

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 148
(Montgomery County, Texas)**

**PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT
DATED: JANUARY 18, 2023**

**\$1,300,000
UNLIMITED TAX ROAD BONDS
SERIES 2023**

**BIDS TO BE SUBMITTED BY: 10:00 A.M., CENTRAL TIME
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2023**

**BONDS TO BE AWARDED AT: 12:00 P.M., CENTRAL TIME
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2023**



Financial Advisor

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JANUARY 18, 2023

This Preliminary Official Statement is subject to completion and amendment and is intended for the solicitation of initial bids to purchase the Bonds (herein defined). Upon the sale of the Bonds, the Official Statement will be completed and delivered to the Initial Purchaser (herein defined).

IN THE OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL, UNDER EXISTING LAW, INTEREST ON THE BONDS IS EXCLUDABLE FROM GROSS INCOME FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES AND INTEREST ON THE BONDS IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX ON INDIVIDUALS; HOWEVER, SUCH INTEREST IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX IMPOSED ON CORPORATIONS. SEE “LEGAL MATTERS” FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL.

The Bonds will be designated “qualified tax-exempt obligations” for financial institutions. See “LEGAL MATTERS – Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations.”

NEW ISSUE – Book-Entry-Only

NOT RATED

\$1,300,000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 148

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

UNLIMITED TAX ROAD BONDS, SERIES 2023

Dated: March 1, 2023

Interest accrues from: Date of Delivery

Due: September 1, as shown on the inside cover

The \$1,300,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2023 (the “Bonds”) are obligations of Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148 (the “District”) and are not obligations of the State of Texas; Montgomery County, Texas (the “County”); the City of Conroe, Texas (the “City”); or any political subdivision or entity other than the District. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the State of Texas; the County; the City; nor any entity other than the District is pledged to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the Bonds.

The Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Beneficial owners of the Bonds will not receive physical certificates representing the Bonds, but will receive a credit balance on the books of the nominees of such beneficial owners. So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be paid by Zions Bancorporation, National Association, Amegy Bank Division, Houston, Texas, or any successor paying agent/registrar (the “Paying Agent/Registrar”) directly to DTC, which will, in turn, remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System.”

Principal of the Bonds is payable to the registered owner(s) of the Bonds (the “Registered Owner(s)”) at the principal payment office of the Paying Agent/Registrar upon surrender of the Bonds for payment at maturity or upon prior redemption. The Bonds are dated March 1, 2023 (the “Dated Date”), and interest accrues from the date of delivery (on or about March 16, 2023) (the “Date of Delivery”). Interest on the Bonds is payable on September 1, 2023, and each March 1 and September 1 thereafter to the person in whose name the Bonds are registered as of the 15th day of the calendar month next preceding each interest payment date (the “Record Date”). Unless otherwise agreed between the Paying Agent/Registrar and a Registered Owner, such interest is payable by check mailed to such persons or by other means acceptable to such person and the Paying Agent/Registrar. The Bonds are issuable in denominations of \$5,000 of principal or any integral multiple thereof in fully registered form only.

See “MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES AND INITIAL REOFFERING YIELDS” on the inside cover.

The Bonds are the first series of unlimited tax bonds issued by the District for the purpose of constructing or acquiring a road system to serve the District (the “Road System”). At an election held within the District on November 3, 2015, voters of the District authorized the District’s issuance of \$200,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Road System to serve the District and \$300,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds; \$268,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring water, wastewater, and drainage facilities to serve the District and \$402,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds; and \$32,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring park and recreational facilities to serve the District and \$48,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds.

The Bonds, when issued, will constitute valid and binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied upon all taxable property within the District. See “THE BONDS – Source of Payment.”

Investment in the Bonds is subject to special risk factors as described herein. Prospective purchasers should review this entire Official Statement, including particularly the section of this Official Statement entitled “RISK FACTORS,” before making an investment decision. See “RISK FACTORS.”

The Bonds are offered subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued by the District and accepted by the initial purchaser of the Bonds (the “Initial Purchaser”), subject, among other things, to the approval of the Attorney General of Texas and of Coats Rose, P.C., Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the District by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Houston, Texas, Disclosure Counsel. Delivery of the Bonds through the facilities of DTC is expected on or about March 16, 2023.

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the Official Statement is delivered in final form. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any 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 any such jurisdiction.

MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES AND INITIAL REOFFERING YIELDS

\$1,300,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2023

Maturity (September 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Reoffering Yield (a)	CUSIP No. ___ (b)	Maturity (September 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Reoffering Yield (a)	CUSIP No. ___ (b)
2024	\$ 25,000	___%	___%	___	2036 (c)	\$ 50,000	___%	___%	___
2025	30,000	___%	___%	___	2037 (c)	55,000	___%	___%	___
2026	30,000	___%	___%	___	2038 (c)	60,000	___%	___%	___
2027	30,000	___%	___%	___	2039 (c)	60,000	___%	___%	___
2028	35,000	___%	___%	___	2040 (c)	65,000	___%	___%	___
2029	35,000	___%	___%	___	2041 (c)	70,000	___%	___%	___
2030 (c)	35,000	___%	___%	___	2042 (c)	75,000	___%	___%	___
2031 (c)	40,000	___%	___%	___	2043 (c)	75,000	___%	___%	___
2032 (c)	40,000	___%	___%	___	2044 (c)	80,000	___%	___%	___
2033 (c)	45,000	___%	___%	___	2045 (c)	85,000	___%	___%	___
2034 (c)	45,000	___%	___%	___	2046 (c)	90,000	___%	___%	___
2035 (c)	50,000	___%	___%	___	2047 (c)	95,000	___%	___%	___

- (a) Information with respect to the initial reoffering yields of the Bonds is the responsibility of the Initial Purchaser. Initial reoffering yields represent the initial offering price, which may be changed for subsequent purchasers. The initial yield indicated above represents the lower of the yields resulting when priced to maturity or to the first call date.
- (b) CUSIP numbers will be assigned to the Bonds by CUSIP Global Services, managed by FactSet Research Systems Inc. on behalf of the American Bankers Association and are included solely for the convenience of the owners of the Bonds.
- (c) Bonds maturing on September 1, 2030, and thereafter shall be subject to redemption and payment at the option of the District, in whole, or from time to time in part, on March 1, 2029, or on any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

This document, when further supplemented by adding additional information specifying the interest rates and certain other information relating to the Bonds shall constitute a “final official statement” of the District with respect to the Bonds, as such term is defined in the Rule.

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

All of the summaries of the statutes, resolutions, orders, contracts, audited financial statements, engineering and other related reports set forth in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such documents. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such documents, copies of which are available from Bond Counsel (herein defined), for further information.

The Financial Advisor has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibility to the District and, as applicable, to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Financial Advisor does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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

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

References to web site 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 web sites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this official statement for any purpose.

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SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BONDS

Award of the Bonds

After requesting competitive bids for the Bonds, the District has accepted the bid of _____ (the "Initial Purchaser") to purchase the Bonds at the interest rates shown on the inside cover of this Official Statement at a price of _____% of par, resulting in a net effective interest rate of _____%, as calculated pursuant to Chapter 1204, Texas Government Code, as amended. No assurance can be given that any trading market will be developed for the Bonds after their sale by the District to the Initial Purchaser. The District has no control over the price at which the Bonds are subsequently sold, and the initial yields at which the Bonds are priced and reoffered are established by, and are the sole responsibility of, the Initial Purchaser.

Prices and Marketability

Subject to certain restrictions regarding the "hold-the-offering-price" rule as described in the Official Notice of Sale, the delivery of the Bonds is conditioned upon the receipt by the District of a certificate executed and delivered by the Initial Purchaser on or before the date of delivery of the Bonds stating the prices at which a substantial amount of the Bonds of each maturity has been sold to the public. For this purpose, the term "public" shall not include any person who is a bond house, broker, or similar person acting in the capacity of underwriter or wholesaler. Otherwise, the District has no understanding with the Initial Purchaser regarding the reoffering yields or prices of the Bonds. Information concerning reoffering yields or prices is the sole responsibility of the Initial Purchaser.

Subject to certain restrictions described in the Official Notice of Sale, the prices and other terms with respect to the offering and sale of the Bonds may be changed from time to time by the Initial Purchaser after the Bonds are released for sale, and the Bonds may be offered and sold at prices other than the initial offering prices, including sales to dealers who may sell the Bonds into investment accounts. IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE BONDS, THE INITIAL PURCHASER MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICES OF THE BONDS AT LEVELS ABOVE THOSE WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Securities Laws

No registration statement relating to the offer and sale of the Bonds has been filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemptions provided thereunder. The Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been registered or qualified under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for registration of the Bonds under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be offered, sold, or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for registration or qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration or qualification provisions in such other jurisdiction.

MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE AND RATING

The District has made an application for a commitment for municipal bond guaranty insurance on the Bonds. The purchase of such insurance, if available, and payment of all associated costs, including the premium charged by the issuer, will be at the option and expense of the Initial Purchaser. The District has not made an application for or an underlying credit rating on the Bonds. Furthermore, it is not expected that the District would have been successful in receiving an investment-grade underlying credit rating on the Bonds.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

The following material is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information and financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Official Statement. The offering of the Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of this entire Official Statement. No person is authorized to detach this summary from this Official Statement or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement.

THE BONDS

The District.....Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148 (the “District”), a political subdivision of the State of Texas, is located in Montgomery County, Texas (the “County”). See “THE DISTRICT.”

The Bonds.....The District is issuing its \$1,300,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2023 (the “Bonds”). The Bonds mature on September 1 in each of the years and in the amounts shown on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds are dated March 1, 2023 (the “Dated Date”), and interest accrues from the date of delivery (on or about March 16, 2023) (the “Date of Delivery”), and is payable September 1, 2023, and on each March 1 and September 1 thereafter until maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds are offered in fully registered form in integral multiples of \$5,000 for any one maturity. See “THE BONDS.”

Redemption.....Bonds maturing on and after September 1, 2030, are subject to redemption, in whole or from time to time in part, at the option of the District on March 1, 2029, and on any date thereafter at a price of par plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date of redemption. See “THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions.”

Source of Payment.....Principal and interest on the Bonds are payable from the proceeds of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied upon all taxable property within the District without legal limitation as to rate or amount. The Bonds are obligations solely of the District and are not obligations of the State of Texas; the County; the City of Conroe, Texas (the “City”); or any other political subdivision or entity other than the District. See “THE BONDS – Source of Payment.”

Payment Record.....The Bonds are the first series of unlimited tax bonds issued by the District for the purpose of constructing or acquiring a road system to serve the District (the “Road System”). The District has never defaulted on the timely payment of principal of and interest on its bonded indebtedness. See “THE BONDS – Source of Payment.”

Authority for Issuance.....At an election held within the District on November 3, 2015, voters of the District authorized the District’s issuance of \$200,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Road System to serve the District and \$300,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds; \$268,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring water, wastewater, and drainage facilities to serve the District (the “Utility System”) and \$402,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds; and \$32,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring park and recreational facilities to serve the District (the “Park System”) and \$48,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds.

The Bonds are issued pursuant to (i) Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution and the general laws of the State of Texas, including particularly Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code; (ii) an election held within the District on November 3, 2015; and (iii) an order adopted

by the Board of Directors of the District on the date of sale of the Bonds (the "Bond Order"). See "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance."

- Use of Proceeds.....Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to reimburse the Developer (herein defined) for a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds will be used to reimburse the Developer for a portion of the following: (i) paving facilities serving Ladera Creek Section 1; and (ii) engineering, geotechnical and material testing related to item (i). In addition, a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds will be used to pay eighteen (18) months of capitalized interest; developer interest; and certain other issuance costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS – Use and Distribution of Bond Proceeds."
- Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations.....The District will designate the Bonds as "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" for financial institutions. See "LEGAL MATTERS – Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations."
- Outstanding Bonds.....The District has previously issued three series of unlimited tax bonds, for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Utility System, in the aggregate principal amount of \$4,500,000. Of such previously issued debt, \$4,195,000 remains outstanding as of the delivery of the Bonds (the "Outstanding Utility Bonds"). See "THE BONDS – Outstanding Bonds" and "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance."
- Municipal Bond Insurance and Rating.....The District has made an application for a commitment for municipal bond guaranty insurance. The District has not made an application for or an underlying credit rating on the Bonds. Furthermore, it is not expected that the District would have been successful in receiving an investment-grade underlying credit rating on the Bonds.
- Bond Counsel.....Coats Rose, P.C., Houston, Texas.
- Disclosure Counsel.....Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Houston, Texas.
- Financial Advisor.....Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, Houston, Texas.
- Engineer.....Quiddity Engineering LLC, Bellaire, Texas.

THE DISTRICT

- Description.....The District was created by Senate Bill No. 2056, Acts of the 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, codified as Chapter 7921, Texas Special District Local Laws Code. The District annexed a 25.60 acre tract at the September 1, 2022 Board meeting. The District comprises approximately 108.51 total acres and is situated entirely within the County, the corporate city limits of the City, and the boundaries of Conroe Independent School District. See "THE DISTRICT – Authority" and "THE DISTRICT – Description."
- Location.....The District is located approximately 35 miles north of the City of Houston, Texas, and approximately 2 miles southeast of the downtown of the City. The District lies approximately one half mile east of the intersection of Farm to Market Road 1314 and Loop 336. See "THE DISTRICT – Description."
- Ladera Creek and Ladera Trails.....The District is part of the residential community known as Ladera Creek and Ladera Trails, which lies partially within the District and partially within Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 92. Ladera Creek and Ladera Trails is planned to include approximately 1226 homes. See "DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT – Ladera Creek and Ladera Trails."
- The Developer.....Land within the District is being developed by Lennar Homes of Texas Land and Construction, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership d/b/a

Friendswood Development Company (the "Developer"). See "THE DEVELOPER."

Development within the DistrictTo date, approximately 78.21 acres within the District have been developed as 201 single-family lots in the following single-family residential subdivisions: Ladera Creek, Sections 1-3. As of January 18, 2023, development within the District consisted of approximately 201 completed homes (201 occupied and 0 unoccupied), no homes under construction and approximately 0 vacant, developed lots. The remainder of the lands within the District includes approximately 25.60 developable acres and 4.71 undevelopable acres. See "DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT – Status of Development within the District."

Homebuilders.....Lennar Homes is the active homebuilder in the District. New homes being marketed in the District range in price from approximately \$160,000 to over approximately \$350,000 and in size from approximately 1,000 square feet to over approximately 3,000 square feet. See "DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT – Homebuilders within the District."

RISK FACTORS

THE BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RISK FACTORS. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS SHOULD REVIEW THIS ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, INCLUDING PARTICULARLY THE SECTION OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS," BEFORE MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION.

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**SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(UNAUDITED)**

2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation.....	\$ 55,486,237	(a)
Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023.....	\$ 57,755,444	(b)
Direct Debt		
The Outstanding Utility Bonds (as of the delivery of the Bonds)	\$ 4,195,000	
The Bonds.....	<u>\$ 1,300,000</u>	
Total.....	\$ 5,495,000	
Estimated Overlapping Debt	<u>\$ 4,155,442</u>	(c)
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt	\$ 9,650,442	(c)
Direct Debt Ratio:		
As a Percentage of the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation	9.90	%
As a Percentage of the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023.....	9.51	%
Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt Ratio:		
As a Percentage of the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation	17.39	%
As a Percentage of the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023.....	16.71	%
Utility System Debt Service Fund Balance (as of November 16, 2022).....	\$ 153,353	(d)
Road System Debt Service Fund Balance (as of Delivery of the Bonds)	\$ 102,375	(e)
Operating Fund Balance (as of November 16, 2022).....	\$ 189,814	
Capital Projects Fund Balance (as of November 16, 2022).....	\$ 88,233	
2022 Tax Rate		
Utility Debt Service.....	\$ 0.60	
Road Debt Service.....	\$ 0.00	(f)
Maintenance and Operations.....	<u>\$ 0.30</u>	
Total.....	\$ 0.90	
Estimated Average Combined Annual Debt Service Requirement (2023-2047).....	\$ 331,379	(g)
Estimated Maximum Combined Annual Debt Service Requirement (2042)	\$ 401,931	(g)
Debt Service Tax Rate per \$100 of Assessed Valuation Required to Pay Estimated Average Annual Debt Service Requirements on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and the Bonds (2023-2047)		
Based on the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation at 95% Tax Collections	\$ 0.63	
Based on the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023, at 95% Tax Collections.....	\$ 0.61	
Debt Service Tax Rate per \$100 of Assessed Valuation Required to Pay Estimated Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and the Bonds (2042)		
Based on the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation at 95% Tax Collections	\$ 0.77	
Based on the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023, at 95% Tax Collections.....	\$ 0.74	

- (a) Represents the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the District as of December 1, 2022, as provided by the Appraisal District (herein defined). See "TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES."
- (b) Provided by the Appraisal District for informational purposes only, this amount is an estimate of all taxable property located within the District as of January 1, 2023 and includes an estimate of additional taxable value resulting from the construction of taxable improvements from January 1, 2022, through January 1, 2023. No taxes will be levied on this estimated value. See "TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES."
- (c) See "DISTRICT DEBT - Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt Statement."
- (d) Any funds in the fund created by the District to pay debt service on utility bonds, including the Outstanding Utility Bonds (the "Utility System Debt Service Fund") are pledged only to pay the debt service on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and any additional utility bonds. Neither Texas law nor the orders authorizing the issuance of the Outstanding Utility Bonds requires the District to maintain any minimum balance in the Utility System Debt Service Fund.
- (e) Any funds in the Road System Debt Service Fund (herein defined) are pledged only to pay the debt service on the Bonds and any additional road bonds. Neither Texas law nor the Bond Order requires the District to maintain any minimum balance in the road bond debt service fund. Additionally, at the time of closing of the Bonds, eighteen (18) months of capitalized interest on the Bonds will be deposited into the road bond debt service fund. The amount above includes such deposit and is estimated at 5.25%.
- (f) The District anticipates levying a debt service tax rate for the Road System (herein defined) beginning in 2023.
- (g) Requirement of debt service on the Bonds and the Outstanding Utility Bonds (herein defined). Debt service on the Bonds is estimated based on an interest rate of 4.50%. See "DISTRICT DEBT - Estimated Debt Service Requirement Schedule."

\$1,300,000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 148

UNLIMITED TAX ROAD BONDS

SERIES 2023

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement of Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148 (the "District") is provided to furnish information with respect to the issuance by the District of its \$1,300,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2023 (the "Bonds").

The Bonds are issued pursuant to (i) Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution and the general laws of the State of Texas, including particularly Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code; (ii) an election held within the District on November 3, 2015; (iii) and an order adopted by the Board of Directors of the District (the "Board") on the date of sale of the Bonds (the "Bond Order").

This Official Statement includes descriptions of the Bonds, the Developer (herein defined), the Bond Order, and certain information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained from Coats Rose, P.C., 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77046, upon payment of the costs of duplication therefor. Certain capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the Bond Order, except as otherwise indicated herein.

RISK FACTORS

General

The Bonds, which are obligations of the District and not of the State of Texas; Montgomery County, Texas (the "County"); the City of Conroe, Texas (the "City"); or any political subdivision other than the District, will be secured by a continuing, direct, annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property located within the District. Therefore, the ultimate security for payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds depends upon the ability of the District to collect from the property owners within the District taxes levied against all taxable property located within the District, or, in the event taxes are not collected and foreclosure proceedings are instituted by the District, upon the value of the taxable property with respect to taxes levied by the District and by other taxing authorities. The District makes no representations that over the life of the Bonds the property within the District will maintain a value sufficient to justify continued payment of taxes by the property owners. The potential increase in taxable valuation of District property is directly related to the economics of the residential housing industry, not only due to general economic conditions, but also due to the particular factors discussed below. See "DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT," "TAX DATA," and "TAXING PROCEDURES."

Factors Affecting Taxable Values and Tax Payments

Economic Factors: The District is situated in the City of Houston, Texas ("Houston") Metropolitan area, and the rate of development of the District is directly related to the vitality of the residential housing industry in said metropolitan area. New residential housing construction can be significantly affected by factors such as interest rates, construction costs, and consumer demand. Decreased levels of home construction activity would restrict the growth of property values in the District. The District cannot predict the pace or magnitude of any future development or home construction in the District.

Principal Landowners/Developer: There is no commitment by, or legal requirement of, the principal landowners, the Developer, or any other landowner in the District to proceed at any particular rate or according to any specified plan with the development of land in the District, or of any homebuilder to proceed at any particular pace with the construction of homes in the District. Moreover, there is no restriction on any landowner's right to sell its land. Therefore, the District can make no representation about the probability of future development, if any, or the rate of future home construction activity in the District. Failure to construct taxable improvements on developed lots would restrict the rate of growth of taxable values in the District and result in higher tax rates. See "DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT," "THE DEVELOPER" and "TAX DATA – Principal Taxpayers."

Dependence on Principal Taxpayers: The ability of any principal landowner to make full and timely payments of taxes levied against its property by the District and similar taxing authorities will directly affect the District's ability to meet its debt-service obligations. As illustrated in this Official Statement under the caption "TAX DATA – Principal

Taxpayers,” as of January 1, 2022, the District’s principal taxpayers owned property located within the District the aggregate taxable assessed valuation of which comprised approximately 6.28% of the District’s total assessed valuation. The Developer, the District’s top taxpayer, owns approximately 0.66% of the District’s taxable assessed valuation as of January 1, 2022. See “THE DEVELOPER.”

In the event that the Developer, any other taxpayer, or any combination of taxpayers, should default in the payment of taxes in an amount which exceeds the District’s debt service fund surplus, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds will be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax liens, which is a time-consuming process. Failure to recover or borrow funds in a timely fashion could result in an excessive District tax rate. The District is not required by law or the Bond Order to maintain any specified amount of surplus in its interest and sinking funds. See “TAX DATA – Principal Taxpayers” and “TAXING PROCEDURES – Levy and Collection of Taxes.”

Maximum Impact on District Tax Rates: Assuming no further development or home construction, the value of the land and improvements currently within the District will be the major determinant of the ability or willingness of property owners to pay their taxes. The taxable assessed valuation as of January 1, 2022, of all taxable property located within the District is \$55,486,237 and the estimated valuation as of January 1, 2023, is \$57,755,444. See “DISTRICT DEBT.”

After issuance of the Bonds, the estimated maximum annual debt service requirement on the Outstanding Utility Bonds (herein defined) and the Bonds (2042) will be \$401,931 and the estimated average annual debt service requirement on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and the Bonds (2023–2047) will be \$331,379. Assuming no decrease to the District’s taxable assessed valuation as of January 1, 2022, tax rates of \$0.77 and \$0.63 per \$100 of taxable assessed valuation at a 95% tax collection rate would be necessary to pay the estimated maximum annual debt service requirement on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and the Bonds and the estimated average annual debt service requirement on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and the Bonds, respectively. Assuming no decrease from the District’s estimated valuation as of January 1, 2023, tax rates of \$0.74 and \$0.61 per \$100 of taxable assessed valuation at a 95% tax collection rate would be necessary to pay the estimated maximum annual debt service requirement on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and the Bonds and the estimated average annual debt service requirement on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and the Bonds, respectively. The District can make no representation that the taxable property values in the District will increase in the future or will maintain a value sufficient to support the proposed District tax rate or to justify continued payment of taxes by property owners. For the 2022 tax year, the District levied a total tax rate of \$0.90 per \$100 of assessed valuation comprised of a debt service tax of \$0.60 per \$100 of assessed valuation and a maintenance and operations tax of \$0.30 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The District anticipates levying a debt service tax rate for the Road System (herein defined) beginning in 2023. See “DISTRICT DEBT” and “TAX DATA.”

Competitive Nature of Residential Housing Market

The housing industry in the Houston area is very competitive, and the District can give no assurance that the building programs which are planned by any homebuilder(s) will be continued or completed. The respective competitive position of the homebuilders listed herein and any other developer or homebuilder(s) which might attempt future home building or development projects in the District, the sale of developed lots or in the construction and sale of single-family residential units, are affected by most of the factors discussed in this section, and such competitive positions are directly related to tax revenues received by the District and the growth and maintenance of taxable values in the District.

Tax Collections and Foreclosure Remedies

The District’s ability to make debt service payments may be adversely affected by its inability to collect ad valorem taxes. Under Texas law, the levy of ad valorem taxes by the District constitutes a lien in favor of the District on a parity with the liens of all other state and local taxing authorities on the property against which taxes are levied, and such lien may be enforced by foreclosure. The District’s ability to collect ad valorem taxes through such foreclosure may be impaired by (a) cumbersome, time consuming and expensive collection procedures, (b) a bankruptcy court’s stay of tax collection procedure against a taxpayer, or (c) market conditions limiting the proceeds from a foreclosure sale of taxable property. While the District has a lien on taxable property within the District for taxes levied against such property, such lien can be foreclosed only in a judicial proceeding. Attorney’s fees and other costs of collecting any such taxpayer’s delinquencies could substantially reduce the net proceeds to the District from a tax foreclosure sale. Finally, a bankruptcy court with jurisdiction over bankruptcy proceedings initiated by or against a taxpayer within the District pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code could stay any attempt by the District to collect delinquent ad valorem taxes against such taxpayer. In addition to the automatic stay against collection of delinquent taxes afforded a taxpayer during the pendency of a bankruptcy, a bankruptcy could affect payment of taxes in two other ways: first,

a debtor's confirmation plan may allow a debtor to make installment payments on delinquent taxes for up to six years; and, second, a debtor may challenge, and a bankruptcy court may reduce, the amount of any taxes assessed against the debtor, including taxes that have already been paid.

Registered Owners' Remedies

If the District defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or redemption price on the Bonds when due, or if it fails to make payments into any fund or funds created in the Bond Order, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Bond Order, the registered owners of the Bonds (the "Registered Owners") have the right to seek of a writ of mandamus issued by a court of competent jurisdiction requiring the District and its officials to observe and perform the covenants, obligations, or conditions prescribed in the Bond Order. Except for mandamus, the Bond Order does not specifically provide for remedies to protect and enforce the interests of the Registered Owners. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. Further, there is no trust indenture or trustee, and all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the Registered Owners.

Statutory language authorizing local governments such as the District to sue and be sued does not waive the local government's sovereign immunity from suits for money damages, so that in the absence of other waivers of such immunity by the Texas Legislature, a default by the District in its covenants in the Bond Order may not be reduced to a judgment for money damages. If such a judgment against the District were obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the Registered Owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners may further be limited by a State of Texas statute reasonably required to attain an important public purpose or by laws relating to bankruptcy, reorganization or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions, such as the District.

Bankruptcy Limitation to Registered Owners' Rights

The enforceability of the rights and remedies of Registered Owners may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, reorganization or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions such as the District. Texas law requires a district, such as the District, to obtain the approval of the TCEQ as a condition to seeking relief under the Federal Bankruptcy Code.

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

If the petitioning District were allowed to proceed voluntarily under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, it could file a plan for an adjustment of its debts. If such a plan were confirmed by the bankruptcy court, it could, among other things, affect Registered Owners by reducing or eliminating the amount of indebtedness, deferring or rearranging the debt service schedule, reducing or eliminating the interest rate, modifying or abrogating collateral or security arrangements, substituting (in whole or in part) other securities, and otherwise compromising and modifying the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners' claims against a district. The District may not be placed into bankruptcy involuntarily.

Marketability

The District has no understanding with the initial purchaser of the Bonds (the "Initial Purchaser") regarding the reoffering yields or prices of the Bonds and has no control over trading of the Bonds in the secondary market. Moreover, there is no assurance that a secondary market will be made in the Bonds. If there is a secondary market, the difference between the bid and asked price for the Bonds may be greater than the difference between the bid and asked price of bonds of comparable maturity and quality issued by more traditional issuers as such bonds are more generally bought, sold or traded in the secondary market. See "SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BONDS."

Future Debt

At an election held within the District on November 3, 2015, voters of the District authorized the District's issuance of \$200,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring a road system to serve the District (the "Road System") and \$300,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds; \$268,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring water, wastewater, and drainage facilities to serve the District (the "Utility System") and \$402,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds; and \$32,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring park and recreational facilities to serve the District (the "Park System") and \$48,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds. See "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance."

The Bonds are the first series of unlimited tax bonds issued by the District for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Road System. The District may also issue any additional bonds as may hereafter be approved by both the Board and voters of the District as well as certain additional bonds, revenue bonds, special project bonds, and other obligations as described in the Bond Order. See "THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt."

The District's issuance of the remaining \$263,500,000 unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Utility System and the \$32,000,000 unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Park System shall be subject to approval by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the "TCEQ").

Following the issuance of the Bonds, the District will owe the Developer approximately \$341,977 for its expenditures to construct or acquire the Utility System, approximately \$867,064 for its expenditures to construct or acquire the Road System, and approximately \$13,383 for its expenditures to construct or acquire the Park System, pursuant to a reimbursement agreement. If additional bonds are issued in the future and property values have not increased proportionately, such issuance may increase gross debt-to-property-valuation ratios and thereby adversely affect the investment quality or security of the Bonds.

Continuing Compliance with Certain Covenants

The Bond Order contains covenants by the District intended to preserve the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds. Failure of the District to comply with such covenants on a continuous basis prior to maturity of the Bonds could result in interest on the Bonds becoming taxable retroactively to the date of original issuance. See "LEGAL MATTERS."

Environmental Regulations

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

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

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

Air Quality Issues: Air quality control measures required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and the TCEQ may impact new industrial, commercial and residential development in the Houston area. Under the Clean Air Act ("CAA") Amendments of 1990, the eight-county Houston-Galveston-Brazoria area ("HGB Area")—Harris, Galveston, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Waller, Montgomery and Liberty Counties—has been designated a nonattainment area under three separate federal ozone standards: the one-hour (124 parts per billion ("ppb")) and eight-hour (84 ppb) standards promulgated by the EPA in 1997 (the "1997 Ozone Standards"); the tighter, eight-hour ozone standard of 75 ppb promulgated by the EPA in 2008 (the "2008 Ozone Standard"), and the EPA's most-

recent promulgation of an even lower, 70 ppb eight-hour ozone standard in 2015 (the “2015 Ozone Standard”). While the State of Texas has been able to demonstrate steady progress and improvements in air quality in the HGB Area, the HGB Area remains subject to CAA nonattainment requirements.

While the EPA has revoked the 1997 Ozone Standards, the EPA historically has not formally redesignated nonattainment areas for a revoked standard. As a result, the HGB Area remained subject to continuing severe nonattainment area “anti-backsliding” requirements, despite the fact that HGB Area air quality has been attaining the 1997 Ozone Standards since 2014. In late 2015, the EPA approved the TCEQ’s “redesignation substitute” for the HGB Area under the revoked 1997 Ozone Standards, leaving the HGB Area subject only to the nonattainment area requirements under the 2008 Ozone Standard (and later, the 2015 Ozone Standard).

In February 2018, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued an opinion in *South Coast Air Quality Management District v. EPA*, 882 F.3d 1138 (D.C. Cir. 2018) vacating the EPA redesignation substitute rule that provided the basis for the EPA’s decision to eliminate the anti-backsliding requirements that had applied in the HGB Area under the 1997 Ozone Standard. The court has not responded to the EPA’s April 2018 request for rehearing of the case. To address the uncertainty created by the South Coast court’s ruling, the TCEQ has developed a formal request that the HGB Area be redesignated to attainment under the 1997 Ozone Standards.

The TCEQ Commissioners adopted the request and maintenance plan for the 1997 one-hour and eight-hour standards on December 12, 2018. On May 16, 2019, the EPA proposed a determination that the HGB Area has met the redesignation criteria and continues to attain the 1997 one-hour and eight-hour standards, the termination of the anti-backsliding obligations, and approval of the proposed maintenance plan.

On October 7, 2022, the EPA published final notice reclassifying the HGB Area from “serious” to “severe” under the 2008 Ozone Standard, effective November 7, 2022. The “severe” nonattainment area classification provides for more stringent controls on emissions from the industrial sector. In addition, the EPA may impose a moratorium on the awarding of federal highway construction grants and other federal grants for certain public works construction projects if it finds that an area fails to demonstrate progress in reducing ozone levels. The attainment deadline for the HGB Area under the 2008 Ozone Standard is July 20, 2027, with an attainment year of 2026.

On October 7, 2022, the EPA published final notice reclassifying the HGB Area from “marginal” to “moderate” under the 2015 Ozone Standard, effective November 7, 2022. For purposes of the 2015 Ozone Standard, the HGB Area consists of only six counties: Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, and Montgomery Counties. The attainment deadline for the HGB Area under the 2015 Ozone Standard is August 3, 2024, with an attainment year of 2023.

In order to demonstrate progress toward attainment of the EPA’s ozone standards, the TCEQ has established a state implementation plan (“SIP”) for the HGB Area setting emission control requirements, some of which regulate the inspection and use of automobiles. These types of measures could impact how people travel, what distances people are willing to travel, where people choose to live and work, and what jobs are available in the HGB Area. These SIP requirements can negatively impact business due to the additional permitting/regulatory constraints that accompany this designation and because of the community stigma associated with a nonattainment designation. It is possible that additional controls will be necessary to allow the HGB Area to reach attainment with the ozone standards by the EPA’s attainment deadlines. These additional controls could have a negative impact on the HGB Area’s economic growth and development. As a result of the HGB Area’s reclassification, the TCEQ must submit revisions of the SIP to the EPA no later than January 1, 2023, addressing the “moderate” nonattainment classification and by May 2024 addressing the “severe” nonattainment classification.

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

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

Pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (“SDWA”) and the EPA’s National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (“NPDWRs”), which are implemented by the TCEQ’s Water Supply Division, a municipal utility district’s provision of water for human consumption is subject to extensive regulation as a public water system. Municipal

utility districts must generally provide treated water that meets the primary and secondary drinking water quality standards adopted by the TCEQ, the applicable disinfectant residual and inactivation standards, and the other regulatory action levels established under the agency's rules. The EPA has established NPDWRs for more than ninety (90) contaminants and has identified and listed other contaminants which may require national drinking water regulation in the future.

Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("TPDES") permits set limits on the type and quantity of discharge, in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations. The TCEQ reissued the TPDES Construction General Permit (TXR150000), with an effective date of March 5, 2018, which is a general permit authorizing the discharge of stormwater runoff associated with small and large construction sites and certain nonstormwater discharges into surface water in the state. It has a 5-year permit term, and is then subject to renewal. Moreover, the Clean Water Act ("CWA") and Texas Water Code require municipal wastewater treatment plants to meet secondary treatment effluent limitations and more stringent water quality-based limitations and requirements to comply with the Texas water quality standards. Any water quality-based limitations and requirements with which a municipal utility district must comply may have an impact on the municipal utility district's ability to obtain and maintain compliance with TPDES permits.

The District is subject to the TCEQ's General Permit for Phase II (Small) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (the "MS4 Permit"), which was issued by the TCEQ on January 24, 2019. The MS4 Permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater to surface water in the state from small municipal separate storm sewer systems. The District has applied for coverage under the MS4 Permit and is awaiting final approval from the TCEQ. In order to maintain compliance with the MS4 Permit, the District continues to develop, implement, and maintain the required plans, as well as to install or implement best management practices to minimize or eliminate unauthorized pollutants that may otherwise be found in stormwater runoff. Costs associated with these compliance activities could be substantial in the future.

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

In 2015, the EPA and USACE promulgated a rule known as the Clean Water Rule ("CWR") aimed at redefining "waters of the United States" over which the EPA and USACE have jurisdiction under the CWA. The CWR significantly expanded the scope of the federal government's CWA jurisdiction over intrastate water bodies and wetlands. The CWR was challenged in numerous jurisdictions, including the Southern District of Texas, causing significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate scope of "waters of the United States" and the extent of EPA and USACE jurisdiction.

On September 12, 2019, the EPA and USACE finalized a rule repealing the CWR, thus reinstating the regulatory text that existed prior to the adoption of the CWR. This repeal officially became final on December 23, 2019, but the repeal has itself become the subject of litigation in multiple jurisdictions.

On January 23, 2020, the EPA and USACE released the Navigable Waters Protection Rule ("NWPR"), which contains a new definition of "waters of the United States." The stated purpose of the NWPR is to restore and maintain the integrity of the nation's waters by maintaining federal authority over the waters Congress has determined should be regulated by the federal government, while preserving the states' primary authority over land and water resources. The new definition outlines four categories of waters that are considered "waters of the United States," and thus federally regulated under the CWA: (i) territorial seas and traditional navigable waters; (ii) perennial and intermittent tributaries to territorial seas and traditional navigable waters; (iii) certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and (iv) wetlands adjacent to jurisdictional waters. The new rule also identifies certain specific categories that are not "waters of the United States," and therefore not federally regulated under the CWA: (a) groundwater; (b) ephemeral features that flow only in direct response to precipitation; (c) diffuse stormwater runoff and directional sheet flow over upland; (d) certain ditches; (e) prior converted cropland; (f) certain artificially irrigated areas; (g) certain artificial lakes and ponds; (h) certain water-filled depressions and certain pits; (i) certain stormwater control features; (j) certain groundwater recharge, water reuse, and wastewater recycling structures; and (k) waste treatment systems.

The NWPR became effective June 22, 2020, and is currently the subject of ongoing litigation.

On June 9, 2021, the EPA and USACE announced plans to further revise the definition of "waters of the United States." On August 30, 2021, the United States District Court for the District of Arizona issued an order vacating the NWPR while the EPA and USACE make plans to replace it. On November 18, 2021, the EPA and USACE issued a Notice

Proposed Rulemaking to put back into place the pre-2015 definition of “waters of the United States.” Due to ongoing rulemaking activity, as well as existing and possible future litigation, there remains uncertainty regarding the ultimate scope of “waters of the United States” and the extent of EPA and USACE jurisdiction. Depending on the final outcome of such proceedings, operations of municipal utility districts could potentially be subject to additional restrictions and requirements, including additional permitting requirements.

Infectious Disease Outbreak – COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization and the President of the United States separately declared the outbreak of a respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) to be a public health emergency. On March 13, 2020, the Governor of Texas (the “Governor”) declared a state of disaster for all counties in the State of Texas because of the effects of COVID-19. Subsequently, in response to a rise in COVID-19 infections in the State of Texas and pursuant to Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code, the Governor issued a number of executive orders intended to help limit the spread of COVID-19 and mitigate injury and the loss of life, including limitations imposed on business operations, social gatherings, and other activities.

Since such time, COVID-19 negatively affected commerce, travel and businesses locally and globally, and negatively affected economic growth worldwide and within the State. Following the widespread release and distribution of various COVID-19 vaccines in 2021 and a decrease in active COVID-19 cases generally in the United States, state governments (including the State) have started to lift business and social limitations associated with COVID-19. Beginning in March 2021, the Governor issued various executive orders, which, among other things, rescinded and superseded prior executive orders and provide that there are currently no COVID-19 related operating limits for any business or other establishment. The Governor retains the right to impose additional restrictions on activities if needed to mitigate the effects of COVID-19. Additional information regarding executive orders issued by the Governor is accessible on the website of the Governor at <https://gov.texas.gov/>. Neither the information on, nor accessed through, such website of the Governor is incorporated by reference into this Official Statement.

With the easing or removal of COVID-19 associated governmental restrictions, economic activity has increased. However, there are no assurances that such increased economic activity will continue or continue at the same rate, especially if there are future outbreaks of COVID-19. The District has not experienced any decrease in property values, unusual tax delinquencies, or interruptions to service as a result of COVID-19; however, the District cannot predict the long-term economic effect of COVID-19 or a similar virus should there be a reversal of economic activity and re-imposition of restrictions.

Hurricane Harvey

The Texas Gulf Coast, including the County, sustained widespread rain damage and flooding as a result of Hurricane Harvey’s landfall along the Texas Gulf Coast on August 25, 2017, and historic levels of rainfall during the succeeding four days.

The District cannot predict the effect that additional extreme weather events may have upon the District and the Texas Gulf Coast. Additional extreme weather events have the potential to cause damage within the District and along the Texas Gulf Coast generally that could have a negative effect on taxable assessed valuations in the District and the economy of the District and the region. See “TAXING PROCEDURES – Valuation of Property for Taxation.”

Specific Flood Type Risks

The District may be subject to the following flood risks:

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

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

or unplanned controlled releases from a dam, levee or reservoir also may result in flooding in areas adjacent to rivers, bayous or drainage systems downstream.

Potential Impact of Natural Disaster

The District is located near the Texas Gulf Coast and, as it has in the past, could be impacted by high winds and flooding caused by hurricane, tornado, tropical storm, or other adverse weather event. In the event that a natural disaster should damage or destroy improvements and personal property in the District, the assessed value of such taxable properties could be substantially reduced, resulting in a decrease in the taxable assessed valuation of the District or an increase in the District's tax rate.

There can be no assurance that a casualty will be covered by insurance (certain casualties, including flood, are usually excepted unless specific insurance is purchased), that any insurance company will fulfill its obligation to provide insurance proceeds, or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild, repair, or replace any taxable properties in the District that were damaged. Even if insurance proceeds are available and damaged properties are rebuilt, there could be a lengthy period in which assessed values in the District would be adversely affected. There can be no assurance the District will not sustain damage from such natural disasters.

Changes in Tax Legislation

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

2023 Texas Legislative Session

The 88th Texas Legislature commenced on January 10, 2023. The Legislature meets in regular session in odd-numbered years, for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor of Texas may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. During a special session, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the District.

During the 88th Texas Legislative Session, the Legislature may consider legislation affecting ad valorem taxation procedures. The District can make no representations or predictions regarding the scope of legislation that may be considered during the 88th Legislative Session or the potential impact of such legislation at this time.

Bond Insurance Risk Factors

The District has applied for a bond insurance policy to guarantee the scheduled payment of principal and interest on the Bonds. The following are risk factors relating to bond insurance.

The District has applied for a bond insurance policy to guarantee the scheduled payment of principal and interest on the Bonds. The District has yet to determine whether an insurance policy will be available for purchase with the Bonds. If an insurance policy is available for purchase with the Bonds, and purchased, the following are risk factors relating to bond insurance.

In the event of default of the payment of principal or interest with respect to the Bonds when all or some becomes due, any owner of the Bonds shall have a claim under the applicable bond insurance policy on the Bonds, (the "Policy") for such payments. However, in the event of any acceleration of the due date of such principal by reason of mandatory or optional redemption or acceleration resulting from default or otherwise, other than any advancement of maturity pursuant to a mandatory sinking fund payment, the payments are to be made in such amounts and at such times as such payments would have been due had there not been any such acceleration. The Policy does not insure against redemption premium, if any. The payment of principal and interest in connection with mandatory or optional prepayment of the Bonds by the District which is recovered by the District from the bond owner as a voidable preference under applicable bankruptcy law is covered by the Policy, however, such payments will be made by the bond insurer at such time and in such amounts as would have been due absent such prepayment by the District unless the bond insurer chooses to pay such amounts at an earlier date.

Under most circumstances, default of payment of principal and interest does not obligate acceleration of the obligations of the bond insurer without appropriate consent. The bond insurer may direct and must consent to any remedies and the bond insurer's consent may be required in connection with amendments to any applicable bond documents.

In the event the bond insurer is unable to make payment of principal and interest as such payments become due under the Policy, the Bonds are payable solely from the moneys received pursuant to the applicable bond documents. In the event the bond insurer becomes obligated to make payments with respect to the Bonds, no assurance is given that such event will not adversely affect the market price of the Bonds or the marketability (liquidity) for the Bonds.

The long-term ratings on the Bonds are dependent in part on the financial strength of the bond insurer and its claim paying ability. The bond insurer's financial strength and claims paying ability are predicated upon a number of factors which could change over time. No assurance is given that the long-term ratings of the bond insurer and of the ratings on the Bonds insured by the bond insurer will not be subject to downgrade and such event could adversely affect the market price of the Bonds or the marketability (liquidity) for the Bonds. See "MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE AND RATING."

The obligations of the bond insurer are contractual obligations and in an event of default by the bond insurer, the remedies available may be limited by applicable bankruptcy law or state law related to insolvency of insurance companies.

Neither the District nor Initial Purchaser have made independent investigation into the claims paying ability of the bond insurer and no assurance or representation regarding the financial strength or projected financial strength of the bond insurer is given. Thus, when making an investment decision, potential investors should carefully consider the ability of the District to pay principal and interest on the Bonds and the claims paying ability of the bond insurer, particularly over the life of the investment. See "MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE AND RATING" herein for further information provided by the bond insurer and the Policy, which includes further instructions for obtaining current financial information concerning the bond insurer.

THE BONDS

General

The following is a description of some of the terms and conditions of the Bonds, which is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Bond Order. A copy of the Bond Order may be obtained from the District upon written request made to Coats Rose, P.C., 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77046.

The Bonds mature on September 1 in each of the years and in the amounts shown on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds are dated March 1, 2023 (the "Dated Date"), and interest accrues from the date of delivery (on or about March 16, 2023) (the "Date of Delivery"), and is payable September 1, 2023, and on each March 1 and September 1 thereafter (each an "Interest Payment Date") until maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds are fully registered bonds maturing on September 1 of the years shown on the inside cover of this Official Statement. Principal of the Bonds will be payable to the Registered Owners at maturity or redemption upon presentation at the principal payment office of the paying agent/registrar, initially, Zions Bancorporation, National Association, Amegy Bank Division, Houston, Texas (the "Paying Agent/Registrar"). Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check, dated as of the Interest Payment Date, and mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Registered Owners as shown on the records of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the 15th calendar day of the month next preceding the Interest Payment Date (the "Record Date") or by such other customary banking arrangements as may be agreed upon by the Paying Agent/Registrar and a Registered Owner at the risk and expense of such Registered Owner.

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, New York, New York ("DTC"), while the Bonds are registered in its nominee name. The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this Official Statement. The District and the Financial Advisor (herein defined) believe the source of such information to be reliable, but takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The District and the Financial Advisor (herein defined) cannot and do not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption or other notices, to DTC Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds), or redemption or other notices, to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or (3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), 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 required by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, 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 regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the SEC. 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 purchase of each Security ("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 effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

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

Redemption proceeds, principal, and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or Paying Agent/Registrar, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case

with 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 Paying Agent/Registrar or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District or Paying Agent/Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

The information in the section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Official Statement

In reading this Official Statement it should be understood that while the Bonds are in the book-entry form, references in other sections of this Official Statement 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 system, and (ii) except as described above, notices that are to be given to Registered Owners under the Bond Order will be given only to DTC.

Successor Paying Agent/Registrar

Provision is made in the Bond Order for replacing the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the District replaces the Paying Agent/Registrar, such Paying Agent/Registrar shall, promptly upon the appointment of a successor, deliver the Paying Agent/Registrar's records to the successor Paying Agent/Registrar, and the successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall act in the same capacity as the previous Paying Agent/Registrar. Any successor Paying Agent/Registrar selected by the District shall be a commercial bank; a trust company organized under the laws of the State of Texas; or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve and perform the duties of the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds.

Registration, Transfer and Exchange

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the Bonds are transferable only on the bond register kept by the Paying Agent/Registrar upon surrender at the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar in Houston. A Bond may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the Bonds or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. At any time after the date of initial delivery, any Bond may be transferred upon its presentation and surrender at the designated offices of the Paying Agent/Registrar, duly endorsed for transfer or accompanied by an assignment duly executed by the Registered Owner. The Bonds are exchangeable upon presentation at the designated office(s) of the Paying Agent/Registrar, for an equal principal amount of Bonds of the same maturity in authorized denominations. To the extent possible, new Bonds issued in exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the Registered Owner or assignee of the Registered Owner within not more than three (3) business days after the receipt by the Paying Agent/Registrar of the request in proper form to transfer or exchange the Bonds. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in the denomination of \$5,000 in principal amount for a Bond, or any integral multiple thereof for any one maturity and shall bear interest at the same rate and be for a like aggregate principal or maturity amount as the Bond or Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. Neither the Paying Agent/Registrar nor the District is required to issue, transfer, or exchange any Bond during a period beginning at the opening of business on a Record Date and ending at the close of business on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date or to transfer or exchange any Bond selected for redemption, in whole or in part, beginning fifteen (15) calendar days prior to, and ending on the date of the mailing of notice of redemption, or where such redemption is scheduled to occur within thirty (30) calendar days. No service charge will be made for any transfer or exchange, but the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or governmental charge payable in connection therewith.

Funds

The Bond Order confirms the creation of a fund for debt service on the Bonds (the "Road System Debt Service Fund"). Eighteen (18) months of capitalized interest on the Bonds will be deposited from the proceeds from sale of the Bonds

into the Road System Debt Service Fund. The Road System Debt Service Fund, which constitutes a trust fund for the benefit of the owners of the Bonds, and any additional unlimited tax bonds issued by the District for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Road System, is to be kept separate from all other funds of the District, and is to be used for payment of debt service on the Bonds and any of the District's duly authorized additional bonds payable in whole or part from taxes and issued for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Road System. Amounts on deposit in the Road System Debt Service Fund may also be used to pay the fees and expenses of the Paying Agent/Registrar, to defray the expenses of assessing and collecting taxes levied for payment of interest on and principal of the Bonds and any additional bonds payable in whole or in part from taxes, and to pay any tax anticipation notes issued, together with interest thereon, as such tax anticipation notes become due. Amounts on deposit in the Road System Debt Service Fund may not be used to pay debt service on bonds issued by the District for the Utility System.

Redemption Provisions

Bonds maturing on September 1, 2030, and thereafter shall be subject to redemption and payment at the option of the District, in whole or from time to time in part, on March 1, 2029, or on any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. Notice of the exercise of the reserved right of redemption will be given at least thirty (30) days prior to the redemption date by sending such notice by first class mail to the Registered Owner of each Bond to be redeemed in whole or in part at the address shown on the bond register. If less than all of the Bonds are redeemed at any time, the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected by the District. If less than all of the Bonds of a certain maturity are to be redeemed, the particular Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed will be selected by the Paying Agent/Registrar prior to the redemption date by such random method as the Paying Agent/Registrar deems fair and appropriate in integral multiples of \$5,000 within any one maturity. The Registered Owner of any Bond, all or a portion of which has been called for redemption, shall be required to present such Bond to the Paying Agent/Registrar for payment of the redemption price on the portion of the Bonds so called for redemption and issuance of a new Bond in the principal amount equal to the portion of such Bond not redeemed.

Mutilated, Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Bonds

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

Authority for Issuance

At an election held within the District on November 3, 2015, voters of the District authorized the District's issuance of \$200,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Road System and \$300,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the refunding of such bonds; \$268,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Utility System and \$402,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds; and \$32,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Park System and \$48,000,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding such bonds.

The Bonds are issued pursuant to (i) Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution and the general laws of the State of Texas, including particularly Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code; (ii) an election held within the District on November 3, 2015; and (iii) the Bond Order.

Source of Payment

The Bonds are payable from the proceeds of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property located within the District. In the Bond Order, the District covenants to levy a sufficient tax to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds, with full allowance being made for delinquencies, costs of collections, and certain fees. Tax proceeds, after deduction for collection costs, will be placed in the Road System Debt Service Fund and used solely to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds, and additional bonds payable from taxes which may be issued for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Road System.

The Bonds represent the first series of unlimited tax bonds issued by the District for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Road System. The District has never defaulted on the timely payment of principal and interest on its bonded indebtedness.

The Bonds are obligations solely of the District and are not the obligations of the State of Texas; the County; the City; or any entity other than the District.

Issuance of Additional Debt

The Bonds represent the first series of unlimited tax bonds issued by the District for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Road System. After issuance of the Bonds, the following principal amounts of unlimited tax bonds will remain authorized but unissued: \$198,700,000 for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Road System and \$300,000,000 for the purpose of refunding such bonds \$263,500,000 for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Utility System and \$402,000,000 for the purpose of refunding such bonds; and \$32,000,000 for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Park System and \$48,000,000 for the purpose of refunding such bonds. The District may also issue any additional bonds as may hereafter be approved by both the Board and voters of the District as well as certain additional bonds, revenue bonds, special project bonds, and other obligations as described in the Bond Order.

The District's issuance of the remaining \$263,500,000 unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Utility System and the \$32,000,000 unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Park System shall be subject to approval by the TCEQ.

Following the issuance of the Bonds, the District will owe the Developer approximately \$341,977 for its expenditures to construct or acquire the Utility System, approximately \$867,064 for its expenditures to construct or acquire the Road System, and approximately \$13,383 for its expenditures to construct or acquire the Park System, pursuant to a reimbursement agreement. If additional bonds are issued in the future and property values have not increased proportionately, such issuance may increase gross debt-to-property-valuation ratios and thereby adversely affect the investment quality or security of the Bonds.

The District is also authorized by statute to engage in fire-fighting activities, including the issuing of bonds payable from taxes for such purposes. Before the District could issue such bonds, the following actions would be required: (a) authorization of a detailed fire protection plan; (b) approval of the fire plan by the TCEQ; (c) approval of the fire plan by the voters of the District; and (d) approval of bonds, if any, by the Attorney General of Texas. If additional debt obligations are issued in the future by the District, such issuance may increase gross debt/property ratios and might adversely affect the investment security of the Bonds. The District has no current plans to submit an application for approval of a fire protection plan.

The District is authorized by statute to develop parks and recreational facilities, including the issuing of bonds payable from taxes for such purpose. Before the District could issue park bonds payable from taxes, the following actions would be required, unless the District meets certain financial feasibility requirements under the TCEQ rules, in which case the outstanding principal amount of such bonds issued by the District may exceed an amount equal to one percent (1%) but not three percent (3%) of the value of the taxable property in the District: (a) approval of the park bond application for the issuance of bonds by the TCEQ; and (b) approval of the bonds by the Attorney General of Texas. The District has not considered the preparation of a parks bond application at this time. If the District does issue park bonds, the outstanding principal amount of such bonds may not exceed an amount equal to one percent (1%) of the value of the taxable property in the District at the time of issuance.

No Arbitrage

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

Defeasance

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

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

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

Legal Investment and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas

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

(a) All bonds, notes, and other obligations issued by a district shall be legal and authorized investments for all banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, insurance companies of all kinds and types, fiduciaries, and trustees, and for all interest and sinking funds and other public funds of the state, and all agencies, subdivisions, and instrumentalities of the state, including all counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, and all other kinds and types of districts, public agencies, and bodies politic.

(b) A district's bonds, notes, and other obligations are eligible and lawful security for all deposits of public funds of the state, and all agencies, subdivisions, and instrumentalities of the state, including all counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, and all other kinds and types of districts, public agencies, and bodies politic, to the extent of the market value of the bonds, notes, and other obligations when accompanied by any unmatured interest coupons attached to them.

The Public Funds Collateral Act (Chapter 2257, Texas Government Code) also provides that bonds of the District (including the Bonds) are eligible as collateral for public funds.

No representation is made that the Bonds will be suitable for or acceptable to financial or public entities for investment or collateral purposes. No representation is made concerning other laws, rules, regulations or investment criteria which apply to or which might be utilized by any of such persons or entities to limit the acceptability or suitability of the Bonds for any of the foregoing purposes. Prospective purchasers are urged to carefully evaluate the investment quality of the Bonds as to the suitability or acceptability of the Bonds for investment or collateral purposes.

Remedies in the Event of Default

If the District defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or redemption price on the Bonds when due, or if it fails to make payments into any fund or funds created in the Bond Order, or defaults in the observance or performance of

any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Bond Order, the Registered Owners have the right to seek a writ of mandamus issued by a court of competent jurisdiction requiring the District and its officials to observe and perform the covenants, obligations, or conditions prescribed in the Bond Order. Except for mandamus, the Bond Order does not specifically provide for remedies to protect and enforce the interests of the Registered Owners. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. Further, there is no trust indenture or trustee, and all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the Registered Owners. Certain traditional legal remedies also may not be available. See "RISK FACTORS – Registered Owners' Remedies."

Outstanding Bonds

The District has previously issued three series of unlimited tax bonds, both for the purpose of constructing or acquiring the Utility System, in the aggregate principal amount of \$4,500,000. Of such previously issued debt, \$4,195,000 remains outstanding as of the delivery of the Bonds (the "Outstanding Utility Bonds").

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Use and Distribution of Bond Proceeds

A portion of the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds will be used to reimburse the Developer for a portion of the following: (i) paving facilities serving Ladera Creek Section 1; and (ii) engineering, geotechnical and material testing related to item (i). In addition, a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds will be used to pay eighteen (18) months of capitalized interest; developer interest; and certain other issuance costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds.

Non-construction costs are based upon either contract amounts or estimates of various costs by the Engineer and the Financial Advisor (each herein after defined). The actual amounts to be reimbursed by the District and the non-construction costs will be finalized after the sale of the Bonds and completion of agreed-upon procedures by the District's auditor.

	<u>District's Share</u>
<u>Construction Costs</u>	
A. Developer Contribution Items	
1. Construction of Paving Facilities in Ladera Creek Sec 1	\$ 690,839
2. Engineering of Paving Facilities in Ladera Creek Sec 1	<u>122,926</u>
Total Construction Costs	\$ 813,765
<u>Non-Construction Costs</u>	
A. Legal Fees	\$ 39,000
B. Fiscal Agent Fees	26,000
C. Interest	
1. Capitalized Interest (18 Months)	102,375
2. Developer Interest	213,613
D. Bond Discount (3.00%)	39,000
E. Bond Issuance Expenses	49,947
F. Bond Application Report Costs	15,000
G. Attorney General Fee	<u>1,300</u>
Total Non-Construction Costs	\$ 486,235
TOTAL BOND ISSUE REQUIREMENT	\$ 1,300,000

In the instance that estimated amounts exceed the actual costs, the difference comprises a surplus which may be expended for any lawful purpose for which surplus construction funds may be used. However, the District cannot and does not guarantee the sufficiency of such funds for such purposes.

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THE DISTRICT

Authority

The District was created by Senate Bill No. 2056, Acts of the 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, codified as Chapter 7921, Texas Special District Local Laws Code, and by a confirmation election held within the District on November 3, 2015. The District operates under Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code and other general laws of the State of Texas applicable to municipal utility districts and is empowered, among other things, to purchase, construct, operate, and maintain all works, improvements, facilities, and plants necessary for the supply of water; the collection, transportation, and treatment of wastewater; and the control and diversion of storm water. The District also is authorized to construct, develop and maintain park and recreational facilities using operating revenues or by issuing bonds payable from taxes.

Description

The District comprises approximately 108.51 total acres and is situated entirely within the County, the corporate city limits of the City, and the boundaries of Conroe Independent School District. The District is located approximately 35 miles north of Houston and approximately 2 miles southeast of the downtown of the City. The District lies approximately one half mile east of the intersection of Farm to Market Road 1314 and Loop 336.

Management of the District

The District is governed by the Board consisting of five directors, who have control over and management supervision of all affairs of the District. All of the Directors own property in the District. The directors serve four-year staggered terms. Elections are held in May of even-numbered years. The current members and officers of the Board are listed below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term Expires May</u>
Joey Vincent	President	2024
Robin Secrest	Vice President	2026
Richard Rankin	Secretary	2024
Penny Evans	Assistant Secretary	2026
Kathryn Snider	Assistant Secretary	2026

Investment Policy

The District has adopted an Investment Policy (the "Policy") as required by the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code (the "Act"). The District's goal is to preserve principal and maintain liquidity in a diversified portfolio while securing a competitive yield on its portfolio. Funds of the District are to be invested only in accordance with the Policy. The Policy states that the funds of the District may be invested in short term obligations of the U.S. or its agencies or instrumentalities, in certificates of deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and secured by collateral authorized by the Act, and in TexPool and TexStar, which are public funds investment pools rated in the highest rating category by a nationally recognized rating service. The District does not currently own, nor does it anticipate, the inclusion of long term securities or derivative products in the portfolio.

Consultants

Although the District does not have a general manager or any other full-time employees, it has contracted for bookkeeping, tax assessing and collecting, auditing, engineering, and legal services as follows:

Tax Assessor/Collector: The tax assessor/collector for the District is Assessments of the Southwest, Inc. (the "Tax Assessor/Collector").

Bookkeeper: The District's bookkeeper is L&S District Services, LLC.

Auditor: The financial statements of the District as of October 31, 2021, and for the year then ended, included in this offering document, have been audited by BKD, LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein.

Engineer: The District's engineer is Quiddity Engineering LLC. (the "Engineer").

Bond Counsel: The District has engaged Coats Rose, P.C., Houston, Texas, as general counsel to the District and as bond counsel (“Bond Counsel”) in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The fees to be paid Bond Counsel in connection with the issuance of the Bonds are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

Disclosure Counsel: Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Houston, Texas, serves as disclosure counsel (“Disclosure Counsel”) to the District. The fee to be paid Disclosure Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent on the issuance, sale and delivery of the Bonds.

Financial Advisor: Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated is engaged as financial advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds (the “Financial Advisor”). The Financial Advisor’s fee for services rendered with respect to the sale of the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. The Financial Advisor is not obligated to undertake, and has not undertaken to make, an independent verification or to assume responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or fairness of the information in this Official Statement.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

Ladera Creek and Ladera Trails

The District is part of the residential community known as Ladera Creek and Ladera Trails, which lies partially within the District and partially within Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 92 ("MC MUD 92"). Ladera Creek and Ladera Trails is planned to include approximately 1266 homes.

Status of Development within the District

To date, approximately 78.21 acres within the District have been developed as 201 single-family lots in the following single-family residential subdivisions: Ladera Creek, Sections, 1-3. As of January 18, 2023, development within the District consisted of approximately 201 completed homes (201 occupied and 0 unoccupied), no homes under construction and approximately 0 vacant, developed lots. The remainder of the lands within the District includes approximately 25.60 remaining developable and 4.70 undevelopable acres.

The table below summarizes the status of development and land use within the District as of January 18, 2023:

<u>Ladera Creek</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Section Lots</u>	<u>Homes Completed</u>	<u>Homes Construction</u>	<u>Vacant Lots</u>
Section 1	20.59	57	57	-	-
Section 2	30.30	74	74	-	-
Section 3	27.32	70	70	-	-
Totals	78.21	201	201	-	-
Undevelopable	4.70				
Remaining Developable	25.60				
District Total	108.51				

Homebuilders within the District

Lennar Homes, a subsidiary of Lennar Corporation, is the active homebuilder in the District. New homes being marketed in the District range in price from approximately \$160,000 to over approximately \$350,000 and in size from approximately 1,000 square feet to over approximately 3,000 square feet. See "THE DEVELOPER."

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AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DISTRICT
(January 2023)



**PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT
(January 2023)**



**PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT
(January 2023)**



THE DEVELOPER

Role of the Developer

In general, the activities of a developer in a municipal utility district such as the District include purchasing the land within the District, designing the subdivision, designing the utilities and streets to be constructed in the subdivision, designing any community facilities to be built, defining a marketing program and building schedule, securing necessary governmental approvals and permits for development, arranging for the construction of roads and the installation of utilities (including, in some cases, water, wastewater, and drainage facilities pursuant to the rules of the TCEQ, as well as gas, telephone, and electric service) and selling improved lots and commercial reserves to builders, developers, or other third parties. In most instances, the developer will be required to pay up to thirty percent (30%) of the cost of constructing certain of the water, wastewater, and drainage facilities in a municipal utility district pursuant to the rules of the TCEQ. The relative success or failure of a developer to perform such activities in development of the property within a municipal utility district may have a profound effect on the security of the unlimited tax bonds issued by a district. A developer is generally under no obligation to a district to develop the property which it owns in a district. Furthermore, there is no restriction on a developer's right to sell any or all of the land which it owns within a district. In addition, a developer is ordinarily a major taxpayer within a municipal utility district during the development phase of the property.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should note that the prior real estate experience of a developer should not be construed as an indication that further development within the District will occur, or construction of taxable improvements upon property within the District will occur, or that marketing or leasing of taxable improvements constructed upon property within the District will be successful. Circumstances surrounding development within the District may differ from circumstances surrounding development of other land in several respects, including the existence of different economic conditions, financial arrangements, homebuilders, geographic location, market conditions, and regulatory climate.

Neither the Developer, nor any affiliate entities, are obligated to pay principal of or interest on the Bonds. Furthermore, neither the Developer, nor any affiliate entities, have a binding commitment to the District to carry out any plan of development, and the furnishing of information relating to the proposed development by the Developer or affiliate entities should not be interpreted as such a commitment. Prospective purchasers are encouraged to inspect the District in order to acquaint themselves with the nature of development that has occurred or is occurring within the District's boundaries.

The Developer

Land within the District is being developed by Lennar Homes of Texas Land and Construction, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership d/b/a Friendswood Development Company (the "Developer"). The developer is indirectly owned by Lennar Corporation. Lennar Corporation is a publicly traded corporation whose stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange as LEN. Audited financial statements for Lennar Corporation can be found online at <http://phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=65842&p=irol-irhome>. Lennar Corporation is subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and in accordance therewith files reports and other information with the SEC. Reports, proxy statements and other information filed by Lennar can be inspected at the office of the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, Room 1024, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such material can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Copies of the above reports, proxy statements and other information may also be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. The SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC.

Certain financial information concerning the Developer is included as part of the consolidated financial statements of Lennar Corporation. However, Lennar Corporation is not legally obligated to provide funds for the development of the District, to provide funds to pay taxes on property in the District owned by the Developer, or to pay any other obligations of the Developer. Further, neither the Developer nor Lennar Corporation is responsible for, is liable for or has made any commitment for payment of the Bonds or other obligations of the District, and the inclusion of such financial statements and description of financial arrangements herein should not be construed as an implication to that effect. Neither the Developer nor Lennar Corporation has any legal commitment to the District or owners of the Bonds to continue development of the land within the District and the Developer may sell or otherwise dispose of its property within the District, or any other assets, at any time. Further, the financial condition of the Developer and Lennar Corporation is subject to change at any time. Because of the foregoing, financial information concerning the Developer and Lennar Corporation will neither be updated nor provided following issuance of the Bonds.

The Developer is also a developer in the Houston area master-planned communities of Kingwood, West Ranch, Lakemont, Graystone Hills, Lakes of Savannah, Tavola, Wildwood at Northpointe, and Fairfield, as well as numerous smaller communities, including Bay Colony West, Clearview Village, Hidden Creek, Falls at Green Meadows and other communities.

UTILITY SERVICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF CONROE

The District operates pursuant to a Utility Functions and Services Allocation Agreement between the City and the District (the "Utility Agreement"). Pursuant to the Utility Agreement, the City consented to the creation of the District within the city limits of the City, the District assumed responsibility for acquiring and constructing for the benefit of, and for the ultimate conveyance to, the City, the water distribution, wastewater collection and drainage facilities to serve development occurring within the boundaries of the District (the "Facilities") and the City agreed to accept the Facilities for operation and maintenance in consideration for the District's financing, acquisition and construction of the Facilities. The City agrees to charge residents of the District the same water and wastewater rates that the City charges in other parts of the City.

The Utility Agreement provides that the Facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the City's requirements and criteria. The City agrees to provide the District with its ultimate requirements for water supply capacity and wastewater treatment capacity with capital charges of any kind.

The City's right to dissolve the District is restricted under the Utility Agreement. Under the terms of the Utility Agreement the City agrees that it will not dissolve the District until ninety percent of the District's Facilities have been developed and the Developers advancing funds to construct the Facilities have been reimbursed.

THE UTILITY SYSTEM

Regulation

Construction and operation of the water, sanitary sewer and storm drainage system serving the District as it now exists or as it may be expanded from time to time is subject to regulatory jurisdiction of federal, state and local authorities. The TCEQ exercises continuing, supervisory authority over the water and sanitary service serving the District. Construction of water, sanitary sewer and storm drainage facilities is subject to the regulatory authority of the District, the City and the County. The TCEQ also exercises regulatory jurisdiction over portions of the water and sanitary sewer facilities.

Water Supply

Water supply for the District customers is provided by the City pursuant to the Utility Agreement. The District's source of water is groundwater from wells owned and operated by the City. The City's water supply system that serves the District is capable of serving 15,321 equivalent single-family connections ("ESFCs"), which is sufficient to serve the 201 developed lots in the District.

Wastewater Treatment

Pursuant to the Utility Agreement, the City has agreed to provide capacity for the ultimate wastewater discharge of the District. Wastewater treatment for the District customers is currently provided by the City's 10 million gallon per day wastewater treatment plant. The City's wastewater system that serves the District is capable of serving 28,751 ESFCs, which is sufficient to serve the 201 developed lots in the District.

Storm Water Drainage

The District naturally drains south-westerly to un-named natural tributaries that ultimately flow into Little Caney Creek. As the District develops streets with curb and gutter and underground storm sewers have been or will be constructed for each section. These storm sewer systems will outfall to an existing un-named natural tributary that flows into Little Caney Creek. Prior to development, MC MUD 92 constructed a Regional Detention Pond that also serves the District, located adjacent to Little Caney Creek, north of the District.

100-Year Flood Plain

The current acreage within the District is included in the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Number 48339C0395G, dated August 18, 2014. This map shows that a portion of the detention pond land is currently in the floodplain. The remainder of the District is not within the flood plain.

Lone Star Groundwater Conservation District

On October 10, 2017 the Lone Star Groundwater Conservation District (“Lone Star”) board of directors approved new recommendations for future increases in groundwater pumping in Montgomery County, Texas based upon the results of a three-year scientific study. Lone Star commissioned its “Strategic Water Resources Planning Study” in October 2014 to evaluate the impacts to local aquifers of its 2016 groundwater pumping reductions, to evaluate whether and how additional groundwater supplies could be safely developed in the county, and to develop other related information and recommendations for use in the next five-year cycle of joint planning for establishing goals for future aquifer conditions in a multi-county region of the Gulf Coast known as Groundwater Management Area 14 (“GMA 14”). As part of the study, Lone Star surveyed all of the large water well permit holders in the county to determine how much additional declines in the water levels of the aquifers that they could tolerate in their water wells. The new recommended planning goal for the aquifers in Montgomery County, Texas would allow groundwater pumping to increase from the current goal of 64,000 acre-feet per year to 100,000 acre-feet per year. The study found that increased pumping would result in greater declines in water levels in the aquifers over the 50-year planning period than under the current goal, but that the survey results supported the board making such a policy decision because of the limited number of well owners who may have to lower their wells to accommodate the water-level declines.

The board of directors’ decision was unanimous to approve the increased groundwater pumping levels and resulting aquifer conditions included in what is referred to as groundwater availability model “Run D” in the Final Report for Task 3 of the study as the board’s recommended model scenario. The board of directors also approved a recommendation that Lone Star’s general manager and technical consultants present the results of the study, including the board’s new recommendation for Run D, to the other groundwater conservation district representatives of GMA 14, with a request that Run D be considered in the new round of joint planning for the aquifers as either an amendment to the current desired future conditions for the aquifers or as a new proposal. By law, GMA 14 must adopt desired future conditions for the aquifers at least once every five years, with the current five-year cycle ending no later than January 5, 2022. However, GMA 14 can adopt new or amended desired future conditions for the aquifers earlier than those deadlines. In order to be finally approved, any new proposal or amendment must go through a lengthy technical evaluation and public hearings process prescribed by law and must receive an affirmative vote of at least four out of the five member groundwater conservation districts in GMA 14.

In 2015, dissatisfied with the production limits Lone Star created through the rulemaking authority delegated to it by the Texas Legislature, a group of large water producers filed suit claiming that the rules Lone Star created imposing per-producer yearly production limits on their production of groundwater were invalid because they purported to regulate the production of groundwater in ways the Texas Legislature never authorized. On October 2, 2018, the 284th District Court of Montgomery County, Texas, ruled that, as a matter of law, the core groundwater regulation, which Lone Star imposed on large groundwater producers, is outside of Lone Star’s authority under the Texas Water Code and is not valid. Under the ruling, Lone Star could appeal directly to the Beaumont Court of Appeals for review of the decision. However, at the Lone Star board meeting held on January 23, 2019, the board announced that they unanimously agreed on a settlement offer with the large water producers, but the specifics of the settlement will not be made public until all parties have reviewed and signed it. Lone Star adopted new groundwater regulations on September 8, 2020, that repeal, supersede and replace all previously adopted rules and regulatory plans of the District.

On January 6, 2022, the GMA 14 regional regulatory representative of the TWDB approved the proposed groundwater conservation regulatory goals of Lone Star. The adopted desired future condition (“DFC”) provides “[i]n each county in GMA 14, no less than 70 percent median available drawdown remaining in 2080 or no more than an average of 1.0 additional foot of subsidence between 2009 and 2080.” The next DFC will be completed no later than January 5, 2027. As a result of the approval on January 6, 2022, Lone Star expects to finalize a multi-phased subsidence study to research and determine how to manage subsidence countywide most effectively and to make a strategic plan to manage subsidence going forward.

General Fund Operating Statement

The following is a summary of the District's general fund activity. The summary has been prepared by the Financial Advisor based upon information obtained from the District's audited financial statements and from information provided from the District's bookkeeper. Reference is made to such statements for further and more complete information. See "APPENDIX A."

	Fiscal Year Ended October				
	2022 (a)	2021	2020	2019	2018
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 152,799	\$ 131,881	\$ 106,195	\$ 105,702	\$ 31,563
Miscellaneous	<u>126</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenues	\$ 152,925	\$ 131,881	\$ 106,195	\$ 105,702	\$ 31,563
Expenditures					
Current Service Operations					
Professional Fees	\$ 44,591	\$ 37,527	\$ 54,386	\$ 49,769	\$ 43,069
Contracted Services	13,341	12,483	12,323	11,853	7,698
Repairs and Maintenance	25,225	2,003	53,896	-	-
Other	<u>15,612</u>	<u>9,693</u>	<u>11,906</u>	<u>11,528</u>	<u>9,888</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 98,769	\$ 61,706	\$ 132,511	\$ 73,150	\$ 60,655
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 54,156	\$ 70,175	\$ 27,684	\$ 32,552	\$ (29,092)
Interfund Transfers Out	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (455)
Developer Advances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ 48,000
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>\$ 142,814</u>	<u>\$ 72,639</u>	<u>\$ 44,955</u>	<u>\$ 10,403</u>	<u>\$ (8,050)</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 196,970</u>	<u>\$ 142,814</u>	<u>\$ 72,639</u>	<u>\$ 44,955</u>	<u>\$ 10,403</u>

(a) Unaudited. Subject to change.

THE ROAD SYSTEM

The District's road system has been and will be funded with proceeds of the Bonds. See "RISK FACTORS - Future Debt" and "THE BONDS - Issuance of Additional Debt." Construction of the District's roads is subject to certain regulations by the City of Conroe, Texas. To date, construction of the road system in the District includes, but is not limited to, the following: a portion of Ladera Creek Trace and the internal road systems that serve Ladera Creek Sections 1-3.

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DISTRICT DEBT

2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation.....	\$ 55,486,237	(a)
Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023.....	\$ 57,755,444	(b)
Direct Debt		
The Outstanding Utility Bonds (as of the delivery of the Bonds)	\$ 4,195,000	
The Bonds.....	<u>\$ 1,300,000</u>	
Total	\$ 5,495,000	
Estimated Overlapping Debt	<u>\$ 4,155,442</u>	(c)
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt	\$ 9,650,442	(c)
Direct Debt Ratio:		
As a Percentage of the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation	9.90	%
As a Percentage of the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023.....	9.51	%
Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt Ratio:		
As a Percentage of the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation	17.39	%
As a Percentage of the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023.....	16.71	%
Utility System Debt Service Fund Balance (as of November 16, 2022).....	\$ 153,353	(d)
Road System Debt Service Fund Balance (as of Delivery of the Bonds)	\$ 102,375	(e)
Operating Fund Balance (as of November 16, 2022).....	\$ 189,814	
Capital Projects Fund Balance (as of November 16, 2022).....	\$ 88,233	
2022 Tax Rate		
Utility Debt Service.....	\$ 0.60	
Road Debt Service.....	\$ 0.00	(f)
Maintenance and Operations.....	<u>\$ 0.30</u>	
Total	\$ 0.90	
Estimated Average Combined Annual Debt Service Requirement (2023-2047).....	\$ 331,379	(g)
Estimated Maximum Combined Annual Debt Service Requirement (2042)	\$ 401,931	(g)
Annual Debt Service Requirements on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and the Bonds (2023–2047)		
Based on the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation at 95% Tax Collections	\$ 0.63	
Based on the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023, at 95% Tax Collections.....	\$ 0.61	
Debt Service Tax Rate per \$100 of Assessed Valuation Required to Pay Estimated Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and the Bonds (2042)		
Based on the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation at 95% Tax Collections	\$ 0.77	
Based on the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023, at 95% Tax Collections.....	\$ 0.74	

-
- (a) Represents the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the District as of January 1, 2022, as provided by the Appraisal District (herein defined). See "TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES."
 - (b) Provided by the Appraisal District for informational purposes only, this amount is an estimate of all taxable property located within the District as of January 1, 2023 and includes an estimate of additional taxable value resulting from the construction of taxable improvements from January 1, 2022, through January 1, 2023. No taxes will be levied on this estimated value. See "TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES."
 - (c) See "DISTRICT DEBT – Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt Statement."
 - (d) Any funds in the fund created by the District to pay debt service on utility bonds, including the Outstanding Utility Bonds (the "Utility System Debt Service Fund") are pledged only to pay the debt service on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and any additional utility bonds. Neither Texas law nor the orders authorizing the issuance of the Outstanding Utility Bonds requires the District to maintain any minimum balance in the Utility System Debt Service Fund.
 - (e) Any funds in the Road System Debt Service Fund (herein defined) are pledged only to pay the debt service on the Bonds and any additional road bonds. Neither Texas law nor the Bond Order requires the District to maintain any minimum balance in the road bond debt service fund. Additionally, at the time of closing of the Bonds, eighteen (18) months of capitalized interest on the Bonds will be deposited into the road bond debt service fund. The amount above includes such deposit and is estimated at 5.25%.
 - (f) The District anticipates levying a debt service tax rate for the Road System (herein defined) beginning in 2023.
 - (g) Requirement of debt service on the Bonds and the Outstanding Utility Bonds (herein defined). Debt service on the Bonds is estimated based on an interest rate of 4.50%. See "DISTRICT DEBT – Estimated Debt Service Requirement Schedule."

Estimated Debt Service Requirement Schedule

The following schedule sets forth the debt service requirements on the Outstanding Utility Bonds, as well as the principal and estimated interest requirements on the Bonds, assuming an interest rate of 4.50%. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Calendar Year	Outstanding Debt Service (a)	The Bonds		Total Debt Service
		Principal	Interest	
2023	\$ 196,848	\$ -	\$ 58,500	\$ 255,348
2024	265,608	25,000	58,500	349,108
2025	272,283	30,000	57,375	359,658
2026	273,593	30,000	56,025	359,618
2027	279,668	30,000	54,675	364,343
2028	275,328	35,000	53,325	363,653
2029	285,838	35,000	51,750	372,588
2030	280,738	35,000	50,175	365,913
2031	285,533	40,000	48,600	374,133
2032	289,828	40,000	46,800	376,628
2033	288,648	45,000	45,000	378,648
2034	287,150	45,000	42,975	375,125
2035	295,163	50,000	40,950	386,113
2036	292,575	50,000	38,700	381,275
2037	294,813	55,000	36,450	386,263
2038	291,688	60,000	33,975	385,663
2039	298,200	60,000	31,275	389,475
2040	299,044	65,000	28,575	392,619
2041	299,419	70,000	25,650	395,069
2042	304,431	75,000	22,500	401,931
2043	303,881	75,000	19,125	398,006
2044	82,800	80,000	15,750	178,550
2045	-	85,000	12,150	97,150
2046	-	90,000	8,325	98,325
2047	-	95,000	4,275	99,275
Total	\$ 6,043,070	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 941,400	\$ 8,284,470

(a) Debt service on the Outstanding Utility Bonds as of the delivery of the Bonds.

Estimated Average Combined Annual Debt Service Requirement (2023–2047).....	\$ 331,379
Estimated Maximum Combined Annual Debt Service Requirement (2042)	\$ 401,931

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Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt Statement

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

Taxing Jurisdiction	Outstanding Debt December 31, 2022	Overlapping	
		Percent	Amount
Montgomery County	\$ 441,665,000	0.06%	\$ 256,237
Conroe Independent School District	1,553,770,000	0.11%	1,639,511
City of Conroe	502,220,000	0.43%	2,139,262
Lone Star College System District	602,965,000	0.02%	120,433
Total Estimated Overlapping Debt			\$ 4,155,442
Direct Debt (a)			\$ 5,495,000
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt (a)			\$ 9,650,442

(a) Includes the Bonds and the Outstanding Utility Bonds as of the delivery of the Bonds.

Debt Ratios

Ratio of Direct Debt (a):

As a Percentage of the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation	9.90 %
As a Percentage of the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023	9.51 %

Ratio of Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt (a):

As a Percentage of the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation	17.39 %
As a Percentage of the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023	16.71 %

(a) Includes the Bonds and the Outstanding Utility Bonds as of the delivery of the Bonds.

TAXING PROCEDURES

Authority to Levy Taxes

The Board is authorized to levy an annual ad valorem tax on all taxable property within the District in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds, and any additional bonds payable from taxes which the District may hereafter issue and to pay the expenses of assessing and collecting such taxes. The District agrees in the Bond Order to levy such a tax from year-to-year as described more fully herein under "THE BONDS – Source of Payment." Under Texas law, the Board is also authorized to levy and collect an annual ad valorem tax for the operation and maintenance of the District and its water and wastewater system and for the payment of certain contractual obligations if authorized by its voters. See "TAX DATA – Tax Rate Limitation" and "RISK FACTORS – Future Debt."

Property Tax Code and County-Wide Appraisal District

Title I of the Texas Tax Code (the "Property Code"), specifies the taxing procedures of all political subdivisions of the State of Texas, including the District. Provisions of the Property Code are complex and are not fully summarized herein. The Property Code requires, among other matters, county-wide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State of Texas an appraisal district with the responsibility for recording and appraising property for all taxing units within a county and an appraisal review board with responsibility for reviewing and equalizing the values established by the Appraisal District. The Montgomery Central Appraisal District (the "Appraisal District") has the responsibility of appraising property for all taxing units within the County, including the District. Such appraisal values will be subject to review and change by the Montgomery Central Appraisal Review Board (the "Appraisal Review Board"). The appraisal roll, as approved by the Appraisal Review Board, will be used by the District in establishing its tax rolls and tax rate.

The Property Code requires the appraisal district, by May 15 of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to prepare appraisal records of property as of January 1 of each year based upon market value. The chief appraiser must give written notice before May 15, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to each property owner whose property value is appraised higher than the value in the prior tax year or the value rendered by the property owner, or whose property was not on the appraisal roll the preceding year, or whose property was reappraised in the current tax year. Notice must also be given if ownership of the property changed during the preceding year. The appraisal review board has the ultimate responsibility for determining the value of all taxable property within the District; however, any property owner who has timely filed notice with the appraisal review board may appeal a final determination by the appraisal review board by filing suit in a Texas district court. Prior to such appeal or any tax delinquency date, however, the property owner must pay the tax due on the value of that portion of the property involved that is not in dispute or the amount of tax imposed in the prior year, whichever is greater, or the amount of tax due under the order from which the appeal is taken. In such event, the value of the property in question will be determined by the court, or by a jury, if requested by any party. In addition, taxing units, such as the District, are entitled to challenge certain matters before the appraisal review board, including the level of appraisals of a certain category of property, the exclusion of property from the appraisal records of the granting in whole or in part of certain exemptions. A taxing unit may not, however, challenge the valuation of individual properties.

Although the District has the responsibility for establishing tax rates and levying and collecting its taxes each year, under the Property Code, the District does not establish appraisal standards or determine the frequency of revaluation or reappraisal. The appraisal district is governed by a board of directors elected by the governing bodies of the county and all cities, towns, school districts and, if entitled to vote, the conservation and reclamation districts that participate in the appraisal district. The Property Code requires each appraisal district to implement a plan for periodic reappraisal of property to update appraised values. Such plan must provide for reappraisal of all real property in the appraisal district at least once every three years. It is not known what frequency of future reappraisals will be utilized by the Appraisal District or whether reappraisals will be conducted on a zone or county-wide basis.

Property Subject to Taxation by the District

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

own action exempt residential homesteads of persons 65 years or older and certain disabled persons, to the extent deemed advisable by the Board of Directors of the District. The District did not adopt such exemption for the 2023 tax year. The District may be required to offer such exemptions if a majority of voters approve same at an election. The District would be required to call an election upon petition by twenty percent (20%) of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election. The District is authorized by statute to disregard exemptions for the disabled and elderly if granting the exemption would impair the District's obligation to pay tax supported debt incurred prior to adoption of the exemption by the District.

Furthermore, the District must grant exemptions to disabled veterans or certain surviving dependents of disabled veterans, if requested, but only to the maximum extent allowed by law. The disabled veteran exemption ranges between \$5,000 and \$12,000, depending upon the disability rating of the veteran claiming the exemption, and qualifying surviving spouses of persons 65 years of age or older will be entitled to receive a resident homestead exemption equal to the exemption received by the deceased spouse. A veteran who receives a disability rating of 100% is entitled to an exemption of the full value of the veteran's residential homestead. Additionally, subject to certain conditions, the surviving spouse of a disabled veteran who is entitled to an exemption for the full value of the veteran's residence homestead is also entitled to an exemption from taxation of the total appraised value of the same property to which the disabled veteran's exemption applied. A partially disabled veteran or certain surviving spouses of partially disabled veterans are entitled to an exemption from taxation of a percentage of the appraised value of their residence homestead in an amount equal to the partially disabled veteran's disability rating if the residence homestead was donated by a charitable organization. This exemption also applies to a residence homestead that was donated by a charitable organization at some cost to such veterans. Also, the surviving spouse of a member of the armed forces who was killed in action is entitled to an exemption of the total appraised value of the surviving spouse's residence homestead if the surviving spouse has not remarried since the service member's death and said property was the service member's residence homestead at the time of death. Such exemption may be transferred to a subsequent residence homestead of the surviving spouse, if the surviving spouse has not remarried, in an amount equal to the exemption received on the prior residence in the last year in which such exemption was received.

The surviving spouse of a first responder who is killed or fatally injured in the line of duty is entitled to an exemption of the total appraised value of the surviving spouse's residence homestead if the surviving spouse has not remarried since the first responder's death, and said property was the first responder's residence homestead at the time of death. Such exemption would be transferred to a subsequent residence homestead of the surviving spouse, if the surviving spouse has not remarried, in an amount equal to the exemption received on the prior residence in the last year in which such exemption was received.

Residential Homestead Exemptions: The Property Code authorizes the governing body of each political subdivision in the State to exempt up to twenty percent (20%) of the appraised market value of residential homesteads from ad valorem taxation. Where ad valorem taxes have previously been pledged for the payment of debt, the governing body of a political subdivision may continue to levy and collect taxes against the exempt value of the homesteads until the debt is discharged, if the cessation of the levy would impair the obligations of the contract by which the debt was created. The adoption of a homestead exemption may be considered each year, but must be adopted by May 1. The District has not adopted a general homestead exemption.

Freeport Goods and Goods-in-Transit Exemption: A "Freeport Exemption" applies to goods, wares, ores, and merchandise other than oil, gas, and petroleum products (defined as liquid and gaseous materials immediately derived from refining petroleum or natural gas), and to aircraft or repair parts used by a certified air carrier acquired in or imported into Texas which are destined to be forwarded outside of Texas and which are detained in Texas for assembling, storing, manufacturing, processing or fabricating for less than 175 days. Although certain taxing units may take official action to tax such property in transit and negate such exemption, the District does not have such an option. A "Goods-in-Transit" Exemption is applicable to the same categories of tangible personal property which are covered by the Freeport Exemption, if, for tax year 2011 and prior applicable years, such property is acquired in or imported into Texas for assembling, storing, manufacturing, processing, or fabricating purposes and is subsequently forwarded to another location inside or outside of Texas not later than 175 days after acquisition or importation, and the location where said property is detained during that period is not directly or indirectly owned or under the control of the property owner. For tax year 2013 and subsequent years, such Goods-in-Transit Exemption includes tangible personal property acquired in or imported into Texas for storage purposes only if such property is stored under a contract of bailment by a public warehouse operator at one or more public warehouse facilities in Texas that are not in any way owned or controlled by the owner of such property for the account of the person who acquired or imported such property. A property owner who receives the Goods-in-Transit Exemption is not eligible to receive the Freeport Exemption for the same property. Local taxing units such as the District may, by official action and after public hearing, tax goods-in-transit property. A taxing unit must exercise its option to tax goods-in-transit property

before January 1 of the first tax year in which it proposes to tax the property at the time and in the manner prescribed by applicable law. The District has taken official action to allow taxation of all such goods-in-transit personal property for all prior and subsequent years.

Tax Abatement

The County may designate all or part of the area within the District as a reinvestment zone. Thereafter, the County and the District, at the option and discretion of each entity, may enter into tax abatement agreements with owners of property within the zone. Prior to entering into a tax abatement agreement, each entity must adopt guidelines and criteria for establishing tax abatement which each entity will follow in granting tax abatement to owners of property. The tax abatement agreements may exempt from ad valorem taxation by each of the applicable taxing jurisdictions, including the District, for a period of up to ten (10) years, all or any part of any increase in the assessed valuation of property covered by the agreement over its assessed valuation in the year in which the agreement is executed on the condition that the property owner make specified improvements or repairs to the property in conformity with the terms of the tax abatement. Each taxing jurisdiction has discretion to determine terms for its tax abatement agreements without regard to the terms approved by the other taxing jurisdictions. At this time, the County has not designated any of the area within the District as a reinvestment zone.

Valuation of Property for Taxation

Generally, property in the District must be appraised by the Appraisal District at market value as of January 1 of each year. Once an appraisal roll is prepared and finally approved by the Appraisal Review Board, it is used by the District in establishing its tax rolls and tax rate. Assessments under the Property Code are to be based on one hundred percent (100%) of market value, as such is defined in the Property Code.

The Property Code permits land designated for agricultural use, open space or timberland to be appraised at its value based on the land's capacity to produce agricultural or timber products rather than at its fair market value. The Property Code permits under certain circumstances that residential real property inventory held by a person in the trade or business be valued at the price all of such property would bring if sold as a unit to a purchaser who would continue the business. Provisions of the Property Code are complex and are not fully summarized here. Landowners wishing to avail themselves of the agricultural use, open space or timberland designation or residential real property inventory designation must apply for the designation and the appraiser is required by the Property Code to act on each claimant's right to the designation individually. A claimant may waive the special valuation as to taxation by one political subdivision while claiming it for another. If a claimant receives the agricultural use designation and later loses it by changing the use of the property or selling it to an unqualified owner, the District can collect taxes based on the new use, including taxes for the previous three years for agricultural use and taxes for the previous five years for open space land and timberland.

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

Reappraisal of Property After Disaster

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

Tax Payment Installments After Disaster

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

District and Taxpayer Remedies

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

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

Levy and Collection of Taxes

The District is responsible for the levy and collection of its taxes, unless it elects to transfer such functions to another governmental entity. The date of delinquency may be postponed if the tax bills are mailed after January 1. A person over sixty-five (65) years of age is entitled by law to pay current taxes on his residential homestead in installments or to defer tax without penalty during the time he owns and occupies the property as his residential homestead. By September 1 of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the rate of taxation is set by the Board of Directors of the District based on valuation of property within the District as of the preceding January 1.

Taxes are due September 1, or when billed, whichever comes later, and become delinquent after January 31 of the following year. A delinquent tax incurs a penalty of six percent (6%) of the amount of the tax for the first calendar month it is delinquent, plus one percent (1%) for each additional month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid prior to July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent. If the tax is not paid by July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent, the tax incurs a total penalty of twelve percent (12%) regardless of the number of months the tax has been delinquent and incurs an additional penalty of up to twenty percent (20%) if imposed by the District. The delinquent tax also accrues interest at a rate of one percent (1%) for each month or portion of a month it remains unpaid. The Property Code also makes provision for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment and the postponement of the delinquency of taxes under certain circumstances. The owner of a residential homestead property who is (i) a person at least sixty-five (65) years of age or older, (ii) under a disability for purpose of payment of disability insurance benefits under the Federal Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Act, or (iii) qualifies as a disabled veteran under Texas Law is also entitled by law to pay current taxes on a residential homestead in installments or to defer the payment of taxes without penalty during the time of ownership. Additionally, a person who is delinquent on taxes for a residential homestead is entitled to an agreement with the District to pay such taxes in equal installments over a period of between 12 and 36 months (as determined by the District) when such person has not entered into another installment agreement with respect to delinquent taxes within the District in the preceding 24 months.

Rollback of Operation and Maintenance Tax Rate

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

Special Taxing Units

Special Taxing Units that adopt a total tax rate that would impose more than 1.08 times the amount of the total tax imposed by such district in the preceding tax year on a residence homestead appraised at the average

appraised value of a residence homestead, subject to certain homestead exemptions, are required to hold a rollback election within the district to determine whether to approve the adopted total tax rate. If the adopted total tax rate is not approved at the election, the total tax rate for a Special Taxing Unit is the current year's debt service and contract tax rate plus 1.08 times the previous year's operation and maintenance tax rate.

Developed Districts

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

Developing Districts

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

The District

A determination as to a district's status as a Special Taxing Unit, Developed District or Developing District will be made by the Board on an annual basis. For the 2022 tax year, the District was classified as a "Developing District" by the Board. The District cannot give any assurances as to what its classification will be at any point in time or whether the District's future tax rates will result in a total tax rate that will reclassify the District into a new classification and new election calculation.

District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

Taxes levied by the District are a personal obligation of the owner of the property against which the tax is levied. In addition, on January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed for the year on the property. The lien exists in favor of each taxing unit, including the District, having power to tax the property. The District's tax lien is on a parity with tax liens of other such taxing units. A tax lien on real property takes priority over the claim of most creditors and other holders of liens on the property encumbered by the tax lien, whether or not the debt or lien existed before the attachment of the tax lien. Further, personal property under certain circumstances is subject to seizure and sale for the payment of delinquent taxes, penalties, and interest.

Except with respect to (i) owners of residential homestead property who are sixty-five (65) years of age or older or under a disability as described above and who have filed an affidavit as required by law and (ii) owners of residential homesteads who have entered into an installment agreement with the District for payment of delinquent taxes as described above and who are not in default under said agreement, at any time after taxes on property become delinquent, the District may file suit to foreclose the lien securing payment of the tax, to enforce personal liability for the tax, or both. In filing a suit to foreclose a tax lien on real property, the District must join other taxing units that have claims for delinquent taxes against all or part of the same property. Collection of delinquent taxes may be adversely affected by the amount of taxes owed to other taxing units, by the effects of market conditions on the foreclosure sale price, or by taxpayer redemption rights (a taxpayer may redeem property that is a residence homestead or was designated for agricultural use within two (2) years after the deed issued at foreclosure is filed of record and may redeem all other property within six (6) months after the deed issued at foreclosure is filed of record) or by bankruptcy proceedings which restrict the collection of taxpayer debt. The District's ability to foreclose its tax

lien or collect penalties and interest may be limited on property owned by a financial institution which is under receivership by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1825, as amended. Generally, the District's tax lien and a federal tax lien are on par with the ultimate priority being determined by applicable federal law. See "RISK FACTORS – Tax Collections and Foreclosure Remedies."

TAX DATA

General

All taxable property within the District is subject to the assessment, levy, and collection by the District of a continuing, direct annual ad valorem tax without legal limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds. See "TAXING PROCEDURES." In the Bond Order, the Board covenants to assess and levy, for each year that all or any part of the Bonds remain outstanding and unpaid, a tax ample and sufficient to produce funds to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. See "THE BONDS" and "RISK FACTORS." For the 2022 tax year, the District levied a total tax rate of \$0.90 per \$100 of assessed valuation comprised of a utility debt service tax rate of \$0.60 per \$100 of assessed valuation and a maintenance and operations tax rate of \$0.30 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

Tax Rate Limitation

Utility Debt Service.....	Unlimited (no legal limit as to rate or amount).
Road Debt Service.....	Unlimited (no legal limit as to rate or amount).
Maintenance and Operation General.....	\$1.50 per \$100 taxable assessed valuation.
Maintenance and Operation Road.....	\$1.50 per \$100 taxable assessed valuation.
Maintenance and Operation Recreation.....	\$0.10 per \$100 taxable assessed valuation.

Debt Service Taxes

The Board covenants in the Bond Order to levy and assess, for each year that all or any part of the Bonds remain outstanding and unpaid, a tax adequate to provide funds to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Such tax is in addition to the maintenance and operation tax the District levies for maintenance and operation purposes. For the 2022 tax year, the District levied a debt service tax rate of \$0.60 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The District anticipates levying a debt service tax rate for the Road System beginning in 2023. See "Tax Rate Distribution."

At the time of closing of the Bonds, eighteen (18) months of capitalized interest on the Bonds will be deposited into the Road System Debt Service Fund.

Maintenance Taxes

The Board has the statutory authority to levy and collect an annual ad valorem tax for maintenance of the District's improvements if such maintenance tax is authorized by vote of the District's electors. The Board is authorized by the District's voters to levy such maintenance tax in an amount not to exceed \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation. Such tax, when levied, is in addition to taxes which the District is authorized to levy for paying principal of and interest on the Outstanding Utility Bonds, the Bonds and any parity bonds which may be issued in the future. For the 2022 tax year, the District levied a maintenance and operations tax rate of \$0.30 per \$100 of assessed valuation. See "Tax Rate Distribution."

Tax Exemption

As discussed in the section entitled "TAXING PROCEDURES," certain property in the District may be exempt from taxation by the District. The District does not exempt any percentage of the market value of any residential homesteads from taxation.

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Historical Tax Collections

The following table illustrates the collection history of the District for the 2018–2022 tax years:

Tax Year	Certified Taxable Value	Tax Rate	Adjusted Tax Levy	Collections Current Year	Current Year Ending 9/30	Collections 12/31/2022
2018	\$18,866,476	0.900	169,798	93.88%	2019	100.00%
2019	41,148,652	0.900	370,338	94.21%	2020	100.00%
2020	46,818,046	0.900	421,362	99.92%	2021	100.00%
2021	49,059,606	0.900	441,536	99.97%	2022	99.97%
2022	55,486,237	0.900	499,376	83.28% (a)	2023	83.28% (a)

(a) In process of collection.

Tax Rate Distribution

The following table sets out the components of the District's tax levy for the 2018–2022 tax years.

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Utility Debt Service	\$ 0.600	\$ 0.590	\$ 0.620	\$ 0.520	\$ 0.330
Road Debt Service (a)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Maintenance & Operations	0.300	0.310	0.280	0.380	0.570
Total	\$ 0.900	\$ 0.900	\$ 0.900	\$ 0.900	\$ 0.900

(a) The District anticipates levying a debt service tax rate for the Road System (herein defined) beginning in 2023.

Analysis of Tax Base

The following represents the types of property comprising the District's taxable assessed valuation as of January 1 for the 2018–2022 tax years.

Type of Property	2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation	2021 Taxable Assessed Valuation	2020 Taxable Assessed Valuation	2019 Taxable Assessed Valuation	2018 Taxable Assessed Valuation
Land	\$ 11,677,140	\$ 11,635,700	\$ 9,058,900	\$ 8,759,950	\$ 6,985,000
Improvements	47,814,640	38,543,750	38,203,480	32,367,060	11,877,600
Personal Property	154,118	52,413	178,721	335,958	72,594
Exemptions	(4,159,661)	(1,172,257)	(623,055)	(314,316)	(68,718)
Total	\$ 55,486,237	\$ 49,059,606	\$ 46,818,046	\$ 41,148,652	\$ 18,866,476

Principal Taxpayers

The following represents the principal taxpayers, type of property and their taxable assessed valuations as of January 1, 2022:

Taxpayer	Type of Property	2022 Tax Roll Assessed Valuation	Percent of 2022 Assessed Valuation
Stylecraft Builders Inc.	Land & Improvements	\$ 364,860	0.66%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	357,330	0.64%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	355,000	0.64%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	349,040	0.63%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	349,000	0.63%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	347,130	0.63%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	343,240	0.62%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	342,920	0.62%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	339,500	0.61%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	338,020	0.61%
Total		\$ 3,486,040	6.28%

Tax Rate Calculations

The tax rate calculations set forth below are presented to indicate the tax rates per \$100 of taxable assessed valuation that would be required to meet certain debt service requirements on the Outstanding Utility Bonds and the Bonds if no growth in the District’s tax base occurs beyond the District’s taxable assessed valuation as of January 1, 2022 (\$55,486,237) or the estimated valuation as of January 1, 2023 (\$57,755,444). The calculations assume collection of 95% of taxes levied and the sale of the Bonds but not the sale of any additional bonds by the District.

Estimated Average Combined Annual Debt Service Requirement (2023–2047).....	\$ 331,379
Combined Debt Service Tax Rate of \$0.63 on the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation Produces	\$ 332,085
Combined Debt Service Tax Rate of \$0.61 on the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023, Produces.....	\$ 334,693
Estimated Maximum Combined Annual Debt Service Requirement (2042)	\$ 401,931
Combined Debt Service Tax Rate of \$0.77 on the 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation Produces	\$ 405,882
Combined Debt Service Tax Rate of \$0.74 on the Estimated Valuation as of January 1, 2023, Produces.....	\$ 406,021

Estimated Overlapping Taxes

Property within the District is subject to taxation by several taxing authorities in addition to the District. Under Texas law, if ad valorem taxes levied by a taxing authority become delinquent, a lien is created upon the property which has been taxed. A tax lien on property in favor of the District is on a parity with tax liens of other taxing jurisdictions. In addition to ad valorem taxes required to make debt service payments on bonded debt of the District and of such other jurisdictions, certain taxing jurisdictions are authorized by Texas law to assess, levy and collect ad valorem taxes for operation, maintenance, administrative and/or general revenue purposes. See “DISTRICT DEBT – Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt Statement.”

Set forth below is an estimation of all 2022 taxes per \$100 of assessed valuation levied by such jurisdictions. No recognition is given to local assessments for civic association dues, emergency medical service contributions, fire department contributions or any other charges made by entities other than political subdivisions. No prediction can be made of the tax rates that will be levied in future years by the respective taxing jurisdictions.

<u>Taxing Jurisdiction</u>	<u>2022 Tax Rate</u>
Montgomery County	\$ 0.374200
Montgomery County Hospital District	0.050200
Conroe Independent School District	1.114600
Lone Star College System District	0.107800
City of Conroe	0.427200
The District	<u>0.900000</u>
Total	\$ 2.974000

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LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinions

The District will furnish to the Initial Purchaser a transcript of certain certified proceedings incident to the issuance and authorization of the Bonds, including a certified copy of the approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of Texas, as recorded in the Bond Register of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas, to the effect that the Attorney General has examined a transcript of proceedings authorizing the issuance of the Bonds, and that based upon such examination, the Bonds are valid and binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied upon all taxable property within the District. The District will also furnish the approving legal opinion of Coats Rose, P.C., Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel, to the effect that, based upon an examination of such transcript, the Bonds are valid and binding obligations of the District under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, except to the extent that enforcement of the rights and remedies of the Registered 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 District and to the effect that interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under the statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date of such opinion, assuming compliance by the District with certain covenants relating to the use and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds. See "Tax Exemption" below. The legal opinion of Bond Counsel will further state that the Bonds are payable, both as to principal and interest, from the levy of ad valorem taxes, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property within the District. Bond Counsel's opinion will also address the matters described below.

In addition to serving as Bond Counsel, Coats Rose, P.C., also serves as counsel to the District on matters not related to the issuance of bonds. The legal fees to be paid to Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds are based upon a percentage of bonds actually issued, sold and delivered, and, therefore, such fees are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Houston, Texas, Disclosure Counsel.

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

Legal Review

In its capacity as Bond Counsel, Coats Rose, P.C., has reviewed the information appearing in this Official Statement under the captioned sections "THE BONDS" (except for information under the subsections "Book-Entry-Only System" and "Use and Distribution of Bond Proceeds"), "THE DISTRICT," "TAXING PROCEDURES" and "LEGAL MATTERS" solely to determine whether such information fairly summarizes the law and documents referred to therein. Such firm has not independently verified factual information contained in this Official Statement, nor has such firm conducted an investigation of the affairs of the District for the purpose of passing upon the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement. No person is entitled to rely upon such firm's limited participation as an assumption of responsibility for, or an expression of opinion of any kind with regard to, the accuracy or completeness of any of the other information contained herein.

Tax Exemption

On the date of initial delivery of the Bonds, Coats Rose, P.C., Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel, will render its opinion that, in accordance with statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof ("Existing Law"), (1) interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes will be excludable from the "gross income" of the holders thereof, except that such interest is taken into account in determining the annual adjusted financial statement of income of applicable corporations (as defined in section 59(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code")) for the purpose of determining the alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations, and (2) the Bonds will not be treated as "specified private activity bonds" the interest on which would be included as an alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Code (the "Code"). Except as stated above, Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds.

In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel will rely upon (a) certain information and representations of the District, including information and representations contained in the District's federal tax certificate and (b) covenants of the District contained in the Bond documents relating to certain matters, including arbitrage and the use of the proceeds

of the Bonds and the property financed or refinanced therewith. Failure by the District to observe the aforementioned representations or covenants could cause the interest on the Bonds to become taxable retroactively to the date of issuance.

The Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder contain a number of requirements that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order for interest on the Bonds to be, and to remain, excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel is conditioned on compliance by the District with such requirements, and Bond Counsel has not been retained to monitor compliance with these requirements subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds.

Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based upon its review of Existing Law and the reliance on the aforementioned information, representations and covenants. Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result. Existing Law is subject to change by Congress and to subsequent judicial and administrative interpretation by the courts and the Department of the Treasury. There can be no assurance that such Existing Law or the interpretation thereof will not be changed in a manner which would adversely affect the tax treatment of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds.

A ruling was not sought from the Internal Revenue Service by the District with respect to the Bonds or the property financed or refinanced with proceeds of the Bonds. No assurances can be given as to whether the Internal Revenue Service will commence an audit of the Bonds, or as to whether the Internal Revenue Service would agree with the opinion of Bond Counsel. If an Internal Revenue Service audit is commenced, under current procedures the Internal Revenue Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer and the Registered Owners may have no right to participate in such procedure. No additional interest will be paid upon any determination of taxability.

Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations

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

The District will designate the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" and represent that the aggregate amount of tax-exempt bonds (including the Bonds) issued by the District and entities aggregated with the District under the Code during calendar year 2023 is not expected to exceed \$10,000,000 and that the District and entities aggregated with the District under the Code have not designated more than \$10,000,000 in "qualified tax-exempt obligations" (including the Bonds) during calendar year 2023.

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

Collateral Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion is a summary of certain collateral federal income tax consequences resulting from the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds. This discussion is based on Existing Law which is subject to change or modification retroactively.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences. The following discussion is applicable to investors, other than those who are subject to special provisions of the Code, including financial institutions, life insurance and property and casualty insurance companies, owners of interests in a FASIT, 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, certain S corporations with accumulated earnings and profits and excess passive investment income, foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax, taxpayers qualifying for the health insurance premium assistance credit, and individuals allowed an earned income credit. THE DISCUSSION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY NOT BE EXHAUSTIVE. INVESTORS, INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE CODE, SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE TAX TREATMENT WHICH MAY BE ANTICIPATED TO RESULT FROM THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP, AND DISPOSITION OF TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS BEFORE DETERMINING WHETHER TO PURCHASE THE BONDS.

Under Section 6012 of the Code, holders of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may be required to disclose interest received or accrued during each taxable year on their returns of federal income taxation.

Section 1276 of the Code provides for ordinary income tax treatment of gain recognized upon the disposition of a tax-exempt obligation, such as the Bonds, if such obligation was acquired at a “market discount” and if the fixed maturity of such obligation is equal to, or exceeds, one year from the date of issue. Such treatment applies to “market discount bonds” to the extent such gain does not exceed the accrued market discount of such bonds; although for this purpose, a de minimis amount of market discount is ignored. A “market discount bond” is one which is acquired by the holder at a purchase price which is less than the stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a bond issued at an original issue discount, the “revised issue price” (i.e., the issue price plus accrued original issue discount). The “accrued market discount” is the amount which bears the same ratio to the market discount as the number of days during which the holder holds the obligation bears to the number of days between the acquisition date and the final maturity date.

State, Local and Foreign Taxes

Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax implications of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds under applicable state or local laws. Foreign investors should also consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences unique to investors who are not United States persons.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount and Premium Bonds

The initial public offering price to be paid for one or more maturities of the Bonds may be less than the principal amount thereof, or one or more periods for the payment of interest on the Bonds may not be equal to the accrued period or is in excess of one year (the “Original Issue Discount Bonds”). The difference between (i) the “stated redemption price at 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. The “stated redemption price at maturity” means the sum of all payments to be made on the Bonds less the amount of all periodic interest payments. Periodic interest payments are payments which are made during equal accrual periods (or during any unequal period if it is the initial or final period) and which are made during accrual periods which do not exceed one year.

Under Existing Law, 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. See “Tax Exemption” for a discussion of certain collateral federal tax consequences.

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.

Under Existing Law, the original issue discount on each Original Issue Discount Bond is accrued 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 (a) the sum of the issue price and 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 (b) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of Original Issue Discount Bonds which are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules which 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.

The initial public offering price to be paid for certain maturities of the Bonds may be greater than the amount payable on such Bonds at maturity (the "Premium Bonds"). An amount equal to the difference between the initial public offering price of a Premium Bond (assuming that a substantial amount of the Premium Bonds of that maturity are sold to the public at such price) and the amount payable at maturity constitutes premium to the initial purchaser of such Premium Bonds. The basis for federal income tax purposes of a Premium Bond in the hands of such initial purchaser must be reduced each year by the amortizable bond premium. Such reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain (or decrease the amount of any loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or other taxable disposition of a Premium Bond. The amount of premium which is amortizable each year by an initial purchaser is determined by using such purchaser's yield to maturity. PURCHASERS OF THE PREMIUM BONDS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE DETERMINATION OF AMORTIZABLE BOND PREMIUM WITH RESPECT TO THE PREMIUM BONDS FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES AND WITH RESPECT TO THE STATE AND LOCAL TAX CONSEQUENCES OF OWNING PREMIUM BONDS.

NO MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGE

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

NO-LITIGATION CERTIFICATE

With the delivery of the Bonds, the President or Vice President and Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Board will, on behalf of the District, execute and deliver to the Initial Purchaser a certificate dated as of the date of delivery, to the effect that no litigation of any nature of which the District has notice is pending against or, to the knowledge of the District's certifying officers, threatened against the District, either in state or federal courts, contesting or attacking the Bonds; restraining or enjoining the authorization, execution or delivery of the Bonds; affecting the provision made for the payment of or security for the Bonds; in any manner questioning the authority or proceedings for the authorization, execution or delivery of the Bonds; or affecting the validity of the Bonds, the corporate existence or boundaries of the District or the title of the then present officers and directors of the Board.

PREPARATION OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Sources and Compilation of Information

The financial data and other information contained in this Official Statement has been obtained primarily from the District's records, the Developer, the Engineer, the Tax Assessor/Collector, the Appraisal District and information from other sources. All of these sources are believed to be reliable, but no guarantee is made by the District as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from sources other than the District, and its inclusion herein is not to be construed as a representation on the part of the District to such effect. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that any of the assumptions or estimates contained herein will be realized. The summaries of the agreements, reports, statutes, resolutions, engineering and other related information set forth in this Official Statement are included herein subject to all of the provisions of such documents. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions, and reference is made to such documents for further information.

Consultants

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

Tax Assessor/Collector: The information contained in this Official Statement relating to the breakdown of the District's historical assessed value and principal taxpayers, including particularly such information contained in the section entitled "TAX DATA" has been provided by the Appraisal District and is included herein in reliance upon the authority of such firm as an expert in assessing property values and collecting taxes.

Engineer: The information contained in this Official Statement relating to engineering and to the description of the water, sewer and drainage system and, in particular that information included in the sections entitled "THE DISTRICT," "DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT" and "THE UTILITY SYSTEM" has been provided by the Engineer and has been included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in the field of civil engineering.

Updating of Official Statement

For the period beginning on the date of the award of the sale of the Bonds to the Initial Purchaser and ending on the ninety-first (91st) day after the "end of the underwriting period" (as defined in SEC Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities Exchange Act (the "Rule")), if any event shall occur of which the District has knowledge and as a result of which it is

necessary to amend or supplement this Official Statement in order to make the statements herein, in light of the circumstances when this Official Statement is delivered to a prospective purchaser, not materially misleading, the District will promptly notify the Initial Purchaser of the occurrence of such event and will cooperate in the preparation of a revised Official Statement, or amendments or supplements hereto, so that the statements in this Official Statement, as revised, amended or supplemented, will not, in light of the circumstances when this Official Statement is delivered to a prospective purchaser, be materially misleading. The District assumes no responsibility for supplementing this Official Statement thereafter.

Certification as to Official Statement

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

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Bond Order, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified material events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"). The MSRB has established the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system which is available at www.emma.msrb.org.

Annual Reports

The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB annually. The information to be updated with respect to the District includes all quantitative financial information and operating data of the general type under the heading "APPENDIX A." The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each of its fiscal years.

Any information so provided shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or other such principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation, and audited if the audit report is completed within the period during which it must be provided. If the audit report is not complete within such period, then the District shall provide unaudited financial statements for the applicable fiscal year to the MSRB within such six month period, and audited financial statements when and if the audit report becomes available. The District's current fiscal year end is October 31, and it must provide updated information within six months after the end of each fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB of the change.

Material Event Notices

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

(14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (15) incurrence of a financial obligation of the District or obligated person, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District or obligated person, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of the financial obligation of the District or obligated person, any of which reflect financial difficulties. The term “material” when used in this paragraph shall have the meaning ascribed to it under federal securities laws. Neither the Bonds nor the Bond Order makes any provision for debt service reserves or liquidity enhancement. The term “financial obligation” when used in this paragraph shall have the meaning ascribed to it under federal securities laws including meaning a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) a guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term “financial obligation” does not include municipal securities for which a final official statement has been provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board consistent with the Rule. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports.”

Availability of Information

The District has agreed to provide the foregoing notices to the MSRB. The District is required to file its continuing disclosure information using EMMA, which is the format currently prescribed by the MSRB and has been established by the MSRB to make such continuing disclosure information available to investors free of charge. Investors may access continuing disclosure information filed with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

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

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

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

The District is in compliance in all material respects with its previous undertakings pursuant to the Rule.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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

This Official Statement was approved by the Board of Directors of Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148 as of the date shown on the cover of this Official Statement.

/s/ _____
President, Board of Directors
Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148

ATTEST:

/s/ _____
Secretary, Board of Directors
Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148

APPENDIX A

Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements of the District

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148

Montgomery County, Texas

Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

October 31, 2021



Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
October 31, 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Montgomery County, Texas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148 (the District), as of and for the year ended October 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the District as of October 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison schedule listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The other information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

BKD, LLP

Houston, Texas
March 3, 2022

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148

Management's Discussion and Analysis

October 31, 2021

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
October 31, 2021

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
October 31, 2021

Financial Analysis of the District as a Whole

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

Summary of Net Position

	2021	2020
Current and other assets	\$ 850,571	\$ 863,071
Capital assets	407,278	407,278
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,257,849</u>	<u>\$ 1,270,349</u>
Long-term liabilities	\$ 6,623,466	\$ 6,879,891
Other liabilities	32,294	27,435
Total liabilities	<u>6,655,760</u>	<u>6,907,326</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	441,983	394,568
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	(6,130,101)	(6,210,207)
Restricted	146,765	104,618
Unrestricted	143,442	74,044
Total net position	<u>\$ (5,839,894)</u>	<u>\$ (6,031,545)</u>

The total net position of the District increased by \$191,651, or about 3 percent. The majority of the increase in net position is related to property tax revenues intended to pay principal on the District's bonded indebtedness, which is shown as long-term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Summary of Changes in Net Position

	2021	2020
Revenues:		
Property taxes	\$ 421,407	\$ 370,338
Other revenues	4,065	3,374
Total revenues	<u>425,472</u>	<u>373,712</u>

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
October 31, 2021

Summary of Changes in Net Position (Continued)

	2021	2020
Expenses:		
Services	\$ 82,427	\$ 161,859
Conveyance of capital assets	-	7,951
Debt service	151,394	236,275
Total expenses	233,821	406,085
Change in net position	191,651	(32,373)
Net position, beginning of year	(6,031,545)	(5,999,172)
Net position, end of year	\$ (5,839,894)	\$ (6,031,545)

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

The District's combined fund balances as of the end of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, were \$398,671, a decrease of \$64,971 from the prior year.

The general fund's fund balance increased by \$70,175, due to property tax revenues exceeding service operations expenditures.

The debt service fund's fund balance increased by \$21,365, primarily due to property taxes generated exceeding debt principal and interest requirements.

The capital projects fund's fund balance decreased by \$156,511. This decrease was primarily due to capital outlay expenditures related to reimbursement to the District's developer from surplus funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There were several differences between the final budgetary amounts and actual amounts. The major differences between budget and actual were due to property tax revenues being greater than anticipated and professional fees and repair and maintenance expenditures being less than anticipated. The fund balance as of October 31, 2021, was expected to be \$76,244 and the actual end-of-year fund balance was \$142,814.

Capital Assets and Related Debt

Capital Assets

Capital assets held by the District at the end of the current and previous fiscal years are summarized as follows.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
October 31, 2021

Capital Assets

	2021	2020
Land improvements	\$ 407,278	\$ 407,278

During the current year, there were no additions to capital assets.

The developer within the District has constructed water, sewer, drainage, road and paving facilities on behalf of the District under the terms of contracts with the District. The District has agreed to reimburse the developer for these facilities from the proceeds of future bond issues subject to the approval of the Commission, if required. As of October 31, 2021, a liability for developer-constructed capital assets of \$2,420,408 was recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

Debt

The changes in the debt position of the District during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, are summarized as follows:

Long-term debt payable, beginning of year	\$ 6,879,891
Decreases in long-term debt	(256,425)
Long-term debt payable, end of year	\$ 6,623,466

At October 31, 2021, the District had \$263,500,000 of bonds authorized, but unissued, for the purposes of acquiring, constructing and improving the water, sanitary sewer and drainage systems within the District, \$32,000,000 of bonds authorized, but unissued, for the purposes of acquiring, constructing and improving parks and recreational facilities within the District, and \$200,000,000 of bonds authorized, but unissued, for the purposes of acquiring, constructing and improving road and paving facilities within the District.

The District's bonds are not rated.

Other Relevant Factors

Relationship to the City of Conroe

Under existing Texas law, since the District lies wholly within the City of Conroe (the City), the District must conform to the City Ordinance consenting to the creation of the District. In addition, the District may be dissolved by the City without the District's consent subject to certain restrictions in the Utility Functions Agreement with the City. If the District is dissolved, the City must assume the District's assets and obligations (including the bonded indebtedness).

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Statement of Net Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
October 31, 2021

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Assets						
Cash	\$ 142,640	\$ 175,720	\$ 88,210	\$ 406,570	\$ -	\$ 406,570
Property taxes receivable	152,866	291,135	-	444,001	-	444,001
Interfund receivable	8,073	-	-	8,073	(8,073)	-
Capital assets:						
Land and improvements	-	-	-	-	407,278	407,278
Total assets	<u>\$ 303,579</u>	<u>\$ 466,855</u>	<u>\$ 88,210</u>	<u>\$ 858,644</u>	<u>\$ 399,205</u>	<u>\$ 1,257,849</u>

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Statement of Net Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (Continued)
October 31, 2021

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 7,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,899	\$ -	\$ 7,899
Accrued interest payable	-	-	-	-	24,395	24,395
Interfund payable	-	8,073	-	8,073	(8,073)	-
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year	-	-	-	-	115,000	115,000
Due after one year	-	-	-	-	6,508,466	6,508,466
Total liabilities	7,899	8,073	0	15,972	6,639,788	6,655,760
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred property tax revenues	152,866	291,135	0	444,001	(2,018)	441,983
Fund Balances/Net Position						
Fund balances:						
Restricted :						
Unlimited tax bonds	-	167,647	-	167,647	(167,647)	-
Water, sewer and drainage	-	-	88,210	88,210	(88,210)	-
Unassigned	142,814	-	-	142,814	(142,814)	-
Total fund balances	142,814	167,647	88,210	398,671	(398,671)	0
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 303,579	\$ 466,855	\$ 88,210	\$ 858,644		
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets					(6,130,101)	(6,130,101)
Restricted for debt service					144,642	144,642
Restricted for capital projects					2,123	2,123
Unrestricted					143,442	143,442
Total net position					\$ (5,839,894)	\$ (5,839,894)

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Statement of Activities and Governmental Funds Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Year Ended October 31, 2021

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total	Adjustments	Statement of Activities
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$ 131,881	\$ 289,726	\$ -	\$ 421,607	\$ (200)	\$ 421,407
Penalty and interest	-	3,729	-	3,729	-	3,729
Investment income	-	97	110	207	-	207
Other income	-	129	-	129	-	129
Total revenues	131,881	293,681	110	425,672	(200)	425,472
Expenditures/Expenses						
Service operations:						
Professional fees	37,527	4,653	-	42,180	7,000	49,180
Contracted services	12,483	6,733	-	19,216	-	19,216
Repairs and maintenance	2,003	-	-	2,003	-	2,003
Other expenditures	9,693	2,180	155	12,028	-	12,028
Capital outlay	-	-	156,466	156,466	(156,466)	-
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	-	110,000	-	110,000	(110,000)	-
Interest and fees	-	148,750	-	148,750	2,644	151,394
Total expenditures/expenses	61,706	272,316	156,621	490,643	(256,822)	233,821
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	70,175	21,365	(156,511)	(64,971)	64,971	
Change in Net Position					191,651	191,651
Fund Balances/Net Position						
Beginning of year	72,639	146,282	244,721	463,642	-	(6,031,545)
End of year	\$ 142,814	\$ 167,647	\$ 88,210	\$ 398,671	\$ 0	\$ (5,839,894)

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148

Notes to Financial Statements

October 31, 2021

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148 (the District) was created by Senate Bill Number 2056 (the Bill) of the 84th Legislature of the State of Texas, effective June 16, 2015, in accordance with the provisions of Article III, Section 52, and Article XVI, Section 59, of the Texas Constitution. The District operates in accordance with Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code and is subject to the continuing supervision of the Commission. The principal functions of the District are to finance, construct, own and operate waterworks, wastewater, drainage and road facilities and to provide such facilities to the customers of the District.

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

Reporting Entity

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

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148

Notes to Financial Statements

October 31, 2021

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

The District presents the following major governmental funds:

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

Debt Service Fund —The debt service fund is used to account for financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest related costs, as well as the financial resources being accumulated for future debt service.

Capital Projects Fund—The capital projects fund is used to account for financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays.

Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

The fund balances for the District's governmental funds can be displayed in up to five components:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148

Notes to Financial Statements

October 31, 2021

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148

Notes to Financial Statements

October 31, 2021

Interfund Transactions

Transfers from one fund to another fund are reported as interfund receivables and payables if there is intent to repay the amount and if there is the ability to repay the advance on a timely basis.

Operating transfers represent legally authorized transfers from the fund receiving resources to the fund through which the resources are to be expended.

Pension Costs

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

Use of Estimates

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

Investments and Investment Income

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

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

Property Taxes

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148

Notes to Financial Statements

October 31, 2021

In the governmental funds, property taxes are initially recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources at the time the tax levy is billed. Any collections on the current year tax levy are deferred and recognized in the subsequent fiscal year. Current year revenues recognized are those taxes collected during the fiscal year for prior years' tax levies, plus any collections received during fiscal 2020 on the 2020 levy.

In the government-wide statement of net position, property taxes are considered earned in the budget year for which they are levied. For the District's fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, the tax levied in September 2021 is recorded as receivable and deferred inflows of resources and will be considered earned during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022. In addition to property taxes levied, any delinquent taxes are recorded net of amounts considered uncollectible.

Capital Assets

The District conveys its water, wastewater and drainage facilities (exclusive of its storm water detention facilities) to the City.

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

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

Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs, other than prepaid insurance, do not meet the definition of an asset or deferred outflows of resources since the costs are not applicable to a future period and, therefore, are recognized as an expense/expenditure in the period incurred.

Long-term Obligations

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

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Notes to Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

Net Position/Fund Balances

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

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

Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the funds.	\$ 407,278
Property tax revenue recognition and the related reduction of deferred inflows of resources are subject to availability of funds in the fund financial statements.	2,018
Accrued interest on long-term liabilities is not payable with current financial resources and is not reported in the funds.	(24,395)
Long-term debt obligations are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds.	<u>(6,623,466)</u>
Adjustment to fund balances to arrive at net position.	<u><u>\$ (6,238,565)</u></u>

Amounts reported for change in net position of governmental activities in the statement of activities are different from change in fund balances in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances because:

Change in fund balances.	\$ (64,971)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, for government-wide financial statements, the cost of capitalized assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay expenditures exceeded noncapitalized costs in the current year.	149,466

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Notes to Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

Governmental funds report principal payments on debt as expenditures. For the statement of activities, these transactions do not have any effect on net position.	\$ 110,000
Revenues collected in the current year, which have previously been reported in the statement of activities, are reported as revenues in the governmental funds.	(200)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(2,644)
Change in net position of governmental activities.	<u>\$ 191,651</u>

Note 2: Deposits, Investments and Investment Income

Deposits

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

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

At October 31, 2021, none of the District's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Notes to Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

The District's investment policy may be more restrictive than the Public Funds Investment Act.
 At October 31, 2021, the District had no investments.

Investment Income

Investment income of \$207 for the year ended October 31, 2021, consisted of interest income.

Note 3: Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended October 31, 2021, is presented as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balances, Beginning of Year	Additions	Balances, End of Year
Capital assets, non-depreciable:			
Land and improvements	\$ 407,278	\$ 0	\$ 407,278

Note 4: Long-term Liabilities

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended October 31, 2021, were as follows.

Governmental Activities	Balances, Beginning of Year	Decreases	Balances, End of Year	Amounts Due in One Year
Bonds payable:				
General obligation bonds	\$ 4,420,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 4,310,000	\$ 115,000
Less discounts on bonds	109,983	3,041	106,942	-
	4,310,017	106,959	4,203,058	115,000
Due to developer - construction	2,569,874	149,466	2,420,408	-
Total governmental activities long-term liabilities	\$ 6,879,891	\$ 256,425	\$ 6,623,466	\$ 115,000

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Notes to Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

General Obligation Bonds

	<u>Series 2018</u>	<u>Series 2019</u>
Amounts outstanding, October 31, 2021	\$1,505,000	\$1,605,000
Interest rates	2.10% to 4.00%	2.100% to 3.875%
Maturity dates, serially beginning/ending	September 1, 2022/2043	September 1, 2022/2043
Interest payment dates	March 1/September 1	March 1/September 1
Callable dates*	September 1, 2023	September 1, 2024
		<u>Series 2020</u>
Amount outstanding, October 31, 2021		\$1,200,000
Interest rates		2.00% to 3.50%
Maturity dates, serially beginning/ending		September 1, 2022/2044
Interest payment dates		March 1/September 1
Callable date*		September 1, 2025

*Or any date thereafter; callable at par plus accrued interest to the date of the redemption.

Annual Debt Service Requirements

The following schedule shows the annual debt service requirements to pay principal and interest on general obligation bonds outstanding at October 31, 2021.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2022	\$ 115,000	\$ 146,370	\$ 261,370
2023	125,000	143,696	268,696
2024	125,000	140,607	265,607
2025	135,000	137,283	272,283
2026	140,000	133,593	273,593
2027-2031	805,000	602,102	1,407,102
2032-2036	995,000	458,364	1,453,364
2037-2041	1,220,000	263,162	1,483,162
2042-2044	650,000	41,112	691,112
Total	<u>\$ 4,310,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,066,289</u>	<u>\$ 6,376,289</u>

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Notes to Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

The bonds are payable from the proceeds of an ad valorem tax levied upon all property within the District subject to taxation without limitation as to rate or amount.

Utility System tax bonds voted	\$ 268,000,000
Utility System tax bonds sold	4,500,000
Utility System refunding bonds voted	402,000,000
Parks and recreational facilities bonds voted	32,000,000
Parks and recreational facilities refunding bonds voted	48,000,000
Road and paving facilities bonds voted	200,000,000
Road and paving facilities refunding bonds voted	300,000,000

Due to Developer – Construction

The developer within the District has constructed water, sewer, drainage, and road and paving facilities on behalf of the District. The District has agreed to reimburse the developer for these construction costs and interest to the extent approved by the Commission, if required, from the proceeds of future bond sales. The District's engineer estimates reimbursable costs for completed projects are \$2,420,408. These amounts have been recorded in the financial statements as long-term liabilities.

Note 5: Significant Bond Order and Commission Requirements

- A. The Bond Orders require that the District levy and collect an ad valorem debt service tax sufficient to pay interest and principal on bonds when due. During the year ended October 31, 2021, the District levied an ad valorem debt service tax at the rate of \$0.5900 per \$100 of assessed valuation, which resulted in a tax levy of \$289,744 on the taxable valuation of \$49,109,254 for the 2021 tax year. The interest requirements to be paid from the tax revenues is \$261,370.
- B. In accordance with the Series 2019 and Series 2020 Bond Orders, a portion of the bond proceeds were deposited into the debt service fund and reserved for the payment of bond interest during the construction period. This bond interest reserve is reduced as the interest is paid. During the current year, bond interest reserve of \$19,853 was fully utilized.

Note 6: Maintenance Taxes

At an election held November 3, 2015, voters authorized a maintenance tax not to exceed \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation on all property within the District subject to taxation. During the year ended October 31, 2021, the District levied an ad valorem maintenance tax at the rate of \$0.3100 per

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Notes to Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

\$100 of assessed valuation, which resulted in a tax levy of \$152,239 on the taxable valuation of \$49,109,254 for the 2021 tax year. The maintenance tax is being used by the general fund to pay expenditures of operating the District.

At an election held November 3, 2015, voters authorized a road maintenance tax not to exceed \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation on all property within the District subject to taxation. During the year ended October 31, 2021, the District did not levy an ad valorem road maintenance tax for the 2021 tax year. The road maintenance tax will be used by the general fund, if levied in the future, to pay expenditures for the operation and maintenance of road and paving facilities within the District.

At an election held November 3, 2015, voters authorized a recreational facilities maintenance tax not to exceed \$0.10 per \$100 of assessed valuation on all property within the District subject to taxation. During the year ended October 31, 2021, the District did not levy an ad valorem recreational facilities maintenance tax for the 2021 tax year. The recreational facilities maintenance tax will be used by the general fund, if levied in the future, to pay expenditures for the operation and maintenance of recreational facilities within the District.

Note 7: Agreement with the City of Conroe

The District operates pursuant to a Utility Functions Agreement (the Utility Agreement) between the City of Conroe (the City) and the District dated November 16, 2016. Pursuant to the Utility Agreement, the City consented to the creation of the District within the city limits of the City, the District assumed responsibility for acquiring and constructing for the benefit of, and for ultimate conveyance to, the City, the water distribution, sanitary sewer collection, transportation and treatment, and storm water collection and drainage systems and road and paving facilities to serve development occurring within the boundaries of the District (the Facilities). The City will provide water supply and wastewater treatment capacity to the District in consideration of the District's financing, acquisition and construction of the Facilities. The City agrees to charge residents of the District the same water and wastewater rates that the City charges in other parts of the City.

The Utility Agreement provides that the Facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the City's requirements and criteria. The City agrees to provide the District with its ultimate requirements for water supply capacity and wastewater treatment capacity without capital charges of any kind.

Under the Agreement, the District is authorized to issue bonds to finance the construction and acquisition of the Facilities. However, the Utility Agreement expressly provides that such condition is not a limitation of the District's authority to levy an unlimited tax and that the District's bonds are secured by a pledge of the proceeds of an ad valorem tax without limit as to rate or amount.

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Notes to Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

The City's right to dissolve the District is restricted under the Utility Agreement. Under the terms of the Utility Agreement, the City agrees that it will not dissolve the District until 90 percent of the District's Facilities have been developed and the developer's facilities have been reimbursed by the District to the maximum extent permitted by the rules of the Commission or the City assumes any obligation for such reimbursement of the District under such rules.

Note 8: Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts: theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the District carries commercial insurance. The District has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements which exceeded coverage amounts in the past three fiscal years.

Note 9: Uncertainties

As a result of the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and the incidence of COVID-19, economic uncertainties have arisen which may negatively affect the financial position and results of operations of the District. The duration of these uncertainties and the ultimate financial effects cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Required Supplementary Information

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund
Year Ended October 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 126,650	\$ 131,881	\$ 5,231
Expenditures			
Service operations:			
Professional fees	65,000	37,527	27,473
Contracted services	11,400	12,483	(1,083)
Repairs and maintenance	34,735	2,003	32,732
Other expenditures	11,910	9,693	2,217
Total expenditures	123,045	61,706	61,339
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	3,605	70,175	66,570
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	72,639	72,639	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 76,244	\$ 142,814	\$ 66,570

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
October 31, 2021

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

An annual operating budget is prepared for the general fund by the District's consultants. The budget reflects resources expected to be received during the year and expenditures expected to be incurred. The Board of Directors is required to adopt the budget prior to the start of its fiscal year. The budget is not a spending limitation (a legally restricted appropriation). The original budget of the general fund was not amended during fiscal 2021.

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

Other Information

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Other Schedules Included Within This Report
October 31, 2021

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

- Notes Required by the Water District Accounting Manual
See "Notes to Financial Statements," Pages 11-22
- Schedule of Services and Rates
- Schedule of General Fund Expenditures
- Schedule of Temporary Investments – Not Applicable
- Analysis of Taxes Levied and Receivable
- Schedule of Long-term Debt Service Requirements by Years
- Changes in Long-term Bonded Debt
- Comparative Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – General Fund and Debt Service Fund
- Board Members, Key Personnel and Consultants

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Schedule of Services and Rates
Year Ended October 31, 2021

1. Services provided by the District:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Water | <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Wastewater | <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Wastewater | <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parks/Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Protection | <input type="checkbox"/> Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste/Garbage | <input type="checkbox"/> Flood Control | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roads |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Participates in joint venture, regional system and/or wastewater service (other than emergency interconnect) | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Services are provided by the City of Conroe.</u> | | |
-

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Schedule of General Fund Expenditures
Year Ended October 31, 2021

Personnel (including benefits)		\$	-
Professional Fees			
Auditing	\$	13,900	
Legal		15,627	
Engineering		8,000	
Financial advisor		-	37,527
Purchased Services for Resale			
Bulk water and wastewater service purchases			-
Regional Water Fee			-
Contracted Services			
Bookkeeping		12,483	
General manager		-	
Appraisal district		-	
Tax collector		-	
Security		-	
Other contracted services		-	12,483
Utilities			-
Repairs and Maintenance			2,003
Administrative Expenditures			
Directors' fees		5,561	
Office supplies		-	
Insurance		3,637	
Other administrative expenditures		495	9,693
Capital Outlay			
Capitalized assets		-	
Expenditures not capitalized		-	-
Tap Connection Expenditures			-
Solid Waste Disposal			-
Fire Fighting			-
Parks and Recreation			-
Debt Service Expenditures			-
Total expenditures		\$	<u><u>61,706</u></u>

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Analysis of Taxes Levied and Receivable
Year Ended October 31, 2021

	Maintenance Taxes	Debt Service Taxes
Receivable, Beginning of Year	\$ 124,159	\$ 272,627
Additions and corrections to prior years' taxes	8,349	18,490
Adjusted receivable, beginning of year	132,508	291,117
 2021 Original Tax Levy	 142,091	 270,431
Additions and corrections	10,148	19,313
Adjusted tax levy	152,239	289,744
Total to be accounted for	284,747	580,861
Prior year tax collections	(131,881)	(289,726)
Receivable, end of year	\$ 152,866	\$ 291,135
 Receivable, by Years		
2021	\$ 152,239	\$ 289,744
2020	627	1,391
Receivable, end of year	\$ 152,866	\$ 291,135

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Analysis of Taxes Levied and Receivable (Continued)
Year Ended October 31, 2021

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Property Valuations				
Land	\$ 11,635,700	\$ 8,453,750	\$ 8,578,210	\$ 6,985,000
Improvements	38,543,750	35,768,330	31,612,280	11,877,600
Personal property	101,526	178,721	335,996	67,594
Exemptions	<u>(1,171,722)</u>	<u>(559,829)</u>	<u>(262,044)</u>	<u>(53,718)</u>
 Total property valuations	 <u>\$ 49,109,254</u>	 <u>\$ 43,840,972</u>	 <u>\$ 40,264,442</u>	 <u>\$ 18,876,476</u>
 Tax Rates per \$100 Valuation				
Debt service tax rates	\$ 0.5900	\$ 0.6200	\$ 0.5200	\$ 0.3300
Maintenance tax rates*	<u>0.3100</u>	<u>0.2800</u>	<u>0.3800</u>	<u>0.5700</u>
 Total tax rates per \$100 valuation	 <u>\$ 0.9000</u>	 <u>\$ 0.9000</u>	 <u>\$ 0.9000</u>	 <u>\$ 0.9000</u>
 Tax Levy	 <u>\$ 441,983</u>	 <u>\$ 394,568</u>	 <u>\$ 362,380</u>	 <u>\$ 169,888</u>
 Percent of Taxes Collected to Taxes Levied**	 <u>0%</u>	 <u>99%</u>	 <u>100%</u>	 <u>100%</u>

*Maximum tax rate approved by voters: \$1.50 on November 3, 2015

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Schedule of Long-term Debt Service Requirements by Years
October 31, 2021

Due During Fiscal Years Ending October 31	Series 2018		
	Principal Due September 1	Interest Due March 1, September 1	Total
2022	\$ 45,000	\$ 55,412	\$ 100,412
2023	45,000	54,288	99,288
2024	45,000	53,050	98,050
2025	50,000	51,700	101,700
2026	50,000	50,200	100,200
2027	55,000	48,650	103,650
2028	55,000	46,890	101,890
2029	60,000	45,075	105,075
2030	60,000	43,035	103,035
2031	65,000	40,936	105,936
2032	65,000	38,596	103,596
2033	70,000	36,190	106,190
2034	70,000	33,600	103,600
2035	75,000	30,800	105,800
2036	75,000	27,800	102,800
2037	80,000	24,800	104,800
2038	80,000	21,600	101,600
2039	85,000	18,400	103,400
2040	90,000	15,000	105,000
2041	90,000	11,400	101,400
2042	95,000	7,800	102,800
2043	100,000	4,000	104,000
Totals	\$ 1,505,000	\$ 759,222	\$ 2,264,222

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Schedule of Long-term Debt Service Requirements by Years (Continued)
October 31, 2021

Due During Fiscal Years Ending October 31	Series 2019		
	Principal Due September 1	Interest Due March 1, September 1	Total
2022	\$ 40,000	\$ 53,734	\$ 93,734
2023	45,000	52,814	97,814
2024	45,000	51,733	96,733
2025	50,000	50,564	100,564
2026	50,000	49,214	99,214
2027	55,000	47,839	102,839
2028	55,000	46,299	101,299
2029	60,000	44,704	104,704
2030	60,000	42,903	102,903
2031	65,000	41,104	106,104
2032	70,000	39,089	109,089
2033	70,000	36,813	106,813
2034	75,000	34,469	109,469
2035	80,000	31,844	111,844
2036	85,000	29,044	114,044
2037	85,000	26,068	111,068
2038	90,000	23,094	113,094
2039	95,000	19,831	114,831
2040	100,000	16,269	116,269
2041	105,000	12,519	117,519
2042	110,000	8,581	118,581
2043	115,000	4,456	119,456
Totals	\$ 1,605,000	\$ 762,985	\$ 2,367,985

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Schedule of Long-term Debt Service Requirements by Years (Continued)
October 31, 2021

Due During Fiscal Years Ending October 31	Series 2020		
	Principal Due September 1	Interest Due March 1, September 1	Total
2022	\$ 30,000	\$ 37,224	\$ 67,224
2023	35,000	36,594	71,594
2024	35,000	35,824	70,824
2025	35,000	35,019	70,019
2026	40,000	34,179	74,179
2027	40,000	33,179	73,179
2028	40,000	32,138	72,138
2029	45,000	31,058	76,058
2030	45,000	29,798	74,798
2031	45,000	28,494	73,494
2032	50,000	27,144	77,144
2033	50,000	25,644	75,644
2034	50,000	24,081	74,081
2035	55,000	22,519	77,519
2036	55,000	20,731	75,731
2037	60,000	18,944	78,944
2038	60,000	16,993	76,993
2039	65,000	14,969	79,969
2040	65,000	12,775	77,775
2041	70,000	10,500	80,500
2042	75,000	8,050	83,050
2043	75,000	5,425	80,425
2044	80,000	2,800	82,800
Totals	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 544,082	\$ 1,744,082

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Schedule of Long-term Debt Service Requirements by Years (Continued)
October 31, 2021

Due During Fiscal Years Ending October 31	Annual Requirements For All Series		
	Total Principal Due	Total Interest Due	Total Principal and Interest Due
2022	\$ 115,000	\$ 146,370	\$ 261,370
2023	125,000	143,696	268,696
2024	125,000	140,607	265,607
2025	135,000	137,283	272,283
2026	140,000	133,593	273,593
2027	150,000	129,668	279,668
2028	150,000	125,327	275,327
2029	165,000	120,837	285,837
2030	165,000	115,736	280,736
2031	175,000	110,534	285,534
2032	185,000	104,829	289,829
2033	190,000	98,647	288,647
2034	195,000	92,150	287,150
2035	210,000	85,163	295,163
2036	215,000	77,575	292,575
2037	225,000	69,812	294,812
2038	230,000	61,687	291,687
2039	245,000	53,200	298,200
2040	255,000	44,044	299,044
2041	265,000	34,419	299,419
2042	280,000	24,431	304,431
2043	290,000	13,881	303,881
2044	80,000	2,800	82,800
Totals	<u>\$ 4,310,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,066,289</u>	<u>\$ 6,376,289</u>

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Changes in Long-term Bonded Debt
Year Ended October 31, 2021

	Bond Issues			Totals
	Series 2018	Series 2019	Series 2020	
Interest rates	2.10% to 4.00%	2.100% to 3.875%	2.00% to 3.50%	
Dates interest payable	March 1/ September 1	March 1/ September 1	March 1/ September 1	
Maturity dates	September 1, 2022/2043	September 1, 2022/2043	September 1, 2022/2044	
Bonds outstanding, beginning of the current year	\$ 1,545,000	\$ 1,645,000	\$ 1,230,000	\$ 4,420,000
Retirements, principal	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
Bonds outstanding, end of current year	<u>\$ 1,505,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,605,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,200,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,310,000</u>
Interest paid during the current year	<u>\$ 56,312</u>	<u>\$ 54,614</u>	<u>\$ 37,824</u>	<u>\$ 148,750</u>

Paying agent's name and address:

Series 2018 - Amegy Bank, Houston, Texas

Series 2019 - Zions Bancorporation, National Association, Houston, Texas

Series 2020 - Zions Bancorporation, National Association, Houston, Texas

Bond authority:	Tax Bonds	Recreational Bonds	Road Bonds	Refunding Bonds
	Amount authorized by voters	\$ 268,000,000	\$ 32,000,000	\$ 200,000,000
Amount issued	\$ 4,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Remaining to be issued	<u>\$ 263,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 32,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 750,000,000</u>

Debt service fund cash and temporary investment balances as of October 31, 2021: \$ 175,720

Average annual debt service payment (principal and interest) for remaining term of all debt: \$ 277,230

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Comparative Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – General Fund
Five Years Ended October 31,

	Amounts				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
General Fund					
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 131,881	\$ 160,195	\$ 105,702	\$ 31,563	\$ 6,802
Other income	-	-	-	-	20
Total revenues	<u>131,881</u>	<u>160,195</u>	<u>105,702</u>	<u>31,563</u>	<u>6,822</u>
Expenditures					
Service operations:					
Professional fees	37,527	54,386	49,769	43,069	29,090
Contracted services	12,483	12,323	11,853	7,698	9,554
Repairs and maintenance	2,003	53,896	-	-	-
Other expenditures	9,693	11,906	11,528	9,888	8,611
Total expenditures	<u>61,706</u>	<u>132,511</u>	<u>73,150</u>	<u>60,655</u>	<u>47,255</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>70,175</u>	<u>27,684</u>	<u>32,552</u>	<u>(29,092)</u>	<u>(40,433)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Interfund transfers out	-	-	-	(455)	-
Developer advances received	-	-	2,000	48,000	49,500
Total other financing sources	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>47,545</u>	<u>49,500</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	70,175	27,684	34,552	18,453	9,067
Fund Balance (Deficit), Beginning of Year	<u>72,639</u>	<u>44,955</u>	<u>10,403</u>	<u>(8,050)</u>	<u>(17,117)</u>
Fund Balance (Deficit), End of Year	<u>\$ 142,814</u>	<u>\$ 72,639</u>	<u>\$ 44,955</u>	<u>\$ 10,403</u>	<u>\$ (8,050)</u>
Total Active Retail Water Connections	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Total Active Retail Wastewater Connections	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

Percent of Fund Total Revenues

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	99.7 %
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
28.5	34.0	47.1	136.5	426.4
9.5	7.7	11.2	24.4	140.1
1.5	33.6	-	-	-
<u>7.3</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>126.2</u>
<u>46.8</u>	<u>82.7</u>	<u>69.2</u>	<u>192.2</u>	<u>692.7</u>
<u><u>53.2 %</u></u>	<u><u>17.3 %</u></u>	<u><u>30.8 %</u></u>	<u><u>(92.2) %</u></u>	<u><u>(592.7) %</u></u>

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Comparative Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Debt Service Fund
Four Years Ended October 31,

	Amounts			
	2021	2020	2019	2018
Debt Service Fund				
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 289,726	\$ 215,401	\$ 60,019	\$ -
Penalty and interest	3,729	2,581	2,608	122
Investment income	97	65	42	5
Other income	129	40	-	-
Total revenues	<u>293,681</u>	<u>218,087</u>	<u>62,669</u>	<u>127</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Professional fees	4,653	1,525	1,000	1,000
Contracted services	6,733	9,060	8,627	7,987
Other expenditures	2,180	1,223	2,442	1,245
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	110,000	80,000	-	-
Interest and fees	148,750	123,218	73,326	12,225
Total expenditures	<u>272,316</u>	<u>215,026</u>	<u>85,395</u>	<u>22,457</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>21,365</u>	<u>3,061</u>	<u>(22,726)</u>	<u>(22,330)</u>
Other Financing Sources				
Interfund transfers in	-	-	-	455
General obligation bonds issued	-	18,912	83,181	85,729
Total other financing sources	<u>0</u>	<u>18,912</u>	<u>83,181</u>	<u>86,184</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>21,365</u>	<u>21,973</u>	<u>60,455</u>	<u>63,854</u>
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>146,282</u>	<u>124,309</u>	<u>63,854</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 167,647</u>	<u>\$ 146,282</u>	<u>\$ 124,309</u>	<u>\$ 63,854</u>

Percent of Fund Total Revenues

2021	2020	2019	2018
98.7 %	98.8 %	95.8 %	- %
1.3	1.2	4.1	96.1
0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9
<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
1.6	0.7	1.6	787.4
2.3	4.1	13.8	6,289.0
0.7	0.6	3.9	980.3
37.5	36.7	-	-
<u>50.6</u>	<u>56.5</u>	<u>117.0</u>	<u>9,626.0</u>
<u>92.7</u>	<u>98.6</u>	<u>136.3</u>	<u>17,682.7</u>
<u><u>7.3 %</u></u>	<u><u>1.4 %</u></u>	<u><u>(36.3) %</u></u>	<u><u>(17,582.7) %</u></u>

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Board Members, Key Personnel and Consultants
Year Ended October 31, 2021

Complete District mailing address:	Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148 c/o Coats Rose, P.C. 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1000 Houston, Texas 77046-0307
District business telephone number:	713.651.0111
Submission date of the most recent District Registration Form (TWC Sections 36.054 and 49.054):	October 26, 2020
Limit on fees of office that a director may receive during a fiscal year:	\$ 7,200

Board Members	Term of Office Elected & Expires	Fees*	Expense Reimbursements	Title at Year-end
Joey Vincent	Appointed 10/20- 05/24	\$ 1,500	\$ 0	President
Jim C. Platt	Elected 05/18- 05/22	900	0	Vice President
Richard Rankin	Elected 05/20- 05/24	1,200	17	Secretary
Robin Secrest	Appointed 10/18- 05/22	1,200	17	Assistant Secretary
Ethan Condifff	Appointed 11/19- 08/21	900	0	Resigned

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

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 148
Board Members, Key Personnel and Consultants (Continued)
Year Ended October 31, 2021

Consultants	Date Hired	Fees and Expense Reimbursements	Title
Assessments of the Southwest, Inc.	08/01/15	\$ 3,441	Tax Assessor/ Collector
BKD, LLP	11/15/17	13,900	Auditor
Coats Rose, P.C.	08/18/15	15,627	General Counsel
Jones & Carter, Inc.	08/14/15	15,000	Engineer
L & S District Services, LLC	08/18/15	12,483	Bookkeeper
Montgomery Central Appraisal District	Legislative Action	3,292	Appraiser
Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated	08/18/15	0	Financial Advisor
Investment Officer			
Debra R. Loggins	08/18/15	N/A	Bookkeeper