity of the Bonds and the excludability of interest thereon from gross income for federal income tax purposes. See “APPENDIX D – Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel.” Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by its counsel, Olson & Olson LLP, for the Underwriter by its counsel, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, and for the Developer by Coats Rose, P.C., counsel to the Developer. It is expected that the Bonds will be delivered in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC on or about May 21, 2025 (the “Closing Date”).

FMSbonds, Inc.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

This Preliminary Limited Offering Memorandum and the information contained herein are subject to completion and amendment without notice. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Limited Offering Memorandum constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

**MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES, PRICES, YIELDS,
AND CUSIP NUMBERS**

CUSIP Prefix: _____ (a)

\$5,950,000*

CITY OF TOMBALL, TEXAS,

(a municipal corporation of the State of Texas located in Harris County)

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2025

(WINFREY ESTATES PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT PROJECT)

\$ _____ % Term Bonds, Due September 15, 20 __, Priced to Yield _____ %; CUSIP Suffix: _____ (a)(b)(c)(d)

\$ _____ % Term Bonds, Due September 15, 20 __, Priced to Yield _____ %; CUSIP Suffix: _____ (a)(b)(c)(d)

* Preliminary, subject to change.

- (a) CUSIP® numbers are included solely for the convenience of Owners of the Bonds. CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services (“CGS”) and managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CGS and is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. CUSIP® numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. None of the City, the City’s Financial Advisor, or the Underwriter takes any responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.
- (b) The Bonds are subject to extraordinary optional redemption as described herein under “DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions.”
- (c) The Bonds maturing on and after September 15, 20 __, are also subject to redemption, in whole or in part, prior to stated maturity, at the option of the City, on any date on or after September 15, 20 __, at the redemption prices set forth herein under “DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions.”
- (d) The Bonds are also subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption as described herein under “DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions.”

* Preliminary, subject to change.

**CITY OF TOMBALL, TEXAS
CITY COUNCIL**

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Position</u> | <u>Term Expires (May)</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lori Klein Quinn | Mayor | 2025 |
| John F. Ford | Council Position 1 | 2026 |
| Paul Garcia | Council Position 2 | 2027 |
| Dane Dunagin | Council Position 3 | 2025 |
| Lisa A. Covington | Council Position 4 | 2027 |
| Randy Parr | Council Position 5 | 2025 |

CITY MANAGER
David Esquivel

ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER
Jessica Rogers

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
Bragg Farmer

CITY SECRETARY
Vacant

ASSISTANT CITY SECRETARY
Shannon Bennett

ADMINISTRATOR
P3Works, LLC

FINANCIAL ADVISOR TO THE CITY
Hilltop Securities Inc.

BOND COUNSEL
Bracewell LLP

UNDERWRITER'S COUNSEL
Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP

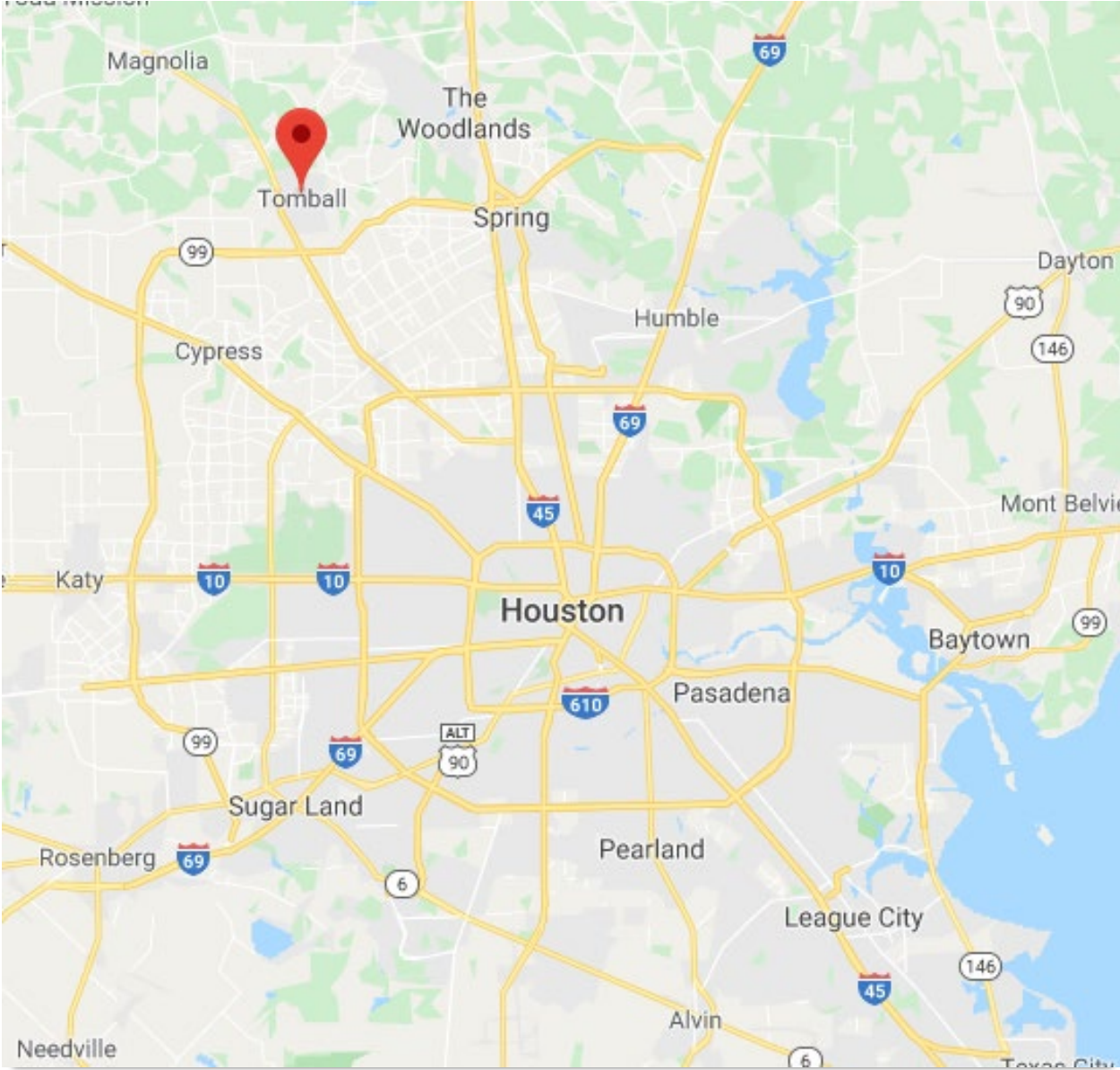
For additional information regarding the City, please contact:

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City of Tomball
501 James Street
Tomball, Texas 77375
(281) 290-1417
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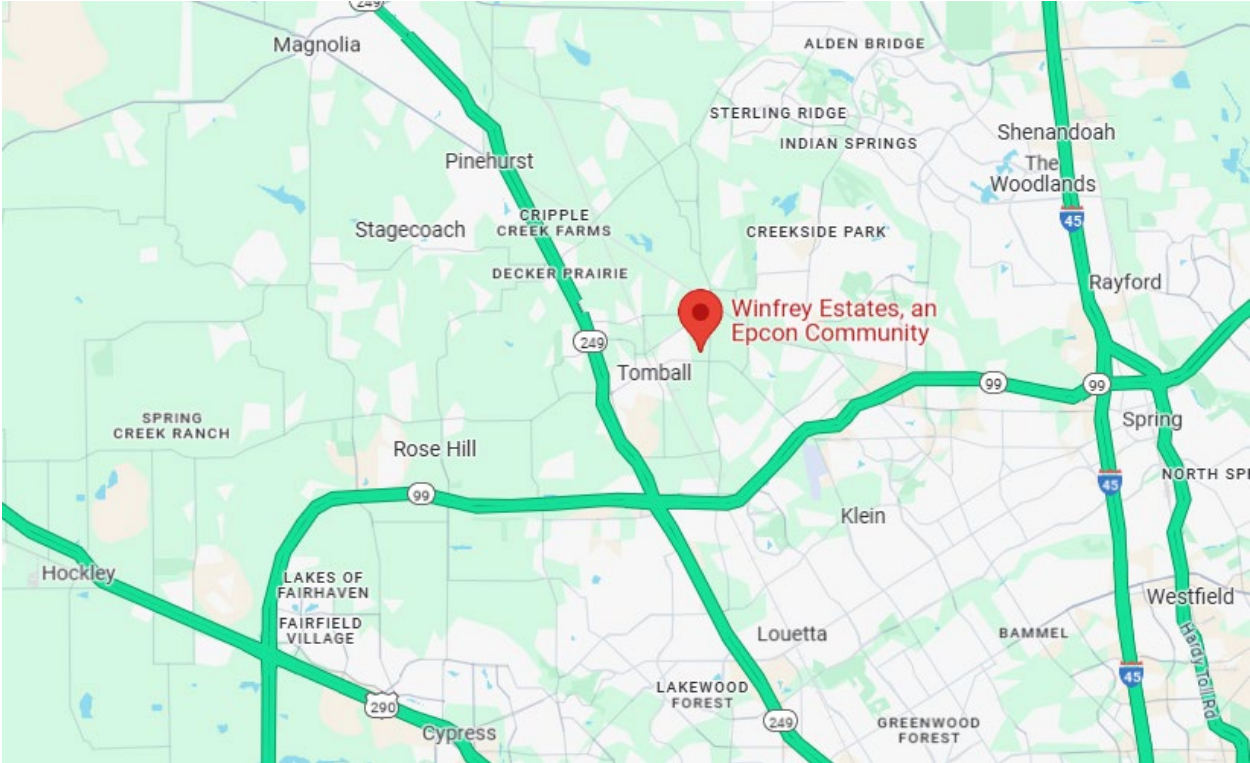
Joe Morrow
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jason.hughes@hilltopsecurities.com

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP OF THE DISTRICT



AREA LOCATION MAP OF THE DISTRICT



USE OF LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM

FOR PURPOSES OF COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 15C2-12 OF THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, AS AMENDED AND IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF THIS PRELIMINARY LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM (THE "RULE" OR "RULE 15C2-12"), THIS DOCUMENT CONSTITUTES AN "OFFICIAL STATEMENT" OF THE CITY WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS THAT HAS BEEN "DEEMED FINAL" BY THE CITY AS OF ITS DATE EXCEPT FOR THE OMISSION OF NO MORE THAN THE INFORMATION PERMITTED BY RULE 15C2-12.

NO DEALER, BROKER, SALESPERSON OR OTHER PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE CITY OR THE UNDERWRITER TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS, OTHER THAN THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM, AND IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH OTHER INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY EITHER OF THE FOREGOING. THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR THE SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY AND THERE SHALL BE NO OFFER, SOLICITATION OR SALE OF THE BONDS BY ANY PERSON IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR SUCH PERSON TO MAKE SUCH OFFER, SOLICITATION OR SALE.

THE INITIAL PURCHASERS ARE ADVISED THAT THE BONDS BEING OFFERED PURSUANT TO THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM ARE BEING OFFERED AND SOLD ONLY TO "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS" AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A PROMULGATED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT OF 1933") AND "ACCREDITED INVESTORS" AS DEFINED IN RULE 501 OF REGULATION D PROMULGATED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933. SEE "LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO INITIAL PURCHASERS." EACH PROSPECTIVE INITIAL PURCHASER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSING THE MERITS AND RISKS OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE BONDS, MUST BE ABLE TO BEAR THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL RISK OF SUCH INVESTMENT IN THE BONDS, AND MUST BE ABLE TO AFFORD A COMPLETE LOSS OF SUCH INVESTMENT. CERTAIN RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PURCHASE OF THE BONDS ARE SET FORTH UNDER "BONDHOLDERS' RISKS." EACH INITIAL PURCHASER, BY ACCEPTING THE BONDS, AGREES THAT IT WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE MADE THE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND REPRESENTATIONS DESCRIBED UNDER THE HEADING "LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO INITIAL PURCHASERS."

THE UNDERWRITER HAS REVIEWED THE INFORMATION IN THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM IN ACCORDANCE WITH, AND AS PART OF, ITS RESPONSIBILITIES TO INVESTORS UNDER THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS AS APPLIED TO THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS TRANSACTION. THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY THE CITY AND OBTAINED FROM SOURCES, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPER, WHICH ARE BELIEVED BY THE CITY AND THE UNDERWRITER TO BE RELIABLE, BUT IT IS NOT GUARANTEED AS TO ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS, AND IS NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS A REPRESENTATION OF THE UNDERWRITER. THE INFORMATION AND EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION HEREIN ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE, AND NEITHER THE DELIVERY OF THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM, NOR ANY SALE MADE HEREUNDER, SHALL, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, CREATE ANY IMPLICATION THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE CITY OR THE DEVELOPER SINCE THE DATE HEREOF.

NEITHER THE CITY NOR THE UNDERWRITER MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION AS TO THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS, OR ADEQUACY OF THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY OR THE DEVELOPER FOR USE IN THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM.

THE BONDS HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, NOR HAS THE INDENTURE BEEN QUALIFIED UNDER THE TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939, IN RELIANCE UPON EXEMPTIONS CONTAINED IN SUCH LAWS. THE REGISTRATION OR QUALIFICATION OF THE BONDS UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH THEY MAY HAVE BEEN REGISTERED OR QUALIFIED, IF ANY, SHALL NOT BE REGARDED AS A RECOMMENDATION THEREOF. NONE OF SUCH JURISDICTIONS, OR ANY OF THEIR AGENCIES, HAVE PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF THE BONDS OR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM.

CERTAIN STATEMENTS INCLUDED OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM CONSTITUTE "FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS" WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE UNITED STATES PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995, SECTION 21E OF THE

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED, AND SECTION 27A OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933. SUCH STATEMENTS ARE GENERALLY IDENTIFIABLE BY THE TERMINOLOGY USED SUCH AS “PLAN,” “EXPECT,” “ESTIMATE,” “PROJECT,” “ANTICIPATE,” “BUDGET” OR OTHER SIMILAR WORDS. THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CERTAIN RESULTS OR OTHER EXPECTATIONS CONTAINED IN SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS INVOLVE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS, PERFORMANCE OR ACHIEVEMENTS DESCRIBED TO BE MATERIALLY DIFFERENT FROM ANY FUTURE RESULTS, PERFORMANCE OR ACHIEVEMENTS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. NEITHER THE CITY NOR THE DEVELOPER PLAN TO ISSUE ANY UPDATES OR REVISIONS TO THOSE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS IF OR WHEN ANY OF THEIR EXPECTATIONS (OR EVENTS, CONDITIONS OR CIRCUMSTANCES ON WHICH SUCH STATEMENTS ARE BASED) CHANGE, OTHER THAN AS DESCRIBED UNDER “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE – THE CITY” AND “– THE DEVELOPER,” RESPECTIVELY.

THE TRUSTEE HAS NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM AND ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM OR THE RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DOCUMENTS OR FOR ANY FAILURE BY ANY PARTY TO DISCLOSE EVENTS THAT MAY HAVE OCCURRED AND MAY AFFECT THE SIGNIFICANCE OR ACCURACY OF SUCH INFORMATION.

NEITHER THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THE BONDS OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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 LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM FOR PURPOSES OF, AND AS THAT TERM IS DEFINED IN, THE RULE.

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PRELIMINARY LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM

\$5,950,000*

CITY OF TOMBALL, TEXAS,

(a municipal corporation of the State of Texas located in Harris County)

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2025

(WINFREY ESTATES PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Limited Offering Memorandum, including the cover page, inside cover, and appendices hereto, is to provide certain information in connection with the issuance and sale by the City of Tomball, Texas (the “City”), of its \$5,950,000* aggregate principal amount of Special Assessment Revenue Bonds, Series 2025 (Winfrey Estates Public Improvement District) (the “Bonds”).

INITIAL PURCHASERS ARE ADVISED THAT THE BONDS BEING OFFERED PURSUANT TO THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM ARE BEING OFFERED INITIALLY TO AND ARE BEING SOLD ONLY TO “ACCREDITED INVESTORS” AS DEFINED IN RULE 501 OF REGULATION D PROMULGATED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT OF 1933”) AND “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS” AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A PROMULGATED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933. THE LIMITATION OF THE INITIAL OFFERING TO QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS AND ACCREDITED INVESTORS DOES NOT DENOTE RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS IN ANY SECONDARY MARKET FOR THE BONDS. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD BE AWARE OF CERTAIN RISK FACTORS, ANY OF WHICH, IF MATERIALIZED TO A SUFFICIENT DEGREE, COULD DELAY OR PREVENT PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL OF, PREMIUM, IF ANY, AND/OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS. THE BONDS ARE NOT A SUITABLE INVESTMENT FOR ALL INVESTORS. SEE “LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO INITIAL PURCHASERS” AND “BONDHOLDERS’ RISKS.”

The Bonds are being issued by the City pursuant to the Public Improvement District Assessment Act, Subchapter A of Chapter 372, Texas Local Government Code, as amended (the “PID Act”), an ordinance to be adopted by the City Council (the “City Council”) of the City (the “Bond Ordinance”), an Indenture of Trust (the “Indenture”), by and between the City and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as trustee (the “Trustee”). Payment of the Bonds is secured by a pledge of and a lien upon the Trust Estate, consisting primarily of revenue from Assessments levied pursuant to a separate ordinance adopted previously by the City Council (the “Assessment Ordinance”) against Assessed Property located within the Winfrey Estates Public Improvement District (the “District”), all to the extent and upon the conditions described in the Indenture. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS” and “ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES.”

Reference is made to the Indenture for a full statement of the authority for, and the terms and provisions of, the Bonds. *All capitalized terms used in this Limited Offering Memorandum that are not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Indenture.* See “APPENDIX B – Form of Indenture.”

Set forth herein are brief descriptions of the City, the District, the Bond Ordinance, the Assessment Ordinance, the Service and Assessment Plan, the Development Agreement, the Developer, and the Administrator, together with summaries of terms of the Bonds and the Indenture and certain provisions of the PID Act. All references herein to such documents and the PID Act are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents or such PID Act and all references to the Bonds are qualified by reference to the definitive forms thereof and the information with respect thereto contained in the Indenture. Copies of these documents may be obtained during the period of the offering of the Bonds from the Underwriter, FMSbonds, Inc., 5 Cowboys Way, Suite 300-25, Frisco, Texas 75034, telephone number 214-418-1588. The form of the Indenture appears in APPENDIX B and the form of Service and Assessment Plan appears in APPENDIX C. The information provided under this caption “INTRODUCTION” is

* Preliminary, subject to change.

intended to provide a brief overview of the information provided in the other captions herein and is not intended, and should not be considered, fully representative or complete as to the subjects discussed hereunder.

PLAN OF FINANCE

Development Plan

In July 2021, CHTA Development, Inc., a Texas corporation (the “Developer”), acquired approximately 34.4945 acres within the City (the “Property”), consisting of all of the property within the District, using proceeds of the Acquisition Loan (defined herein) and cash on hand. See “THE DEVELOPER – Description of the Developer” and “– History and Financing of the District.”

The Developer has developed the District as a 55+ active adult community in a single phase consisting of 113 52’ single-family residential lots, a 2,700 square foot amenity center, a pool with restrooms, a pickleball court, and a bocci ball court (collectively, the “Development”), as reflected on the map on page iv. The Developer completed development of the public improvements benefiting the property within the District (the “Authorized Improvements”) in March 2024 and the Authorized Improvements were accepted by the City on November 2, 2023. See “THE AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS” and “THE DEVELOPMENT – Overview.”

The total cost of the Authorized Improvements was \$6,545,983. A portion of such costs in the amount of \$37,000 has been paid previously to the Developer from the Assessments. A portion of the cost of the Authorized Improvements in the approximate amount of \$4,872,542* is expected to be paid to the Developer from proceeds of the Bonds. The remaining portion in the approximate amount of \$1,636,441* has been paid by the Developer and will not be reimbursed by the City. Pursuant to the Development Agreement, in addition to the Authorized Improvements, the Developer was responsible for paying for the Private Improvements (defined herein) in the approximate amount of \$2,342,693 and the Amenities (defined herein) in the approximate amount of \$650,000, without reimbursement by the City. The Developer has paid all costs of the Authorized Improvements, the Private Improvements, and the Amenities using proceeds of the Acquisition and Development Loan (defined herein) and cash on hand. See “THE AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS,” “THE DEVELOPMENT – Private Improvements and Amenities,” and “THE DEVELOPER – History and Financing of the District.”

Lot Purchase and Sale Agreements

The Developer is under contract to sell all 113 lots in the District, consisting of 56 lots to be sold to ROC Homes Texas, Ltd. (“ROC Homes”), and 57 lots to be sold to KL LB BUY 4 LLC doing business as New Home Co. (“New Home” and, together with ROC Homes, the “Homebuilders”). The Homebuilders began purchasing lots upon substantial completion of the Authorized Improvements. As of March 31, 2025, 91 lots have been purchased by the Homebuilders. The Developer received a combined earnest money deposit from the Homebuilders equal to \$623,500. See “THE DEVELOPMENT – Lot Purchase and Sale Agreements.”

ROC Homes and the Developer are under common ownership. See “THE DEVELOPMENT – Lot Purchase and Sale Agreements” and “THE DEVELOPER – Description of the Developer.”

The Reimbursement Obligation

The City and the Developer entered into the Amended and Restated Winfrey Estates Public Improvement District Reimbursement Agreement, effective July 17, 2023 (as amended, the “Reimbursement Agreement”), to finance a portion of the Authorized Improvements Project Costs in an amount not to exceed \$6,261,000 (the “Reimbursement Obligation”). Upon issuance of the Bonds and payment of the portion of the Authorized Improvements Project Costs from proceeds of the Bonds pursuant to the terms of the Reimbursement Agreement, the Reimbursement Agreement will terminate.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

The Bonds

Proceeds of the Bonds will be used for the purposes of (i) paying a portion of the costs of the Authorized Improvements Project Costs, (ii) funding a reserve fund for payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds, (iii) funding a portion of the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund, (iv) paying for a portion of the costs incidental to the organization and administration of the District, and (v) paying costs of issuance of the Bonds. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS,” “SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS,” “THE AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS,” and “APPENDIX B – Form of Indenture.”

Payment of the Bonds is secured by a pledge of and a lien upon the Trust Estate, consisting primarily of revenue from the Assessments levied against the Assessed Property, all to the extent and upon the conditions described in the Indenture. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS” and “ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES.”

The Bonds shall never constitute an indebtedness or general obligation of the City, the State of Texas (the “State”), or any other political subdivision of the State, within the meaning of any constitutional provision or statutory limitation whatsoever, but the Bonds are limited and special obligations of the City payable solely from the Trust Estate as provided in the Indenture. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the City, the State, or any other political subdivision of the State is pledged to the payment of the Bonds.

LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO INITIAL PURCHASERS

Each initial purchaser is advised that the Bonds being offered pursuant to this Limited Offering Memorandum are being offered and sold only to “qualified institutional buyers” as defined in Rule 144A promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, and “accredited investors” as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933. Each initial purchaser of the Bonds (each, an “Initial Purchaser”) will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented, and warranted to the City as follows:

1. The Investor has authority and is duly authorized to purchase the Bonds and to execute any instruments and documents required to be executed by the Investor in connection with the purchase of the Bonds.

2. The Investor is an “accredited investor” under Rule 501 of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933 or a “qualified institutional buyer” under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, and therefore, has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial and business matters, including purchase and ownership of municipal and other tax-exempt obligations, to be able to evaluate the risks and merits of the investment represented by the Bonds.

3. The Bonds are being acquired by the Investor for investment and not with a view to, or for resale in connection with, any distribution of the Bonds, and the Investor intends to hold the Bonds solely for its own account for investment purposes for an indefinite period of time and does not intend at this time to dispose of all or any part of the Bonds. However, the Investor may sell the Bonds at any time the Investor deems appropriate. The Investor understands that it may need to bear the risks of this investment for an indefinite time, since any sale prior to maturity may not be possible.

4. The Investor understands that the Bonds are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and that such registration is not legally required as of the date hereof; and further understands that the Bonds (a) are not being registered or otherwise qualified for sale under the “Blue Sky” laws and regulations of any state, (b) will not be listed in any stock or other securities exchange, and (c) will not carry a rating from any rating service.

5. The Investor acknowledges that it has either been supplied with or been given access to information, including financial statements and other financial information, and the Investor has had the opportunity to ask questions and receive answers from knowledgeable individuals concerning the City, the Authorized Improvements, the Bonds, the security therefor, and such other information as the Investor has deemed necessary or desirable in connection with its decision to purchase the Bonds (collectively, the “Investor Information”). The Investor has received a copy of this Limited Offering Memorandum relating to the Bonds. The Investor acknowledges that it has assumed responsibility for its review of the Investor Information, and it has not relied upon any advice, counsel, representation or information from the City in connection with the Investor’s purchase of the Bonds. The Investor agrees that none of the City, its councilmembers, officers, or employees shall have any liability to the Investor

whatsoever for or in connection with the Investor's decision to purchase the Bonds except for gross negligence, fraud, or willful misconduct. For the avoidance of doubt, it is acknowledged that the Underwriter is not deemed an officer or employee of the City.

6. The Investor acknowledges that the obligations of the City under the Indenture are special, limited obligations payable solely from amounts paid by the City to the Trustee pursuant to the terms of the Indenture and the City shall not be directly or indirectly or contingently or morally obligated to use any other moneys or assets of the City for amounts due under the Indenture. The Investor understands that the Bonds are not secured by any pledge of any moneys received or to be received from taxation by the City, the State or any political subdivision or taxing district thereof; that the Bonds will never represent or constitute a general obligation or a pledge of the full faith and credit of the City, the State or any political subdivision thereof; that no right will exist to have taxes levied by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the payment of principal and interest on the Bonds; and that the liability of the City and the State with respect to the Bonds is subject to further limitations as set forth in the Bonds and the Indenture.

7. The Investor has made its own inquiry and analysis with respect to the Bonds and the security therefor. The Investor is aware that the development of the District involves certain economic and regulatory variables and risks that could adversely affect the security for the Bonds.

8. The Investor acknowledges that the sale of the Bonds to the Investor is made in reliance upon the certifications, representations and warranties described in items 1-7 above.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

General Description

The Bonds will mature on the dates and in the amounts set forth in the inside cover page of this Limited Offering Memorandum. Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Closing Date and will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on each March 15 and September 15, commencing September 15, 2025 (each, an "Interest Payment Date"), until maturity or prior redemption. Wilmington Trust, National Association, is the initial Trustee and Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds.

The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form, without coupons. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in principal denominations of \$25,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof ("Authorized Denominations"). Upon initial issuance, the ownership of the Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), and purchases of beneficial interests in the Bonds will be made in book-entry only form. See "BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM."

Redemption Provisions

Optional Redemption. The City reserves the option to redeem Bonds maturing on or after September 15, 20____, in whole or any part, before their respective scheduled maturity dates, on September 15, 20____, or on any date thereafter such redemption date or dates to be fixed by the City, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Bonds called for redemption plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date fixed for redemption (the "Redemption Price").

The City, at least 45 days before the redemption date (unless a shorter period shall be satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar), shall notify the Paying Agent/Registrar of such redemption date and of the principal amount of Bonds to be redeemed.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption. Notwithstanding any provision in the Indenture to the contrary, but subject to the City's ability to make a notice of redemption conditional upon certain circumstances, the City reserves the right and option to redeem Bonds before their respective scheduled maturity dates, in whole or in part, on any Business Day, at the Redemption Price from amounts on deposit in the Redemption Fund as a result of Prepayments (including related transfers to the Redemption Fund as provided in the Indenture or any other transfers to the Redemption Fund under the terms of the Indenture, including from transfers of Foreclosure Proceeds).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trustee will not be required to make an extraordinary optional redemption pursuant to this subsection unless it has at least \$1,000 available in the Redemption Fund with which to redeem the Bonds.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption. The Bonds (referred to as “Term Bonds” below) are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to their respective maturities and will be redeemed by the City in part at the Redemption Price from moneys available for such purpose in the Principal and Interest Account of the Bond Fund, on the dates and in the Sinking Fund Installment amounts as set forth in the following schedule:

\$ Term Bonds maturing September 15, 20

| <u>Redemption Date</u> | <u>Sinking Fund Installment Amount</u> |
|---------------------------------|--|
| September 15, 20__ | \$ |
| September 15, 20__ | |
| September 15, 20__ [†] | |

\$ Term Bonds maturing September 15, 20

| <u>Redemption Date</u> | <u>Sinking Fund Installment Amount</u> |
|---------------------------------|--|
| September 15, 20__ | \$ |
| September 15, 20__ | |
| September 15, 20__ | |
| September 15, 20__ | |
| September 15, 20__ [†] | |

[†] Stated maturity.

At least forty-five (45) days prior to each scheduled mandatory redemption date, the Paying Agent/Registrar shall select for redemption by lot, or by any other customary method that results in a random selection, a principal amount of Term Bonds equal to the aggregate principal amount of such Term Bonds to be redeemed, shall call such Term Bonds for redemption on such scheduled mandatory redemption date, and shall give notice of such redemption, as required by the Indenture.

The principal amount of the Term Bonds required to be redeemed on any redemption date shall be reduced, at the option of the City, by the principal amount of any Term Bonds which, at least 45 days prior to the mandatory sinking fund redemption date (i) shall have been acquired by the City and delivered to the Paying Agent/Registrar for cancellation, or (ii) shall have been redeemed pursuant to the optional or extraordinary optional redemption provisions and not previously credited to a mandatory sinking fund redemption.

Notice of Redemption to Owners. The Trustee shall give notice of any redemption of Bonds by sending notice by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, not less than thirty (30) days before the date fixed for redemption, to the Owner of each Bond or portion thereof to be redeemed, at the address shown in the Register. The notice shall state the redemption date, the Redemption Price, the place at which the Bonds are to be surrendered for payment, and, if less than all the Bonds Outstanding are to be redeemed, an identification of the Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed, any conditions to such redemption, and that on the redemption date, if all conditions, if any, to such redemption have been satisfied, such Bond shall become due and payable. Any notice given as provided in this paragraph shall be conclusively presumed to have been duly given, whether or not the Owner receives such notice.

The City reserves the right, in the case of an optional or extraordinary optional redemption, to give notice of its election or direction to redeem Bonds conditioned upon the occurrence of subsequent events. Such notice may state (i) that the redemption is conditioned upon the deposit of moneys and/or authorized securities, in an amount equal to the amount necessary to effect the redemption, with the Paying Agent/Registrar, or such other entity as may be authorized by law, no later than the redemption date, or (ii) that the City retains the right to rescind such notice at

any time on or prior to the scheduled redemption date if the City delivers a certificate of the City to the Paying Agent/Registrar instructing the Paying Agent/Registrar to rescind the redemption notice and such notice and redemption shall be of no effect if such moneys and/or authorized securities are not so deposited or if the notice is rescinded. The Paying Agent/Registrar shall give prompt notice of any such rescission of a conditional notice of redemption to the affected Owners. Any Bonds subject to conditional redemption for which such redemption has been rescinded shall remain Outstanding and the rescission of such redemption shall not constitute an event of default. Further, in the case of a conditional redemption, the failure of the City to make moneys and/or authorized securities available in part or in whole on or before the redemption date shall not constitute an event of default.

Additional Provisions with Respect to Redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, Bonds shall be redeemed in minimum principal amounts of \$1,000 or any integral thereof. Each Bond shall be treated as representing the number of Bonds that is obtained by dividing the principal amount of such Bond by \$1,000. No redemption shall result in a Bond in a denomination of less than the Authorized Denomination in effect at that time; provided, however, if the amount of the Outstanding Bond is less than an Authorized Denomination after giving effect to such partial redemption, a Bond in the principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion, but not less than \$1,000, may be issued.

If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed pursuant to optional or extraordinary optional redemption, such redemption shall be effected by redeeming Bonds in such manner as may be specified by the City in a City Certificate; provided, however that in the absence of such instruction from the City by the date required for the sending of notice of redemption pursuant to the term of the Indenture, the Bonds shall be redeemed by any method selected by the Trustee that results in a pro rata reduction of the Outstanding maturities, treating each date on which a Sinking Fund Installment is due as a separate maturity for such purpose.

Upon surrender of any Bond for redemption in part, the Trustee, in accordance with the Indenture, shall authenticate and deliver an exchange Bond or Bonds in an aggregate principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the Bond so surrendered, such exchange being without charge.

BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

This section describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York, 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 Limited Offering Memorandum. The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC’s book-entry-only system has been obtained from sources that the City believes to be reliable, but none of the City, the City’s Financial Advisor or the Underwriter takes any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The City cannot and does 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 Limited Offering Memorandum. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC participants are on file with DTC.

DTC 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 security certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount 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 certificates. 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 registered 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 Standard & Poor's 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 Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("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 certificates representing their ownership interests in 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 affect 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 Bond 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 for the Bonds shall be sent to DTC. If less than all Bonds of the same maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant of 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 City 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).

Principal, interest, and all other 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 City or Paying Agent/Registrar, on the 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 securities 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 Trustee, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the City, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, interest, and all other payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Trustee, the Paying Agent/Registrar or the City, 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 securities depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the City, the Trustee, or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC’s book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the City believes to be reliable, but none of the City, the City’s Financial Advisor, or the Underwriter take any responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

NONE OF THE CITY, THE TRUSTEE, THE PAYING AGENT/REGISTRAR, THE CITY’S FINANCIAL ADVISOR, OR THE UNDERWRITER WILL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO THE DTC PARTICIPANTS OR THE PERSONS FOR WHOM THEY ACT AS NOMINEE WITH RESPECT TO THE PAYMENTS TO OR THE PROVIDING OF NOTICE FOR THE DTC DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE BONDS. THE CITY CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, THE PARTICIPANTS, OR OTHERS WILL DISTRIBUTE PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS PAID TO DTC OR ITS NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER, OR PROVIDE ANY NOTICES TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC WILL ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS LIMITED OFFERING MEMORANDUM. THE CURRENT RULES APPLICABLE TO DTC ARE ON FILE WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, AND THE CURRENT PROCEDURES OF DTC TO BE FOLLOWED IN DEALING WITH DTC PARTICIPANTS ARE ON FILE WITH DTC.

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Limited Offering Memorandum. In reading this Limited Offering Memorandum it should be understood that while the Bonds are in the Book-Entry-Only System, references in other sections of this Limited Offering Memorandum to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the participant acquires an interest in the Bonds, but (i) all rights of ownership must be exercised through DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System and (ii) except as described above, notices that are to be given to registered owners under the Indenture will be given only to DTC.

SECURITY FOR THE BONDS

General

THE BONDS ARE SPECIAL, LIMITED OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITY PAYABLE SOLELY FROM THE PLEDGED REVENUES AND OTHER ASSETS COMPRISING THE TRUST ESTATE, AS AND TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED IN THE INDENTURE. THE BONDS DO NOT GIVE RISE TO A CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERAL CREDIT OR TAXING POWER OF THE CITY AND ARE PAYABLE SOLELY FROM THE SOURCES IDENTIFIED IN THE INDENTURE. THE OWNERS OF THE BONDS SHALL NEVER HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEMAND PAYMENT THEREOF OUT OF MONEY RAISED OR TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION, OR OUT OF ANY ASSETS OF THE CITY OTHER THAN THE TRUST ESTATE, AS AND TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED IN THE INDENTURE. NO OWNER OF THE BONDS SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEMAND ANY EXERCISE OF THE CITY’S TAXING POWER TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OF THE BONDS OR THE INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM, IF ANY, THEREON. THE CITY SHALL HAVE NO LEGAL OR MORAL OBLIGATION TO PAY THE BONDS OUT OF ANY ASSETS OF THE CITY OTHER THAN THE

PLEGGED REVENUES AND OTHER ASSETS COMPRISING THE TRUST ESTATE. SEE “APPENDIX B – Form of Indenture.”

The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are secured by a pledge of and a lien upon the Pledged Revenues and other assets comprising the Trust Estate, consisting primarily of revenues from the Assessments levied against the Assessed Property within the District, all to the extent and upon the conditions described in the Indenture. The District contains approximately 34.4945 acres. Other than Non-Benefited Property (defined in the Service and Assessment Plan), all of the property within the District has been assessed. In accordance with the PID Act, the City caused the preparation of a Service and Assessment Plan, which describes the special benefit received by the property within the District, provides the basis and justification for the determination of special benefit on such property, establishes the methodology for the levy of the Assessments, and provides for the allocation of Pledged Revenues for payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds.

The Service and Assessment Plan is reviewed and updated annually for the purpose of determining the annual budget for improvements and the Annual Installments of Assessments due in a given year. The determination by the City of the special assessment methodology set forth in the Service and Assessment Plan is the result of the discretionary exercise by the City Council of its legislative authority and governmental powers and is conclusive and binding on all current and future landowners within the District. See “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.”

Pledged Revenues

The City is authorized by the PID Act, the Assessment Ordinance, and other provisions of law to finance the Authorized Improvements by levying Assessments upon Assessed Property in the District benefitted thereby. For a description of the assessment methodology and the amounts of Assessments levied in the District, see “ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES” and “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.” The City covenants in the Indenture that it will take and pursue all actions permissible under the PID Act, and all other laws or statutes, rules, or regulations, and any amendments thereto, of the State or of the United States (collectively, the “Applicable Laws”) to cause the Assessments to be collected and the liens thereof to be enforced continuously. See “– Pledged Revenue Fund,” “APPENDIX B – Form of Indenture,” and “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.”

Pursuant to the Indenture, the following terms are assigned the following meanings:

“Additional Interest” means the 0.50% additional interest charged on the Assessments pursuant to Section 372.018 of the PID Act and described in Section V of the Service and Assessment Plan.

“Annual Collection Costs” mean the actual or budgeted annual costs and expenses for: (1) the Administrator and City staff; (2) legal counsel, engineers, accountants, financial advisors, and other consultants engaged by the City; (3) calculating, collecting, and maintaining records with respect to the Assessments and the Annual Installments, including the costs of foreclosure; (4) preparing and maintaining records with respect to the Assessment Roll and Annual Service Plan Updates; (5) issuing, paying, and redeeming Bonds; (6) investing or depositing the Assessments and the Annual Installments; (7) complying with this Service and Assessment Plan and the PID Act with respect to the issuance and sale of Bonds, including continuing disclosure requirements; (8) the paying agent/registrar and Trustee in connection with Bonds, including their respective legal counsel; and (9) administering the construction of the Authorized Improvements. Annual Collection Costs collected but not expended in any year may be carried forward and applied to reduce Annual Collection Costs for subsequent years.

“Annual Installment” means, with respect to each Assessed Property, each annual payment of the Assessments as shown on the Assessment Roll and related to the Bonds and the Authorized Improvements, including (i) principal, (ii) interest, (iii) Annual Collection Costs, and (iv) Additional Interest collected pursuant to Section V of the Service and Assessment Plan and deposited to the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account as described in the Indenture.

“Annual Service Plan Update” means the annual review and update of the Service and Assessment Plan required by and in compliance with the PID Act and the Service and Assessment Plan.

“Assessed Property” means any Parcel within the District against which an Assessment relating to the Authorized Improvements is levied, in accordance with the Service and Assessment Plan.

“Assessment” means an assessment levied against Assessed Property, for the Authorized Improvements Project Costs and imposed pursuant to an Assessment Ordinance and the provisions of the Indenture, as shown on the Assessment Roll, subject to reallocation upon the subdivision of such Parcel or reduction according to the provisions in the Service and Assessment Plan and in the PID Act.

“Assessment Roll” means the Assessment Roll for the Assessed Property in the District attached as Appendix F-1 to the Service and Assessment Plan, as updated, modified, or amended from time to time in accordance with procedures set forth in the Service and Assessment Plan and in the PID Act (including updates prepared in connection with the issuance of the Bonds or in connection with any Annual Service Plan Update), showing the total amount of the Assessment against each Assessed Property.

“Delinquent Collection Costs” means the costs related to the foreclosure on an Assessed Property and the costs of collection of a delinquent Assessment, including penalties and reasonable attorney’s fees actually paid, but excluding amounts representing Delinquent Penalties and Interest.

“Delinquent Penalties and Interest” means any delinquent interest and delinquent penalty interest collected on a delinquent Assessment.

“Pledged Funds and Accounts” means the following funds and the accounts therein: the Pledged Revenue Fund, the Bond Fund, the Project Fund, the Reserve Fund, and the Redemption Fund.

“Pledged Revenues” means the sum of (i) Annual Installments (excluding the portion of the Annual Installments collected for the payment of Annual Collection Costs and Delinquent Collection Costs), (ii) the moneys held in any of the Pledged Funds and Accounts, and (iii) any additional revenues that the City may pledge to the payment of Bonds.

“Trust Estate” means (i) the Pledged Revenues and all moneys and investments held in the Pledged Funds and Accounts, including any contract or any evidence of indebtedness related thereto or other rights of the City to receive any of such moneys or investments, whether now existing or hereafter coming into existence, and whether now or hereafter acquired, and (ii) any and all other property or money of every name and nature which is, from time to time hereafter, by delivery or by writing of any kind, conveyed, pledged, assigned, or transferred to the Trustee as additional security under the Indenture by the City or by anyone on its behalf or with its written consent.

The PID Act provides that the Assessments (including any reassessment, with interest, the expense of collection and reasonable attorney’s fees, if incurred) are a first and prior lien (the “Assessment Lien”) against the Assessed Property, superior to all other liens or claims, except liens and claims for State of Texas (the “State”), county, school district, or municipality ad valorem taxes, and are a personal liability of and charge against the owners of property, regardless of whether the owners are named. Pursuant to the PID Act, the Assessment Lien was effective from the date of adoption of the Assessment Ordinance on July 17, 2023, until the Assessments are paid (or otherwise discharged) and is enforceable by the City Council in the same manner that an ad valorem property tax levied against real property may be enforced by the City Council. See “ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES.”

Collection and Enforcement of Assessments

The City covenants, agrees and warrants in the Indenture that, for so long as any Bonds are Outstanding, it will take and pursue all actions permissible under Applicable Laws to cause the Assessments to be collected and the liens thereof enforced continuously, in the manner and to the maximum extent permitted by Applicable Laws, and, to the extent permitted by Applicable Laws, to cause no reduction, abatement, or exemption in the Assessments.

The City will determine or cause to be determined, no later than April 1 of each year, whether or not any Annual Installment is delinquent and, if such delinquencies exist, the City will order and cause to be commenced as soon as practicable any and all appropriate and legally permissible actions to obtain such Annual Installment, and any

delinquent charges and interest thereon, including diligently prosecuting an action in district court to foreclose the currently delinquent Annual Installment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the City shall not be required under any circumstances to purchase or make payment for the purchase of the delinquent Assessment or the corresponding Assessed Property.

Unconditional Levy of Assessments

The City has imposed Assessments on Assessed Property within the District to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds scheduled for payment from the Trust Estate as described in the Indenture and in the Service and Assessment Plan and coming due during each Fiscal Year. The Assessments are effective from the date, and strictly in accordance with the terms, of the Assessment Ordinance and the Service and Assessment Plan. Each Assessment may be paid in full or in part at any time or in periodic Annual Installments over a period of time equal to the term of the Bonds, which installments shall include interest on the Assessments. Pursuant to the Assessment Ordinance, interest on the Assessments for each parcel of Assessed Property within the District and allocated to the Bonds begins to accrue on the date specified in the Service and Assessment Plan and bears interest at the rate of interest on the Bonds plus the 0.50% Additional Interest charged on Assessments pursuant to Section 372.018 of the PID Act. Each Annual Installment, including the interest on the unpaid amount of Assessments, will be determined by September 30 of each year and billed in October of each year. Each Annual Installment together with interest thereon shall be delinquent if not paid prior to February 1 of the following year.

As authorized by Section 372.003(b)(14) of the PID Act, a portion of the Annual Installment assessed and collected each year while the Bonds are Outstanding and unpaid shall be used to pay the Annual Collection Costs. The portion of each Annual Installment of an Assessment used to pay the Annual Collection Costs shall remain in effect from year to year until all Bonds are finally paid or until the City adjusts the levy after an annual review in any year pursuant to Section 372.015(d) of the PID Act. The amount collected to pay Annual Collection Costs shall be due as part of the Annual Installment in the manner set forth in the Assessment Ordinance and shall be billed in October of each year and shall be delinquent if not paid by February 1 of the following year. Amounts collected for Annual Collection Costs do not secure repayment of the Bonds.

There will be no split payment of Assessments or discount for the early payment of Assessments.

The PID Act provides that the Assessments (including any reassessment, with interest, the expense of collection and reasonable attorney's fees, if incurred) are a first and prior lien against the Assessed Property within the District, superior to all other liens and claims, except liens and claims for the State, county, school district, or municipality for ad valorem taxes and are a personal liability of and charge against the owners of property, regardless of whether the owners are named. Pursuant to the PID Act, the Assessment Lien was effective from the date of adoption of the Assessment Ordinance until the Assessments are paid (or otherwise discharged) and is enforceable by the City Council in the same manner that an ad valorem property tax levied against real property may be enforced by the City Council. See "ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES."

The Assessment Lien is superior to any homestead rights of a property owner that were properly claimed after the adoption of the Assessment Ordinance. However, an Assessment Lien may not be foreclosed upon if any homestead rights of a property owner were properly claimed prior to the adoption of the Assessment Ordinance ("Pre-existing Homestead Rights") for as long as such rights are maintained on the property. See "BONDHOLDERS' RISKS – Assessment Limitations." There are currently no properties within the District that claimed a homestead exemption prior to the levy of the Assessments.

Failure to pay an Annual Installment when due shall not accelerate the payment of the remaining Annual Installments of the Assessments and such remaining Annual Installments (including interest) shall continue to be due and payable at the same time and in the same amount and manner as if such default had not occurred.

Perfecting Security Interest

The lien on and pledge of the Trust Estate shall be valid and binding and fully perfected from and after the Closing Date, and execution and delivery of the Indenture, without physical delivery or transfer of control of the Trust

Estate, the filing of the Indenture or any other act; all as provided in Chapter 1208 of the Texas Government Code, as amended, which applies to the issuance of the Bonds and the pledge of the Trust Estate granted by the City under the Indenture, and such pledge is therefore valid, effective, and perfected. If Texas law is amended at any time while the Bonds are Outstanding such that the pledge of the Trust Estate granted by the City under the Indenture is to be subject to the filing requirements of Chapter 9, Business and Commerce Code, then in order to preserve to the registered owners of the Bonds the perfection of the security interest in said pledge, the City agrees to take such measures as it determines are reasonable and necessary under Texas law to comply with the applicable provisions of Chapter 9, Business and Commerce Code, and enable a filing to perfect the security interest in said pledge to occur. See “APPENDIX B – Form of Indenture.”

Pledged Revenue Fund

On or before February 1 of each year (provided that Pledged Revenues have been received by the City, or if not, then as soon available) while the Bonds are Outstanding, beginning February 1, 2026, the City shall deposit or cause to be deposited the Pledged Revenues (which excludes, for the avoidance of doubt, that portion of the Annual Installments collected for the payment of Annual Collection Costs and Delinquent Collection Costs, which shall be deposited to the Administrative Fund and the Delinquency and Prepayment Account, respectively) into the Pledged Revenue Fund which deposit shall be directed by the City to the Trustee pursuant to a City Certificate. Specifically, except as otherwise provided below with respect to Additional Interest, Prepayments, and Foreclosure Proceeds, the Pledged Revenues shall be deposited to the Pledged Revenue Fund to be used in the following order of priority:

- (i) *first*, to the Bond Fund amounts sufficient to pay debt service on the Bonds coming due in the next Bond Year;
- (ii) *second*, to the Bond Reserve Account in an amount to cause the amount in the Bond Reserve Account to equal the Bond Reserve Account Requirement;
- (iii) *third*, amounts representing Additional Interest to the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund in an amount equal to the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Requirement; and
- (iv) *fourth*, in accordance with the written direction of the City, to pay other costs permitted by the PID Act.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any funds remain on deposit in the Pledged Revenue Fund after the transfers required by clauses (i) through (iii) above are made, the City shall have the option, in its sole and absolute discretion, to transfer such excess funds into the Redemption Fund to redeem Bonds as provided in the Indenture.

From time to time as needed to pay the obligations relating to the Bonds, but no later than five (5) Business Days before each Interest Payment Date, the Trustee shall withdraw from the Pledged Revenue Fund and transfer to the Principal and Interest Account an amount, taking into account any amounts then on deposit in such Principal and Interest Account, such that the amount on deposit in the Principal and Interest Account equals the principal (including any Sinking Fund Installments) and interest due on the Bonds on the next Interest Payment Date.

If, after the foregoing transfers and any transfer from the Reserve Fund, there are insufficient funds to make the payments provided above, the Trustee shall apply the available funds in the Principal and Interest Account first to the payment of interest, then to the payment of principal (including any Sinking Fund Installments) on the Bonds.

Notwithstanding the above described flow of funds, the Trustee shall deposit (a) Additional Interest to the Pledged Revenue Fund and shall transfer all or a portion of such Additional Interest to the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account (up to the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Requirement); (b) Prepayments to the Pledged Revenue Fund and as soon as practicable after such deposit shall transfer such Prepayments to the Redemption Fund; and (c) Foreclosure Proceeds to the Pledged Revenue Fund and as soon as practicable after such deposit shall transfer Foreclosure Proceeds first, to the Reserve Fund to restore any transfers from the applicable account of the Reserve Fund made with respect to the Assessed Property to which the Foreclosure Proceeds relate, and second, to

the Redemption Fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any portion of Foreclosure Proceeds attributable to Annual Collection Costs shall be deposited to the Administrative Fund, and any Foreclosure Proceeds attributable to Delinquent Penalties and Interest shall be deposited to the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund until the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Requirement is met and then to the Administrative Fund.

After satisfaction of the requirements to (i) provide for the payment of the principal and interest on the Bonds, and (ii) to fund any deficiency that may exist in the Reserve Fund (including the funding of the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account), the City may direct the Trustee to apply Assessments for any lawful purposes permitted by the PID Act for which Assessments may be paid.

Assessments representing Delinquent Penalties and Interest shall be deposited first, to the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund until the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Requirement is met, and second, to the Administrative Fund.

Bond Fund

No later than on each Interest Payment Date, the Trustee shall withdraw from the Principal and Interest Account and transfer to the Paying Agent/Registrar the principal (including any Sinking Fund Installments) and interest then due and payable on the Bonds.

If amounts in the Principal and Interest Account are insufficient for the purposes set forth above, the Trustee shall withdraw *first* from the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund and *second* from the Bond Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund amounts to cover the amount of such insufficiency. Amounts so withdrawn from the Reserve Fund shall be deposited in the Principal and Interest Account and transferred to the Paying Agent/Registrar.

Project Fund

Money on deposit in the Improvement Account and Cost of Issuance Account of the Project Fund shall be used for the purposes described in "PLAN OF FINANCE – The Bonds."

Disbursements from the Costs of Issuance Account of the Project Fund shall be made by the Trustee to pay costs of issuance of the Bonds pursuant to one or more City Certificates or pursuant to a closing memo prepared by the City's financial advisor at closing of the Bonds. Moneys disbursed at closing to pay for the costs of creating the District shall be paid pursuant to a Closing Disbursement Request or pursuant to a closing memo drafted by the City's financial advisor for disbursement at closing of the Bonds.

Except as otherwise provided below, money on deposit in the Improvement Account of the Project Fund, shall be used solely to pay the costs of the Authorized Improvements as set forth in the applicable Certificate for Payment. Upon receipt of a reviewed and approved Certificate for Payment for any Authorized Improvement Project Costs, the Trustee shall make payment from the Improvement Account.

If the City Representative determines in his or her sole discretion that amounts then on deposit in the Improvement Account are not expected to be expended for purposes thereof due to the abandonment, or constructive abandonment, of the Authorized Improvements, such that, in the opinion of the City Representative, it is unlikely that the amounts in the Improvement Account will ever be expended for the purposes thereof, the City Representative shall file a City Certificate with the Trustee which identifies the amounts then on deposit in the Improvement Account that are not expected to be used for purposes thereof. If such City Certificate is so filed, the amounts identified on the City Certificate currently on deposit in the Improvement Account shall be transferred to the Redemption Fund to redeem Bonds on the earliest practicable date after notice of redemption has been provided in accordance with the Indenture.

Upon the filing of a City Certificate stating that all Authorized Improvements have been completed and that all Authorized Improvements Project Costs have been paid, or that any such costs are not required to be paid from the Improvement Account pursuant to a Certificate for Payment, the Trustee shall transfer the amount, if any, remaining within the Improvement Account to the Principal and Interest Account or to the Redemption Fund as directed by the

City Representative in a City Certificate filed with the Trustee, and shall close the Improvement Account of the Project Fund.

Redemption Fund

Amounts on deposit in the Redemption Fund shall be used and withdrawn by the Trustee to redeem Bonds pursuant to the optional redemption, extraordinary option redemption, and mandatory sinking fund redemption provisions of the Indenture.

The Trustee shall cause to be deposited to the Redemption Fund from Prepayments and Foreclosure Proceeds an amount sufficient to redeem Bonds pursuant to the extraordinary optional redemption provisions of the Indenture. If after such transfer, there are insufficient funds to pay the Redemption Price of the Bonds to be redeemed as a result of such Prepayment, the Trustee shall transfer an amount equal to the shortfall from the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account to the Redemption Fund to be applied to the redemption of the Bonds.

The Trustee shall cause to be deposited to the Redemption Fund from Pledged Revenues and pursuant to any transfers made pursuant to the Indenture, an amount sufficient to redeem Bonds pursuant to the optional redemption, extraordinary optional redemption, and mandatory sinking fund redemption provisions of the Indenture at the written direction of the City.

Bond Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund

Pursuant to the Indenture, a Bond Reserve Account has been created within the Reserve Fund for the benefit of the Bonds, held by the Trustee and funded with proceeds of the Bonds in the amount of the Bond Reserve Account Requirement. As of the Closing Date, the Bond Reserve Account Requirement is equal to \$_____*.

The City agrees with the Owners of the Bonds to maintain in the Bond Reserve Account an amount equal to not less than the Bond Reserve Account Requirement. Except as provided below with respect to amounts in excess of the Bond Reserve Account Requirement, all amounts deposited in the Bond Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund shall be used and withdrawn by the Trustee for the purpose of making transfers to the Principal and Interest Account of the Bond Fund in the event of any deficiency in such Principal and Interest Account on any Interest Payment Date or any date on which principal of the Bonds is due.

Whenever a transfer is made from the Bond Reserve Account to the Principal and Interest Account of the Bond Fund due to a deficiency in the Principal and Interest Account, the Trustee shall provide written notice thereof to the City, specifying the amount withdrawn.

Whenever, on any Interest Payment Date, or on any other date at the request of a City Representative, the amount in the Bond Reserve Account exceeds the Bond Reserve Account Requirement, the Trustee shall provide written notice to the City Representative and the Administrator of the amount of the excess. Upon receipt of a City Certificate, the Trustee shall transfer such excess to (i) the Principal and Interest Account, (ii) the Redemption Fund, or (iii) the Administrative Fund, as set forth in the City Certificate. The excess amounts transferred from the Bond Reserve Account to the Administrative Fund will be presumed to have been transferred first, from sources other than Bond proceeds (including investment earnings on such proceeds) and second, from amounts that are Bond proceeds (including investment earnings on such proceeds).

If, after a Bond Reserve Account withdrawal, the amount on deposit in the Bond Reserve Account is less than the Bond Reserve Account Requirement, the Trustee shall transfer from the Pledged Revenue Fund to the Bond Reserve Account the amount of such deficiency, but only to the extent that such amount is not required for the timely payment of principal, interest, or Sinking Fund Installments.

At the final maturity of the Bonds, the amount on deposit in the Bond Reserve Account and the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account shall be transferred to the Principal and Interest Account and applied to the payment of the principal of the Bonds.

* To be completed upon pricing.

If the amount held in the Bond Reserve Account, together with the amounts held in the Pledged Revenue Fund and the Principal and Interest Account and Redemption Fund, is sufficient to pay the principal amount of all Outstanding Bonds on the next Interest Payment Date, together with the unpaid interest accrued on such Bonds as of such Interest Payment Date, the City may, pursuant to a City Certificate, transfer such moneys to the Redemption Fund and thereafter used to redeem all Bonds as of such Interest Payment Date.

Whenever Bonds are to be redeemed with the proceeds of Prepayments, a proportionate amount in the Bond Reserve Account shall be transferred on the Business Day prior to the redemption date by the Trustee to the Redemption Fund to be applied to the redemption of the Bonds as detailed in a City Certificate. The amount so transferred from the Bond Reserve Account shall be an amount equal to the principal amount of Bonds to be redeemed multiplied by the lesser of (i) the amount required to be in the Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund divided by the principal amount of Outstanding Bonds prior to redemption, and (ii) the amount actually in the Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund divided by the principal amount of Outstanding Bonds prior to redemption; provided, however, no such transfer from the Bond Reserve Account shall cause the amount on deposit therein to be less than the Bond Reserve Account Requirement to be in effect after such redemption. If after such transfer, and after applying investment earnings on the Prepayment toward payment of accrued interest on the Bonds, there are insufficient funds to pay the Redemption Price of the Bonds to be redeemed as a result of such Prepayment, the Trustee shall transfer an amount equal to the shortfall from the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account to the Redemption Fund to be applied to the redemption of the Bonds.

Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund

In addition to the initial deposit to the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund from proceeds of the Bonds, Additional Interest shall be deposited to the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account until such time that the amount on deposit in the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account is at least equal to the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Requirement. Whenever, at the written request of the City Representative, on any Interest Payment Date or on any other date, the amount in the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account exceeds the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Requirement, the Trustee shall provide written notice to the City of the amount of the excess. The City shall direct the Trustee in writing to transfer the amounts of such excess in the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account to (i) the Bond Reserve Account to restore any deficiency in the Bond Reserve Account up to the Bond Reserve Account Requirement, (ii) the Administrative Fund for payment of Annual Collection Costs (in compliance with the Indenture), or (iii) to the Redemption Fund to be used to redeem Bonds. The excess amounts transferred from the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund to the Administrative Fund will be presumed to have been transferred first, from sources other than Bond Proceeds (including investment earnings on such proceeds) and second, from amounts that are Bond proceeds (including investment earnings on such proceeds). In the event that the Trustee does not receive a City Certificate directing the transfer of the excess Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve funds within forty-five (45) days of providing notice to the City of such excess Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve amount, the Trustee shall transfer the excess Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve amount to the Redemption Fund and provide the City with written notification of the transfer.

Whenever Bonds are to be redeemed with the proceeds of Prepayments, if there are insufficient funds in the Redemption Fund from such Prepayments to redeem the Bonds on their redemption date, the Trustee shall transfer funds from the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account to the Redemption Fund in the amount of the deficiency and such funds shall be used to redeem Bonds.

Administrative Fund

The City shall deposit or cause to be deposited to the Administrative Fund the amounts collected each year to pay Annual Collection Costs and Delinquent Collection Costs. The City or the Administrator, on behalf of the City, shall direct the Trustee pursuant to the City Certificate with respect to the portions of the Annual Installments collected for the payment of Annual Collection Costs and Delinquent Collection Costs to be deposited as described in this subcaption.

Moneys in the Administrative Fund shall be held by the Trustee separate and apart from the other Funds created and administered under the Indenture and used as directed by a City Certificate solely for the purposes set

forth in the Service and Assessment Plan, including payment of Annual Collection Costs and Delinquent Collection Costs. THE ADMINISTRATIVE FUND SHALL NOT BE PART OF THE TRUST ESTATE AND IS NOT SECURITY FOR THE BONDS.

Bonds Deemed Paid

All Outstanding Bonds shall prior to the Stated Maturity or redemption date thereof be deemed to have been paid and to no longer be deemed Outstanding if (i) in case any such Bonds are to be redeemed on any date prior to their Stated Maturity, the Trustee shall have given notice of redemption of said date as provided in the Indenture, (ii) there shall have been deposited with the Trustee either moneys in an amount which shall be sufficient, or Defeasance Securities the principal of and the interest on which when due will provide moneys which, together with any moneys deposited with the Trustee at the same time, shall be sufficient to pay when due the principal of and interest on of the Bonds to become due on such Bonds on and prior to the redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be, (iii) the Trustee shall have received a report by an independent certified public accountant selected by the City verifying the sufficiency of the moneys or Defeasance Securities deposited with the Trustee to pay when due the principal of and interest on the Bonds to become due on such Bonds on and prior to the redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be, and (iv) if the Bonds are then rated, the Trustee shall have received written confirmation from each rating agency which is providing a rating on the Bonds that such deposit will not result in the reduction or withdrawal of the rating on the Bonds. Neither Defeasance Securities nor moneys deposited with the Trustee pursuant to the Indenture nor principal or interest payments on any such Defeasance Securities shall be withdrawn or used for any purpose other than, and shall be held in trust for, the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Any cash received from such principal of and interest on such Defeasance Securities deposited with the Trustee, if not then needed for such purpose, shall be reinvested in Defeasance Securities as directed in writing by the City maturing at times and in amounts sufficient to pay when due the principal of and interest on the Bonds on and prior to such redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be, only upon receipt by the Trustee of (i) a report by an independent certified public accountant selected by the City, after giving effect to such request, verifying the sufficiency of the moneys or Defeasance Securities deposited with the Trustee to pay when due the principal of and interest on the Bonds to become due on such Bonds on and prior to the redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be, and (ii) an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that no adverse federal tax consequences will result from reinvesting such cash. Any payment for Defeasance Securities purchased for the purpose of reinvesting cash as aforesaid shall be made only against delivery of such Defeasance Securities.

“Defeasance Securities” means Investment Securities then authorized by applicable law for the investment of funds to defease public securities. “Investment Securities” means those authorized investments described in the City’s official investment policy as approved by the City Council from time to time, and eligible for the investment of public funds by the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, as amended. Under current State law, Investment Securities that are authorized for the investment of funds to defease public securities are (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by 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 City 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 of a state that have been refunded and that, on the date the governing body of the City 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.

There is no assurance that the current law will not be changed in a manner which would permit investments other than those described above to be made with amounts deposited to defease the Bonds. Because the Indenture does not contractually limit such investments, Owners may be deemed to have consented to defeasance with such other investments, notwithstanding the fact that such investments may not be of the same investment quality as those currently permitted under State law. There is no assurance that the ratings for U.S. Treasury securities used as Defeasance Securities or that for any other Defeasance Security will be maintained at any particular rating category.

Events of Default

Each of the following occurrences or events constitutes an “Event of Default” under the Indenture:

- (i) the failure of the City to deposit the Pledged Revenues to the Pledged Revenue Fund;
- (ii) the failure of the City to enforce the collection of the Assessments, including the prosecution of foreclosure proceedings;
- (iii) the failure to make payment of the principal of or interest on any of the Bonds when the same becomes due and payable and such failure is not remedied within thirty (30) days; and
- (iv) default in the performance or observance of any covenant, agreement, or obligation of the City under the Indenture and the continuation thereof for a period of ninety (90) days after written notice to the City by the Trustee, or by the Owners of at least 25% of the aggregate outstanding principal of the Bonds with a copy to the Trustee, specifying such default by the Owners of at least 25% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Bonds at the time Outstanding requesting that the failure be remedied.

Immediate Remedies for Default

Subject to the terms and provisions of the Indenture, upon the happening and continuance of any of the Events of Default described above, the Owners of at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the aggregate outstanding principal of the Bonds then Outstanding may proceed against the City for the purpose of protecting and enforcing the rights of the Owners under the Indenture, by action seeking mandamus or by other suit, action, or special proceeding in equity or at law, in any court of competent jurisdiction, for any relief to the extent permitted by Applicable Laws, including, but not limited to, the specific performance of any covenant or agreement contained in the Indenture, or injunction; provided, however, that no action for money damages against the City may be sought or shall be permitted.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE BONDS SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ACCELERATION UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

If the assets of the Trust Estate are sufficient to pay all amounts due with respect to all Outstanding Bonds, in the selection of Trust Estate assets to be used in the payment of Bonds due in an Event of Default, the City shall determine, in its absolute discretion, and shall instruct the Trustee by City Certificate, which Trust Estate assets shall be applied to such payment and shall not be liable to any Owner or other Person by reason of such selection and application. In the event that the City shall fail to deliver to the Trustee such City Certificate, the Trustee shall select and liquidate or sell Trust Estate assets as provided in the following paragraph, and shall not be liable to any Owner, or other Person, or the City by reason of such selection, liquidation, or sale.

Whenever moneys are to be applied pursuant to the Indenture following an Event of Default, irrespective of and whether other remedies authorized under the Indenture shall have been pursued in whole or in part, the Trustee may cause any or all of the assets of the Trust Estate, including Investment Securities, to be sold. The Trustee may so sell the assets of the Trust Estate and all right, title, interest, claim and demand thereto and the right of redemption thereof, in one or more parts, at any such place or places, and at such time or times and upon such notice and terms, as the Trustee may deem appropriate, and as may be required by Applicable Laws and apply the proceeds thereof in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. Upon such sale, the Trustee may make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a good and sufficient assignment or conveyance for the same, which sale shall be a perpetual bar both at law and in equity against the City, and all other Persons claiming such properties. No purchaser at any sale shall be bound to see to the application of the purchase money proceeds thereof or to inquire as to the authorization, necessity, expediency, or regularity of any such sale. Nevertheless, if so requested by the Trustee, the City shall ratify and confirm any sale or sales by executing and delivering to the Trustee or to such purchaser or purchasers all such instruments as may be necessary or proper for the purpose which may be designated in such request.

Restriction on Owner's Actions

No Owner shall have any right to institute any action, suit, or proceeding at law or in equity for the enforcement of the Indenture or for the execution of any trust thereof or any other remedy thereunder, unless (i) a default has occurred and is continuing of which the Trustee has been notified in writing, (ii) such default has become an Event of Default and the Owners of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding have made written request to the Trustee and offered it reasonable opportunity either to proceed to exercise the powers hereinbefore granted or to institute such action, suit, or proceeding in its own name, (iii) the Owners have furnished to the Trustee written evidence of indemnity as required by the Indenture, (iv) the Trustee has for ninety (90) days after such notice failed or refused to exercise the powers thereinbefore granted, or to institute such action, suit, or proceeding in its own name, (v) no direction inconsistent with such written request has been given to the Trustee during such 90-day period by the registered owners of a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding, and (vi) notice of such action, suit, or proceeding is given to the Trustee; however, no one or more Owners of the Bonds shall have any right in any manner whatsoever to affect, disturb, or prejudice the Indenture by its, his, or their action or to enforce any right thereunder except in the manner provided therein, and that all proceedings at law or in equity shall be instituted and maintained in the manner provided therein and for the equal benefit of the registered owners of all Bonds then Outstanding. The notification, request, and furnishing of indemnity set forth above shall be conditions precedent to the execution of the powers and trusts of the Indenture and to any action or cause of action for the enforcement of the Indenture or for any other remedy thereunder.

Subject to provisions of the Indenture with respect to certain liabilities of the City, nothing in the Indenture shall affect or impair the right of any Owner to enforce, by action at law, payment of any Bond at and after the maturity thereof, or on the date fixed for redemption or the obligation of the City to pay each Bond issued under the Indenture to the respective Owners thereof at the time and place, from the source and in the manner expressed therein and in the Bonds.

In case the Trustee or any Owners shall have proceeded to enforce any right under the Indenture and such proceedings shall have been discontinued or abandoned for any reason or shall have been determined adversely to the Trustee or any Owners, then and in every such case the City, the Trustee, and the Owners shall be restored to their former positions and rights thereunder, and all rights, remedies, and powers of the Trustee shall continue as if no such proceedings had been taken.

Application of Revenues and Other Moneys After Event of Default

All moneys, securities, funds, and Pledged Revenues and the income therefrom received by the Trustee pursuant to any right given or action taken under the provisions of the Indenture shall, after payment of the cost and expenses of the proceedings resulting in the collection of such amounts, the expenses (including its counsel), liabilities, and advances incurred or made by the Trustee and the fees of the Trustee in carrying out the Indenture during the continuance of an Event of Default shall be applied by the Trustee, on behalf of the City, to the payment of interest and principal or Redemption Price then due on Bonds, as follows:

- (i) *First:* To the payment to the registered owners entitled thereto all installments of interest then due in the direct order of maturity of such installments, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due on such installment, to the registered owners entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference; and
- (ii) *Second:* To the payment to the registered owners entitled thereto of the unpaid principal of Outstanding Bonds, or Redemption Price of any Bonds which shall have become due, whether at maturity or by call for redemption, in the direct order of their due dates and, if the amounts available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all the Bonds due on any date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal due and to the registered owners entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference.

Within ten (10) days of receipt of such good and available funds, the Trustee may fix a record and payment date for any payment to be made to Owners pursuant to the Indenture.

In the event funds are not adequate to cure any of the Events of Default described above, the available funds shall be allocated to the Bonds that are Outstanding in proportion to the quantity of Bonds that are currently due and in default under the terms of the Indenture.

The restoration of the City to its prior position after any and all defaults have been cured shall not extend to or affect any subsequent default under the Indenture or impair any right consequent thereon.

Investment of Funds

Money in any Fund established pursuant to the Indenture shall be invested by the Trustee as directed by the City pursuant to a City Certificate filed with the Trustee at least two (2) Business Days in advance of the making of such investment in time deposits, other bank deposit products, or certificates of deposit secured in the manner required by law for public funds, or be invested in direct obligations of, including obligations the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America, in obligations of any agencies or instrumentalities thereof, or in such other investments as are permitted under the Public Funds Investment Act Chapter 2256 Texas Government Code, as amended, or any successor law, as in effect from time to time; provided that all such deposits and investments shall be made in such manner (which may include repurchase agreements for such investment with any primary dealer of such agreements) that the money required to be expended from any Fund will be available at the proper time or times set forth in the Indenture. Such investments shall be valued each year in terms of current market value as of September 30 and on each Interest Payment Date (for the purpose of determining excess funds pursuant to the Indenture). For purposes of maximizing investment returns, to the extent permitted by law, money in such Funds may be invested in common investments of the kind described above, or in a common pool of such investments which shall be kept and held at an official depository bank, which shall not be deemed to be or constitute a commingling of such money or funds provided that safekeeping receipts or certificates of participation clearly evidencing the investment or investment pool in which such money is invested and the share thereof purchased with such money or owned by such Fund are held by or on behalf of each such Fund. If necessary, such investments shall be promptly sold to prevent any default. In the absence of investment instructions from the City, the Trustee shall hold monies held by it uninvested.

Obligations purchased as an investment of moneys in any Fund shall be deemed to be part of such Fund or Account, subject, however, to the requirements of the Indenture for transfer of interest earnings and profits resulting from investment of amounts in Funds and Accounts.

The Trustee and its affiliates may act as sponsor, advisor, depository, principal or agent in the acquisition or disposition of any investment. The Trustee shall have no discretion for investing funds or advising any parties on investing funds, and the Trustee's only responsibility for investments shall be to follow the written instructions of the City. The Trustee may receive compensation in connection with any investment if authorized by the City Representative in writing. The Trustee shall not incur any liability for losses (including depreciation) arising from any investments or the sale of any investments made pursuant to the Indenture. The Trustee shall not be required to determine the suitability or legality of any investments and may conclusively rely on the City's written instructions as to the directed investments.

Investments in any and all Funds and Accounts may be commingled in a separate fund or funds for purposes of making, holding, and disposing of investments, notwithstanding provisions in the Indenture for transfer to or holding in or to the credit of particular Funds or Accounts of amounts received or held by the Trustee thereunder, provided that the Trustee shall at all times account for such investments strictly in accordance with the Funds and Accounts to which they are credited and otherwise as provided in the Indenture.

Against Encumbrances

Other than bonds issued to refund all or a portion of the Bonds, the City shall not create and, to the extent Pledged Revenues are received, shall not suffer to remain, any lien, encumbrance, or charge upon the Pledged Revenues, or upon any other property pledged under the Indenture, except the pledge created for the security of the Bonds, and other than a lien or pledge subordinate to the lien and pledge of such property related to the Bonds.

So long as Bonds are Outstanding under the Indenture, the City shall not issue any bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, other than Bonds and Refunding Bonds issued to refund all or a portion of the Bonds, secured by any pledge of or other lien or charge on the Pledged Revenues or other property pledged under the Indenture, other than a lien or pledge subordinate to the lien and pledge of such property related to the Bonds.

Additional Obligations; Other Obligations or Other Liens

The City reserves the right to issue Additional Obligations under other indentures, assessment ordinances, or similar agreements or other obligations which do not constitute or create a lien on the Trust Estate and are not payable from Pledged Revenues.

So long as Bonds are Outstanding under the Indenture, the City shall not issue any bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, other than the Bonds, secured by any pledge of or other lien or charge on the Pledged Revenues or other property pledged under the Indenture, other than (i) a lien or pledge subordinate to the lien and pledge of such property related to the Bonds, and (ii) a lien for Refunding Bonds.

Other than Refunding Bonds issued to refund all or a portion of the Bonds, the City will not create or voluntarily permit to be created any debt, lien or charge on the Trust Estate, and will not do or omit to do or suffer to be or omitted to be done any matter or things whatsoever whereby the lien of the Indenture or the priority thereof might or could be lost or impaired; and further covenants that it will pay or cause to be paid or will make adequate provisions for the satisfaction and discharge of all lawful claims and demands which if unpaid might by law be given precedence over or any equality with the Indenture as a lien or charge upon the Pledged Revenues or Pledged Funds and Accounts; provided, however, that nothing described in this subcaption shall require the City to apply, discharge, or make provision for any such lien, charge, claim, or demand so long as the validity thereof shall be contested by it in good faith, unless thereby, in the opinion of Bond Counsel or counsel to the Trustee, the same would adversely affect the ability of the City to timely pay the debt service due and owing on the Bonds.

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SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS*

The table that follows summarizes the expected sources and uses of proceeds of the Bonds:

| | |
|---|----|
| Sources of Funds: | |
| Principal Amount | \$ |
| TOTAL SOURCES | \$ |
| Use of Funds: | |
| Deposit to Improvement Account of the Project Fund | \$ |
| Deposit to Costs of Issuance Account of the Project Fund | |
| Deposit to Bond Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund | |
| Deposit to Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund | |
| Deposit to Administrative Fund | |
| Underwriter's Discount ⁽¹⁾ | |
| TOTAL USES | \$ |

⁽¹⁾ Includes the fee of counsel to the Underwriter.

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* To be completed upon pricing.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BONDS*

The following table sets forth the anticipated debt service requirements for the Bonds:

| <u>Year Ending (September 30)</u> | <u>Principal</u> | <u>Interest</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 2025 | | | |
| 2026 | | | |
| 2027 | | | |
| 2028 | | | |
| 2029 | | | |
| 2030 | | | |
| 2031 | | | |
| 2032 | | | |
| 2033 | | | |
| 2034 | | | |
| 2035 | | | |
| 2036 | | | |
| 2037 | | | |
| 2038 | | | |
| 2039 | | | |
| 2040 | | | |
| 2041 | | | |
| 2042 | | | |
| 2043 | | | |
| 2044 | | | |
| 2045 | | | |
| 2046 | | | |
| 2047 | | | |
| 2048 | | | |
| 2049 | | | |
| 2050 | | | |
| 2051 | | | |
| 2052 | | | |
| 2053 | | | |
| Total | | | |

* To be completed upon pricing.

OVERLAPPING TAXES AND DEBT

The land within the District has been, and is expected to continue to be, subject to taxes and assessments imposed by taxing entities. Such taxes are payable in addition to the Assessments.

The District is located within the corporate limits of the City. The City, Harris County, Harris County Department of Education, Harris County Flood Control District, Harris County Hospital District, Lone Star College System, Port of Houston Authority, Tomball Independent School District (“Tomball ISD”), and Harris County Emergency Service District #8 may each levy ad valorem taxes upon land in the District for payment of debt incurred by such governmental entities and/or for payment of maintenance and operations expenses. The City has no control over the level of ad valorem taxes or assessments levied by any other taxing authorities.

The following table reflects the overlapping ad valorem tax rates levied on property located in the District.

| Taxing Entity | Tax Year 2024 Ad Valorem Tax Rate ⁽¹⁾ |
|--|--|
| The City | \$0.336365 |
| Harris County | 0.385290 |
| Harris County Department of Education | 0.004799 |
| Harris County Flood Control District | 0.048970 |
| Harris County Hospital District | 0.163480 |
| Lone Star College System | 0.107600 |
| Port of Houston Authority | 0.006150 |
| Tomball ISD | 1.062900 |
| Harris County Emergency Service District #8 | <u>0.097754</u> |
| Total Current Tax Rate | \$2.213308 |
| | |
| Estimated Average Annual Assessment in the District as a Tax Rate Equivalent | <u>\$0.950000</u> ⁽²⁾ |
| | |
| Estimated Total Tax Rate and Average Annual Assessment in the District as a Tax Rate Equivalent | <u>\$3.163308</u> ⁽²⁾ |

⁽¹⁾ As reported by the taxing entities. Per \$100 in assessed value.

⁽²⁾ Preliminary, subject to change.

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As noted above, the District includes territory located in other governmental entities that may issue or incur debt secured by the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes or assessments. Set forth below is an overlapping debt table showing the outstanding indebtedness payable from ad valorem taxes with respect to property within the District as of March 12, 2025, and City debt to be secured by the Assessments:

| Taxing or Assessing Entity | Gross Outstanding Debt as of March 12, 2025 | Estimated Percentage Applicable ⁽¹⁾ | Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt ⁽¹⁾ |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| The City (the Bonds) | \$ 5,950,000 ⁽²⁾ | 100.00000% | \$ 5,950,000 ⁽²⁾ |
| The City (General Obligation) | 64,330,000 | 0.63148% | 406,232 |
| Harris County | 2,171,789,039 | 0.00350% | 76,096 |
| Harris County Department of Education | 28,960,000 | 0.00348% | 1,008 |
| Harris County Flood Control District | 968,445,000 | 0.00358% | 34,644 |
| Harris County Hospital District | 59,315,000 | 0.00355% | 2,108 |
| Lone Star College District | 471,170,000 | 0.00707% | 33,311 |
| Port of Houston Authority | 406,509,397 | 0.00355% | 14,450 |
| Tomball ISD | 902,780,000 | 0.13430% | 1,212,458 |
| | <u>\$5,079,248,436</u> | | <u>\$7,730,307</u> |

⁽¹⁾ Based on certified valuations for Tax Year 2024 for the taxing entities and the Appraisal. See “APPRAISAL,” “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan,” and “APPENDIX F – Appraisal.”

⁽²⁾ Preliminary, subject to change.

If land is devoted principally to agricultural use, a landowner can apply for an agricultural valuation on the property and pay ad valorem taxes based on the land’s agricultural use valuation with respect to its ad valorem taxes. Agricultural use includes production of crops or livestock. It also can include leaving the land idle for a government program or for normal crop or livestock rotation. None of the property in the District is currently subject to an agricultural valuation.

Homeowners’ Association Dues

In addition to the Assessments and overlapping taxes and assessments referenced above, the Developer anticipates that each lot owner in the District will pay a property owner’s association fee monthly to a homeowner’s association (the “HOA”). Such fee is currently \$250 per month.

ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

General

As required by the PID Act, when the City determines to defray a portion of the costs of the Authorized Improvements through Assessments, it must adopt a resolution generally describing the Authorized Improvements and the land within the District to be subject to Assessments to pay the costs therefor. The City caused to be prepared the Assessment Roll, which shows the land within District assessed, the amount of the benefit to and the Assessment against each lot or parcel of land, and the number of Annual Installments into which the Assessment is divided. The Assessment Roll was filed with the City Secretary and made available for public inspection. Statutory notice was given to the owners of the Assessed Property and a public hearing was conducted to hear testimony from affected property owners as to the propriety and advisability of undertaking the Authorized Improvements and funding the same with Assessments. The City Council adopted the Assessment Ordinance and levied the Assessments on July 17, 2023. Upon such adoption, the Assessments became legal, valid, and binding liens upon the property against which the Assessments were made. Upon the issuance of the Bonds, the Service and Assessment Plan will be updated to reflect the sale of the Bonds.

Pursuant to the PID Act, the costs of the Authorized Improvements to be defrayed through Assessments may be assessed by the City against the assessable property in the District so long as the special benefit conferred upon the Assessed Property by the Authorized Improvements equals or exceeds the Assessments. The costs of the Authorized Improvements may be assessed using any methodology that results in the imposition of equal shares of cost on

Assessed Property similarly benefited. The allocation of benefits and assessments to the benefitted land within the District is presented in the Service and Assessment Plan, which should be read in its entirety. See “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.”

Assessment Methodology

The Service and Assessment Plan describes the special benefit to be received by each parcel of assessable property within the District as a result of the Authorized Improvements, provides the basis and justification for the determination that such special benefit exceeds the Assessments being levied, and establishes the methodology by which the City allocates the special benefit of the Authorized Improvements to parcels in a manner that results in equal shares of costs being apportioned to parcels similarly benefited. As described in the Service and Assessment Plan, a portion of the costs of the Authorized Improvements are being funded with proceeds of the Bonds, which are payable from and secured by Pledged Revenues and other assets of the Trust Estate, including the Assessments.

Method of Apportionment of Assessments. As set forth in the Service and Assessment Plan, the City Council has determined to allocate the cost of the Authorized Improvements entirely to the Assessed Property by spreading the entire Assessment across all Assessed Property based on the ratio of the Estimated Buildout Value of each Assessed Property within the District to the Estimated Buildout Value (as defined in the Service and Assessment Plan) for all Assessed Property within the District.

Method of Allocation of Assessments. As set forth in the Service and Assessment Plan, at the time of the levy of the Assessments the Assessed Property consisted of a single parcel (the “Initial Parcel”). The City Council initially allocated 100% of the Assessments to the Initial Parcel. The Assessments have been or will be reallocated subsequently as described below. See “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.”

Method of Reallocation of Assessments.

1. Upon Division Prior to Recording of Subdivision Plat

Upon the division of any Assessed Property (without the recording of a subdivision plat), the Administrator shall reallocate the Assessment for the Assessed Property prior to the division among the newly divided Assessed Properties according to the following formula:

$$A = B \times (C \div D)$$

Where the terms have the following meanings:

A = the Assessment for the newly divided Assessed Property

B = the Assessment for the Assessed Property prior to division

C = the Estimated Buildout Value of the newly divided Assessed Property

D = the sum of the Estimated Buildout Value for all the newly divided Assessed Properties

The sum of the Assessments for all newly divided Assessed Properties shall equal the Assessment for the Assessed Property prior to subdivision. The calculation shall be made separately for each newly divided Assessed Property. The reallocation of an Assessment for an Assessed Property that is a homestead under Texas law may not exceed the Assessment prior to the reallocation. Any reallocation pursuant to this section shall be reflected in the Annual Service Plan Update immediately following such reallocation.

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2. *Upon Subdivision by a Recorded Subdivision Plat*

Upon the subdivision of any Assessed Property based on a recorded subdivision plat, the Administrator shall reallocate the Assessment for the Assessed Property prior to the subdivision among the new subdivided Lots (as defined in the Service and Assessment Plan) based on Estimated Buildout Value according to the following formula:

$$A = [B \times (C \div D)]/E$$

Where the terms have the following meanings:

A = the Assessment for the newly subdivided Lot

B = the Assessment for the Parcel prior to subdivision

C = the sum of the Estimated Buildout Value of all newly subdivided Lots with the same Lot Type (as defined in the Service and Assessment Plan)

D = the sum of the Estimated Buildout Value for all the newly subdivided Lots excluding Non-Benefitted Property

E = the number of Lots with the same Lot Type

Prior to the recording of a subdivision plat, the Developer shall provide the City an Estimated Buildout Value as of the date of the recorded subdivision plat for each Lot created by the recorded subdivision plat.

The sum of the Assessments for all newly subdivided Parcels shall not exceed the Assessment for the portion of the Assessed Property subdivided prior to subdivision. The calculation shall be made separately for each newly subdivided Assessed Property. The reallocation of an Assessment for an Assessed Property that is a homestead under Texas law may not exceed the Assessment prior to the reallocation. Any reallocation pursuant to this section shall be reflected in the Annual Service Plan Update immediately following such reallocation.

3. *Upon Consolidation*

If two or more Lots or Parcels are consolidated into a single Parcel or Lot, the Administrator shall allocate the Assessments against the Lots or Parcels before the consolidation to the consolidated Lot or Parcel, which allocation shall be approved by the City Council in the next Annual Service Plan Update immediately following such consolidation.

The Assessment for any resulting Lot will not exceed the Maximum Assessment, shown on Exhibit E to the Service and Assessment Plan for the applicable Lot Type, and compliance may require a mandatory Prepayment of Assessments pursuant to Section VI.B of the Service and Assessment Plan.

True-up of Assessments if Maximum Assessment Exceeded. Prior to the approval of a final subdivision plat, the Administrator shall certify that the final plat will not cause the Assessment for any Lot Type to exceed the Maximum Assessment. If the subdivision of any Assessed Property by a final subdivision plat causes the Assessment per Lot for any Lot Type to exceed the applicable Maximum Assessment for such Lot Type, the owner must partially prepay the Assessment for each Assessed Property that exceeds the applicable Maximum Assessment for such Lot Type. The City's approval of a final subdivision plat without payment of such amounts does not eliminate the obligation of the owner to pay such Assessments.

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The following table provides the initial allocation of Assessments to the Assessed Property in the District.

Expected Allocation of Assessments ⁽¹⁾

| Planned Lot Type | Planned Number of Lots ⁽²⁾ | Estimated | Total | Maximum | Total | Estimated | Tax Rate |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| | | Buildout Value per Lot with Completed Home ⁽²⁾ | Estimated Buildout Value ⁽³⁾ | Assessment per Lot ⁽⁴⁾ | Assessment per Lot Type | Average Annual Installments per Lot ⁽⁵⁾ | Equivalent per \$100/AV (Completed Homes) |
| 52' x 110' | 113 | \$478,776 | \$54,101,688 | \$52,655 | \$5,950,000 | \$4,548 | \$0.950000 |

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary, subject to change. Derived from information in the Service and Assessment Plan.

⁽²⁾ Provided by the Developer.

⁽³⁾ Obtained from the Service and Assessment Plan.

⁽⁴⁾ Pursuant to the Service and Assessment Plan, the Maximum Assessment that can be levied on a Lot within the District is the amount calculated pursuant to the assessment methodology described in Section V.A of, and shown in Exhibit E to, the Service and Assessment Plan. See “OVERLAPPING TAXES AND DEBT – Overlapping Taxes” and “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.”

⁽⁵⁾ Derived from information in the Service and Assessment Plan.

Collection and Enforcement of Assessment Amounts

Pursuant to the PID Act, the Annual Installments may be collected in the same manner and at the same time as ad valorem taxes of the City. The Assessments may be enforced by the City in the same manner that an ad valorem tax lien against real property is enforced. Delinquent installments of the Assessments incur interest, penalties, and attorney’s fees in the same manner as delinquent ad valorem taxes. Pursuant to the PID Act, the Assessment Lien is a first and prior lien against the property assessed, superior to all other liens and claims except liens or claims for State, county, school district, or municipality ad valorem taxes. See “BONDHOLDERS’ RISKS – Assessment Limitations.”

The City covenants in the Indenture to collect, or cause to be collected, Assessments as provided in the Assessment Ordinance. No less frequently than annually, City staff or a designee of the City shall prepare, and the City Council shall approve, an Annual Service Plan Update to allow for the billing and collection of Annual Installments. Each Annual Service Plan Update shall include an updated Assessment Roll and a calculation of the Annual Installment for each Parcel. Annual Collection Costs shall be allocated among all Assessed Property in proportion to the amount of the Annual Installments for the Parcels.

The City covenants, agrees, and warrants in the Indenture that, for so long as any Bonds are Outstanding, it will take and pursue all actions permissible under Applicable Laws to cause the Assessments to be collected and the liens thereof enforced continuously, in the manner and to the maximum extent permitted by Applicable Law, and, to the extent permitted by Applicable Law, to cause no reduction, abatement, or exemption in the Assessments.

To the extent permitted by law and as is practically feasible, notice of the Annual Installments will be sent by, or on behalf of, the City to the affected property owners on the same statement or such other mechanism that is used by the City, so that such Annual Installments are collected simultaneously with ad valorem taxes and shall be subject to the same penalties, procedures, and foreclosure sale in case of delinquencies as are provided for ad valorem taxes of the City.

The City will determine or cause to be determined, no later than February 15 of each year, whether or not any Annual Installment is delinquent and, if such delinquencies exist, the City will order and cause to be commenced as soon as practicable any and all appropriate and legally permissible actions to obtain such Annual Installment, and any delinquent charges and interest thereon, including diligently prosecuting an action in district court to foreclose the currently delinquent Annual Installment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the City shall not be required under any circumstances to purchase or make payment for the purchase of the delinquent Assessment or the corresponding Assessed Property.

To the extent practically feasible, the City will generally implement the basic timeline and procedures for Assessment collections and pursuit of delinquencies set forth in Exhibit D of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement of the Issuer set forth in APPENDIX E-1 hereof and to comply therewith to the extent that the City reasonably determines that such compliance is the most appropriate timeline and procedures for enforcing the payment of delinquent Assessments.

The City shall not be required under any circumstances to expend any funds for Delinquent Collection Costs in connection with its covenants and agreements under the Indenture or otherwise other than funds on deposit in the Administrative Fund.

Annual Installments will be paid to the City or its agent. Annual Installments are billed in each year and become delinquent on February 1 of the following year. In the event Assessments are not timely paid, there are penalties and interest as set forth below:

| <u>Date Payment Received</u> | <u>Cumulative Penalty</u> | <u>Cumulative Interest</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| February | 6% | 1% | 7% |
| March | 7% | 2% | 9% |
| April | 8% | 3% | 11% |
| May | 9% | 4% | 13% |
| June | 10% | 5% | 15% |
| July | 12% | 6% | 18% |

After July, the penalty remains at 12%, and interest increases at the rate of 1% each month. In addition, if an account is delinquent in July, a 20% attorney’s collection fee may be added to the total penalty and interest charge. In general, property subject to lien may be sold, in whole or in parcels, pursuant to court order to collect the amounts due. An automatic stay by creditors or other entities, including governmental units, could prevent governmental units from foreclosing on property and prevents liens for post-petition taxes from attaching to property and obtaining secured creditor status unless, in either case, an order lifting the stay is obtained from the bankruptcy court. In most cases, post-petition assessments are paid as an administrative expense of the estate in bankruptcy or by order of the bankruptcy court.

Assessment Amounts

Assessment Amounts. The maximum amounts of the Assessments have been established by the methodology described in the Service and Assessment Plan. The Assessment Roll sets forth for each year the Annual Installment for each parcel consisting of payment of (i) principal, (ii) interest, (iii) Annual Collection Costs, and (iv) Additional Interest. The Annual Installments for the District may not exceed the amounts shown on the Assessment Roll. The Assessments were levied against the Parcels comprising the Assessed Property as indicated on the Assessment Roll. See “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.”

The Annual Installments shown on the Assessment Roll will be reduced to equal the actual costs of repaying the Bonds, the Additional Interest, and actual Annual Collection Costs (as provided for in the definition of such term), taking into consideration any other available funds for these costs, such as interest income on account balances.

The Bonds are secured by a first lien on and pledge of the Trust Estate, including revenue from the Assessments. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS” and “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.”

Prepayment of Assessments

Voluntary Prepayments. Pursuant to the PID Act and the Indenture, the owner of any Assessed Property may voluntarily prepay (a “Prepayment”) all or part of any Assessment levied against any Lot or Parcel, together with accrued interest to the date of payment, at any time. Upon receipt of such Prepayment, such amounts will be applied towards the redemption or payment of the Bonds. Amounts received at the time of a Prepayment which represent a

payment of principal, interest, or penalties on a delinquent installment of an Assessment are not to be considered a Prepayment, but rather are to be treated as payment of regularly scheduled Assessments.

Mandatory Prepayments. If (i) Assessed Property is transferred to a person or entity that is exempt from the payment of the Assessment under applicable law, or (ii) an owner of Assessed Property causes the Assessed Property to become Non-Benefited Property, the Owner of such Assessed Property shall pay to the City the full amount of the Assessment, plus all Prepayment Costs and Delinquent Collection Costs, prior to any such transfer or act (a “Mandatory Prepayment”), in accordance with the Service and Assessment Plan.

Priority of Lien

The Assessments or any reassessment, the expense of collection, and reasonable attorney’s fees, if incurred, constitute a first and prior lien against the property assessed, superior to all other liens and claims except liens or claims for the State, county, school district, or municipality ad valorem taxes, and are a personal liability of and charge against the owners of the property regardless of whether the owners are named. The lien is effective from the date of the Assessment Ordinance until the Assessment is paid and may be enforced by the City in the same manner as an ad valorem tax levied against real property may be enforced by the City. The owner of any Assessed Property may pay the entire Assessment levied against any lot or parcel, together with accrued interest and any Prepayment Costs to the date of payment, at any time.

Foreclosure Proceedings

In the event of delinquency in the payment of any Annual Installment, except for unpaid Assessments on homestead property (unless the lien associated with the assessment attached prior to the date the property became a homestead), the City is empowered to order institution of an action in state district court to foreclose the lien of such delinquent Annual Installment. In such action the real property subject to the delinquent Annual Installments may be sold at judicial foreclosure sale for the amount of such delinquent Annual Installments, plus penalties and interest.

Any sale of property for nonpayment of an installment or installments of an Assessment will be subject to the lien established for remaining unpaid installments of the Assessment against such property and such property may again be sold at a judicial foreclosure sale if the purchaser thereof fails to make timely payment of the non-delinquent installments of the Assessments against such property as they become due and payable. Judicial foreclosure proceedings are not mandatory. In the event a foreclosure is necessary, there could be a delay in payments to owners of the Bonds pending prosecution of the foreclosure proceedings and receipt by the City of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale. It is possible that no bid would be received at the foreclosure sale, and in such event, there could be an additional delay in payment of the principal of and interest on Bonds or such payment may not be made in full. The City is not required under any circumstance to purchase or make payment for the purchase of the delinquent Assessment on the corresponding Assessed Property.

The City covenants in the Indenture to take and pursue all actions permissible under Applicable Laws to cause the Assessments to be collected and the liens thereof enforced continuously, in the manner and to the maximum extent permitted by Applicable Laws, and to cause no reduction, abatement or exemption in the Assessments, provided that the City is not required to expend any funds for collection and enforcement of Assessments other than funds on deposit in the Administrative Fund. Pursuant to the Indenture, Foreclosure Proceeds (excluding Delinquent Collection Costs) constitute Pledged Revenues to be deposited into the Pledged Revenue Fund upon receipt by the City and distributed in accordance with the Indenture. See “APPENDIX B – Form of Indenture. See also “APPENDIX E-1 – Form of Disclosure Agreement of Issuer” for a description of the expected timing of certain events with respect to collection of the delinquent Assessments.

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THE CITY

Location and Size

The City is located in Harris County and is approximately 32 miles northwest of the City of Houston on FM Road 2920. According to the United States Census Bureau, the City covers approximately 12.32 square miles.

Population

The Federal Decennial Census information is provided below. The City estimates its 2025 population to be 15,445.

| <u>Federal Decennial Census</u> | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <u>1970</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1990</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>2010</u> | <u>2020</u> |
| 2,734 | 3,996 | 6,370 | 9,089 | 10,753 | 12,341 |

City Government

The City is a municipal corporation of the State, duly organized and existing under the laws of the State, including the City's Home Rule Charter. The City was incorporated on July 18, 1933, and first adopted the City's Home Rule Charter on January 17, 1987. The City operates under a Council-City Manager form of government with a City Council comprised of the Mayor and five Council members elected to serve three-year terms. The Mayor is the official head of City government, and the City Manager acts as the chief administrative officer. The City provides a number of services, including water, sanitary sewer collection and treatment, gas service, police, fire, maintaining streets and drainage, municipal court, a community center, and parks.

The current members of the City Council and their respective expiration of terms of office, as well as the principal administrators of the City, are noted on page i. See "APPENDIX A – General Information Regarding the City and Surrounding Areas" for more information.

Transportation and Utilities

The City is served by a Burlington Northern system affiliate, with rail spur connections available, and is also served by an Arrow-Trailways bus line. Commercial air service is afforded by the George Bush Intercontinental Airport, William P. Hobby Airport and David Wayne Hooks Memorial Airport, approximately 25 miles, 40 miles and 2 miles from the City, respectively. FM 2920, a four-lane highway, connects the City to Interstate 45 and State Highway 290.

Electricity is supplied by CenterPoint and natural gas by the City. The City supplies potable water from six water wells, five of which are currently in operation, and also provides two wastewater collection and treatment facilities.

Water and Wastewater Systems

The City provides water and wastewater services to an area of approximately 19 square miles. A thorough analysis of historical and projected populations was completed in 2018, and is currently in the process of being updated and finalized, to provide the basis for projecting future utility demands.

The City's water distribution system currently consists of approximately 215 miles of water line, two (2) elevated storage tanks, the Pine Street Water Plant, and the FM 2920 Water Plant. Water is supplied by the City's five groundwater wells, and the distribution system operates on a single pressure plane. Recommendations in the Water Master Plan for improvements to the distribution system to ensure our water system accommodates growth were minimal and indicated no major improvements in the five-year forecast. To ensure adequate supply, the City has been upsizing and replacing current water lines, as well as installing new lines, to improve connectivity and reduce dead-end water lines.

The Wastewater Master Plan served as a guide for 5-year, 10-year, and 25-year improvements to the wastewater collection and treatment system infrastructure, as well as guidance for ongoing inflow and infiltration reduction efforts. The City's wastewater collection systems consist of two wastewater treatment plants with the collection system divided between the North and South service areas for each plant, and approximately 81 miles of gravity wastewater lines, nine miles of force mains, and ten lift stations. Recommendations in the Wastewater Master Plan for improvements to the collection system to ensure adequate service indicated no major improvements in the five-year forecast. The City has completed a rehabilitation project to one of the basins to limit the amount of infiltration in the collection system, as well as critical improvements to both treatment plants.

Based on the studies completed, the City is more than capable of providing the water and wastewater services needed by the District, and the City does not anticipate any issue with service. The City is currently providing water and wastewater services to the entire District.

Education and Health Care

The City is served by the schools of Tomball ISD. According to its website, Tomball ISD spans 83 square miles in northwest Harris County and southwest Montgomery County, and over 18,000 students in grades pre-kindergarten through 12 across 20 campuses. Tomball ISD operates two comprehensive high schools, an accelerated high school, six middle schools, 11 elementary schools, a special programs center and an early childcare center. See "THE DEVELOPMENT – Schools."

Higher education facilities in the area include Lone Star College – Tomball which is a 145-acre campus offering Associate of Applied Science and Associate of Arts Degrees. Other colleges and universities within commuting distance include Houston Baptist University, Prairie View A&M University, Rice University, St. Thomas University, Sam Houston State University, Texas A&M University, Texas Southern University, and the University of Houston.

The City is served by the non-profit acute general care hospital, Tomball Regional Hospital. Tomball Regional Hospital includes complete diagnostic facilities, a cardiac care unit, 24-hour emergency room, outpatient surgery center, a birthing center, a sports medicine center, home health care and the Texas Wound and Lymphedema Center. Also included with the hospital is The Heritage Retirement Community, which offers independent assisted living, comprehensive living and an Adult Daybreak Center. The City is also served by the for-profit long-term acute care hospital Kindred Hospital. The facility provides intensive care services, endoscopy suites, in-house radiology with CT, hyperbaric oxygen chambers, and 24-hour in-house physician coverage.

City Regulation of Oil and Gas Wells

In 2008, the City enacted an ordinance prohibiting, without a permit, the drilling or deepening of any well, or the conducting of any seismic activity, within 1,000 feet of any residence, building, or other structure intended for human occupancy. This applies to wells drilled after September 2, 2008, and does not apply to any fully drilled wells in existence prior to September 2, 2008. Accordingly, there are several producing wells within the City limits; although, none in the District. See "THE DEVELOPMENT – Existing Mineral and Groundwater Rights, Easements, and Other Third-Party Rights."

THE DISTRICT

General

The PID Act authorizes municipalities, such as the City, to create public improvement districts within their boundaries or extraterritorial jurisdiction, and to impose assessments within the public improvement district to pay for certain improvements. The District was created by Resolution No. 2022-10 of the City adopted on April 18, 2022 (the "Creation Resolution") in accordance with the PID Act for the purpose of undertaking and financing, in phases, the costs of certain public improvements within the District, including the Authorized Improvements, authorized by the PID Act and approved by the City Council that confer a special benefit on the property within the District. The District is not a separate political subdivision of the State and is governed by the City Council. Maps of the property within the District are included on pages iii-iv hereof.

Powers and Authority of the City

Pursuant to the PID Act, the City may establish and create the District and undertake, or reimburse a developer for the costs of, improvement projects that confer a special benefit on property located within the District, whether located within the City limits or the City’s extraterritorial jurisdiction. The District is located within the corporate limits of the City. The PID Act provides that the City may levy and collect assessments on property in the District, or portions thereof, payable in periodic installments based on the benefit conferred by an improvement project to pay all or part of its cost.

Pursuant to the PID Act and the Creation Resolution, the City has the power to undertake, or reimburse a developer for the costs of, the financing, acquisition, construction, or improvement of the Authorized Improvements. See “THE AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS.” Pursuant to the authority granted by the PID Act and the Creation Resolution, the City has determined to undertake the construction, reimbursement, acquisition or purchase of certain improvements within the District, which include: (i) design, construction and other allowed costs related to street and roadway improvements, including related sidewalks, drainage, utility relocation, signalization, landscaping, lighting, signage, off-street parking and right-of-way; (ii) design, construction and other allowed costs related to improvement of parks and open space, together with any ancillary structures, features or amenities such as trails, playgrounds, walkways, lighting and any similar items located therein; (iii) design, construction and other allowed costs related to sidewalks and landscaping and hardscaping, fountains, lighting and signage; (iv) design, construction and other allowed costs related to gas, water, wastewater and drainage (including detention) improvements and facilities; (v) design, construction and other allowed costs related to projects similar to those listed in subsections (i) - (iv) above authorized by the PID Act, including similar off-site projects that provide a benefit to the property within the District; (vi) special supplemental services for improvement and promotion of the district; (vii) payment of costs associated with operating and maintaining the public improvements listed in subparagraphs (i) - (v) above; and (viii) payment of costs associated with developing and financing the public improvements listed in subparagraphs (i) - (v) above, and costs of establishing, administering and operating the District. The City has determined to finance a portion of the costs thereof through the issuance of the Bonds, and to provide for the payment of debt service on the Bonds from the Trust Estate. See “ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES” and “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.”

Collection and Delinquency History of the District

The City levied the Assessments on July 17, 2023. The initial Annual Installments were due and payable on or before January 31, 2024.

The following table shows the collection and delinquency history of the Assessments in the District as of March 1, 2025.

Collection and Delinquency of Assessments in the District

| Assessments | Annual | Parcels | Delinquent | Delinquent | Delinquent | Delinquent | Annual |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>Due 1/31</u> ⁽¹⁾ | <u>Installments</u> | <u>Levied</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Percentage</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Percentage</u> | <u>Installments</u> |
| | | | <u>as of 3/1</u> | <u>as of 3/1</u> | <u>as of 9/1</u> | <u>as of 9/1</u> | <u>Collected</u> ⁽²⁾ |
| 2024 | \$508,331.33 | 4 | – | – | – | – | \$508,331.33 |
| 2025 | \$494,827.00 | 113 | \$4,379.00 | 0.88% | N/A | N/A | \$490,448.00 |

⁽¹⁾ Pursuant to Section 31.031, Texas Tax Code, certain veterans, persons aged 65 or older, and the disabled, who qualify for an exemption under either Section 11.13(c), 11.32, or 11.22, Texas Tax Code, are eligible to pay property taxes in four equal installments (“Installment Payments”). Effective January 1, 2018, pursuant to Section 31.031(a-1), Texas Tax Code, the Installment Payments are each due before February 1, April 1, June 1, and August 1. Each unpaid Installment Payment is delinquent and incurs penalties and interest if not paid by the applicable date.

⁽²⁾ Excludes penalties and interest and any prepayments of Assessments.

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THE AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS

General

The Developer has developed the District in a single phase, as reflected on the map on page iv. The Developer completed development of the Authorized Improvements in March 2024. The Authorized Improvements were accepted by the City on November 3, 2023. The boundaries of and concept plan for the District are shown on page iv.

The Authorized Improvements

A portion of the proceeds of the Bonds will be used to pay or reimburse a portion of the costs of the Authorized Improvements representing payment of the outstanding Reimbursement Obligation. The Authorized Improvements are complete, were designed and constructed in accordance with City standards, and have been accepted for ownership and operation by the City. See “PLAN OF FINANCE – The Reimbursement Obligation.”

The following table reflects the total costs of the Authorized Improvements.

| <u>Authorized Improvements</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Paving | \$1,486,774 |
| Water | 682,903 |
| Sanitary Sewer | 793,743 |
| Storm Sewer | 1,187,541 |
| Earthwork | 130,926 |
| Gas Line | 318,549 |
| Monument Sign, Landscaping & Design | 300,000 |
| Soft Costs | <u>1,645,546</u> |
| Total | \$6,545,983 |

The costs of the Authorized Improvements are based on information provided by the Developer and its engineer and reviewed by the City staff and by third-party consultants retained by the City and were approved by the City Council as part of the Service and Assessment Plan. See “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.”

The Authorized Improvements consist of the following:

Paving. Improvements include subgrade stabilization (including excavation and drainage), concrete and reinforcing steel for roadways, handicapped ramps, and streetlights, intersections, signage, lighting, and re-vegetation of all disturbed areas within the right-of-way. These paving improvements provide street access to each Lot within the District.

Water. Improvements include trench excavation and embedment, trench safety, PVC piping, manholes, service connections, testing, related earthwork, excavation, erosion control, and all necessary appurtenances to provide water service to each Lot within the District.

Sanitary Sewer. Improvements include trench excavation and embedment, trench safety, PVC piping, manholes, service connections, testing, related earthwork, excavation, erosion control, and all necessary appurtenances required to provide wastewater service to each Lot within the District.

Storm Sewer. Improvements include earthen channels, swales, curb and drop inlets, storm sewer mains, RCP piping and boxes, headwalls, concrete flumes, rock rip rap, concrete outfalls, and testing as well as all related earthwork, excavation, and erosion control necessary to provide storm drainage for each Lot within the District.

Earthwork. Costs related to removal of trees, stumps, logs, vegetation, fences, rubbish, debris, organic matter and other objectionable material, and disposal of material at an off-site location.

Gas Line. Costs related to basin and spoils excavation, construction of swales, cut abandoned oil well, and plug and turf establishment.

Soft Costs. Costs related to designing, constructing, and installing the Authorized Improvements, including land planning and design, City fees, engineering, soil testing, survey, construction management, District Formation Expenses, and contingency.

Ownership and Maintenance of Improvements

All Authorized Improvements were designed and constructed in accordance with City standards and are now owned and operated by the City. The HOA owns and maintains the Amenities. See “THE DEVELOPMENT – Private Improvements and Amenities.”

THE DEVELOPMENT

The following information has been provided by the Developer. Certain of the following information is beyond the direct knowledge of the City, the City’s Financial Advisor, and the Underwriter, and none of the City, the City’s Financial Advisor, or the Underwriter have any way of guaranteeing the accuracy of such information. See “SOURCES OF INFORMATION – Source of Certain Information.”

Overview

The Developer has developed the District as a 55+ active adult community in a single phase consisting of 113 52’ single-family residential lots, a 2,700 square foot amenity center, a pool with restrooms, a pickleball court, and a bocci ball court (collectively, the “Development”), as reflected on the map on page iv. The Developer completed development of the Authorized Improvements in March 2024, and the Authorized Improvements were accepted by the City on November 2, 2023. See “THE AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS.”

The total cost of the Authorized Improvements was approximately \$6,545,983, all of which has been paid by the Developer. See “THE DEVELOPER – History and Financing of the District.”

The Developer’s current expectations regarding estimated home prices and value to lien ratios in the District are as follows:

Estimated Home Values in the District and Value to Lien Ratios

| Lot Size | Number of Lots | Base Lot Price ⁽¹⁾ | Estimated Home Buildout Value ⁽¹⁾ | Estimated Maximum Assessment per Lot ⁽²⁾ | Estimated Ratio of Value of Base Lot Price to Assessment | Estimated Ratio of Value of Home Price to Assessment |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| 52’ x 110’ | 113 | \$109,200 | \$478,776 | \$52,655 | 2.07 : 1 | 9.09 : 1 |

⁽¹⁾ Provided by the Developer based on comparable home prices in the area as shown in the Appraisal. See “APPRAISAL” and “APPENDIX F – Appraisal.”

⁽²⁾ Preliminary, subject to change. The Service and Assessment Plan provides for a “Maximum Assessment” by Lot Type, which may not be exceeded. See “APPENDIX C – Form of Service and Assessment Plan.”

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Status of the District

The Authorized Improvements were completed in March 2024. The Developer projects the following timeline for the sale of lots in the District, but such projections are subject to change based on a variety of factors, many of which are outside of the control of the Developer:

Expected Absorption of Lots in the District ⁽¹⁾

| Lots ⁽²⁾ | Lot Size | Infrastructure Completion Date | Expected Final Sale Date of Lots to Homebuilders |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 113 | 52' x 110' | March 2024 | December 2025 |

⁽¹⁾ Provided by the Developer.

⁽²⁾ Each Homebuilders has designated one lot for a model home.

As of March 31, 2025, the Homebuilders had purchased 91 of the 113 Lots in the District. New Home has purchased all 57 of its contracted lots. ROC Homes had purchased 34 of its 56 contracted lots. ROC Homes is obligated to purchase 9 lots every 90 days and is expected to purchase its final lots in December 2025. The Developer expects the Homebuilders to complete home sales in the District by December 2027.

The following table shows the status of home construction and sales in the District as of March 31, 2025.

Status of Home Construction and Sales in the District ⁽¹⁾

| Number of Completed Lots | Number of Lots Closed with Homebuilders ⁽¹⁾ | Number of Homes Under Construction | Number of Completed Homes | Number of Homes Closed with Homeowners ⁽²⁾ |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 113 | 91 | 5 | 7 | 16 |

⁽¹⁾ As of March 31, 2025.

⁽²⁾ Includes seven homes under contract with homeowners but not closed.

The following table reflects the Developer’s expectations regarding sales of completed homes to homeowners in the District.

Expected Absorption of Homes in the District

| Expected Sale Dates to Homeowners | Total Lots |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 2024 | 9 |
| 2025 | 30 |
| 2026 | 37 |
| 2027 | <u>37</u> |
| Total | 113 |

Lot Purchase and Sale Agreements

The Developer is under contract to sell all 113 lots in the District to the Homebuilders. The Homebuilders began purchasing lots upon substantial completion of the Authorized Improvements. As of March 31, 2025, New Homes had purchased 57 lots and ROC Homes had purchased 34 lots. The Developer received a combined earnest money deposit from the Homebuilders equal to \$623,500 (the “Earnest Money”). The Earnest Money is nonrefundable and has been released to the Developer and is applied to the purchase price of lots as they are taken down by the Homebuilders. As of March 31, 2025, the remaining balance of the Earnest Money deposit was \$25,000, which will be credited against the final purchase price of lots by ROC Homes.

ROC Homes and the Developer are under common ownership. Eric Hymowitz owns a 96% interest in ROC Homes and 100% of ROC Homes Inc., the General Partner of ROC Homes. Mr. Hymowitz owns a 50% interest in the Developer. "THE DEVELOPER – Description of the Developer."

Development Agreement

The Developer entered into the Development Agreement to establish provisions for the apportionment, levying, and collection of assessments on the property within the District, the construction of the Authorized Improvements, reimbursement, acquisition, ownership and maintenance of the Authorized Improvements, and the issuance of one or more series of bonds secured by District assessments ("PID Bonds") for the financing of costs of the Authorized Improvements benefitting the property within the District.

In the Development Agreement, the Developer has agreed to undertake or cause the undertaking of the design, development, construction, maintenance, management, use and operation of the District, and to undertake the design, development, and construction of the Authorized Improvements. The Development Agreement provides that the Development will consist of the following elements: (i) up to 113 single-family homes; and (ii) the Amenities. See "– Private Improvements and Amenities."

Pursuant to the Development Agreement, the levy of the Assessments and the issuance of PID Bonds are subject to the discretion of the City Council of the City and the following conditions must be satisfied:

1. The maximum tax rate plus the tax rate equivalent of the Assessments applicable to each lot in the District shall not exceed \$0.95 per \$100 assessed value at the time of the levy of the Assessments, based on the Estimated Build Out Value of each lot;
2. The value to lien ratio of the real property in the District compared to the amount of the Assessments shall be at least 3:1 at the time of the levy of the Assessments and at the time of issuance of the Bonds, such values to be confirmed by an appraisal from a licensed MAI appraiser;
3. The Authorized Improvements must be complete and all lots must be fully developed and available for delivery to homebuilders prior to issuance of PID Bonds;
4. The City must have issued at least 20 certificates of occupancy for homes constructed in the District prior to issuance of PID Bonds; and
5. The costs of the Authorized Improvements reimbursable to the Developer shall not exceed \$8,500,000.

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Photographs of the District



Entry Monument



Clubhouse



Model Home



Finished Home

Zoning/Permitting

Pursuant to the Development Agreement, the Developer has agreed that development of the District will be governed by the provisions of the City's Code of Ordinances, ordinances not codified, design standards, uniform and international building and construction codes, and other policies duly adopted by the City, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinance No. 2021-08, a planned development ordinance regarding the District ("PD 15"). In the Development Agreement, the Developer consented and agreed to the zoning of the District consistent with PD 15.

Private Improvements and Amenities

Pursuant to the Development Agreement, the Developer is responsible for constructing certain public improvements, consisting of paving, water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, earthwork, gas line, and soft costs necessary for delivery of lots in the District the costs of which will not be reimbursed by the City (collectively, the "Private Improvements"), in the approximate amount of \$2,342,693. In addition, the Developer was responsible for constructing a 2,700 square foot amenity center, a pool with restrooms, a pickleball court, and a bocci ball court (collectively, the "Amenities") in the approximate amount of \$650,000, the costs of which will not be reimbursed by the City. The costs of the Private Improvements and the Amenities have been paid by the Developer using proceeds of the Acquisition and Development Loan and funds on hand. The HOA owns and maintains all Amenities.

Schools

The District is located entirely within Tomball ISD. Students in the District are expected to attend Tomball Elementary School (EE – 4) (approximately 3 miles from the District), Tomball Intermediate School (5 – 6) (approximately 2.5 miles from the District), Tomball Junior High School (7 – 8) (approximately 3.5 miles from the District) and Tomball High School (9 – 12) (approximately 3.5 miles from the District).

GreatSchools.org rates Tomball Elementary School an 8-out-of-10, Tomball Intermediate School a 6-out-of-10, Tomball Junior High School a 6-out-of-10, and Tomball High School a 7-out-of-10. According to the Texas Education Agency annual school report cards, Tomball Elementary School was rated "B," Tomball Intermediate School was rated "A," Tomball Junior High School was rated "B," and Tomball High School was rated as "A" for 2021-2022, the last school year for which such information is available. (The categories for public school districts and public schools for such year were A, B, C, and Not Rated (used for various reasons, including failure to achieve a "C" rating)).

Environmental

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (the "Phase I ESA") of approximately 31.72 acres in the District, consisting of all developable acres in the District, was completed by Phase Engineering, Inc., in July 2021. The Phase I ESA revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions or other environmental concern. The Phase I ESA concluded that no further investigation was required to identify a recognized environmental condition.

Traffic Impact Analysis

A traffic impact analysis was conducted by Voigt Associates, Inc. in November 2021. The report of such analysis stated that the construction of Winfrey Lane and approximately 115 single family residences did not warrant construction of additional turn lanes, and that Winfrey Lane should be stop-controlled on approach to FM 2978. The report also stated that the proposed street tie-in geometry should comply with standards of the City and the Texas Department of Transportation.

Flood Zone

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") Flood Insurance Rate Map ("FIRM"), Community Panel No. 48201C0230L, effective on June 18, 2007, all of the property within the District lies outside the range of both the 100-year and 500-year flood plains. See "BONDHOLDERS' RISKS – Flood Plains."

Utilities

Water and Wastewater Service. The City provides both water and wastewater service to end users within the District. See “THE CITY – Water and Wastewater Systems.”

Other Utilities. Additional utilities are provided by: (1) Electric – CenterPoint Energy; (2) Internet and Cable: AT&T; and (3) Natural Gas – the City.

Mineral Rights, Groundwater, Easements, and Other Third-Party Rights

Third parties hold title to certain rights applicable to real property within and around the District (the “Mineral Owners”), including reservations of mineral rights and royalty interests and easements (collectively, the “Third-Party Rights”) pursuant to various instruments in the chain of title for various tracts of land within and immediately adjacent to the District. In addition, the City has adopted a drilling ordinance which restricts the drilling of wells within 1,000 feet of a home. The Developer believes that such ordinance prevents drilling within the District.

Although there is no exploration or production of oil, gas or other mineral or groundwater rights on the property within the District, exploration and/or production may be possible on adjacent properties. While adjacent properties may have developable mineral and groundwater rights, the City’s drilling ordinance regulates the drilling, production, and operation of oil and gas wells, the exploration associated with such operations, and the transport of hydrocarbons or wastes associated with these operations, within the regulated area of the City. Such ordinance may make it difficult for owners of such rights to develop same.

Although the Developer does not expect the above-described Third-Party Rights, or the exercise of such rights or any other third-party rights in or around the District, to have a material adverse effect on the Development, the property within the District, or the ability of landowners within the District to pay Assessments, the Developer makes no guarantee as to such expectation. See “BONDHOLDERS’ RISKS – Exercise of Third-Party Property Rights.”

THE DEVELOPER

The following information has been provided by the Developer. Certain of the following information is beyond the direct knowledge of the City, the City’s Financial Advisor, and the Underwriter, and none of the City, the City’s Financial Advisor, or the Underwriter have any way of guaranteeing the accuracy of such information. See “SOURCES OF INFORMATION – Source of Certain Information.”

General

In general, the activities of a developer in a development such as the District include purchasing the land, designing the subdivision, including the utilities and streets to be installed and 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 (including, in some cases, water, sewer, and drainage facilities, as well as telephone and electric service) and selling improved lots and commercial reserves to builders, developers, or other third parties. The relative success or failure of a developer to perform such activities within a development may have a material effect on the security of the revenue bonds, such as the Bonds, issued by a municipality for a public improvement district. A developer is generally under no obligation to develop the property which it owns in a development. Furthermore, there is no restriction on the developer's right to sell any or all of the land which the developer owns within a development. In addition, a developer is ordinarily the major tax and assessment payer within a district during its development. See “BONDHOLDERS’ RISKS – Dependence Upon Developer and Homebuilders.”

Description of the Developer

CHTA Development, Inc. (the “Developer”) is a Texas corporation owned 50/50 by Eric Hymowitz and Michael Dishberger, who serve as President and Vice President, respectively.

Eric Hymowitz has been developing residential communities and constructing single-family homes in the greater Houston area for more than 30 years. Mr. Hymowitz founded and has served as President of homebuilder ROC Homes, a Homebuilder in the District, since 2002. Prior to that he was a Vice President of KB Home for four years and of Village Builders (a division of Lennar Homes Corp.) for four years.

Michael Dishberger has been developing residential communities and constructing single-family homes in the greater Houston area for more than 40 years. Mr. Dishberger co-founded homebuilder Sandcastle Homes, Inc., in Houston in 1995 and has served as its Chief Executive Officer since that time. Prior to that he was a Division Manager and Purchasing Director at Village Builders.

The District is the first public improvement district in which the Developer, Mr. Hymowitz, or Mr. Dishberger has been involved.

ROC Homes and the Developer are under common ownership. Eric Hymowitz owns a 96% interest in ROC Homes and 100% of ROC Homes Inc., the General Partner of ROC Homes. “THE DEVELOPMENT – Lot Purchase and Sale Agreements” and “BONDHOLDERS’ RISKS – Dependence Upon Developer and Homebuilders.”

History and Financing of the District

The Developer was formed for the purpose, among other things, of acquiring and developing property within the District. The Developer acquired the property within the District in July 2021, for a purchase price of approximately \$4,300,000. The Developer paid the purchase price from a combination of cash on hand and proceeds of a loan in the principal amount of \$2,600,000 (the “Acquisition Loan”) from Hancock Whitney Bank.

In September 2022, the Developer obtained an approximately \$10,800,000 loan (the “Acquisition and Development Loan”) from Lot HV III LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Lender”) for the purpose, among other things, of refinancing the Acquisition Loan and financing the costs associated with the development of the District. Interest on amounts drawn by the Developer pursuant to the Acquisition and Development Loan is payable monthly at a rate of 14.5%. The Developer may not prepay the Acquisition and Development Loan, except in connection with the sale of lots, in which case the Developer shall pay an amount equal to the greater of (i) \$105,000 per lot, or (ii) 100% of the net sales proceeds for a lot.

The Acquisition and Development Loan matures on June 30, 2025. As of March 31, 2025, the outstanding balance of the Acquisition and Development Loan was approximately \$3,739,545.59.

ROC Homes, an affiliate of the Developer and one of the Homebuilders in the District, and Eric Hymowitz and Michael Dishberger, owners of the Developer, have guaranteed repayment of the Acquisition and Development Loan in the event of certain non-payment related defaults by the Developer.

The Acquisition and Development Loan is secured by a first lien deed of trust covering substantially all of the land in the District in favor of the Lender. In the event of a default under the Development Loan and/or related documents, the Lender will have the right to various remedies, including foreclosure of the deed of trust.

The PID Act provides that the Assessment Lien is a first and prior lien against the Assessed Property and is superior to all other liens and claims except liens or claims for State, county, school district, or municipality ad valorem taxes. Prior to the levy of the Assessments, the Lender acknowledged the creation of the District, the levy of the Assessments, and the subordination of the liens securing the Acquisition and Development Loan to the Assessment Lien. The Assessment Lien has priority over the liens on the property within the District securing the Acquisition and Development Loan, Earnest Money, and any other loans that may be obtained by the Developer or its affiliates.

Summary of At-Risk Entities and Investments in the District Subordinate to the Assessment Lien. In order to finance the acquisition and development of the District, the Developer and certain third parties, including the Homebuilders, have expended equity or extended promissory notes that are secured by a lien on some or all of the real property within the District that are subordinate to the lien associated with the Assessments securing the Bonds. A list

of the entities with at-risk capital whose position or lien is subordinate to that of the Assessments securing the Bonds is listed in the following table and more fully described in the subheadings below.

Summary of Entities with At-Risk Capital Subordinate to the Lien Securing the Bonds

| <u>At Risk Entity</u> | <u>Funding Type</u> | <u>Funding Purpose</u> | <u>Security</u> | <u>Position to Assessment Lien</u> | <u>Initial Amount</u> | <u>Outstanding Balance ⁽¹⁾</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Developer | Developer Equity | Land Purchase | None | Subordinate | \$ 2,400,000 | \$2,400,000.00 |
| Lot HV III LLC | Acquisition and Development Loan | Land Development | Lien on real property within the District | Subordinate | \$10,800,000 | \$3,739,545.59 |

⁽¹⁾ As of March 31, 2025.

APPRAISAL

General. Barletta & Associates, Inc. (the “Appraiser”), prepared an appraisal report for the City dated March 12, 2025, based upon a site visit and effective date of value of February 5, 2025 (the “Appraisal”). The Appraisal was prepared at the request of the City and is addressed solely to the Underwriter for use in preparing an estimated value of property in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The estimates of value presented in the Appraisal are no indication of the appraised property’s actual market value and do not address the value or benefit of the Authorized Improvements. Investors should not assume that the disposition of the lots in the District in the event of default would provide sufficient funds to pay the principal of Bonds outstanding at that time. The Appraisal does not constitute a recommendation to any person to purchase or sell the Bonds. The description of the Appraisal is intended to be a brief summary only of the Appraisal as it relates to the District. The Appraisal is attached hereto as APPENDIX F and should be read in its entirety. The conclusions reached in the Appraisal are subject to certain assumptions, hypothetical conditions, and qualifications, which are set forth therein. See “APPENDIX F – Appraisal.”

Value Estimates. The Appraiser estimated the hypothetical “as vacant” bulk market value of the 113 completed lots in the District and the hypothetical “as complete” retail value of 26 single family residences in the District. The Appraisal provides the fee simple estate values for the District. See “APPENDIX F – Appraisal.”

The hypothetical “as vacant” bulk market value of the fee simple interest in the 113 completed lots in the District, using the methodologies described in the Appraisal and subject to the limiting conditions and assumptions set forth in the Appraisal, as of February 5, 2025, is \$10,890,000.

The hypothetical “as complete” retail value of the fee simple interest in 26 single family residences in the District, assuming completion of such residences, using the methodologies described in the Appraisal and subject to the limiting conditions and assumptions set forth in the Appraisal, as of February 5, 2025, is \$12,280,000. This value is not a market value.

None of the City, the Developer, the Financial Advisor, or the Underwriter makes any representation as to the accuracy, completeness assumptions or information contained in the Appraisal. The assumptions and qualifications with respect to the Appraisal are contained therein. There can be no assurance that any such assumptions will be realized and the City, the Developer and the Underwriter make no representation as to the reasonableness of such assumptions. See “BONDHOLDERS’ RISKS – Use of Appraisal.”

In connection with the preparation of the Appraisal, the Appraiser may have reviewed the information supplied or otherwise made available to it by the City for reasonableness, has assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of all such information and of all information supplied or otherwise made available to it by any other party, and did not undertake any duty or responsibility to verify independently any of such information. The Appraiser has not made or obtained, nor will it make or obtain, an independent valuation or appraisal of any other assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) other than the property in the District. With respect to operating or financial forecasts and other information and data provided to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with the Appraiser, the Appraiser has assumed that such forecasts and other information and data were reasonably prepared in

good faith on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the City's employees, representatives, and advisors, as well as any corrections or updates to such forecasts and other information and data.

In performing its analyses, the Appraiser has made numerous other assumptions with respect to general business, economic and regulatory conditions, and other matters, many of which are beyond the Appraiser's control and the City's control, as well as certain factual matters. For example, the Appraiser assumed that the Developer has clear and marketable title to the property in the District, that no title defects exist unless the Appraiser was specifically informed to the contrary, that improvements were made in accordance with law, that no hazardous materials are present or were present previously, that no deed restrictions exist, and that no changes to zoning ordinances or regulations governing use, density or shape are pending or being considered. Furthermore, the Appraiser's analysis, opinions and conclusions are necessarily based upon market, economic, financial and other circumstances and conditions existing prior to the valuation. The foregoing is a summary of the standard assumptions, qualifications and limitations that generally apply to the Appraiser's appraisal reports.

The Appraiser confirms that the valuations included in the Appraisal were prepared in conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) and the requirements of the Code of Professional Ethics and Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice of the Appraisal Institute.

Caution should be exercised in the evaluation and use of appraisal results. An appraisal is an estimate of market value as of a specified date based upon assumptions and limiting conditions and any extraordinary assumptions specific to the relevant valuation. It is not a precise measure of value but is based on a subjective comparison of related activity taking place in the real estate market. The valuation set forth in the Appraisal is based on various assumptions of future expectations and while the Appraiser's internal forecasts of net operating income for the properties in the District is considered by the Appraiser to be reasonable at the current time, some of the assumptions may not materialize or may differ materially from actual experience in the future.

The Bonds will not necessarily trade at values determined solely by reference to the underlying value of the properties in the District.

The intended use and user of the Appraisal are specifically identified in the Appraisal as agreed upon in the contract for services and/or reliance language found in the Appraisal. Barletta & Associates, Inc. has consented to the use of the Appraisal in this Limited Offering Memorandum in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. No other use or user of the Appraisal is permitted by any other party for any other purpose.

THE PID ADMINISTRATOR

The following information has been provided by P3Works, LLC, as the Administrator. Certain of the following information is beyond the direct knowledge of the City and the Underwriter, and neither the City nor the Underwriter have any way of guaranteeing the accuracy of such information.

The City has selected P3Works, LLC as the initial Administrator. The City has entered into an agreement for administration of the District with the Administrator to provide specialized services related to the administration of the District needed to support the issuance of the Bonds. The Administrator will primarily be responsible for preparing the annual update to the Service and Assessment Plan. The Administrator is a consulting firm focused on providing special taxing district services relating to the formation and administration of public improvement districts, and is based in Austin, Houston, and North Richland Hills, Texas.

The Administrator's duties will include:

- Preparation of the annual update to the Service and Assessment Plan
- Preparation of assessment rolls for County billing and collection
- Establishing and maintaining a database of all County parcel IDs within the District
- Trust account analysis and reconciliation
- Property owner inquiries

- Determination of prepayment amounts
- Preparation and review of disclosure notices with the dissemination agent
- Review of developer draw requests for reimbursement of authorized improvement costs.

BONDHOLDERS' RISKS

Before purchasing any of the Bonds, prospective investors and their professional advisors should carefully consider all of the risk factors described below which may create possibilities wherein interest may not be paid when due or that the Bonds may not be paid at maturity or otherwise as scheduled, or, if paid, without premium, if applicable. The following risk factors (which are not intended to be an exhaustive listing of all possible risks associated with an investment in the Bonds) should be carefully considered prior to purchasing any of the Bonds. Moreover, the order of presentation of the risks summarized below does not necessarily reflect the significance of such investment risks.

THE BONDS ARE SPECIAL, LIMITED OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITY PAYABLE SOLELY FROM A FIRST LIEN ON, SECURITY INTEREST IN, AND PLEDGE OF THE TRUST ESTATE, AS AND TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED IN THE INDENTURE. THE BONDS DO NOT GIVE RISE TO A CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERAL CREDIT OR TAXING POWER OF THE CITY AND ARE PAYABLE SOLELY FROM THE TRUST ESTATE IDENTIFIED IN THE INDENTURE. THE OWNERS OF THE BONDS SHALL NEVER HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEMAND PAYMENT THEREOF OUT OF MONEY RAISED OR TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION, OR OUT OF ANY ASSETS OF THE CITY OTHER THAN THE TRUST ESTATE, AS AND TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED IN THE INDENTURE. NO OWNER OF THE BONDS SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEMAND ANY EXERCISE OF THE CITY'S TAXING POWER TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OF THE BONDS OR THE INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM, IF ANY, THEREON. THE CITY SHALL HAVE NO LEGAL OR MORAL OBLIGATION TO PAY THE BONDS OUT OF ANY ASSETS OF THE CITY OTHER THAN THE TRUST ESTATE.

The Underwriter is not obligated to make a market in or repurchase any of the Bonds, and no representation is made by the Underwriter, the City or the City's Financial Advisor that a market for the Bonds will develop and be maintained in the future. If a market does develop, no assurance can be given regarding future price maintenance of the Bonds. See “– Limited Secondary Market for the Bonds.”

The City has not applied for or received a rating on the Bonds. The absence of a rating could affect the future marketability of the Bonds. There is no assurance that a secondary market for the Bonds will develop or that holders who desire to sell their Bonds prior to the stated maturity will be able to do so. See “– No Credit Rating.”

Deemed Representations and Acknowledgment by Investors

Each Initial Purchaser will be deemed to have acknowledged and represented to the City the matters set forth under the heading “LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO INITIAL PURCHASERS” which include, among others, a representation and acknowledgment that the purchase of the Bonds involves investment risks, certain of which are set forth under this heading “BONDHOLDERS' RISKS” and elsewhere herein, and each Initial Purchaser, either alone or with its purchaser representative(s) (as defined in Rule 501(h) of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933), has sophisticated knowledge and experience in financial and business matters and the capacity to evaluate such risks in making an informed investment decision to purchase the Bonds, and the Initial Purchaser can afford a complete loss of its investment in the Bonds.

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General Factors relating to Payment of the Bonds

The ability of the City to pay debt service on the Bonds as due is subject to various factors that are beyond the City's control. These factors include, among others, (a) the ability or willingness of property owners within the District to pay Assessments levied by the City, (b) cash flow delays associated with the institution of foreclosure and enforcement proceedings against property within the District, and (c) general and local economic conditions which may impact real property values, the ability to liquidate real property holdings and the overall value of real property development projects, and (d) general economic conditions which may impact the general ability to market and sell the property within the District, it being understood that poor economic conditions within the City, State and region may slow the assumed pace of sales of such property.

Assessment Limitations

Annual Installments of the Assessments are billed to owners of Assessed Property in the District. Annual Installments are due and payable, and bear the same penalties and interest for non-payment, as for ad valorem taxes as set forth under "ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES." Additionally, Annual Installments established by the Service and Assessment Plan correspond in number and proportionate amount to the number of installments and principal amounts of Bonds maturing in each year, interest, and the Annual Collection Costs for such year. See "ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES." The unwillingness or inability of a property owner to pay regular property tax bills as evidenced by property tax delinquencies may also indicate an unwillingness or inability to make regular property tax payments and Annual Installments of Assessments in the future.

In order to pay debt service on the Bonds, it is necessary that Annual Installments are paid in a timely manner. Due to the lack of predictability in the collection of Annual Installments, the City has established a Bond Reserve Account in the Reserve Fund, to be funded from the proceeds of the Bonds, to cover delinquencies. The Annual Installments are secured by the Assessment Lien. However, there can be no assurance that foreclosure proceedings will occur in a timely manner so as to avoid depletion of the Bond Reserve Account and delay in payments of debt service on the Bonds. See "BONDHOLDERS' RISKS – Bondholders' Remedies and Bankruptcy."

Upon an ad valorem tax lien foreclosure event of a property within the District, any Assessment that is also delinquent will be foreclosed upon in the same manner as the ad valorem tax lien (assuming all necessary conditions and procedures for foreclosure are duly satisfied). To the extent that a foreclosure sale results in insufficient funds to pay in full both the delinquent ad valorem taxes and the delinquent Assessments, the liens securing such delinquent ad valorem taxes and delinquent Assessments would likely be extinguished. Any remaining unpaid balance of the delinquent Assessments would then be an unsecured personal liability of the original property owner.

Based upon the language of Texas Local Government Code, Section 372.017(b), case law relating to other types of assessment liens and opinions of the Texas Attorney General, the Assessment Lien as it relates to Annual Installments that are not yet due should remain in effect following an ad valorem tax lien foreclosure, with future installment payments not being accelerated. Texas Local Government Code Section 372.018(d) supports this position, stating that an Assessment Lien runs with the land and the portion of an assessment payment that has not yet come due is not eliminated by foreclosure of an ad valorem tax lien.

The Assessment Lien is superior to any homestead rights of a property owner that were properly claimed after the adoption of the Assessment Ordinance. However, an Assessment Lien may not be foreclosed upon if any Pre-existing Homestead Rights were properly claimed prior to the adoption of the Assessment Ordinance for as long as such Pre-existing Homestead Rights are maintained on the property. It is unclear under State law whether or not Pre-existing Homestead Rights would prevent the Assessment Lien from attaching to such homestead property or instead cause the Assessment Lien to attach, but remain subject to, the Pre-existing Homestead Rights.

Under State law, in order to establish homestead rights, the claimant must show a combination of both overt acts of homestead usage and intention on the part of the owner to claim the land as a homestead. Mere ownership of the property alone is insufficient and the intent to use the property as a homestead must be a present one, not an intention to make the property a homestead at some indefinite time in the future. As of the date of adoption of the Assessment Ordinance, no such homestead rights had been claimed. Furthermore, the Developer is not eligible to claim homestead rights and the Developer represented that it owned all property within the District as of the date of

adoption of the Assessment Ordinance. Consequently, there are and can be no Pre-existing Homestead Rights on the Assessed Property superior to the Assessment Lien and, therefore, the Assessment Liens may be foreclosed upon by the City.

Failure by owners of the parcels to pay Annual Installments when due, depletion of the Bond Reserve Account and Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account, delay in foreclosure proceedings, or the inability of the City to sell parcels which have been subject to foreclosure proceedings for amounts sufficient to cover the delinquent installments of Assessments levied against such parcels may result in the inability of the City to make full or punctual payments of debt service on the Bonds.

THE ASSESSMENTS CONSTITUTE A FIRST AND PRIOR LIEN AGAINST THE ASSESSED PROPERTY, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LIENS AND CLAIMS EXCEPT LIENS AND CLAIMS FOR STATE, COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT, OR MUNICIPALITY AD VALOREM TAXES AND ARE A PERSONAL OBLIGATION OF AND CHARGE AGAINST THE OWNERS OF ASSESSED PROPERTY LOCATED WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness, Assessments and Taxes

The ability of an owner of Assessed Property within the District to pay the Assessments could be affected by the existence of other taxes and assessments imposed upon the property. Public entities whose boundaries overlap those of the District currently impose ad valorem taxes on the property within the District and will likely do so in the future. Such entities could also impose assessment liens on the property within the District. The imposition of additional liens, whether from taxes, assessments, or private financing, may reduce the ability or willingness of the landowners to pay the Assessments. See “OVERLAPPING TAXES AND DEBT.”

Depletion of Reserve Fund; Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account Not Fully Funded

Failure of the owners of Assessed Property within the District to pay the Assessments when due could result in the rapid, total depletion of the Bond Reserve Account and the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund prior to replenishment from the resale of property upon a foreclosure or otherwise or delinquency redemptions after a foreclosure sale, if any. There could be a default in payments of the principal of and interest on the Bonds if sufficient amounts are not available in the Reserve Fund. The Bond Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund will be fully funded from proceeds of the Bonds; however, the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund is only partially funded from the proceeds of the Bonds. The amount required to reach the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Requirement of the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account will be accumulated over time by the mechanism described in “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund.” The Indenture provides that if, after a withdrawal from the Bond Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund the amounts therein are less than the Bond Reserve Account Requirement, the Trustee shall transfer an amount from the Pledged Revenue Fund to the Bond Reserve Account sufficient to cure such deficiency. The Indenture also provides that if, after the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Requirement is met, the amount on deposit in the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account of the Reserve Fund shall at any time be less than the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Requirement, the City shall instruct the Trustee to resume depositing the Additional Interest from the Pledged Revenue Fund into the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account until the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Requirement has been accumulated in the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account; provided, however, that the City shall not be required to replenish the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account in the event funds are transferred from the Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account to the Redemption Fund as a result of an extraordinary optional redemption of Bonds from the proceeds of a Prepayment, as described under “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Bond Reserve Account” and “– Delinquency and Prepayment Reserve Account.”

Lien Foreclosure and Bankruptcy

The payment of Assessments and the ability of the City to foreclose on the lien of a delinquent unpaid Assessment may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws generally affecting creditors’ rights or by the laws of the State relating to judicial foreclosure. Although bankruptcy proceedings would not cause the Assessments to become extinguished, bankruptcy of a property owner in all likelihood would result in a delay in prosecuting

foreclosure proceedings. Such a delay would increase the likelihood of a delay or default in payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, and the possibility that delinquent Assessments might not be paid in full. See “OVERLAPPING TAXES AND DEBT.”

Bondholders’ Remedies and Bankruptcy

In the event of default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds or the occurrence of any other Event of Default under the Indenture, the Trustee may, and at the written direction of the Owners of not less than twenty-five percent (25%) in aggregate Outstanding principal amount of the Bonds and its receipt of indemnity satisfactory to it shall, proceed against the City for the purpose of protecting and enforcing the rights of the Owners under the Indenture, by action seeking mandamus or by other suit, action, or special proceeding in equity or at law, in any court of competent jurisdiction, for any relief to the extent permitted by the Indenture or Applicable Laws, including, but not limited to, the specific performance of any covenant or agreement contained therein, or injunction; provided, however, that no action for money damages against the City may be sought or shall be permitted.

The issuance of a writ of mandamus may be sought if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the City’s obligations under the Bonds or the Indenture and such obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The remedy of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles, so its use rests within the discretion of the court but may not be arbitrarily refused. 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. The owners of the Bonds cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District in order to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the owners of the Bonds further 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 City. In this regard, should the City file a petition for protection from creditors under federal bankruptcy laws, the remedy of mandamus or the right of the City to seek judicial foreclosure of its Assessment Lien would be automatically stayed and could not be pursued unless authorized by a federal bankruptcy judge. See “BONDHOLDERS’ RISKS – Bankruptcy Limitation to Bondholders’ Rights.”

Any bankruptcy court with jurisdiction over bankruptcy proceedings initiated by or against a property owner within the District pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code could, subject to its discretion, delay or limit any attempt by the City to collect delinquent Assessments, or delinquent ad valorem taxes, against such property owner.

In addition, in 2006, the Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W.3d 325 (Tex. 2006) (“*Tooke*”) that a waiver of sovereign immunity must be provided for by statute in “clear and unambiguous” language. In so ruling, the Court declared that statutory language such as “sue and be sued,” in and of itself, did not constitute a clear and unambiguous waiver of sovereign immunity. In *Tooke*, the Court noted the enactment in 2005 of sections 271.151-.160, Texas Local Government Code (the “Local Government Immunity Waiver Act”), which, according to the Court, waives “immunity from suit for contract claims against most local governmental entities in certain circumstances.” The Local Government Immunity Waiver Act covers cities and relates to contracts entered into by cities for providing goods or services to cities.

In *Wasson Interests, Ltd. v. City of Jacksonville*, 489 S.W.3d 427 (Tex. 2016) (“*Wasson*”), the Texas Supreme Court (the “Court”) addressed whether the distinction between governmental and proprietary acts (as found in tort-based causes of action) applies to breach of contract claims against municipalities. The Court analyzed the rationale behind the Proprietary-Governmental Dichotomy to determine that “a city’s proprietary functions are not done pursuant to the ‘will of the people’” and protecting such municipalities “via the [S]tate’s immunity is not an efficient way to ensure efficient allocation of [S]tate resources.” While the Court recognized that the distinction between governmental and proprietary functions is not clear, the *Wasson* opinion held that the Proprietary-Governmental Dichotomy applies in a contract-claims context. The Court reviewed *Wasson* for a second time and issued an opinion on October 5, 2018, clarifying that to determine whether governmental immunity applies to a breach of contract claim, the proper inquiry is whether the municipality was engaged in a governmental or proprietary function when it entered into the contract, not at the time of the alleged breach. Therefore, in regard to municipal contract cases (as in tort claims), it is incumbent on the courts to determine whether a function was proprietary or governmental based upon the statutory and common law guidance at the time of inception of the contractual relationship. Texas jurisprudence has generally held that proprietary functions are those conducted by a city in its private capacity, for the benefit only of those within its corporate limits, and not as an arm of the government or under authority or for the benefit of the

State; these are usually activities that can be, and often are, provided by private persons, and therefore are not done as a branch of the State, and do not implicate the state's immunity since they are not performed under the authority, or for the benefit, of the State as sovereign. Notwithstanding the foregoing new case law issued by the Court, such sovereign immunity issues have not been adjudicated in relation to bond matters (specifically, in regard to the issuance of municipal debt). Each situation will be prospectively evaluated based on the facts and circumstances surrounding the contract in question to determine if a suit, and subsequently, a judgment, is justiciable against a municipality.

The City is not aware of any State court construing the Local Government Immunity Waiver Act in the context of whether contractual undertakings of local governments that relate to their borrowing powers are contracts covered by such act. Because it is unclear whether the Texas legislature has effectively waived the City's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages in the absence of City action, the Trustee or the owners of the Bonds may not be able to bring such a suit against the City for breach of the Bonds or the Indenture covenants. As noted above, the Indenture provides that owners of the Bonds may exercise the remedy of mandamus to enforce the obligations of the City under the Indenture. Neither the remedy of mandamus nor any other type of injunctive relief was at issue in *Tooke*, and it is unclear whether *Tooke* will be construed to have any effect with respect to the exercise of mandamus, as such remedy has been interpreted by State courts. In general, State courts have held that a writ of mandamus may be issued to require public officials to perform ministerial acts that clearly pertain to their duties. State courts have held that a ministerial act is defined as a legal duty that is prescribed and defined with a precision and certainty that leaves nothing to the exercise of discretion or judgment, though mandamus is not available to enforce purely contractual duties. However, mandamus may be used to require a public officer to perform legally imposed ministerial duties necessary for the performance of a valid contract to which the State or a political subdivision of the State is a party (including the payment of moneys due under a contract).

Judicial Foreclosures

Judicial foreclosure proceedings are not mandatory; however, the City has covenanted (subject to provisions set forth in the Indenture) to order and cause such actions to be commenced. In the event a foreclosure is necessary, there could be a delay in payments to Owners of the Bonds pending prosecution of the foreclosure proceedings and receipt by the City of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale. It is possible that no bid would be received at the foreclosure sale, and, in such event, there could be an additional delay in payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds or such payment may not be made in full. Moreover, in filing a suit to foreclose, the City must join other taxing units that have claims for delinquent taxes against all or part of the same property; the proceeds of any sale of property within the District available to pay debt service on the Bonds may be limited by the existence of other tax liens on the property. See "OVERLAPPING TAXES AND DEBT." Collection of delinquent taxes, assessments, and the Assessments may be adversely affected by the effects of market conditions on the foreclose sale price, and by other factors, including taxpayers' right to redeem property within two years of foreclosure for residential and agricultural use property and six months for other property, and by a time-consuming and expensive collection procedure.

No Acceleration

The Indenture expressly denies the right of acceleration in the event of a payment default or other default under the terms of the Bonds or the Indenture.

Bankruptcy Limitation to Bondholders' Rights

The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the Owners of the Bonds 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 City. The City is authorized under State law to voluntarily proceed under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. 901-946 ("Chapter 9"). The City may proceed under Chapter 9 if it (1) is generally not paying its debts, or unable to meet its debts, as they become due, (2) desires to effect a plan to adjust such debts, and (3) has either obtained the agreement of or negotiated in good faith with its creditors, is unable to negotiate with its creditors because negotiation is impracticable, or reasonably believes that a creditor may attempt to obtain a preferential transfer.

If the City decides in the future to proceed voluntarily under the Chapter 9, the City would develop and file a plan for the adjustment of its debts, and the Bankruptcy Court would confirm the plan if (1) the plan complies with

the applicable provisions of the Chapter 9, (2) all payments to be made in connection with the plan are fully disclosed and reasonable, (3) the City is not prohibited by law from taking any action necessary to carry out the plan, (4) administrative expenses are paid in full, (5) all regulatory or electoral approvals required under Texas law are obtained, and (6) the plan is in the best interests of creditors and is feasible. The rights and remedies of the Owners of the Bonds would be adjusted in accordance with the confirmed plan of adjustment of the City's debt. The City cannot predict a Bankruptcy Court's treatment of the Owners' creditor claim and whether an Owner would be repaid in full.

State Law Requiring Notice of Assessment; Failure of Developer or Homebuilders to Deliver Required Notice Pursuant to Texas Property Code

The 87th Legislature passed HB 1543, which became effective September 1, 2021, and requires a person who proposes to sell or otherwise convey real property within a public improvement district to provide to the purchaser of the property, before the execution of a binding contract for the purchase of such real property, written notice of the obligation to pay public improvement district assessments, in accordance with Section 5.014, Texas Property Code, as amended. In the event a purchase contract is entered into without the seller providing the notice, the intended purchaser is entitled to terminate the purchase contract. If the Developer or the Homebuilders within the District do not provide the required notice and prospective purchasers of property within the District terminate a purchase contract, the anticipated absorption schedule may be affected. In addition to the right to terminate the purchase contract, a property owner who did not receive the required notice is entitled, after sale, to sue for damages for (i) all costs relative to the purchase, plus interest and reasonable attorney's fees, or (ii) an amount not to exceed \$5,000, plus reasonable attorney's fees. In a suit filed pursuant to clause (i), any damages awarded must go first to pay any outstanding liens on the property. In such an event, the outstanding Assessments on such property should be prepaid. In the event of such prepayment, a partial redemption of the Bonds could occur. See "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions." On payment of all damages respectively to the lienholders and purchaser pursuant to clause (i), the purchaser is required to reconvey the property to the seller. Further, if the Developer or the Homebuilders does not provide the required notice and becomes liable for monetary damages, the anticipated buildout and absorption schedule may be affected. No assurances can be given that the projected buildout and absorption schedules presented in this Limited Offering Memorandum will be realized. The forms of notice to be provided to homebuyers are attached as Appendix B to the Service and Assessment Plan and will be included in each Annual Service Plan Update. See "APPENDIX C — Form of Service and Assessment Plan."

Potential Future Changes in State Law Regarding Public Improvement Districts

During Texas legislative sessions and interim business of the Texas legislature, various proposals and reports have been presented by committees of Texas Senate and Texas House of Representative which suggest or recommend changes to the PID Act relating to oversight of bonds secured by special assessments including adopting requirements relating to levels of build out or adding State level oversight in connection with the issuance of bonds secured by special assessments under the PID Act. The 89th Legislative Session of the State convened on January 14, 2025, and is scheduled to conclude on June 2, 2025. When the regular Legislature is not in session, the Governor of Texas may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's direction, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. It is impossible to predict what new proposals may be presented regarding the PID Act and the issuance of special assessment bonds during any upcoming legislative sessions, whether such new proposals or any previous proposals regarding the same will be adopted by the Texas Senate and House of Representatives and signed by the Governor, and, if adopted, the form thereof. It is impossible to predict with certainty the impact that any such future legislation will or may have on the security for the Bonds.

Limited Secondary Market for the Bonds

The Bonds may not constitute a liquid investment, and there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for the Bonds in the event an Owner thereof determines to solicit purchasers for the Bonds. Even if a liquid secondary market exists, there can be no assurance as to the price for which the Bonds may be sold. Such price may be lower than that paid by the current Owners of the Bonds, depending on the progress of development of property within the District subject to the Assessments, existing real estate and financial market conditions, and other factors.

No Credit Rating

The City has not applied for or received a rating on the Bonds. Even if a credit rating had been sought for the Bonds, it is not anticipated that such a rating would have been investment grade. The absence of a rating could affect the future marketability of the Bonds. There is no assurance that a secondary market for the Bonds will develop or that holders who desire to sell their Bonds prior to the stated maturity will be able to do so. Occasionally, because of general market conditions or because of adverse history or economic prospects connected with a particular issue, secondary market trading in connection with a particular issue is suspended or terminated. Additionally, prices of issues for which a market is being made will depend upon then generally prevailing circumstances. Such prices could be substantially different from the original purchase price.

Adverse Developments Affecting the Financial Services Industry

Actual events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance, or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions, transactional counterparties, or other companies in the financial services industry or the financial services industry generally, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds or other similar risks, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems. In the recent past troubled financial institutions have been closed and/or swept into receivership by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or acquired by or received cash rescue packages from more solvent financial institutions. Borrowers under credit agreements, letters of credit, and certain other financial instruments with any financial institution that is placed into receivership by the FDIC may be unable to access undrawn amounts for an unspecified period.

If a homebuilder uses a line of credit or other financial instrument to finance home construction and is unable to access funds under such line of credit or other financial instrument, the homebuilder’s ability to take down lots and complete homes could be adversely affected. Additionally, confidence in the safety and soundness of regional banks specifically, or the banking system generally, could impact where customers choose to maintain deposits, which could materially adversely impact the homebuilder’s liquidity and access loan funding capacity, and results in an impact to operations. Similar impacts to the development industry have occurred in the past.

General Risks of Real Estate Investment and Development

Investments in undeveloped or developing real estate are generally considered to be speculative in nature and to involve a high degree of risk. The Development will be subject to the risks generally incident to real estate investments and development. Many factors that may affect the Development, including the schedule for and/or the costs of the various improvements to be constructed within the District necessary to serve residents therein, as well as the operating revenues of the Developer, including those derived from the Development, are not within the control of the Developer. Such factors include changes in national, regional and local economic conditions; changes in long and short term interest rates; changes in the climate for real estate purchases; changes in demand for or supply of competing properties; changes in local, regional and national market and economic conditions; unanticipated development costs, market preferences and architectural trends; unforeseen environmental risks and controls; the adverse use of adjacent and neighboring real estate; changes in interest rates and the availability of mortgage funds to buyers of the homes to be built in the Development, which may render the sale of such homes difficult or unattractive; acts of war, terrorism or other political instability; delays or inability to obtain governmental approvals; changes in laws; moratorium; acts of God (which may result in uninsured losses); strikes; labor shortages; energy shortages; material shortages; inflation; adverse weather conditions; contractor or subcontractor defaults; and other unknown contingencies and factors beyond the control of the Developer.

Furthermore, the operating revenues of the Developer may be materially adversely affected if specific conditions in the lot purchase contracts are not met. Contracts that the Developer may have with individual homebuilders are subject to a myriad of contractual conditions and contingencies, all or some of which if not complied with, could precipitate a termination or winding up of such contractual arrangement for the sale of lots, causing the Developer to possibly need to execute a different strategy for the development and sale of lots and residential units within the Development. As described herein, the Assessments are an imposition against the land only. Neither the Developer nor any other subsequent landowner is a guarantor of the Assessments and the recourse for the failure of the Developer or any other landowner to pay the Assessments is limited to the collection proceedings against the land as described herein. Failure to meet any lot purchase contract’s conditions may allow the applicable lot purchaser to

terminate its obligation to purchase lots from the Developer and obtain its Earnest Money. See “THE DEVELOPMENT – Expected Build-Out and Home Prices in the Development.”

A slowdown of the development process and the related absorption rate within the Development because of any or all of the foregoing could affect adversely land values. The timely payment of the Bonds depends on the willingness and ability of the Developer and any subsequent owners to pay the Assessments when due. Any or all of the foregoing could reduce the willingness and ability of such owners to pay the Assessments and could greatly reduce the value of the property within the District in the event such property has to be foreclosed. If Annual Installments of Assessments are not timely paid and there are insufficient funds in the accounts of the Reserve Fund, a nonpayment could result in a payment default under the Indenture.

Risks Related to the Current Residential Real Estate Market

The real estate market is currently experiencing a slowing of new home sales and new home closings due in part to rising inflation and mortgage interest rates. It is difficult to determine what effects the on-again, off-again tariffs imposed by the federal administration and retaliatory tariffs against the United States will have on inflation and mortgage interest rates. Downturns in the real estate market, mortgage rates, and other factors beyond the control of the Developer, including general economic conditions, may impact the timing of lot and home sales within the District. No assurances can be given that projected home prices and buildout values presented in this Limited Offering Memorandum will be realized.

Risks Related to Recent Increase in Costs of Building Materials and Labor Shortages

As a result of low supply and high demand, shipping constraints, and the ongoing trade war (including tariffs and retaliatory tariffs), there have been substantial increases in the cost of lumber and other materials, causing many homebuilders and general contractors to experience budget overruns. Further, the federal administration’s on-again, off-again tariffs, threatened impositions of tariffs, and the imposition or threatened imposition of retaliatory tariffs against the United States will impact the ability of the Homebuilders to estimate costs. If the cost of materials remains Improvement Area #1 of the District.

The federal administration’s immigration policies may impact the State’s workforce. Undocumented construction workers make up a large percentage of construction workers in the State. Mass deportations or immigration policies that make it challenging for foreign workers to work in the United States may result in labor shortages, particularly in construction. Labor shortages will impact the Homebuilders’ ability to construct homes within the District.

Completion of Homes

The cost and time for completion of homes by the Homebuilders is uncertain and may be affected by changes in national, regional, and local economic conditions; changes in long and short term interest rates; changes in the climate for real estate purchases; changes in demand for or supply of competing properties; changes in local, regional and national market conditions; unanticipated development costs, market preferences and architectural trends; unforeseen environmental risks and controls; the adverse use of adjacent and neighboring real estate; changes in interest rates and the availability of mortgage funds to buyers of the homes yet to be built in the District, which may render the sale of such homes difficult or unattractive; acts of war, terrorism or other political instability; delays or inability to obtain governmental approvals; changes in laws; moratorium; force majeure (which may result in uninsured losses); strikes; labor shortages; energy shortages; material shortages; inflation; adverse weather conditions; subcontractor defaults; and other unknown contingencies and factors beyond the control of the Developer.

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Competition

The housing industry in the Houston MSA area is very competitive, and none of the Developer, the City, the City’s Financial Advisor, or the Underwriter can give any assurance that the building programs of the single-family residential development within the District which are planned will be completed in accordance with the Developer’s expectations. The competitive position of the Developer in the sale of developed lots or of any Homebuilder in the construction and sale of single-family residential units is affected by most of the factors discussed in this section, and such competitive position is directly related to maintenance of market values in the District.

Competitive projects in the area include, but are not limited to the following: ⁽¹⁾

| Project Name | Number of Units | Proximity | Developer | Prices |
|---|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Bonterra at Cross Creek Ranch 55-Plus | 700 | 26 miles | Woodforest | \$386k–\$490k |
| Bridgeland – Prairieland Village, Sections 9 and 11 | 79 | 25 miles | Bridgeland Development | \$300k–\$1mm+ |
| Rosewood, Phase 1 | > 1,000 in all phases | 15 miles | Johnson Development | \$400k–\$600k |
| Cypress Green, Section 11 | > 1,000 in all phases | 15 miles | Astro Cypress Green, LP | High \$200k–\$500k+ |

⁽¹⁾ Provided by the Developer. All of such projects are located in a municipal utility district.

Hazardous Substances

While governmental taxes, assessments, and charges are a common claim against the value of a parcel, other less common claims may be relevant. One of the most serious in terms of the potential reduction in the value that may be realized to the assessment is a claim with regard to a hazardous substance. In general, the owners and operators of a parcel may be required by law to remedy conditions relating to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, sometimes referred to as “CERCLA” or the “Superfund Act,” is the most well-known and widely applicable of these laws. It is likely that, should any of the parcels of land located in the District be affected by a hazardous substance, the marketability and value of parcels would be reduced by the costs of remedying the condition, because the purchaser, upon becoming owner, will become obligated to remedy the condition just as is the seller.

The value of the land within the District does not take into account the possible liability of the owner for the remedy of a hazardous substance condition of the parcel. The City has not independently verified, and is not aware, that the Developer has such a current liability with respect to such parcel; however, it is possible that such liabilities do currently exist and that the City is not aware of them.

Further, it is possible that liabilities may arise in the future with respect to any of the land within the District resulting from the existence, currently, of a substance presently classified as hazardous but which has not been released or the release of which is not presently threatened or may arise in the future resulting from the existence, currently, on a parcel of a substance not presently classified as hazardous but which may in the future be so classified. Further, such liabilities may arise not simply from the existence of a hazardous substance but from the method of handling it. The actual occurrence of any of these possibilities could significantly affect the value of a parcel that is realizable upon a delinquency.

See “THE DEVELOPMENT – Environmental” for discussion of the Phase I ESA performed on property within the District.

Regulation

Development within the District may be subject to future federal, State, and local regulations. Approval may be required from various agencies from time to time in connection with the layout and design of development in the District, the nature and extent of public improvements, land use, zoning and other matters. Failure to meet any such regulations or obtain any such approvals in a timely manner could delay or adversely affect development in the District and property values.

Availability of Utilities

The progress of development within the District is also dependent upon the City providing an adequate supply of water and sufficient capacity for the collection and treatment of wastewater, as applicable. If the City fails to supply water and wastewater services to the property in the District, the development of the land in the District could be adversely affected. See “THE DEVELOPMENT – Utilities.”

Flood Plains

According to FEMA’s FIRM Community Panel No.48201C0230L, effective on June 18, 2007, all of the property within the District lies outside of both the 100-year and 500-year flood plains.

FEMA will from time to time revise its FIRMs. None of the City, the Underwriter, or the Developer makes any representation as to whether FEMA may revise its FIRMs, whether such revisions may result in homes that are currently outside of the 500-year or 100-year flood plain from being included in the 500-year or 100-year flood plain in the future, or whether extreme flooding events may occur more often than assumed in creating the rate maps.

Risk from Weather Events

All of the State, including the City, is subject to extreme weather events that can cause loss of life and damage to property through strong winds, wildfires, hurricanes, tropical storms, flooding, heavy rains and freezes, including events similar to the severe winter storm that the continental United States experienced in February 2021, which resulted in disruptions in the Electric Reliability Council of Texas power grid and prolonged blackouts throughout the State. It is impossible to predict whether similar events will occur in the future and the impact they may have on the City, including land within the District.

Exercise of Third-Party Property Rights

As described herein under “THE DEVELOPMENT – Mineral Rights, Ground Water, Easements, and Other Third-Party Rights,” there are certain Third-Party Rights within the District. There may also be additional mineral rights and related real property rights reflected in the chain of title for the real property within the District recorded in the real property records of Harris County.

The Developer does not expect the existence or exercise of any mineral rights or related real property rights in or around the District to have a material adverse effect on the Development, the property within the District, or the ability of landowners within the District to pay Assessments. However, none of the City, the Financial Advisor, or the Underwriter provide any assurances as to such Developer expectations.

Tax-Exempt Status of the Bonds

The Indenture contains covenants by the City intended to preserve the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. As discussed under the caption “TAX MATTERS,” interest on the Bonds could become includable in gross income for purposes of federal income taxation retroactive to the date the Bonds were issued as a result of future acts or omissions of the City in violation of its covenants in the Indenture.

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the federal or State level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds under federal or State law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Bonds. Any such proposal could limit the value of certain deductions

and exclusions, including the exclusion for tax-exempt interest. The likelihood of any such proposal being enacted cannot be predicted. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

As further described in “TAX MATTERS” below, failure of the City to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”) and the related legal authorities, or changes in the federal tax law or its application, could cause interest on the Bonds to be included in the gross income of owners of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, possibly from the date of original issuance of the Bonds. Further, the opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel’s judgment as to the proper treatment of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) or the courts. The IRS has an ongoing program of auditing obligations that are issued and sold as bearing tax-exempt interest to determine whether, in the view of the IRS, interest on such obligations is included in the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes. It cannot be predicted if this IRS focus could lead to an audit of the Bonds or what the result would be of any such audit. If an audit of the Bonds is commenced, under current procedures parties other than the City would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit of tax-exempt obligations is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the City legitimately disagrees may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, regardless of the outcome, including but not limited to selection of the Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of obligations presenting similar tax issues, may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Bonds. Finally, if the IRS ultimately determines that the interest on the Bonds is not excluded from the gross income of Bondholders for federal income tax purposes, the City may not have the resources to settle with the IRS, the Bonds are not required to be redeemed, and the interest rate on the Bonds will not increase.

Dependence Upon Developer and Homebuilders

The Developer and the Homebuilders, as the majority owners of Assessed Property within the District, have the initial obligation for the payment of most of the Assessments. The Developer is under contract to sell all of the lots within the District to the Homebuilders, and as of March 31, 2025, 91 of the 113 lots within the District had been purchased by the Homebuilders. Until the Developer closes on the sale of the remaining lots to the Homebuilders, and until the Homebuilders close on the sale of all lots to homebuyers, the ability of the Developer and the Homebuilders, respectively, to make full and timely payment of the Assessments will directly affect the ability of the City to meet its debt service obligations with respect to the Bonds. The assets of the Developer are generally limited to land within the District, the proceeds from the sale of prior lots within the District, related permits and development rights, and the Acquisition and Development Loan.

Use of Appraisal

Caution should be exercised in the evaluation and use of valuations included in the Appraisal. The Appraisal is an estimate of market value as of a specified date based upon assumptions and limiting conditions and any extraordinary assumptions specific to the relevant valuation and specified therein. The estimated market value specified in the Appraisal is not a precise measure of value but is based on a subjective comparison of related activity taking place in the real estate market. The valuation set forth in the Appraisal is based on various assumptions of future expectations and while the appraiser’s forecasts for properties in the District is considered to be reasonable at the current time, some of the assumptions may not materialize or may differ materially from actual experience in the future. The Bonds will not necessarily trade at values determined solely by reference to the underlying value of the properties in the District.

In performing its analysis, the Appraiser makes numerous assumptions with respect to general business, economic and regulatory conditions, and other matters, many of which are beyond the Appraiser’s, Underwriter’s and City’s control, as well as to certain factual matters. Furthermore, the Appraiser’s analysis, opinions, and conclusions are necessarily based upon market, economic, financial, and other circumstances and conditions existing prior to the valuation.

The intended use and user of the Appraisal are specifically identified in the Appraisal as agreed upon in the contract for services and/or reliance language found in the Appraisal. The Appraiser has consented to the use of the

Appraisal in this Limited Offering Memorandum in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. No other use or user of the Appraisal is permitted by any other party for any other purpose.

Risks Related to Exposure to the Oil and Gas Industry

The economy of the greater 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 of residential and commercial property in the area and could reduce or negatively affect property values or homebuilding activity within the District.

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 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 City has covenanted in the Indenture that it will comply with these requirements.

Bond Counsel’s opinion will assume continuing compliance with the covenants of the Indenture 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 City and other parties involved with the issuance of the Bonds with respect to matters solely within the knowledge of the City and such parties, which Bond Counsel has not independently verified. If the City fails to comply with the covenants in the Indenture 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 Indenture 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 or not 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 City as the

taxpayer, and the Owners 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.

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% 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 all or a portion of the Bonds exceeds the stated redemption price payable at maturity, 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 all or a portion of the Bonds is less than the stated redemption price payable at maturity of such Bonds (the “Original Issue Discount Bonds”), the difference between (i) the amount payable at the maturity of each Original Issue Discount Bond, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such Original Issue Discount

Bond constitutes original issue discount with respect to such Original Issue Discount Bond in the hands of any owner who has purchased such Original Issue Discount 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 Original Issue Discount Bond equal to that portion of the amount of such original issue discount allocable to the period that such Original Issue Discount 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,” “– Collateral Tax Consequences” and “– Tax Legislative Changes” generally apply and should be considered in connection with the discussion in this portion of the Limited Offering Memorandum.

In the event of the redemption, sale or other taxable disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bond prior to stated maturity, however, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Original Issue Discount Bond in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Original Issue Discount 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 Original Issue Discount 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 inside cover page of this Limited Offering Memorandum. Neither the City nor Bond Counsel has made any investigation or offers any comfort that the Original Issue Discount Bonds will be offered and sold in accordance with such assumptions.

Under existing law, the original issue discount on each Original Issue Discount 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 Original Issue Discount 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 Original Issue Discount Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and redemption, sale or other disposition of Original Issue Discount 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 Original Issue Discount 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 Original Issue Discount Bonds and with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of such Original Issue Discount 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.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Proceedings

Delivery of the Bonds will be accompanied by the unqualified approving legal opinion of the Attorney General to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the City under the Constitution and laws of the State, payable from the Trust Estate and, based upon their examination of a transcript of certified proceedings relating to the issuance and sale of the Bonds, the legal opinion of Bond Counsel, to a like effect.

Bracewell LLP serves as Bond Counsel to the City. Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP serves as Underwriter's Counsel. The legal fees paid to Bond Counsel and Underwriter's Counsel are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

Legal Opinions

The City will furnish the Underwriter a transcript of certain certified proceedings incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds. Such transcript will include a certified copy of the approving opinion of the Attorney General of Texas, as recorded in the Bond Register of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State, to the effect that the Bonds are valid and binding special, limited obligations of the City. The City will also furnish the legal opinion of Bond Counsel, to the effect that, based upon an examination of such transcript, the Bonds are valid and binding special, limited obligations of the City under the Constitution and laws of the State. The legal opinion of Bond Counsel will further state that the Bonds, including principal of and interest thereon, are payable from and secured by a pledge of and lien on the Trust Estate. Bond Counsel will also provide a legal opinion to the effect that interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code, subject to the matters described above under the caption "TAX MATTERS." A copy of the form of the opinion of Bond Counsel is attached hereto as "APPENDIX D – Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel."

Except as noted below, Bond Counsel did not take part in the preparation of the Limited Offering Memorandum, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained therein, except that, in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information describing the Bonds in the Limited Offering Memorandum under the captions or subcaptions "PLAN OF FINANCE – The Reimbursement Obligation" and "– The Bonds," "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS," "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS," "ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES" (except for the subcaptions "Assessment Methodology" and "Assessment Amounts"), "THE DISTRICT," "TAX MATTERS," "LEGAL MATTERS – Legal Proceedings," and "– Legal Opinions," "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE – The City," "REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE," "LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS" and APPENDIX B and such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds, the Bond Ordinance, the Assessment Ordinance, and the Indenture contained therein fairly and accurately describes the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the Bond Ordinance, the Assessment Ordinance, and the Indenture.

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 that 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.

Litigation – The City

At the time of delivery and payment for the Bonds, the City will certify that, except as disclosed herein, there is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, regulatory agency, public board or body, pending or, to its knowledge, overtly threatened against the City affecting the existence of the District, or seeking to restrain or to enjoin the sale or delivery of the Bonds, the application of the proceeds thereof, in accordance with the Indenture, or the collection or application of the Assessments securing the Bonds, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity or enforceability of the Bonds, the Assessment Ordinance, the Indenture, any action of the City contemplated by any of the said documents, or the collection or application of the Trust Estate, or in any way contesting the completeness or accuracy of this Limited Offering Memorandum or any amendment or supplement thereto, or contesting the powers of the City or its authority with respect to the Bonds or any action of the City contemplated by any documents relating to the Bonds.

Litigation – The Developer

At the time of delivery and payment for the Bonds, Developer will certify that, except as disclosed herein, there is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, regulatory body, public board or body pending, or, to the best knowledge of Developer, threatened against or affecting Developer

wherein an unfavorable decision, ruling or finding would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or operations of Developer or its officers or would adversely affect (1) the transactions contemplated by, or the validity or enforceability of, the Bonds, the Indenture, the Bond Ordinance, the Service and Assessment Plan, the Reimbursement Agreement, the Development Agreement, or the Bond Purchase Agreement, or otherwise described in this Limited Offering Memorandum, or (2) the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds (individually or in the aggregate, a “Material Adverse Effect”). The Developer and its affiliates have been and are parties to pending and threatened litigation related to their commercial and real estate development activities. According to the Developer, such litigation occurs in the ordinary course of business and is not expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

ENFORCEABILITY OF REMEDIES

The remedies available to the owners of the Bonds upon an event of default under the Indenture are in many respects dependent upon judicial actions, which are often subject to discretion and delay. See “BONDHOLDERS’ RISKS – Bondholders’ Remedies and Bankruptcy.” Under existing constitutional and statutory law and judicial decisions, including the federal bankruptcy code, the remedies specified by the Indenture and the Bonds may not be readily available or may be limited. The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds will be qualified as to the enforceability of the remedies provided in the various legal instruments, by limitations imposed by bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors and enacted before or after such delivery.

NO RATING

No application for a rating on the Bonds has been made to any rating agency, nor is there any reason to believe that the City would have been successful in obtaining an investment grade rating for the Bonds had application been made.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The City

Pursuant to Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Rule”), the City, the Administrator and HTS Continuing Disclosure Services, a Division of Hilltop Securities Inc. (the “Dissemination Agent”) have entered into a Continuing Disclosure Agreement (the “Disclosure Agreement of the Issuer”) for the benefit of the Owners of the Bonds (including owners of beneficial interests in the Bonds), to provide, by certain dates prescribed in the Disclosure Agreement of the Issuer, certain financial information and operating data relating to the City (collectively, the “City Reports”). The specific nature of the information to be contained in the City Reports is set forth in “APPENDIX E-1 – Form of Disclosure Agreement of Issuer.” Under certain circumstances, the failure of the City to comply with its obligations under the Disclosure Agreement of the Issuer constitutes an event of default thereunder. Such a default will not constitute an event of default under the Indenture, but such event of default under the Disclosure Agreement of the Issuer would allow the Owners of the Bonds (including owners of beneficial interests in the Bonds) to bring an action for specific performance.

The City has agreed to update information and to provide notices of certain specified events only as provided in the Disclosure Agreement of the Issuer. The City 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 in this Limited Offering Memorandum, except as provided in the Disclosure Agreement of the Issuer. The City makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell the Bonds at any future date. The City disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of the Disclosure Agreement of the Issuer or from any statement made pursuant to the Disclosure Agreement of the Issuer.

The City’s Compliance with Prior Undertakings

In the last five years, the City has not failed to comply in any material respect with any material provisions of the continuing disclosure agreements made by the City in accordance with the Rule.

The Developer

The Developer, the Administrator, and the Dissemination Agent, will, in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, enter into a Continuing Disclosure Agreement (the “Disclosure Agreement of the Developer”) for the benefit of the Owners of the Bonds (including owners of beneficial interests in the Bonds), to provide, by certain dates prescribed in the Disclosure Agreement of the Developer, certain information regarding the District and the Authorized Improvements (collectively, the “Developer Reports”). The specific nature of the information to be contained in the Developer Reports is set forth in “APPENDIX E-2 – Form of Disclosure Agreement of Developer.” Under certain circumstances, the failure of the Developer or the Administrator to comply with its obligations under the Disclosure Agreement of the Developer constitutes an event of default thereunder. Such a default will not constitute an event of default under the Indenture, but such event of default under the Disclosure Agreement of the Developer would allow the Owners of the Bonds (including owners of beneficial interests in the Bonds) to bring an action for specific performance.

The Developer has agreed to provide (i) certain updated information to the Administrator, which consultant will prepare and provide such updated information in report form and (ii) notices of certain specified events, only as provided in the Disclosure Agreement of the Developer. The Developer 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 in this Limited Offering Memorandum, except as provided in the Disclosure Agreement of the Developer. The Developer makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell the Bonds at any future date. The Developer disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of the Disclosure Agreement of the Developer or from any statement made pursuant to the Disclosure Agreement of the Developer. The City is not a party to the Disclosure Agreement of the Developer and has no responsibilities thereunder.

The Developer’s Compliance with Prior Undertakings

The Developer has not undertaken any previous continuing disclosure undertakings in accordance with the Rule.

UNDERWRITING

FMSbonds, Inc. (the “Underwriter”) has agreed to purchase the Bonds from the City at a purchase price of \$ _____ (representing the par amount of the Bonds, less an underwriting discount of \$___). The Underwriter’s obligations are subject to certain conditions precedent and if obligated to purchase any of the Bonds the Underwriter will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds. Subject to certain restrictions contained in the bond purchase agreement, the Bonds may be offered and sold by the Underwriter at prices lower than the initial offering prices stated on the inside cover page hereof, and such initial offering prices may be changed from time to time by the Underwriter.

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE

The sale of the Bonds has not been registered under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2); and the Bonds have not been qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been qualified under the securities acts of any other jurisdiction. The City 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 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.

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

The PID Act and Section 1201.041 of the Public Security Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code, as amended) provide that the Bonds are negotiable instruments and investment securities governed by Chapter 8, Texas Business and Commerce Code, as amended, and are legal and authorized investments for insurance

companies, fiduciaries, trustees, or for the sinking funds of municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State. With respect to investment in the Bonds by municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State, the Texas Public Funds Investment Act (the "PFIA") requires that the Bonds be assigned a rating of at least "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency. See "NO RATING." In addition, the PID Act and various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with capital of one million dollars or more, and savings and loan associations. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits to the extent of their market value. No review by the City has been made of the laws in other states to determine whether the Bonds are legal investments for various institutions in those states. No representation is made that the Bonds will be acceptable to public entities to secure their deposits or acceptable to such institutions for investment purposes.

The City made no investigation of other laws, rules, regulations, or investment criteria which might apply to such institutions or entities, or which might limit the suitability of the Bonds for any of the foregoing purposes or limit the authority of such institutions or entities to purchase or invest in the Bonds for such purposes.

INVESTMENTS

The City invests its funds in investments authorized by State law in accordance with investment policies approved by the City Council. Both State law and the City's investment policies are subject to change.

Legal Investments

Under State law, the City is authorized to invest in obligations meeting the requirements of the PFIA, which may include: (1) obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks; (2) direct obligations of the State or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations 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; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by, or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "A" or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) interest-bearing banking deposits that are guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (the "NCUSIF") or their respective successors; (8) interest-bearing banking deposits, other than those described in clause (7), that (i) are invested through a broker or institution with a main office or branch office in this state and selected by the City in compliance with the PFIA, (ii) the broker or institution arranges for the deposit of the funds in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the City's account, (iii) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of the banking deposits is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States, and (iv) the City appoints as its custodian of the banking deposits, in compliance with the PFIA, the institution in clause (8)(i) above, a bank, or a broker-dealer; (9) certificates of deposit and share certificates meeting the requirements of the PFIA (i) that are issued by an institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State and are guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or the NCUSIF, or their respective successors, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (8), above, or secured in accordance with Chapter 2257, Texas Government Code, or in any other manner and amount provided by law for City deposits, or (ii) where (a) the funds are invested by the City through a broker or institution that has a main office or branch office in the State and selected by the City in compliance with the PFIA, (b) the broker or institution arranges for the deposit of the funds in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the account of the City, (c) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of each of the certificates of deposit is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States; and (d) the City appoints, in compliance with the PFIA, the institution in clause (9)(ii)(a) above, a bank, or broker-dealer as custodian for the City with respect to the certificates of deposit; (10) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are secured by a combination of cash and obligations described by clause (1) which are pledged to the City, held in the City's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the City or with a third party selected and approved by the City, and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State; (11) certain bankers' acceptances with a stated maturity of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank, or

of the holding company of which the bank is the largest subsidiary, are rated not less than “A-1” or “P-1” or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (12) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 270 days or less that is rated at least “A-1” or “P-1” or an equivalent by either (i) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies, or (ii) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the commercial paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a United States or state bank; (13) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and complies with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 2a-7; (14) no-load money market mutual funds that are registered and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission that have a weighted maturity of less than two years and either (i) have a duration of one year or more and are invested exclusively in obligations approved in this paragraph, or (ii) have a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset backed securities; (15) guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations described in clause (1), excluding obligations which the City is explicitly prohibited from investing in, and in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract; and (16) securities lending programs if (i) the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, including accrued income, (ii) a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time, (iii) a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, (b) irrevocable letters of credit issued by a state or national bank that is continuously rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm at not less than “A” or its equivalent, or (c) cash invested in obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, clauses (12) through (14) above, or an authorized investment pool, (iv) the terms of a loan made under the program require that the securities being held as collateral be pledged to the City, held in the City’s name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the City or with a third party designated by the City, (v) a loan made under the program is government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State, and (vi) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less.

The City may invest in such obligations directly or through government investment pools that invest solely in such obligations provided that the pools are rated no lower than “AAA” or “AAA-m” or an equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating service or no lower than investment grade by at least one nationally recognized rating service with a weighted average maturity no greater than 90 days. The City may also contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term up to two years, but the City retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the City must do so by order, ordinance, or resolution.

The City is specifically prohibited from investing in: (1) obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity of greater than 10 years; and (4) collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.

Investment Policies

Under Texas law, the City is required to invest its funds under written investment policies that primarily emphasize safety of principal and liquidity; that address investment diversification, yield, maturity, and the quality and capability of investment management; and that include a list of authorized investments for City funds, maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment, the maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed for pooled fund groups, methods to monitor the market price of investments acquired with public funds, a requirement for settlement of all transactions, except investment pool funds and mutual funds, on a delivery versus payment basis, and procedures to monitor rating changes in investments acquired with public funds and the liquidation of such investments consistent with the PFIA. All City funds must be invested consistent with a formally adopted “Investment Strategy Statement” that specifically addresses each fund’s investment. Each Investment Strategy Statement will describe its objectives concerning: (1) suitability of investment type, (2) preservation and safety of principal, (3) liquidity, (4) marketability of each investment, (5) diversification of the portfolio, and (6) yield.

Under Texas law, City investments must be made “with judgment and care, under prevailing circumstances, that a person of prudence, discretion, and intelligence would exercise in the management of the person’s own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of capital and the probable income to be

derived.” At least quarterly the investment officers of the City shall submit an investment report detailing: (1) the investment position of the City, (2) that all investment officers jointly prepared and signed the report, (3) the beginning market value, any additions and changes to market value and the ending value of each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the beginning and end of the reporting period, (5) the maturity date of each separately invested asset, (6) the account or fund or pooled fund group for which each individual investment was acquired, and (7) the compliance of the investment portfolio as it relates to: (a) adopted investment strategy statements and (b) state law. No person may invest City funds without express written authority from the City Council.

Additional Provisions

Under Texas law, the City is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies; (2) require any investment officers with personal business relationships or relatives with firms seeking to sell securities to the City to disclose the relationship and file a statement with the Texas Ethics Commission and the City Council; (3) require the registered principal of firms seeking to sell securities to the City to: (a) receive and review the City’s investment policy, (b) acknowledge that reasonable controls and procedures have been implemented to preclude imprudent investment activities, and (c) deliver a written statement attesting to these requirements; (4) perform an annual audit of the management controls on investments and adherence to the City’s investment policy; (5) provide specific investment training for the Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and investment officers; (6) restrict reverse repurchase agreements to not more than 90 days and restrict the investment of reverse repurchase agreement funds to no greater than the term of the reverse repurchase agreement; (7) restrict its investment in mutual funds in the aggregate to no more than 15 percent of its monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds and reserves and other funds held for debt service, and to invest no portion of bond proceeds, reserves and funds held for debt service, in mutual funds; (8) require local government investment pools to conform to the new disclosure, rating, net asset value, yield calculation, and advisory board requirements; (9) adopt an order or resolution stating that it has reviewed its investment policy and investment strategies and record any changes made to either its investment policy or investment strategy in the said order or resolution, and (10) at least annually review, revise, and adopt a list of qualified brokers that are authorized to engage in the investment transactions with the City.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE TRUSTEE

The City has appointed Wilmington Trust, National Association, a national banking association organized under the laws of the United States, to serve as Trustee. The Trustee is to carry out those duties assignable to it under the Indenture. Except for the contents of this section, the Trustee has not reviewed or participated in the preparation of this Limited Offering Memorandum and assumes no responsibility for the contents, accuracy, fairness or completeness of the information set forth in this Limited Offering Memorandum or for the recitals contained in the Indenture or the Bonds, or for the validity, sufficiency, or legal effect of any of such documents.

Furthermore, the Trustee has no oversight responsibility, and is not accountable, for the use or application by the City of any of the Bonds authenticated or delivered pursuant to the Indenture or for the use or application of the proceeds of such Bonds by the City. The Trustee has not evaluated the risks, benefits, or propriety of any investment in the Bonds and makes no representation, and has reached no conclusions, regarding the value or condition of any assets or revenues pledged or assigned as security for the Bonds, the technical or financial feasibility of the project, or the investment quality of the Bonds, about all of which the Trustee expresses no opinion and expressly disclaims the expertise to evaluate.

Additional information about the Trustee may be found at its website at www.wilmingtontrust.com. Neither the information on the Trustee’s website, nor any links from that website, is a part of this Limited Offering Memorandum, nor should any such information be relied upon to make investment decisions regarding the Bonds.

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

General

The information contained in this Limited Offering Memorandum has been obtained primarily from the City's records, the Developer and its representatives and other sources believed to be reliable. In accordance with its responsibilities under the federal securities law, the Underwriter has reviewed the information in this Limited Offering Memorandum in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of the transaction, but the Underwriter does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Limited Offering Memorandum or any sale hereunder will create any implication that there has been no change in the financial condition or operations of the City or the Developer described herein since the date hereof. This Limited Offering Memorandum contains, in part, estimates and matters of opinion that are not intended as statements of fact, and no representation or warranty is made as to the correctness of such estimates and opinions or that they will be realized. The summaries of the statutes, resolutions, ordinances, indentures and engineering and other related reports set forth herein are included 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.

Source of Certain Information

The information contained in this Limited Offering Memorandum relating to the description of the Authorized Improvements generally and, in particular, the information included in the sections captioned "PLAN OF FINANCE – Development Plan" and "– Lot Purchase and Sale Agreements," "THE AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS," "THE DEVELOPMENT," "THE DEVELOPER," "BONDHOLDERS' RISKS" (only as it pertains to the Developer, the Authorized Improvements, and the Development), "LEGAL MATTERS – Litigation – The Developer," and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE – The Developer" and "– The Developer's Compliance with Prior Undertakings" has been provided by the Developer, and the Developer warrants and represents that the information contained herein is true and correct and does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements made herein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. At the time of delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriter, the Developer will deliver a certificate to this effect to the City and the Underwriter.

Experts

The information regarding the Service and Assessment Plan in this Limited Offering Memorandum has been provided by the Administrator and has been included in reliance upon the authority of such firm as experts in the field of development planning and finance.

The information regarding the Appraisal in this Limited Offering Memorandum has been provided by Barletta & Associates, Inc., and has been included in reliance upon the authority of such firm as experts in the field of the appraisal of real property.

Updating of Limited Offering Memorandum

If, subsequent to the date of the Limited Offering Memorandum, the City learns, through the ordinary course of business and without undertaking any investigation or examination for such purposes, or is notified by the Underwriter, of any adverse event which causes the Limited Offering Memorandum to be materially misleading, and unless the Underwriter elects to terminate its obligation to purchase the Bonds, the City will promptly prepare and supply to the Underwriter an appropriate amendment or supplement to the Limited Offering Memorandum satisfactory to the Underwriter; provided, however, that the obligation of the City to so amend or supplement the Limited Offering Memorandum will terminate when the City delivers the Bonds to the Underwriter, unless the Underwriter notifies the City on or before such date that less than all of the Bonds have been sold to ultimate customers; in which case the City's obligations hereunder will extend for an additional period of time (but not more than 90 days after the date the City delivers the Bonds) until all of the Bonds have been sold to ultimate customers.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Limited Offering Memorandum constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 21e of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act. Such statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used such as “plan,” “expect,” “estimate,” “project,” “anticipate,” “budget” or other similar words.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CERTAIN RESULTS OR OTHER EXPECTATIONS CONTAINED IN SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS INVOLVE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS, PERFORMANCE OR ACHIEVEMENTS DESCRIBED TO BE MATERIALLY DIFFERENT FROM ANY FUTURE RESULTS, PERFORMANCE OR ACHIEVEMENTS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. THE CITY DOES NOT PLAN TO ISSUE ANY UPDATES OR REVISIONS TO THOSE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS IF OR WHEN ANY OF ITS EXPECTATIONS, OR EVENTS, CONDITIONS OR CIRCUMSTANCES ON WHICH SUCH STATEMENTS ARE BASED OCCUR, OTHER THAN AS DESCRIBED UNDER “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE.”

AUTHORIZATION AND APPROVAL

In the Bond Ordinance, the City will approve the form and content of this Preliminary Limited Offering Memorandum and authorize the Limited Offering Memorandum to be used by the Underwriter in connection with the marketing and sale of the Bonds.

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APPENDIX A

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CITY AND SURROUNDING AREAS

The City is located in Harris County and is approximately 32 miles northwest of the City of Houston on FM Road 2920. According to the United States Census Bureau, the City covers approximately 12.32 square miles. The City’s 2020 population was 12,341. The City estimates its 2025 population to be 15,445.

The City is a municipal corporation of the State, duly organized and existing under the laws of the State, including the City’s Home Rule Charter. The City was incorporated on July 18, 1933, and first adopted the City’s Home Rule Charter on January 17, 1987. The City operates under a Council-City Manager form of government with a City Council comprised of the Mayor and five Council members elected to serve three-year terms. The Mayor is the official head of City government, and the City Manager acts as the chief administrative officer. The City provides a number of services, including water, sanitary sewer collection and treatment, gas service, police, fire, maintaining streets and drainage, municipal court, a community center, and parks.

Historical Annual Employment in Houston – The Woodlands – Sugar Land Metropolitan Statistical Area

The following information has been provided for informational purposes only.

| | 2024 ⁽¹⁾ | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Civilian Labor Force | 3,763,347 | 3,621,778 | 3,512,744 | 3,437,621 | 3,401,400 |
| Total Employed | 3,610,500 | 3,469,061 | 3,362,820 | 3,220,354 | 3,106,692 |
| Total Unemployed | 152,847 | 152,717 | 149,924 | 217,267 | 294,708 |
| <u>Unemployment Rate</u> | 4.1% | 4.2% | 4.3% | 6.3% | 8.7% |

⁽¹⁾ As of December 2024.

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Major Employers in the City

The major employers in the City for 2023 are set forth in the table below.

| <u>Employer</u> | <u>Employees</u> |
|---|------------------|
| Tomball ISD | 2,800 |
| HCA (prev. Tomball Regional Medical Center) | 1,500 |
| Lone Star College – Tomball | 601 |
| H-E-B | 390 |
| Walmart | 280 |
| City of Tomball | 254 |
| Lowes | 250 |
| Kroger | 132 |
| Houston Poly Bag, Ltd. | 120 |
| Target | 107 |

Source: The City’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2023

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT

The major employers of municipalities near the City are set forth in the table below.

| City of Jersey Village (2022) | | City of Conroe (2023) | | City of Houston (2021) | | The Woodlands Township (2021) | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| Approximately 20 miles | | Approximately 28 miles | | Approximately 32 miles | | Approximately 18 miles | |
| Employer | Employees | Employer | Employees | Employer | Employees | Employer | Employees |
| Jersey Village High School | 315 | Conroe ISD | 5,776 | Memorial Hermann Healthcare System | 35,360 | Conroe ISD | 4,596 |
| Joe Myers Toyota | 215 | Montgomery County | 3,170 | Wal-Mart | 29,797 | Memorial Hermann The Woodlands Hosp. | 2,974 |
| Joe Myers Ford | 175 | HCA Houston Healthcare Conroe | 990 | H-E-B | 29,657 | St. Luke's Health | 1,857 |
| Sonic-LS Chevrolet | 150 | City of Conroe | 946 | Houston Methodist | 26,098 | Houston Methodist, The Woodlands Hosp. | 1,850 |
| Sam's East Inc. | 149 | Steris | 690 | Univ. of TX MD Anderson Cancer Center | 21,576 | Alright Solutions | 1,530 |
| City of Jersey Village | 148 | National Oilwell Varco | 690 | HCA Houston Healthcare | 15,000 | Lone Star College | 1,362 |
| Post Elementary School | 117 | Tri-County Behavioral Healthcare | 422 | Kroger Company | 14,868 | Texas Children's Hospital | 1,148 |
| Foundry Methodist | 65 | Wal-Mart Supercenter | 387 | ExxonMobil | 13,000 | Chevron Phillips Chemical | 1,070 |
| CEMEX | 62 | Consolidated Communications | 332 | United Airlines | 11,900 | Woodforest National Bank | 1,029 |
| Champion Forest Baptist | 37 | McKesson | 287 | Schlumberger Limited | 11,700 | Entergy Texas | 977 |

| City of Katy (2023) | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Approximately 20 miles | |
| Employer | Employees |
| Katy Mills | 2,800 |
| Katy ISD | 2,585 |
| Amazon | 1,500 |
| Igloo | 1,250 |
| Typhoon Texas | 1,140 |
| HEB Grocery/Gas | 432 |
| Wal-Mart | 363 |
| Southern Glazers Wine | 334 |
| Costco | 317 |
| Buc-ee's | 298 |

Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas (employment data).

Note: Map is not to scale and has been edited for ease of use.

APPENDIX B
FORM OF INDENTURE

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APPENDIX C

FORM OF SERVICE AND ASSESSMENT PLAN

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APPENDIX D
FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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APPENDIX E-1

FORM OF DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT OF ISSUER

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APPENDIX E-2

FORM OF DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT OF DEVELOPER

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