

NEW ISSUE-BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

RATINGS: AGM Insured - S&P “AA” (Stable Outlook), Moody’s “A1” (Stable Outlook)
Underlying Rating: Moody’s “A3”
See “MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS” and “BOND INSURANCE”

Delivery of the Bonds is subject to the opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton, L.L.P., Bond Counsel to the District, to the effect that interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions existing on the date of such opinion, subject to the matters described under “TAX MATTERS” herein.

THE DISTRICT HAS DESIGNATED THE BONDS AS QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS. See “TAX MATTERS - Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations for Financial Institutions” herein.

\$3,050,000

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
(A Political Subdivision of the State of Texas Located in Travis County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX BONDS, SERIES 2022

Dated: June 7, 2022

Due: September 1, as shown on the inside cover page

Interest on the \$3,050,000 Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2022 (the “Bonds”) will accrue from the Date of Initial Delivery, defined below, and is payable March 1, 2023, and each September 1 and March 1 thereafter until the earlier of maturity or redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year composed of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form only, without coupons, in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, and when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York, acting as securities depository for the Bonds until DTC resigns or is discharged. The Bonds initially will be available to purchasers in book-entry form only. So long as Cede & Co., as the nominee of DTC, is the registered owner of the Bonds, principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the paying agent to DTC, which will be solely responsible for making such payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. The initial paying agent/registrars for the Bonds is UMB Bank, N.A., Austin, Texas (the “Paying Agent” or “Paying Agent/Registrar”). The Bonds are obligations solely of Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District (the “District”) and are not obligations of the City of Manor, Texas; Travis County, Texas; the State of Texas; or any entity other than the District.

The scheduled payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds when due will be guaranteed under a municipal bond insurance policy to be issued concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds by **ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP.** See “BOND INSURANCE.”



**MATURITY SCHEDULE, INTEREST RATES, INITIAL YIELDS,
REDEMPTION PROVISIONS, AND CUSIP NUMBERS**
(see inside cover page)

The Bonds, when issued, will constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the District and will be payable solely from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property within the District. See “THE BONDS - Source of and Security for Payment.” This cover page contains information for quick reference only and is not a summary of the Bonds. Potential investors must read this entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to making an informed investment decision.

INVESTMENT IN THE BONDS IS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS DESCRIBED HEREIN. See “INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS.”

The Bonds are offered by the initial purchaser (the “Initial Purchaser”) subject to prior sale, when, as, and if issued by the District and accepted by the Initial Purchaser, subject, among other things, to the approval of the initial Bond by the Attorney General of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Austin, Texas, Bond Counsel to the District (“Bond Counsel”). Delivery of the Bonds in book-entry form is expected through the facilities of DTC on or about June 7, 2022 (the “Date of Initial Delivery”), in Austin, Texas.

MATURITY SCHEDULE, INTEREST RATES, INITIAL YIELDS, REDEMPTION PROVISIONS AND CUSIP NUMBERS

(Due September 1)

CUSIP Prefix: 740871

Due	Principal Amount	Interest Rate ^(a)	Initial Reoffering Yield ^(b)	CUSIP Suffix ^(c)	Due	Principal Amount	Interest Rate ^(a)	Initial Reoffering Yield ^(b)	CUSIP Suffix ^(c)
2023	\$ 75,000	3.000%	2.400%	EB0	2026	\$ 75,000	3.000%	2.900%	EE4
2024	75,000	3.000%	2.650%	EC8	2027	75,000	3.000%	3.000%	EF1
2025	75,000	3.000%	2.800%	ED6	2028	75,000	3.250%	3.100%	EG9
<p>\$150,000 3.250%^(a) Term Bond Due September 1, 2030* Yield 3.250%^(b) CUSIP Suffix EJ3^(c)</p> <p>\$300,000 3.500%^(a) Term Bond Due September 1, 2033* Yield 3.350%^(b) CUSIP Suffix EM6^(c)</p> <p>\$300,000 3.750%^(a) Term Bond Due September 1, 2036* Yield 3.500%^(b) CUSIP Suffix EQ7^(c)</p> <p>\$300,000 4.000%^(a) Term Bond Due September 1, 2039* Yield 3.700%^(b) CUSIP Suffix ET1^(c)</p> <p>\$300,000 4.000%^(a) Term Bond Due September 1, 2042* Yield 3.850%^(b) CUSIP Suffix EW4^(c)</p> <p>\$250,000 4.000%^(a) Term Bond Due September 1, 2044* Yield 4.100%^(b) CUSIP Suffix EY0^(c)</p> <p>\$1,000,000 4.125%^(a) Term Bond Due September 1, 2046* Yield 4.250%^(b) CUSIP Suffix FA1^(c)</p>									

* Redemption Provisions: The District reserves the right to redeem, prior to maturity, in integral multiples of \$5,000, those Bonds maturing on and after September 1, 2030, in whole or from time to time in part, on September 1, 2028, or on any date thereafter at a price of par plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date fixed for redemption. The Term Bonds maturing September 1, 2030, September 1, 2033, September 1, 2036, September 1, 2039, September 1, 2042, September 1, 2044, and September 1, 2046 (collectively, the “Term Bonds”) are also subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. See “THE BONDS - Redemption.”

- (a) After requesting competitive bids for purchase of the Bonds, the District has accepted the lowest bid to purchase the Bonds, bearing interest as shown, at a price of 97.9125% of par, resulting in a net effective interest rate to the District of 4.088287%.
- (b) The initial reoffering yields indicated represent the lower of the yields resulting when priced to maturity or the first redemption date. The initial yields at which the Bonds will be priced will be established by and will be the sole responsibility of the Initial Purchaser. The yields may be changed at any time at the discretion of the Initial Purchaser.
- (c) CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by FactSet Research Systems Inc. on behalf of the American Bankers Association. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP Services provided by CUSIP Global Services. None of the Initial Purchaser, the District, or Public Finance Group LLC, the District’s financial advisor (the “Financial Advisor”), is responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein. The CUSIP number for a specific maturity is subject to being changed after the issuance of the Bonds as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part, as a result of the procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance, or other similar enhancement by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of certain maturities of the Bonds.

Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (“AGM”) makes no representation regarding the Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Bonds. In addition, AGM has not independently verified, makes no representation regarding, and does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement or any information or disclosure contained herein, or omitted herefrom, other than with respect to the accuracy of the information regarding AGM supplied by AGM and presented under the heading “BOND INSURANCE” and “APPENDIX C - Specimen Municipal Bond Insurance Policy”.

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USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

This Official Statement does not alone constitute, and is not authorized by the District for use in connection with, an offer to sell or the solicitation of any 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.

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the District and other sources believed to be reliable, but such information is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness and is not to be construed as the promise or guarantee of the Financial Advisor. This Official Statement contains, in part, estimates and matters of opinion which are not intended as statements of fact, and no representation is made as to the correctness of such estimates and opinions, or that they will be realized.

Any references to website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader's convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement for purposes of, and as that term is defined in, Rule 15c2-12 of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Rule").

All of the summaries of the statutes, orders, contracts, records, and engineering and other related reports set forth in the 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 the Financial Advisor, for further information.

This Official Statement contains, in part, estimates, assumptions, and matters of opinion which are not intended as statements of fact, and no representation is made as to the correctness of such estimates, assumptions, or matters of opinion, or as to the likelihood that they will be realized. Any information and expressions of opinion herein contained are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this "Official Statement" nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or the 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, to the extent that information actually comes to its attention, until delivery of the Bonds to the Initial Purchaser and thereafter only as specified in "OFFICIAL STATEMENT - Updating the Official Statement During Underwriting Period."

The statements contained in this Official Statement, and in other information provided by the District, that are not purely historical, are forward-looking statements, including regarding the District's expectations, hopes, intentions, or strategies regarding the future. All forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement are based on information available to the District on the date hereof, and the District assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS – Forward-Looking Statements."

NEITHER THE DISTRICT NOR THE FINANCIAL ADVISOR MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY OR ITS BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT ARE NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS LEGAL, BUSINESS, OR TAX ADVICE, AND PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN ATTORNEYS AND BUSINESS AND TAX ADVISORS.

SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BONDS

Award of the Bonds

After requesting competitive bids for the Bonds, the District has accepted the bid of Raymond James & Associates, Inc. (the "Initial Purchaser") to purchase the Bonds at the interest rates shown on the inside cover page of this Official Statement at a price of 97.9125% of par. 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

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 Initial 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 responsibility of the Initial Purchaser.

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 or the Bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

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

Subject to prevailing market conditions, the Initial Purchaser intends, but is not obligated, to make a market in the Bonds. There is presently no secondary market for the Bonds and no assurance that a secondary market for the Bonds will develop or, if developed, will not be disrupted by events including, but not limited to, the current COVID-19 pandemic. See “INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS – Infectious Disease Outbreak (COVID-19).” Consequently, investors may not be able to resell the Bonds purchased should they need or wish to do so for emergency or other purposes. See “INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS – No Certainty of a Secondary Market.”

Securities Laws

NEITHER THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (THE “SEC”) NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THE BONDS OR PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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 RATINGS

S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”), and Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) have assigned ratings of “AA” (stable outlook) and “A1” (stable outlook), respectively, to the Bonds, as a result of a municipal bond insurance policy to be issued by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (“AGM” or the “Insurer”) at the time of delivery of the Bonds. Additionally, Moody’s has assigned an underlying rating of “A3” to the Bonds.

An explanation of the significance of a rating may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The rating reflects only the respective view of such company, and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the rating. There is no assurance that such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by such rating company, if, in the judgement of such company, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

BOND INSURANCE

Bond Insurance Policy

Concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds, Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (“AGM”) will issue its Municipal Bond Insurance Policy for the Bonds (the “Policy”). The Policy guarantees the scheduled payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds when due as set forth in the form of the Policy included as an appendix to this Official Statement.

The Policy is not covered by any insurance security or guaranty fund established under New York, California, Connecticut or Florida insurance law.

Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.

AGM is a New York domiciled financial guaranty insurance company and an indirect subsidiary of Assured Guaranty Ltd. (“AGL”), a Bermuda-based holding company whose shares are publicly traded and are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “AGO”. AGL, through its operating subsidiaries, provides credit enhancement products to the U.S. and international public finance (including infrastructure) and structured finance markets and asset management services. Neither AGL nor any of its shareholders or affiliates, other than AGM, is obligated to pay any debts of AGM or any claims under any insurance policy issued by AGM.

AGM’s financial strength is rated “AA” (stable outlook) by S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”), “AA+” (stable outlook) by Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc. (“KBRA”) and “A1” (stable outlook) by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”). Each rating of AGM should be evaluated independently. An explanation of the significance of the above ratings may be obtained from the applicable rating agency. The above ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold any security, and such ratings are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies, including withdrawal initiated at the request of AGM in its sole discretion. In addition, the rating agencies may at any time change AGM’s long-term rating outlooks or place such ratings on a watch list for possible downgrade in the near term. Any downward revision or withdrawal of any of the above ratings, the assignment of a negative outlook to such ratings or the placement of such ratings on a negative watch list may have an adverse effect on the market price of any security guaranteed by AGM. AGM only guarantees scheduled principal and scheduled interest payments payable by the issuer of bonds insured by AGM on the date(s) when such amounts were initially scheduled to become due and payable (subject to and in accordance with the terms of the relevant insurance policy), and does not guarantee the market price or liquidity of the securities it insures, nor does it guarantee that the ratings on such securities will not be revised or withdrawn.

Current Financial Strength Ratings

On March 18, 2022, Moody’s announced it had upgraded AGM’s insurance financial strength rating to “A1” (stable outlook) from “A2” (stable outlook). AGM can give no assurance as to any further ratings action that Moody’s may take.

On October 20, 2021, KBRA announced it had affirmed AGM’s insurance financial strength rating of “AA+” (stable outlook). AGM can give no assurance as to any further ratings action that KBRA may take.

On July 8, 2021, S&P announced it had affirmed AGM’s financial strength rating of “AA” (stable outlook). AGM can give no assurance as to any further ratings action that S&P may take.

For more information regarding AGM’s financial strength ratings and the risks relating thereto, see AGL’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

Capitalization of AGM

At March 31, 2022:

- The policyholders’ surplus of AGM was approximately \$2,909 million.
- The contingency reserve of AGM was approximately \$893 million.
- The net unearned premium reserves and net deferred ceding commission income of AGM and its subsidiaries (as described below) were approximately \$2,116 million. Such amount includes (i) 100% of the net unearned premium reserve and deferred ceding commission income of AGM, and (ii) the net unearned premium reserves and net deferred ceding commissions of AGM’s wholly owned subsidiaries Assured Guaranty UK Limited (“AGUK”) and Assured Guaranty (Europe) SA (“AGE”).

The policyholders’ surplus of AGM and the contingency reserves, net unearned premium reserves and deferred ceding commission income of AGM were determined in accordance with statutory accounting principles. The net unearned premium reserves and net deferred ceding commissions of AGUK and AGE were determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

Portions of the following documents filed by AGL with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) that relate to AGM are incorporated by reference into this Official Statement and shall be deemed to be a part hereof:

- (i) the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 (filed by AGL with the SEC on February 25, 2022); and
- (ii) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022 (filed by AGL with the SEC on May 6, 2022).

All information relating to AGM included in, or as exhibits to, documents filed by AGL with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, excluding Current Reports or portions thereof “furnished” under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of Form 8-K, after the filing of the last document referred to above and before the termination of the offering of the Bonds shall be deemed incorporated by reference into this Official Statement and to be a part hereof from the respective dates of filing such documents. Copies of materials incorporated by reference are available over the internet at the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>, at AGL’s website at <http://www.assuredguaranty.com>, or will be provided upon request to Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.: 1633 Broadway, New York, New York 10019, Attention: Communications Department (telephone (212) 974-0100). Except for the information referred to above, no information available on or through AGL’s website shall be deemed to be part of or incorporated in this Official Statement.

Any information regarding AGM included herein under the caption “BOND INSURANCE – Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.” or included in a document incorporated by reference herein (collectively, the “AGM Information”) shall be modified or superseded to the extent that any subsequently included AGM Information (either directly or through incorporation by reference) modifies or supersedes such previously included AGM Information. Any AGM Information so modified or superseded shall not constitute a part of this Official Statement, except as so modified or superseded.

Miscellaneous Matters

AGM makes no representation regarding the Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Bonds. In addition, AGM has not independently verified, makes no representation regarding, and does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement or any information or disclosure contained herein, or omitted herefrom, other than with respect to the accuracy of the information regarding AGM supplied by AGM and presented under the heading “BOND INSURANCE”.

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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. Potential investors must read this entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to making an informed investment decision. No person is authorized to detach this summary from this Official Statement or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement. Investment in the Bonds is subject to certain investment considerations, including certain risk factors related to the current COVID-19 pandemic. See “INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS.”

THE DISTRICT

The District.....	Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District (the “District”), a political subdivision of the State of Texas, was created by order of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the “TCEQ” or the “Commission”), effective April 15, 2005, and confirmed pursuant to an election held within the District on November 8, 2005. The District was created for the purpose of providing, operating, and maintaining facilities to control storm water, distribute potable water, and collect and treat wastewater and operates pursuant to Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended, and Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution. The District contains approximately 415.56 acres. See “THE DISTRICT – General.”
Location	The District is located entirely within the city limits of the City of Manor, Texas (“Manor” or the “City”), and is situated in northeastern Travis County, approximately twelve miles northeast of the City of Austin, Texas central business district. The District is bound to the south by U.S. Highway 290. The District lies in close proximity to State Highway 130. See “LOCATION MAP” and “THE DISTRICT - Location.”
The Developers	The Developer currently active within the District is West Elgin Development Corporation, a Texas corporation (“WEDCO”), whose majority shareholders are Creedmoor Partners, Inc., a North Carolina corporation, and Presidential Glen, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership (“PGL”), whose general partner is Presidential Glen GP, Inc., a Texas corporation, of which Peter A. Dwyer is the President and sole shareholder. LGI Homes – Texas, LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“LGI”), which is an affiliate of LGI Homes, Inc., a publicly traded company, is a former Developer within the District. WEDCO and LGI are collectively referred to herein as the “Developers.” See “THE DEVELOPERS.”
Status of Development	The District contains approximately 415.56 acres, of which approximately 415.35 are developable. As of April 15, 2022, approximately 403.77 acres (or 97.21% of the approximately 415.35 developable acres within the District) have been developed with utility facilities serving 4 commercial lots and as the single family residential subdivision Presidential Glen, Phases 1A, 2, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6 and 7, and Presidential Heights, Phases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, which encompass a total of 1,519 single-family lots, and include 1,393 completed homes, 12 homes under construction, and 114 vacant single-family lots. As of April 15, 2022, there were approximately 11.58 remaining developable acres within the District, consisting of 1 commercial lot on approximately 1.34 acres and a future multi-family tract on approximately 10.24 acres. See “THE DISTRICT – Historical and Current Status of Development.”
Homebuilder.....	According to WEDCO, Starlight Homes, a subsidiary of Ashton Woods, is currently the active homebuilder within the District. The homes range in price from \$240,000 to \$350,000, with square footage ranging from 1,206 to 2,772. See “THE DEVELOPERS – Homebuilder within the District.”
COVID-19 Pandemic	The purchase and ownership of the Bonds is subject to certain investment considerations, including certain factors related to the current COVID-19 pandemic. See “INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS – Infectious Disease Outbreak (COVID-19).”

THE BONDS

Description	The Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of \$3,050,000 mature serially in varying amounts on September 1 of each year from 2023 through 2028, inclusive, and as Term Bonds which mature on September 1, 2030, September 1, 2033, September 1, 2036, September 1, 2039, September 1, 2042, September 1, 2044, and September 1, 2046 (collectively, the “Term Bonds”), as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. Interest accrues from the Date of Initial Delivery at the rates per annum
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set forth on the inside cover page hereof and is payable March 1, 2023, and each September 1 and March 1 thereafter until maturity or earlier redemption. The Bonds are offered in fully registered form in integral multiples of \$5,000 for any one maturity. See “THE BONDS - General Description.”

Redemption	The District reserves the right to redeem, prior to maturity, in integral multiples of \$5,000, those Bonds maturing on and after September 1, 2030, in whole or from time to time in part, on September 1, 2028, or on any date thereafter at a price of par plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date fixed for redemption. The Term Bonds are also subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. See “THE BONDS - Redemption.”
Source of Payment	Principal of and interest on the Bonds are payable from the proceeds of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied upon all taxable property within the District. See “TAXING PROCEDURES.” The Bonds are obligations solely of the District and are not obligations of the City; Travis County, Texas; the State of Texas; or any entity other than the District. See “THE BONDS - Source of and Security for Payment.”
Payment Record	The Bonds constitute the fifth installment of bonds issued by the District. The District has not defaulted on the timely payment of principal and interest on its previously issued bonds, entitled: “\$3,500,000 Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2017” (the “Series 2017 Bonds”); “\$3,250,000 Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2018” (the “Series 2018 Bonds”); “\$2,850,000 Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2019” (the “Series 2019 Bonds”); and “\$3,850,000 Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2021” (the “Series 2021 Bonds”, and collectively, the “Previously Issued Bonds”). The proceeds of each series of the Previously Issued Bonds included twenty-four (24) months of capitalized interest. After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$15,835,000 aggregate amount of bonds outstanding (the “Outstanding Bonds”). See “FINANCIAL STATEMENT - Outstanding Bonds – Table 6.”
Authority for Issuance	The Bonds are issued pursuant to Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution, and the general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended; a bond election held within the District on November 8, 2005 (the “Bond Election”); the approving order of the Commission; and an order adopted by the Board of Directors of the District authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the “Bond Order”). See “THE BONDS - Authority for Issuance.”
Use of Proceeds	The proceeds of the Bonds will be used to finance the District’s share of the following: (i) engineering costs, permits, developer interest, and other costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds; and (ii) water, wastewater, and drainage facilities serving Presidential Glen Phases 5 and 6, and Presidential Heights Phase 2. The remaining Bond proceeds will be used to capitalize approximately 17 months’ interest requirements on the Bonds. See “USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BOND PROCEEDS.”
Bonds Authorized But Unissued	At the Bond Election, voters within the District authorized a total of \$50,585,000 in aggregate principal amount of new money unlimited tax bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities. Additionally, at the Bond Election, the voters within the District also approved the issuance of \$4,575,000 in aggregate principal amount of new money unlimited tax bonds for the acquisition and construction of parks and recreational facilities, and the issuance of \$75,877,500 unlimited tax refunding bonds. No unlimited tax refunding bonds or park and recreation new money unlimited tax bonds have been issued to date. The amount of unlimited tax bonds to be issued by the District is limited by the “Restated, Revised and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District” between the District and the City (as further amended, the “Restated Consent Agreement”), which provides, among other things, that the total principal amount of unlimited tax bonds to be issued by the District is currently limited to \$30,000,000, unless otherwise agreed to by the City. The Bonds constitute the fifth installment of new money unlimited tax bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities issued by the District. After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$34,085,000 aggregate principal amount of remaining authorized but unissued unlimited tax new money bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities as authorized by the Bond Election. Pursuant to the Restated Consent Agreement, after the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$13,500,000 authorized but unissued new money unlimited tax bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities approved by the City for issuance. See “FINANCIAL STATEMENT - Outstanding Bonds - Table 6.”

Municipal Bond Ratings and Bond Insurance.....	S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"), and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") have assigned ratings of "AA" (stable outlook) and "A1" (stable outlook), respectively, to the Bonds, as a result of a municipal bond insurance policy to be issued by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. ("AGM" or the "Insurer") at the time of delivery of the Bonds. Additionally, Moody's has assigned an underlying rating of "A3" to the Bonds.
Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations	The District has designated the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and has represented that the total amount of tax-exempt obligations (including the Bonds) issued by it during calendar year 2022 is not reasonably expected to exceed \$10,000,000. See "TAX MATTERS - Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations for Financial Institutions."
Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel.....	McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Austin, Texas.
General Counsel	Armbrust & Brown, PLLC, Austin, Texas.
Financial Advisor	Public Finance Group LLC, Austin, Texas.
Engineer.....	Schroeder Engineering Company, Austin, Texas.
Paying Agent / Registrar	UMB Bank, N.A., Austin, Texas.

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The purchase and ownership of the Bonds involve certain investment considerations, including certain risk factors related to the current COVID-19 pandemic, and all prospective purchasers are urged to examine carefully the Official Statement, including particularly the section captioned "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS," with respect to investment in the Bonds.

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SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

2021 Certified Assessed Valuation	\$291,407,373	(a)
2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation	416,347,538	(b)
Gross Debt Outstanding (after issuance of the Bonds)	\$ 15,835,000	(c)
Ratio of Gross Debt to 2021 Certified Assessed Valuation	5.43%	
Ratio of Gross Debt to 2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation	3.80%	
2021 Tax Rate		
Debt Service	\$ 0.2170	
Maintenance	0.0830	
Total 2021 Tax Rate	<u>\$ 0.3000</u>	(d)
Debt Service Fund Balance (as of May 24, 2022)	\$ 926,993	(e)
Percentage of current tax collections (Tax Year 2021)	99.92%	(f)
Percentage of total tax collections (Tax Years 2013-2021)	100.00%	(f)
Average Annual Debt Service Requirement of the Bonds and the Outstanding Bonds ("Average Requirement") (2022-2046, inclusive)	\$ 909,024	
Tax Rate required to pay Average Requirement based upon 2021 Certified Assessed Valuation at 95% collections	\$ 0.33 /\$100 AV	
Tax Rate required to pay Average Requirement based upon 2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation at 95% collections	\$ 0.23 /\$100 AV	
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement of the Bonds and the Outstanding Bonds ("Maximum Requirement") (2033)	\$ 954,200	
Tax Rate required to pay Maximum Requirement based upon 2021 Certified Assessed Valuation at 95% collections	\$ 0.35 /\$100 AV	
Tax Rate required to pay Maximum Requirement based upon 2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation at 95% collections	\$ 0.25 /\$100 AV	
Number of active connections as of April 15, 2022		
Single Family - Complete	1,393	
Single Family - Builder	<u>12</u>	
Total Number of Active Connections	1,405	
Estimated Population as of April 15, 2022	4,179	(g)

- (a) The certified assessed valuation as of January 1, 2021, as provided by Travis Central Appraisal District ("TCAD"). See "TAXING PROCEDURES."
- (b) The preliminary assessed valuation as of January 1, 2022, as provided by TCAD. No taxes will be levied on this assessed valuation unless it is certified by TCAD. See "TAXING PROCEDURES."
- (c) Includes the Bonds.
- (d) The District's Board of Directors, at its meeting in August 2021, levied a 2021 total tax rate of \$0.30. See "TAXING PROCEDURES."
- (e) Unaudited as of May 24, 2022. Does not include approximately 17 months of capitalized interest (\$183,000) to be deposited into the Debt Service Fund at closing from the proceeds of the Bonds. Neither Texas Law nor the Bond Order requires that the District maintain any particular sum in the District's Debt Service Fund.
- (f) See "TAX DATA – Tax Collections."
- (g) Based upon 3.0 residents per completed and occupied single family home.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
relating to
\$3,050,000
PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
(A Political Subdivision of the State of Texas Located in Travis County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX BONDS, SERIES 2022

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement provides certain information in connection with the issuance by Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District (the “District”), a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the “State”), of its \$3,050,000 Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2022 (the “Bonds”).

The Bonds are issued pursuant to an order adopted by the Board of Directors of the District authorizing the issuance of the Bonds on the date of the sale of the Bonds (the “Bond Order”), Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution, and the general laws of the State, including Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended; a bond election held within the District on November 8, 2005 (the “Bond Election”); and the approving order of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the “TCEQ” or the “Commission”).

Unless otherwise indicated, capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meaning assigned to such terms in the Bond Order.

Included in this Official Statement are descriptions of the Bonds and certain information about the District, the Developers, and development activity in the District. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE SUMMARIES ONLY AND ARE QUALIFIED IN THEIR ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO EACH SUCH DOCUMENT. A reasonable number of copies of such documents may be obtained from the District c/o Armbrust & Brown, PLLC, 100 Congress Avenue, Suite 1300, Austin, Texas, 78701 or from the District’s Financial Advisor, Public Finance Group LLC, 500 W. 2nd Street, Suite 1900, Austin, Texas, 78701, upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges.

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. A copy of this Official Statement will be submitted by the Initial Purchaser to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system. See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION” and “OFFICIAL STATEMENT – Updating the Official Statement During Underwriting Period” for a description of the District undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

THE BONDS

General Description

The Bonds will bear interest from the Date of Initial Delivery, as defined on the cover page hereof, and will mature on September 1 of the years and in the principal amounts, and will bear interest at the rates per annum, set forth on the inside cover page hereof. Interest on the Bonds will be paid on March 1, 2023, and each September 1 and March 1 thereafter until maturity or earlier redemption and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year composed of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form only, without coupons, in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, and when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York, acting as securities depository for the Bonds until DTC resigns or is discharged. The Bonds initially will be available to purchasers in book-entry form only. So long as Cede & Co., as the nominee of DTC, is the registered owner of the Bonds, principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the paying agent to DTC, which will be solely responsible for making such payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. The initial paying agent and registrar for the Bonds is UMB Bank, N.A., Austin, Texas (the “Paying Agent” or “Paying Agent/Registrar”).

Redemption

Optional Redemption... The District reserves the right to redeem, prior to maturity, in integral multiples of \$5,000, those Bonds maturing on and after September 1, 2030, in whole or from time to time in part, on September 1, 2028, or on any date thereafter, at a price of par plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date fixed for redemption.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption.... In addition to being subject to optional redemption, as provided above, the Bonds maturing on September 1, 2030, September 1, 2033, September 1, 2036, September 1, 2039, September 1, 2042, September 1, 2044, and September 1, 2046 (collectively, the “Term Bonds”) are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity in the following amounts, on the following dates and at a price of par plus accrued interest to the redemption date from amounts required to be deposited in the Debt Service Fund:

\$150,000 Term Bond Maturing September 1, 2030		
Mandatory		
Redemption	Principal	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
2029	\$ 75,000	
2030*	75,000	

\$300,000 Term Bond Maturing September 1, 2033		
Mandatory		
Redemption	Principal	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
2031	\$ 100,000	
2032	100,000	
2033*	100,000	

\$300,000 Term Bond Maturing September 1, 2036		
Mandatory		
Redemption	Principal	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
2034	\$ 100,000	
2035	100,000	
2036*	100,000	

\$300,000 Term Bond Maturing September 1, 2039		
Mandatory		
Redemption	Principal	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
2037	\$ 100,000	
2038	100,000	
2039*	100,000	

\$300,000 Term Bond Maturing September 1, 2042		
Mandatory		
Redemption	Principal	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
2040	\$ 100,000	
2041	100,000	
2042*	100,000	

\$250,000 Term Bond Maturing September 1, 2044		
Mandatory		
Redemption	Principal	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
2043	\$ 125,000	
2044*	125,000	

\$1,000,000 Term Bond Maturing September 1, 2046		
Mandatory		
Redemption	Principal	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
2045	\$ 125,000	
2046*	875,000	

*Stated Maturity

The principal amount of the Term Bonds required to be redeemed pursuant to the operation of the mandatory sinking fund redemption provisions shall be reduced, at the option of the District, by the principal amount of any Term Bonds of the stated maturity which, at least 50 days prior to a mandatory redemption date, (1) shall have been acquired by the District, at a price not exceeding the principal amount of such Term Bonds plus accrued interest to the date of purchase thereof, and delivered to the Paying Agent for cancellation, (2) shall have been purchased and cancelled by the Paying Agent at the request of the District, with monies in the Debt Service Fund at a price not exceeding the principal amount of the Term Bonds plus accrued interest to the date of purchase thereof, or (3) shall have been redeemed pursuant to the optional redemption provisions and not theretofore credited against a mandatory sinking fund redemption requirement.

Notice of Redemption . . . At least 30 calendar days prior to the date fixed for any optional redemption of Bonds, or portions thereof prior to maturity, a written notice of such redemption shall be sent by the Paying Agent by United States mail, first-class postage prepaid to the registered owner of each Bond to be redeemed at its address as it appeared on the 45th calendar day prior to such redemption date and to major securities depositories and bond information services.

With respect to any optional redemption of the Bonds, unless certain prerequisites to such redemption required by the Bond Order have been met and money sufficient to pay the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds to be optionally redeemed have been received by the Paying Agent prior to the giving of such notice of redemption, such notice will state that said optional redemption may, at the option of the District, be conditional upon the satisfaction of such prerequisites and receipt of such money by the Paying Agent on or prior to the date fixed for such redemption, or upon any prerequisite set forth in such notice of redemption. If a conditional notice of redemption is given and such prerequisites to the redemption are not fulfilled, such notice will be of no force and effect, the District will not redeem such Bonds, and the Paying Agent will give notice in the manner in which the notice of redemption was given, to the effect that the Bonds have not been redeemed.

Selection of Bonds for Redemption

If less than all of the Bonds are called for redemption, the particular Bonds, or portions thereof, or sinking fund installments in the case of Term Bonds, to be redeemed shall be selected and designated by the District, and if less than all of a maturity, or sinking fund installment in the case of Term Bonds, is to be redeemed, the Paying Agent/Registrar shall determine by lot or other customary random method the Bonds, or portions thereof within such maturity to be redeemed (provided that a portion of a Bond may be redeemed only in integral multiples of \$5,000 principal amount); provided, that during any period in which ownership of the Bonds is determined only by a book entry at a securities depository for the Bonds, if fewer than all of the Bonds of the same maturity, or sinking fund installment in the case of Term Bonds, and bearing the same interest rate are to be redeemed, the particular Bonds of such maturity, such interest rate, and such sinking fund installment in the case of Term Bonds shall be selected in accordance with the arrangements between the District and the securities depository.

DTC Redemption Provision

The Paying Agent/Registrar and the District, so long as a book-entry-only system is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption, notice of proposed amendment to the Bond Order, or other notices with respect to the Bonds only to DTC. Any failure by DTC to advise any DTC Participant, as herein defined, or of any Direct Participant or Indirect Participant, as herein defined, to notify the beneficial owner, shall not affect the validity of the redemption of Bonds called for redemption or any other action premised on any such

notice. Redemption of portions of the Bonds by the District will reduce the outstanding principal amount of such Bonds held by DTC. In such event, DTC may implement, through its book-entry-only system, a redemption of such Bonds held for the account of DTC Participants in accordance with its rules or other agreements with DTC Participants and then Direct Participants and Indirect Participants may implement a redemption of such Bonds and such redemption will not be conducted by the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar will have any responsibility to the DTC Participants. Indirect Participants or the persons for whom DTC Participants act as nominees with respect to the payments on the Bonds or the providing of notice to Direct Participants, Indirect Participants, or beneficial owners of the selection of portions of the Bonds for redemption.

Termination of Book-Entry-Only System

The District is initially utilizing the book-entry-only system of DTC ("Book-Entry-Only System"). See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM." In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued by DTC or the District, the following provisions will be applicable to the Bonds.

Payment . . . Principal of the Bonds will be payable at maturity to the registered owners as shown by the registration books maintained by the Paying Agent upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds to the Paying Agent at the designated office for payment of the Paying Agent in Austin, Texas (the "Designated Payment/Transfer Office"). Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check or draft, dated as of the applicable interest payment date, sent by the Paying Agent by United States mail, first-class, postage prepaid, to the registered owners at their respective addresses shown on such records, or by such other method acceptable to the Paying Agent requested by registered owner at the risk and expense of the registered owner. If the date for the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds is a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day on which banking institutions in the city where the Designated Payment/Transfer Office of the Paying Agent is located are required or authorized by law or executive order to close, then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day on which banking institutions are required or authorized to close, and payment on such date shall for all purposes be deemed to have been made on the original date payment was due.

Registration . . . If the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the Bonds may be transferred and re-registered on the registration books of the Paying Agent only upon presentation and surrender thereof to the Paying Agent at the Designated Payment/Transfer Office. A Bond also may be exchanged for a Bond or Bonds of like maturity and interest and having a like aggregate principal amount or maturity amount, as the case may, upon presentation and surrender at the Designated Payment/Transfer Office. All Bonds surrendered for transfer or exchange must be endorsed for assignment by the execution by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent of an assignment form on the Bonds or other instruction of transfer acceptable to the Paying Agent. Transfer and exchange of Bonds will be without expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such transfer or exchange. A new Bond or Bonds, in lieu of the Bond being transferred or exchanged, will be delivered by the Paying Agent to the registered owner, at the Designated Payment/Transfer Office of the Paying Agent or by United States mail, first-class, postage prepaid. To the extent possible, new Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner not more than three (3) business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled in the exchange or transfer in the denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.

Limitation on Transfer of Bonds . . . Neither the District nor the Paying Agent shall be required to make any transfer, conversion, or exchange to an assignee of the registered owner of the Bonds (i) during the period commencing on the close of business on the fifteenth (15th) calendar day of the month (whether or not a business day) preceding each interest payment date (the "Record Date") and ending with the opening of business on the next following principal or interest payment date or (ii) with respect to any Bond called for redemption, in whole or in part, within forty-five (45) days of the date fixed for redemption; provided, however, such limitation of transfer shall not be applicable to an exchange by the registered owner of the uncalled balance of a Bond.

Replacement Bonds . . . If a Bond is mutilated, the Paying Agent will provide a replacement Bond in exchange for the mutilated bond. If a Bond is destroyed, lost, or stolen, the Paying Agent will provide a replacement Bond upon (i) the filing by the registered owner with the Paying Agent of evidence satisfactory to the Paying Agent of the destruction, loss, or theft of the Bond and the authenticity of the registered owner's ownership and (ii) the furnishing to the Paying Agent of indemnification in an amount satisfactory to hold the District and the Paying Agent harmless. All expenses and charges associated with such indemnity and with the preparation, execution, and delivery of a replacement Bond must be borne by the registered owner. The provisions of the Bond Order relating to the replacement Bonds are exclusive and to the extent lawful, preclude all other rights and remedies with respect to the replacement and payment of mutilated, destroyed, lost, or stolen Bonds.

Authority for Issuance

At the Bond Election, voters within the District authorized a total of \$50,585,000 in aggregate principal amount of new money unlimited tax bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities. Additionally, at the Bond Election, the voters within the District also approved the issuance of \$4,575,000 in aggregate principal amount of new money unlimited tax bonds for the acquisition and construction of parks and recreational facilities, and the issuance of \$75,877,500 unlimited tax refunding bonds. No unlimited tax refunding bonds or park and recreation new money unlimited tax bonds have been issued to date. The Bonds constitute the fifth installment of new money

unlimited tax bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities issued by the District. After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$34,085,000 aggregate principal amount of remaining authorized but unissued unlimited tax new money bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities as authorized by the Bond Election. See “THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt” regarding limitations to the amount of unlimited tax bonds issued by the District.

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Bond Order, the general laws of the State, including Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended, Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution, and the Bond Election. The issuance of the Bonds has been approved by an order of the TCEQ.

Source of and Security for Payment

The Bonds will be payable from and secured by a pledge of 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. The Board covenants in the Bond Order that, while the Bonds are outstanding and the District is in existence, it will levy an annual ad valorem tax and will undertake to collect such a tax against all taxable property within the District at a rate from year to year sufficient, full allowance being made for anticipated delinquencies, together with revenues and receipts from other sources which are legally available for such purposes, to pay interest on the Bonds as it becomes due, to provide a sinking fund for the payment of principal of the Bonds when due or the redemption price at any earlier required redemption date, to pay when due any other contractual obligations of the District payable in whole or in part from taxes, and to pay the expenses of assessing and collecting such tax. The net proceeds from taxes levied to pay debt service on the Bonds are required to be placed in a special account of the District designated its “Debt Service Fund” for the Bonds. The Bond Order provides for the termination of the pledge of taxes when and if the City dissolves the District and assumes all debts and liabilities of the District.

The District lies entirely within the city limits of the City of Manor, Texas (“Manor” or the “City”). Under Texas law, the District may be dissolved by the City without the consent of the District or its residents once the conditions for dissolution in the Restated Consent Agreement have been satisfied. Under the Restated Consent Agreement, the City agreed not to dissolve the District until the earlier of the date that 90% of the District’s water, wastewater, and drainage systems have been completed or 15 years from the “Effective Date” of the Restated Consent Agreement (June 2, 2004). If the District is dissolved, the City must assume the assets, functions, and obligations of the District (including the Bonds) and the pledge of taxes will terminate. No representation is made concerning the likelihood of dissolution or the ability of the City to make debt service payments on the Bonds should dissolution occur. See “THE BONDS – Dissolution.”

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

Payment Record

The Bonds constitute the fifth installment of bonds issued by the District. The District has not defaulted on the timely payment of principal and interest on its previously issued bonds, entitled: “\$3,500,000 Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2017” (the “Series 2017 Bonds”); “\$3,250,000 Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2018” (the “Series 2018 Bonds”); “\$2,850,000 Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2019” (the “Series 2019 Bonds”); and “\$3,850,000 Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2021” (the “Series 2021 Bonds”, and collectively, the “Previously Issued Bonds”). The proceeds of each series of the Previously Issued Bonds included twenty-four (24) months of capitalized interest. After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$15,835,000 aggregate amount of bonds outstanding (the “Outstanding Bonds”). See “FINANCIAL STATEMENT - Outstanding Bonds – Table 6.”

Flow of Funds

The Bond Order creates or confirms the creation of a Debt Service Fund and a Capital Projects Fund.

Each fund shall be kept separate and apart on the books and record of the District from all other funds of the District. The Debt Service Fund shall constitute a trust fund which shall be held in trust for the benefit of the registered owner of the Bonds.

Any cash balance in any fund must be continuously secured by a valid pledge to the District of securities eligible under the laws of Texas to secure the funds of municipal utility districts having an aggregate market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times equal to the cash balance in the fund to which such securities are pledged.

Debt Service Fund... The Bond Order establishes the Debt Service Fund to be used to pay principal and interest on and Paying Agent fees in respect to the Bonds. The Bond Order requires that the District deposit to the credit of the Debt Service Fund (i) from the delivery of the Bonds to the Initial Purchaser, the amount received from proceeds of the Bonds representing accrued interest, if any, and capitalized interest on the Bonds, (ii) District ad valorem taxes (and penalties and interest thereon) levied to pay debt service requirements on (or fees and expenses of the Paying Agent with respect of) the Bonds, and (iii) such other funds as the Board shall, at its option, deem advisable. The Bond Order requires that the Debt Service Fund be applied solely to provide for the payment of the

principal or redemption price of and interest on the Bonds when due, and to pay fees to the Paying Agent when due.

Capital Projects Fund... The Capital Projects Fund is the capital improvements fund of the District. The Bond Order requires the District to deposit to the credit of the Capital Projects Fund the balance of the proceeds of the Bonds remaining after the deposits to the Debt Service Fund provided in the Bond Order. The Capital Projects Fund may be applied solely to (i) pay the costs necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purposes for which the Bonds are issued, (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Bonds, and (iii) to the extent the proceeds of the Bonds and investment income attributable thereto are in excess of the amounts required to acquire and construct water, wastewater, and drainage facilities as approved by TCEQ, then in the discretion of the Board of Directors of the District to transfer such unexpended proceeds or income to the Debt Service Fund or to utilize such funds as otherwise authorized by the TCEQ.

Paying Agent/Registrar

Principal of and semiannual interest on the Bonds will be paid by the initial Paying Agent/Registrar, UMB Bank, N.A., having an office for payment in Austin, Texas. Any Paying Agent must be either a bank, trust company, financial institution, or other entity duly qualified and equally authorized to serve and perform the duties as paying agent and registrar for the Bonds.

Provision is made in the Bond Order for the District to replace the Paying Agent by a resolution of the District giving notice to the Paying Agent of the termination of the appointment, stating the effective date of the termination, and appointing a successor Paying Agent. If the Paying Agent is replaced by the District, the new Paying Agent shall be required to accept the previous Paying Agent's records and act in the same capacity as the previous Paying Agent. Any successor paying agent/registrar selected by the District shall be subject to the same qualification requirements as the Paying Agent. The successor paying agent/registrar, if any, shall be determined by the Board of Directors and written notice thereof, specifying the name and address of such successor paying agent/registrar will be sent by the District or the successor paying agent/registrar to each registered owner by first-class mail, postage prepaid.

Defeasance of Outstanding Bonds

General . . . The Bond Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds and the termination of the pledge of taxes and all other general defeasance covenants in the Bond Order under certain circumstances. Any Bond and the interest thereon shall be deemed to be paid, retired, and no longer outstanding within the meaning of the Bond Order (a "Defeased Bond"), except to the extent provided below for the Paying Agent to continue payments, when the payment of all principal and interest payable with respect to such Bond to the due date or dates thereof (whether such due date or dates be by reason of maturity, upon redemption, or otherwise) either (i) shall have been made or caused to be made in accordance with the terms thereof (including the giving of any required notice of redemption) or (ii) shall have been provided for on or before such due date by irrevocably depositing with or making available to the Paying Agent or an eligible trust company or commercial bank for such payment (1) lawful money of the United States of America sufficient to make such payment, (2) Defeasance Securities (defined below) that mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times as will ensure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to provide for such payment, or (3) any combination of (1) and (2) above, and when proper arrangements have been made by the District with the Paying Agent or an eligible trust company or commercial bank for the payment of its services until after all Defeased Bonds shall have become due and payable. At such time as a Bond shall be deemed to be a Defeased Bond, such Bond and the interest thereon shall no longer be secured by, payable from, or entitled to the benefits of, the ad valorem taxes levied and pledged, as provided in the Bond Order and such principal and interest shall be payable solely from such money or Defeasance Securities, and shall not be regarded as outstanding under the Bond Order and the District will have no further responsibility with respect to the payment of such Defeased Bonds including any insufficiency to receive payments when due on the Defeased Securities.

Any money so deposited with or made available to the Paying Agent or an eligible trust company or commercial bank also may be invested at the written direction of the District in Defeasance Securities, maturing in the amounts and times as hereinbefore set forth, and all income from such Defeasance Securities received by the Paying Agent or an eligible trust company or commercial bank that is not required for the payment of the Bonds and interest thereon, with respect to which such money has been so deposited, shall be remitted to the District or deposited as directed in writing by the District.

Until all Defeased Bonds shall have become due and payable, the Paying Agent shall perform the services of Registrar for such Defeased Bonds the same as if they had not been defeased, and the District shall make proper arrangements to provide and pay for such services as required by the Bond Order.

For purposes of these provisions, "Defeasance Securities" means (i) direct non-callable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (ii) non-callable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date the Board of Directors adopts or approves proceedings authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds or otherwise provide for the funding of an escrow to effect the defeasance of the Bonds, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, (iii) non-callable 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 Board of Directors adopts

or approves proceedings authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds or otherwise provide for the funding of an escrow to effect the defeasance of the Bonds, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than “AAA” or its equivalent, and (iv) any other then authorized securities or obligations under applicable State law that may be used to defease obligations such as the Bonds.

Any such obligations must be certified by an independent public accounting firm of national reputation to be of such maturities and interest payment dates and bear such interest as will, without further investment or reinvestment of either the principal amount thereof or the interest earnings therefrom, be sufficient to provide all debt service payments on the Bonds.

There is no assurance that the current law will not be changed in a manner which would permit investments other than those described above to be made without amounts deposited to defease the Bonds. Because the Bond Order does not contractually limit such investments, registered owners may be deemed to have consented to defeasance with such other investments, notwithstanding the fact that such investments may not be of the same investment quality as those currently permitted under State law. There is no assurance that the ratings for U.S. Treasury securities used as Defeasance Securities or those for any other Defeasance Securities will be maintained at any particular rating category.

Retention of Rights . . . To the extent that, upon the defeasance of any Defeased Bond to be paid at its maturity, the District retains the right under Texas law to later call the Defeased Bond for redemption in accordance with the provisions of the order authorizing its issuance, the District may call such Defeased Bond for redemption upon complying with the provisions of Texas law and upon satisfaction of the provisions set forth above regarding such Defeased Bond as though it was being defeased at the time of the exercise of the option to redeem the Defeased Bond and the effect of the redemption is taken into account in determining the sufficiency of the provisions made for the payment of the Defeased Bond.

Investments . . . Any escrow agreement or other instrument entered into between the District and the Paying Agent or an eligible trust company or commercial bank pursuant to which money and/or Defeasance Securities are held by the Paying Agent or an eligible trust company or commercial bank for the payment of Defeased Bonds may contain provisions permitting the investment or reinvestment of such moneys in Defeasance Securities or the substitution of other Defeasance Securities upon the satisfaction of certain requirements. All income from such Defeasance Securities received by the Paying Agent or an eligible trust company or commercial bank which is not required for the payment of the Bonds and interest thereon, with respect to which such money has been so deposited, will be remitted to the District or deposited as directed in writing by the District.

Record Date

The Record Date for payment of the interest on the Bonds on any regularly scheduled interest payment date is defined as the close of business on the fifteenth (15th) calendar day of the month (whether or not a business day) preceding such interest payment date.

Issuance of Additional Debt

The District may issue bonds or other obligations necessary to provide those improvements and facilities for which the District was created, with the approval of the TCEQ, if applicable, and, in the case of bonds payable from taxes, the District’s voters. Additional consent from the City may be required to the extent that the amount of bonds to be issued exceeds the amount authorized by the City. Neither Texas law nor the Bond Order imposes a limitation on the amount of additional bonds which may be issued by the District. Any additional bonds issued by the District may dilute the security for the Bonds.

At the Bond Election, voters within the District authorized a total of \$50,585,000 in aggregate principal amount of new money unlimited tax bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities. Additionally, at the Bond Election, the voters within the District also approved the issuance of \$4,575,000 in aggregate principal amount of new money unlimited tax bonds for the acquisition and construction of parks and recreational facilities, the issuance of \$75,877,500 unlimited tax refunding bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities bonds, and the issuance of \$6,862,500 unlimited tax refunding bonds for the park and recreational facilities bonds. All unlimited tax refunding bonds authorized remain authorized but unissued. No park and recreation new money unlimited tax bonds have been issued to date. The principal amount of park bonds sold by the District is limited to 1% of the District’s assessed valuation, however, effective June 14, 2021, if the District meets certain financial feasibility requirements under TCEQ rules, the outstanding principal amount of such bonds issued by the District may exceed an amount equal to 1% but not 3% of the value of the taxable property in the District. Before the District could issue park bonds payable from taxes, the following actions would be required: (a) approval of the bonds by the TCEQ; and (b) approval of the bonds by the Attorney General of Texas.

The amount of unlimited tax bonds to be issued by the District is limited by the “Restated, Revised and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District” between the District and the City (as further amended, the “Restated Consent Agreement”), which provides, among other things, that the total principal amount of unlimited tax bonds to be issued by the District is currently limited to \$30,000,000, unless otherwise approved by the City. See “THE DISTRICT – Consent and Development Agreements with the City of Manor.” The Bonds constitute the fifth installment of unlimited tax bonds issued by the

District. After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$34,085,000 aggregate principal amount of remaining authorized but unissued unlimited tax new money bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities as authorized by the Bond Election. Pursuant to the Restated Consent Agreement, after the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$13,500,000 authorized but unissued new money unlimited tax bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities approved by the City for issuance.

The District does not employ any formula with respect to assessed valuations, tax collections, or otherwise to limit the amount of parity bonds which it may issue. The issuance of additional bonds is subject to approval of the TCEQ pursuant to its rules regarding issuance and feasibility of bonds. In addition, future changes in health or environmental regulations could require the construction and financing of additional improvements without any corresponding increases in taxable value in the District. Any additional bonds issued by the District may dilute the security for the Bonds.

Legal Investment and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas

Pursuant to Section 49.186 of the Texas Water Code, bonds, notes, or other obligations issued by a municipal utility 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.” Additionally, Section 49.186 of the Texas Water Code provides that bonds, notes, or other obligations issued by a municipal utility district are eligible and lawful security for all deposits of public funds of the State and all agencies, subdivisions, and instrumentalities of the State. For political subdivisions in Texas which have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256), the Bonds may have to be assigned a rating of not less than “A” or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency before such obligations are eligible investments for sinking funds and other public funds. See “MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS” and “BOND INSURANCE.”

The District makes no representation that the Bonds will be acceptable to banks, savings and loan associations, or public entities for investment purposes or to secure deposits of public funds. The District has made no investigation of other laws, regulations, or investment criteria which might apply to or otherwise limit the availability of the Bonds for investment or collateral purposes. Prospective purchasers are urged to evaluate carefully the investment quality of the Bonds and as to the acceptability of the Bonds for investment or collateral purposes.

Specific Tax Covenants

In the Bond Order, the District covenants with respect to, among other matters, the use of the proceeds of the Bonds and the manner in which the proceeds of the Bonds are to be invested. The District may cease to comply with any such covenant if it has received a written opinion of a nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that regulations or rulings hereafter promulgated modify or expand provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), so that such covenant is ineffective or inapplicable or non-compliance with such covenant will not adversely affect the exemption from federal income taxation of interest on the Bonds under Section 103 of the Code.

Additional Covenants

The District additionally covenants in the Bond Order that it will keep accurate records and accounts and employ an independent certified public accountant to audit and report on its financial affairs at the close of each fiscal year, such audits to be in accordance with applicable law, rules, and regulations and open to inspection in the office of the District.

Remedies in Event of Default

The Bond Order establishes specific events of default with respect to the Bonds. If the District defaults in the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds when due, or the District defaults in the observance or performance of any of the covenants, conditions, or obligations of the District, the failure to perform which materially, adversely affects the rights of the owners, including but not limited to, their prospect or ability to be repaid in accordance with the Bond Order, and the continuation thereof for a period of 60 days after notice of such default is given by any owner to the District, the Bond Order and Chapter 54 of the Texas Water Code provide that any registered owner is entitled to seek a writ of mandamus from a court of proper jurisdiction requiring the District to make such payment or observe and perform such covenants, obligations, or conditions. The issuance of a writ of mandamus may be sought if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Bonds or the Bond Order and the District’s obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The remedy of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles, so rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Bond Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the Registered owners upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Bond Order, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by,

the registered owners. On April 1, 2016, the Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Wasson Interests, Ltd. v. City of Jacksonville*, 489 S.W.3d 427 (Tex. 2016) (“*Wasson I*”), that governmental immunity does not imbue a city with derivative immunity when it performs a proprietary, as opposed to a governmental, function in respect to contracts executed by a city. On October 5, 2018, the Texas Supreme Court issued a second opinion to clarify *Wasson I*, *Wasson Interests, Ltd. v. City of Jacksonville*, 559 S.W.3d 142 (Tex. 2018) (“*Wasson II*”), and together with *Wasson I*, “*Wasson*”), ruling that to determine whether governmental immunity applies to a breach of contract claim, the proper inquiry is whether the municipality was engaged in a governmental or proprietary function at the time it entered into the contract, not at the time of the alleged breach. In *Wasson*, the Court recognized that the distinction between governmental and proprietary functions is not clear. Therefore, in regard to municipal contract cases (as opposed to tort claim cases), it is incumbent on the courts to determine whether a function was governmental or proprietary based upon the statutory and common law guidance at the time of the contractual relationship. Texas jurisprudence has generally held that proprietary functions are those conducted by a city in its private capacity, for the benefit only of those within its corporate limits, and not as an arm of the government or under authority or for the benefit of the State; these are usually activities that can be, and often are, provided by private persons, and therefore are not done as a branch of the State, and do not implicate the state’s immunity since they are not performed under the authority, or for the benefit, of the State as sovereign. Issues related to the applicability of a governmental immunity as they relate to the issuance of municipal debt have not been adjudicated. Each situation will be evaluated based on the facts and circumstances surrounding the contract in question. On June 30, 2006, the Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 49 Tex. Sup. Ct. J. 819 (Tex. 2006), that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in “clear and unambiguous” language. Because it is unclear whether the Texas legislature has effectively waived the District’s sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages, Registered owners may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Bond Order covenants. Even if a judgment against the District could be 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. Furthermore, the District is eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code (“Chapter 9”). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or Registered owners of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the District avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors.

Consolidation

A district (such as the District) has the legal authority to consolidate with other districts and, in connection therewith, to provide for the consolidation of its water system with the water system(s) of the district(s) with which it is consolidating. The revenues of the consolidated system may be pledged equally to all first lien bonds of the consolidating districts. No representation is made that the District will consolidate its water system with that of any other district.

Dissolution

The District lies entirely within the city limits of Manor. Under Texas law, the District may be dissolved in whole, but not in part, by the City without the consent of the District once the conditions for dissolution in the Restated Consent Agreement have been satisfied. Under the Restated Consent Agreement, the City agreed not to dissolve the District until the earlier of the date that 90% of the District’s water, wastewater, and drainage systems have been completed or 15 years from the “Effective Date” of the Restated Consent Agreement (June 2, 2004). If dissolution of the District by the City does occur, the District would be abolished. When the District is abolished, the City must assume the assets, functions, and obligations of the District, including the Bonds. No representation is made concerning the likelihood of dissolution or the ability of the City to make debt service payments should dissolution occur.

Alteration of Boundaries

In certain circumstances, under Texas law the District may alter its boundaries to: i) upon satisfying certain conditions, annex additional territory; and ii) exclude land subject to taxation within the District that does not need to utilize the service of District facilities if certain conditions are satisfied, including the District’s simultaneous annexation of land of at least equal value that may be practicably served by District facilities. Such land substitution is subject to the approval of the City and the TCEQ. No representation is made concerning the likelihood that the District will effect any change in its boundaries.

Approval of the Bonds

The TCEQ approved the issuance of the Bonds by an order signed on April 15, 2022 (the “TCEQ Order”).

The Attorney General of Texas must approve the legality of the Bonds prior to their delivery. The Attorney General of Texas does not pass upon or guarantee the quality of the Bonds as an investment, nor does he pass upon the adequacy or accuracy of the information contained in this Official Statement.

Amendments to the Bond Order

The District may, without the consent of or notice to any registered owners, amend the Bond Order in any manner not detrimental to the interest of the registered owners, including the curing of an ambiguity, inconsistency, or formal defect or omission therein. In addition, the District may, with the written consent of the owners of a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding affected thereby, amend, add to, or rescind any of the provisions of the Bond Order, except that, without the consent of the owners of all of the Bonds affected, no such amendment, addition, or rescission may (i) extend the time or times of payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, reduce the principal amount thereof or the rate of interest therein, change the place or places at, or the coin or currency in which, any Bond or the interest thereon is payable, or in any other way modify the terms of payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds, (ii) give any preference to any Bond over any other Bond, or (iii) reduce the aggregate principal amount of Bonds required for consent to any such amendment, addition, or rescission. In addition, a state, consistent with federal law, may within the exercise of its police powers make such modifications in the terms and conditions of contractual covenants relating to the payment of indebtedness of its political subdivisions as are reasonable and necessary for attainment of an important public purpose.

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 DTC while the Bonds are registered in its nominee's 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 believes the source of such information to be reliable, but takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The District cannot and does not give any assurance that (i) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption or other notices, to DTC Participant, (ii) 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 (iii) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

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

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

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

acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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

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

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

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, 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 this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but neither the District nor the Financial Advisor takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

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USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BOND PROCEEDS

The proceeds of the Bonds will be used to finance the District's share of the following: (i) engineering costs, permits, developer interest, and other costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds; and (ii) water, wastewater, and drainage facilities serving Presidential Glen Phases 5 and 6, and Presidential Heights Phase 2. The remaining Bond proceeds will be used to capitalize approximately 17 months' interest requirements on the Bonds.

The use and distribution of Bond proceeds are set forth below. Of the proceeds to be received from the sale of the Bonds, \$2,336,998 is required for construction costs, and \$713,002 is required for non-construction costs, including \$183,000 of capitalized interest.

Construction Costs

A. Developer Contribution Items

1. Presidential Glen Phases 5 and 6 - W, WW, & D	\$ 1,759,232
2. Presidential Heights Phase 2 - W, WW, & D	731,050
3. Engineering and Permits (Items 1 and 2)	<u>276,716</u>
Total Developer Contribution Items	\$ 2,766,998

B. District Items

N/A	<u>\$ -</u>
Total District Items	<u>-</u>

Total Construction Costs	\$ 2,766,998
Less Surplus Funds ^(a)	<u>(430,000)</u>
Net Construction Costs	\$ 2,336,998

Non-Construction Costs

A. Legal Fees (3.0%)	\$ 91,500
B. Fiscal Agent Fees (2%)	61,000
C. Interest	
1 Capitalized Interest (approx. 17 months @ 4.0882870%)	183,000
2 Developer Interest ^(b)	183,000
D. Bond Discount (2.0875%)	63,669
E. Bond Issuance Expenses	43,327
F. Bond Application Report Cost	49,000
G. Attorney General Fee (0.10%)	3,050
H. TCEQ Bond Issuance Fee (0.25%)	7,625
I. Contingency ^(c)	<u>27,831</u>
Total Non-Construction Costs	\$ 713,002

TOTAL BOND ISSUE REQUIREMENT	<u>\$ 3,050,000</u>
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(a) The District intends to use surplus funds in the amount of \$174,063, plus any accrued interest, from the Capital Projects Fund and approximately \$255,937 from the General Fund.

(b) Preliminary; subject to change. The amount of Developer interest will be finalized in connection with the reimbursement report approved by the Board of Directors prior to disbursement of funds.

(c) The TCEQ, in its approval of the Bonds, directed any surplus Bond proceeds to be shown as a contingency line item and be subject to the TCEQ rules on use of surplus Bond funds.

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

General

The Bonds, which are obligations of the District and are not obligations of the City; Travis County, Texas; the State; or any other political subdivision, will be secured by a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied on all taxable property located within the District. See “THE BONDS - Source of and Security for Payment.”

The ultimate security for payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds depends on the ability of the District to collect from the property owners within the District all taxes levied against the property or, in the event of foreclosure, on the value of the taxable property with respect to taxes levied by the District and by other taxing authorities. The collection by the District of delinquent taxes owed to it and the enforcement by registered owners of the District’s obligation to collect sufficient taxes may be a costly and lengthy process. Furthermore, the District cannot and does not make any representations that continued development of property within the District will occur or that the development in the District will maintain taxable values sufficient to justify continued payment by property owners or that there will be a market for the property. See “INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS - Registered Owners’ Remedies.”

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 (the “State”) because of the effects of COVID-19. Subsequently, in response to a rise in COVID-19 infections in the State and pursuant to the 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.

There are currently no COVID-19 related operating limits imposed by executive order of the Governor for any business or other establishments in the State of Texas. The Governor retains the right to impose 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.

To date, 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.

No Certainty of a Secondary Market

Subject to prevailing market conditions, the Initial Purchaser intends, but is not obligated, to make a market in the Bonds. There is presently no secondary market for the Bonds and no assurance that a secondary market for the Bonds will develop or, if developed, will not be disrupted by events including, but not limited to, the current COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, investors may not be able to resell the Bonds purchased should they need or wish to do so for emergency or other purposes.

Factors Affecting Taxable Values and Tax Payments

Economic Factors, Interest Rates, Credit Availability, and Residential Foreclosures: A substantial percentage of the taxable value of the District results from the current market value of single-family residences and developed lots. The market value of such homes and lots is related to general economic conditions affecting the demand for and taxable value of residences. Demand for lots and residential dwellings can be significantly affected by factors such as interest rates, credit availability, construction costs, energy availability and the economic prosperity and demographic characteristics of the urban centers toward which the marketing of lots is directed. Decreased levels of construction activity would tend to restrict the growth of property values in the District or could adversely impact existing values.

Interest rates and the availability of credit, including mortgage and development funding, have a direct impact on the construction activity, particularly short-term interest rates at which developers and homebuilders are able to obtain financing for development and construction costs. Interest rate levels and the general availability of credit may affect the ability of a landowner with undeveloped property to undertake and complete development activities within the District and the ability of potential homeowners to purchase homes. Because of the changing factors affecting the availability of funds, the District is unable to assess the future availability of such funds for continued development and construction within the District. In addition, the success of development within the District and growth of District taxable property values are, to a great extent, a function of the Austin metropolitan and regional economies.

Competition: The demand for single-family homes in the District could be affected by competition from other residential developments, including other residential developments located in other utility districts located near the District. In addition to competition for new home sales from other developments, there are numerous previously-owned homes in more established neighborhoods closer to downtown Austin that are for sale. Such homes could represent additional competition for homes proposed to be sold within the District.

The competitive position of developers in the sale of developed lots and of homebuilders in the construction of single-family residential houses within the District is affected by most of the factors discussed in this section. Such a competitive position is directly related to the growth and maintenance of taxable values in the District and tax revenues to be received by the District. The District can give no assurance that building and marketing programs in the District by the Developers will be implemented or, if implemented, will be successful.

Developers under No Obligation to the District: There is no commitment from, or obligation of, any developer to proceed at any particular rate or according to any specified plan with the development of land or the construction of homes in the District, and there is no restriction on any landowner's right to sell its land. Failure to construct taxable improvements on developed lots and tracts and failure of landowners to develop their land would restrict the rate of growth of taxable value in the District. The District is also dependent upon the Developers and the other principal taxpayers for the timely payment of ad valorem taxes, and the District cannot predict what the future financial condition of either will be or what effect, if any, such financial conditions may have on their ability to pay taxes. See "THE DEVELOPERS" and "TAX DATA - Principal Taxpayers – Table 12."

Impact on District Tax Rates: Assuming no further development, the value of the land and improvements currently existing within the District will be the major determinant of the ability or willingness of owners of property within the District to pay their taxes. The 2021 Certified Assessed Valuation of the District is \$291,407,373. After issuance of the Bonds, the Maximum Requirement will be \$954,200 (2033) and the Average Requirement will be \$909,024 (2022 through 2046, inclusive). Assuming (1) no increase or decrease from the 2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation; (2) the issuance of no additional debt; and (3) no other funds available for the payment of debt service, tax rates of \$0.35 and \$0.33 per \$100 assessed valuation at a ninety-five percent (95%) collection rate would be necessary to pay the Maximum Requirement and the Average Requirement, respectively. The 2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation of the District is \$416,347,538. Based upon the assumptions above, tax rates of \$0.25 and \$0.23 per \$100 assessed valuation at a ninety-five percent (95%) collection rate would be necessary to pay the Maximum Requirement and the Average Requirement, respectively. See "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS – TABLE 3" and "TAX DATA - Tax Adequacy for Debt Service."

Dependence Upon the Developers, Lot Owners, and Builders: The growth of the tax base is dependent upon additional development of lots in the District and the construction of homes thereon. The Developers are under no obligation to continue to market, improve, or develop tracts of land. Thus, the furnishing of information related to the proposed development by the Developers should not be interpreted as such a commitment by the Developers. The District makes no representation about the probability of development continuing in a timely manner or about the ability of the Developers, or any other subsequent landowner to whom such party may sell all or a portion of its holdings within the District, to implement any plan of development. Furthermore, there is no restriction on the Developers' right to sell their land. The District can make no prediction as to the effects that current or future economic or governmental circumstances or regulations may have on any plans of the Developers. Failure to construct taxable improvements on developed lots and tracts or failure of the Developers to develop their land would restrict the rate of growth of taxable value in the District. See "THE DEVELOPERS."

Development and Home Construction in the District . . . As of April 15, 2022, approximately 114 developed lots within the District remained available for construction. Failure of the Developers and/or builders to construct taxable improvements on developed lots could result in substantial increases in the rate of taxation by the District during the term of the Bonds to pay debt service on the Bonds and any other tax supported debt of the District issued in the future. Future increases in value will result primarily from the construction of homes by builders. See "Impact on District Tax Rates" above.

Potential Impact of Natural Disaster

The District could be impacted by a natural disaster such as wide-spread fires, earthquakes, or weather events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, or other severe weather events that could produce high winds, heavy rains, hail, and flooding. 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 value 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.

Tax Collections and Foreclosure Remedies

The District has a right to seek judicial foreclosure on a tax lien, but such remedy may prove to be costly and time consuming and, since the future market or resale market, if any, of the taxable real property within the District is uncertain, there can be no assurance that such property could be sold and delinquent taxes paid. Additionally, the District's tax lien is on a parity with the liens of all other State and local taxing authorities on the property against which the taxes are levied. Registered owners of the Bonds are entitled under Texas law to a writ of mandamus to compel the District to perform its obligations. Such remedy would have to be exercised upon each separate default and may prove costly, time consuming, and difficult to enforce. Furthermore, there is no trust indenture or trustee, and all legal actions would have to be taken on the initiative of, and be financed by, registered owners to enforce such remedies. The rights and remedies of the registered owners and the enforceability of the Bonds may also be limited by bankruptcy, reorganization, and other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally.

Registered Owners' Remedies

In the event of default in the payment of principal or interest on the Bonds, the registered owners have the right to seek a writ of mandamus, requiring the District to levy adequate taxes each year to make such payments. Except for mandamus, the Bond Order does not specifically provide for remedies to protect and enforce the interest 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. Although the registered owners could obtain a judgment against the District, such a judgment could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the registered owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District in order 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 laws relating to bankruptcy, reorganization, or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions such as the District.

Bond Insurance Risks

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 (the "Policy") for such payments. However, in the event of any earlier due date of such principal by reason of mandatory or optional redemption, 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 redemption. The Policy does not insure against redemption premium, if any. The payment of principal and interest in connection with mandatory or optional redemption of the Bonds which is recovered by the District from the owner as a voidable preference under applicable bankruptcy law is covered by the insurance policy; however, such payments will be made by the bond insurer (the "Bond Insurer") at such time and in such amounts as would have been due absent such redemption 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 that the Paying Agent exercises and the Bond Insurer's consent may be required in connection with amendments to the Bond Order.

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 by the Paying Agent pursuant to the Bond Order. 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.

The long-term ratings on the Bonds are dependent in part on the financial strength of the Bond Insurer and its ability to pay claims which is predicated upon a number of factors that 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.

The obligations of the Bond Insurer are general obligations of the Bond Insurer and in an event of default by the Bond Insurer, the remedies available to the Paying Agent may be limited by applicable bankruptcy law or other similar laws related to insolvency. No independent investigation into the ability of the Bond Insurer to pay claims has been made and no assurance or representation regarding the financial strength or projected financial strength of the Bond Insurer is given.

Marketability

The District has no understanding with 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.

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. Subject to the requirements of State law discussed below, a political subdivision such as the District may voluntarily file a petition for relief from creditors under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, 11 USC sections 901-946. The filing of such petition would automatically stay the enforcement of registered owners' remedies, including mandamus and the foreclosure of tax liens upon property within the District discussed above. The automatic stay would remain in effect until the federal bankruptcy judge hearing the case dismissed the petition, enters an order granting relief from the stay or otherwise allows creditors to proceed against the petitioning political subdivision. A political subdivision, such as the District, may qualify as a debtor eligible to proceed in a Chapter 9 case only if it (i) is specifically authorized to file for federal bankruptcy protection by applicable state law, (ii) is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature, (iii) desires to effect a plan to adjust such debts, and (iv) has either obtained the agreement of or negotiated in good faith with its creditors or is unable to negotiate with its creditors because negotiations are impracticable. Under State law a municipal utility district, such as the District, must obtain the approval of the TCEQ as a condition to seeking relief under the Federal Bankruptcy Code. The TCEQ is required to investigate the financial condition of a financially troubled district and authorize such district to proceed under Federal bankruptcy law only if such district has fully exercised its rights and powers under State law and remains unable to meet its debts and other obligations as they mature.

Notwithstanding noncompliance by a district with State law requirements, a district could file a voluntary bankruptcy petition under Chapter 9, thereby involving 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 applicable, the concomitant delay and loss of remedies to the registered owners could potentially and adversely impair the value of the registered owner's claim.

If a petitioning district were allowed to proceed voluntarily under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, it could file a plan for an adjustment of its debts. If such a plan were confirmed by the bankruptcy court, it could, among other things, affect a registered owner 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 owner's claim against a district.

The Effect of the Financial Institutions Act of 1989 on Tax Collections of the District

The "Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989" ("FIRREA"), enacted on August 9, 1989, contains certain provisions which affect the time for protesting property valuations, the fixing of tax liens, and the collection of penalties and interest on delinquent taxes on real property owned by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") when the FDIC is acting as the conservator or receiver of an insolvent financial institution.

Under FIRREA real property held by the FDIC is still subject to ad valorem taxation, but such act states that (i) no real property of the FDIC shall be subject to foreclosure or sale without the consent of the FDIC and no involuntary liens shall attach to such property, (ii) the FDIC shall not be liable for any penalties or fines, including those arising from the failure to pay any real or personal property tax when due, and (iii) notwithstanding failure of a person to challenge an appraisal in accordance with state law, such value shall be determined as of the period for which such tax is imposed.

To the extent that the FIRREA provisions are valid and applicable to any property in the District, and to the extent that the FDIC attempts to enforce the same, these provisions may affect the timeliness of collection of taxes on property, if any, owned by the FDIC in the District, and may prevent the collection of penalties and interest on such taxes.

Continuing Compliance with Certain Covenants

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

Future Debt

The Developers have advanced funds to pay for the installation of water, wastewater, and drainage facilities to serve the property within the District. A portion of the proceeds of the Bonds will be used to reimburse the Developers for a portion of the funds that have been

advanced. After receiving proceeds from the Bonds, subject to availability, the District will continue to owe the Developers approximately \$7,923,000 plus interest and eligible engineering fees, which the District intends to pay out of future bond issuances.

Therefore, the Developers are owed additional funds with reimbursements expected to be made from the proceeds of future installments of bonds over the next several years. Each future issue of bonds is intended to be sold at the earliest practicable date consistent with the maintenance of a reasonable tax rate in the District (assuming projected increases in the value of taxable property made at the time of issuance of the bonds are accurate) see “THE DEVELOPERS – Utility Construction Agreements.” The District does not employ any formula with respect to assessed valuations, tax collections, or otherwise to limit the amount of parity bonds which it may issue. The issuance of additional bonds is subject to approval by the TCEQ pursuant to its rules regarding issuance and feasibility of bonds. In addition, future changes in health or environmental regulations could require the construction and financing of additional improvements without any corresponding increases in taxable value in the District. See “THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt.”

The District has reserved in the Bond Order the right to issue the remaining authorized but unissued bonds approved by the voters. See “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance” and “-Issuance of Additional Debt.” All of the remaining unlimited tax bonds which have heretofore been authorized by the voters of the District may be issued by the District from time to time for qualified purposes, as determined by the Board of Directors of the District, subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State, the TCEQ, and the City to the extent the amount of bonds to be issued exceeds the amount authorized by the City.

According to the Engineer, the amount of authorized but unissued bonds currently permitted pursuant to the Restated Consent Agreement is sufficient to reimburse the Developers for the total amount of construction costs advanced.

Governmental Approval

As required by law, engineering plans, specifications, and estimates of construction costs for the facilities and services to be purchased or constructed by the District with the proceeds of the Bonds have been approved, subject to certain conditions, by the TCEQ. See “USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BOND PROCEEDS.” The TCEQ approved the issuance of the Bonds by an order signed on April 15, 2022. In addition, the Attorney General of Texas must approve the legality of the Bonds prior to their delivery.

Neither the TCEQ nor the Attorney General of Texas passes upon or guarantees the security of the Bonds as an investment, nor have the foregoing authorities passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of the information contained in this Official Statement.

No Requirement to Build on Developed Lots

Currently, there is no requirement that builders owning developed lots within the District commence or complete construction of improvements within any particular time period. Failure to construct taxable improvements on developed lots would restrict the rate of growth of taxable value in the District.

Forward-Looking Statements

The statements contained in this Official Statement, and in any other information provided by the District, that are not purely historical, are forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the District’s expectations, hopes, intentions, or strategies regarding the future. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement are based on information available to the District on the date hereof, and the District assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

The forward looking statements herein are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes or developments in social, economic, business, industry, market, legal, and regulatory circumstances and conditions and actions taken or omitted to be taken by third parties, including customers, suppliers, business partners and competitors, and legislative, judicial, and other governmental authorities and officials. Assumptions related to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive, and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement would prove to be accurate.

Future and Proposed Legislation

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the Federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds under Federal or state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Bonds. Any such proposal could limit the value of certain deductions and exclusions, including the exclusion for tax-exempt interest. The likelihood of any such proposal being enacted cannot be predicted. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

Drought Conditions

Central Texas, like other areas of the State, is susceptible to drought conditions. Manor provides water to the District in amounts sufficient to service the residents of the District, however, if the area experiences drought conditions, water usage and rates could be impacted.

Storm Water

In 2018, the National Weather Service completed a rainfall study known as NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 11 Participation-Frequency Atlas of the United States (“Atlas 14”). Floodplain boundaries within the District may be redrawn based on the Atlas 14 study based on a higher statistical rainfall amount, resulting in interim floodplain regulations applying to a larger number of properties and consequently leaving less developable property within the District. Such regulations could additionally result in higher insurance rates, increased development fees, and stricter building codes for any property located within the expanded boundaries of the floodplain. See “THE SYSYEM – 100-Year Flood Plain.”

Environmental Regulation

General. Wastewater treatment and water supply facilities are subject to stringent and complex environmental laws and regulations. Facilities must comply with environmental laws at the federal, state, and local levels. These laws and regulations can restrict or prohibit certain activities that affect the environment in many ways such as:

1. Requiring permits for construction and operation of water supply wells and wastewater treatment facilities;
2. Restricting the manner in which wastes are released into the air, water, or soils;
3. Restricting or regulating the use of wetlands or other property;
4. Requiring remedial action to prevent or mitigate pollution;
5. Imposing substantial liabilities for pollution resulting from facility operations.

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations can increase the cost of planning, designing, constructing, and operating water production and wastewater treatment facilities. Sanctions against a water 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 as to future compliance of, and the ability to operate, the District’s water supply, wastewater treatment, and drainage facilities. Environmental laws and regulations can also impact an area’s ability to grow and develop. The following is a discussion of certain environmental concerns that relate to the District. It should be noted that changes in environmental laws and regulations occur frequently, and any changes that result in more stringent and costly requirements could materially impact the District.

Air Quality Issues. The Federal Clean Air Act (“CAA”) requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) to adopt and periodically revise national ambient air quality standards (“NAAQS”) for each air pollutant that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Areas that exceed the NAAQS for a given pollutant can be designated as nonattainment by the EPA. A nonattainment designation then triggers a process by which the affected state must develop and implement a plan to improve air quality and “attain” compliance with the appropriate standard. This so called State Implementation Plan (“SIP”) entails enforceable control measures and time frames.

In 1997, the EPA adopted the “8-hour” ozone standard of 80 parts per billion (“ppb”) (the “1997 Ozone Standard”) to protect public health and welfare. In 2008, the EPA lowered the ozone standard to 75 ppb (the “2008 Ozone Standard”). The Austin area, consisting of Travis, Hays, Williamson, Bastrop, and Caldwell Counties (the “Austin Area”) was not designated “nonattainment” under the 2008 Ozone Standard.

On October 1, 2015, the EPA lowered the ozone standard to 70 ppb (the “2015 Ozone Standard”). On May 1, 2018, the EPA designated the Austin Area as “attainment” under the 2015 Ozone Standard, which became effective on August 3, 2018.

Should the Austin Area fail to achieve attainment under EPA NAAQS, or should the Austin Area fail to satisfy a then effective SIP (for nonattainment or otherwise), or for any other reason should a lapse in conformity with the CAA occur, the Austin Area may be subjected to sanctions pursuant to the CAA. Under such circumstances, the TCEQ would be required under the CAA to submit to the EPA a new SIP under the CAA for the Austin Area. Due to the complexity of the nonattainment/conformity analysis, the status of EPA’s implementation of any future EPA NAAQS and the incomplete information surrounding any SIP requirements for areas designated nonattainment under any future EPA NAAQS, the exact nature of sanctions or any potential SIP that may be applicable to the Austin Area in the future is uncertain. The CAA provides for mandatory sanctions, including the suspension of federal highway funding, should the State fail to submit a proper SIP, or associated submissions, or fail to revise or implement a SIP, or fail to comply with an existing SIP. Subject to certain exceptions, if the Austin Area falls out of conformity and the mandatory highway funding suspension sanction is implemented, the United States Secretary of Transportation may be prohibited from approving or awarding transportation projects or grants within the area.

It is possible that nonattainment, a lapse in conformity under the CAA, litigation involving injunctive or other relief, or other environmental issues may impact new industrial, commercial, and residential development in the Austin Area.

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

Pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (“SDWA”) and Environmental Protection Agency’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.

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 also 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.

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 became final on December 23, 2019.

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 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 traditional 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 waterfilled 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 on 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 in place the pre-2015 definition of “waters of the United States.” Due to existing and possible future litigation and regulatory action, 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, including the District, could potentially be subject to additional restrictions and requirements, including additional permitting requirements.

Operations of the District are also potentially subject to stormwater discharge permitting requirements as set forth under the Clean Water Act and regulations implementing the Clean Water Act. The TCEQ adopted by reference the vast majority of the EPA regulations relating to stormwater discharges and currently has issued a general permit for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities and two general permits for stormwater discharges associated with construction activities and municipal separate storm sewer systems

("MS-4"). The District does not currently meet the criteria that require compliance with the MS-4 permit. The District may also be required to develop and implement stormwater pollution prevention plans and stormwater management plans. The District could incur substantial costs to develop and implement such 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. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in the imposition of administrative, civil, and criminal penalties as well as injunctive relief under the Clean Water Act or the Texas Water Code.

Potential of Natural Disaster

The District could be impacted by a natural disaster such as wide-spread fires, earthquakes, or weather events such as hurricanes, tornados, tropical storms, or other severe weather events that could produce high winds, heavy rains, hail, and flooding. 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 value 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.

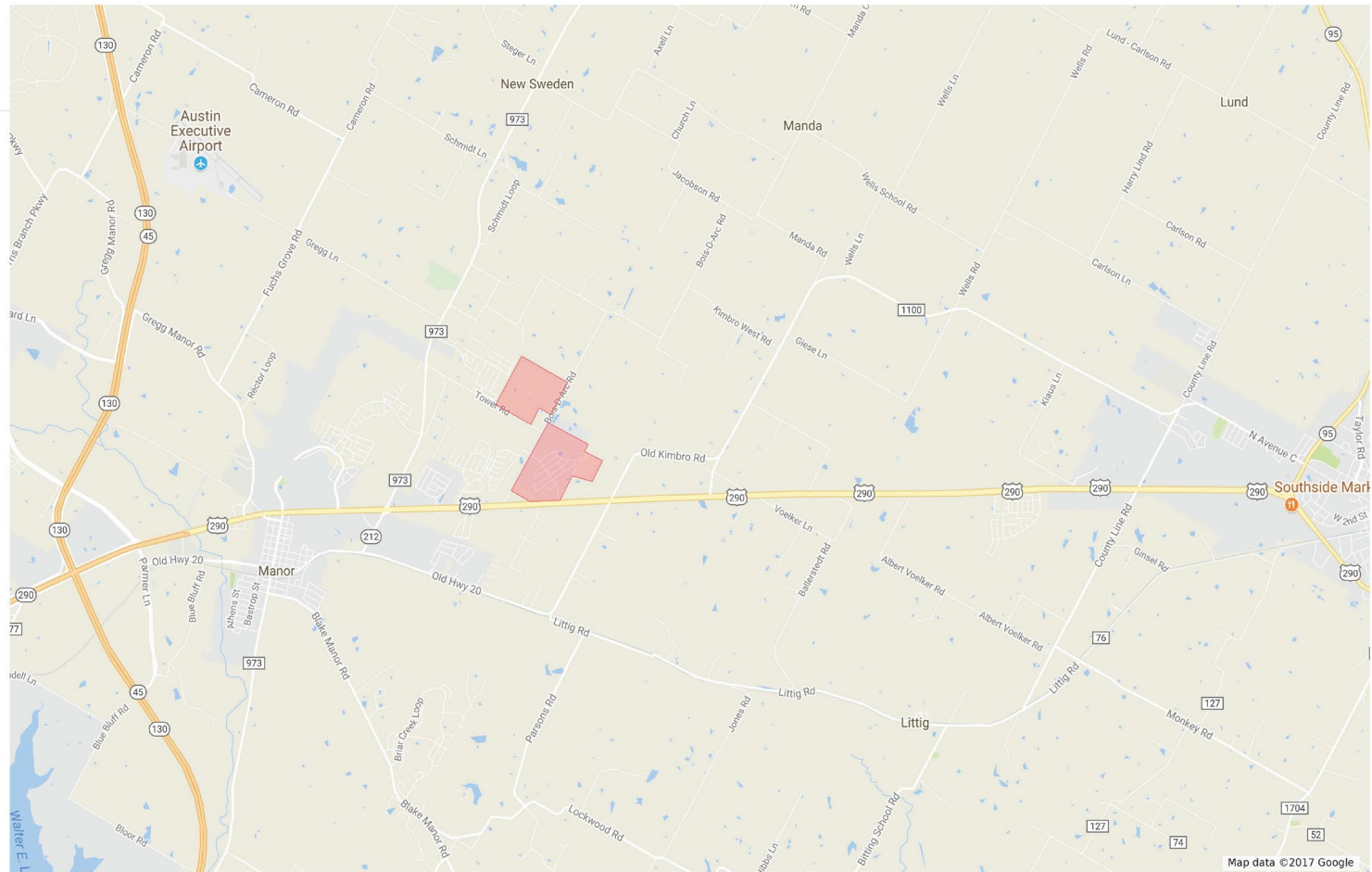
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LOCATION MAP

Presidential Glen MUD

Untitled layer

- Presidential Glen MUD
- Presidential Glen MUD



THE DISTRICT

General

The District was created by order of the TCEQ, effective April 15, 2005, confirmed pursuant to an election held within the District on November 8, 2005, and operates under Chapters 49 and 54, Texas Water Code, as amended, and the general statutes of the State of Texas applicable to municipal utility districts.

The District was created to provide water, wastewater, and drainage, and park and recreational services and facilities to the property within the District currently being developed as a mixed-use development. The District has entered into utility construction agreements with the Developers in order to facilitate the construction of water, wastewater, and drainage facilities and parks and recreational facilities, to serve property within its boundary. See “THE DEVELOPERS – Utility Construction Agreements.”

At the time of creation, the District contained approximately 212.44 acres of land. Since the creation of the District, there has been a resurvey of the original tract as well as two annexations of land, and the District currently contains approximately 415.56 acres.

Management

Board of Directors

The District is governed by a board, consisting of five directors, which has control over and management supervision of all affairs of the District. Directors’ terms are four years, with elections held within the District in November in each even-numbered year. All of the directors own property in the District.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>	<u>Length of Service</u>
Kevin Coleman	President	2022	17 Years
Kai Lamb	Vice President	2024	6 Years
Jimmy Bigon	Secretary	2024	17 Years
Josh Hubka	Assistant Secretary	2024	4 Years
Steve Baldino	Assistant Secretary	2022	2 ½ Years

Consultants

Tax Assessor/Collector

Land and improvements in the District are being appraised by the Travis Central Appraisal District (“TCAD”). The Tax Assessor/Collector is appointed by the Board of Directors of the District. The Travis County Tax Assessor/Collector, Bruce Elfant, currently serves the District in this capacity under contract.

Engineer

The District’s consulting engineer is Schroeder Engineering Company. Such firm serves as consulting engineer to eleven other special districts in the Austin metropolitan area.

Bookkeeper

Bott & Douthitt, PLLC, certified public accountants, serves as bookkeeper to the District. Such firm serves as bookkeeper to 90 other special districts.

Financial Advisor

Public Finance Group LLC serves as the District’s financial advisor (the “Financial Advisor”). The Financial Advisor’s fee for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is based on the percentage of the Bonds actually issued, sold, and delivered and, therefore, such fee is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel

The District has engaged McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Austin, Texas, as Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel in connection with the issuance of the District’s Bonds. The fees of Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel are contingent upon the sale of and delivery of the Bonds.

General Counsel

The District employs Armbrust & Brown, PLLC (“A&B”) as General Counsel. Fees paid to A&B for work related to the issuance of the Bonds are contingent upon the sale of the Bonds.

Location

The District is located entirely within the city limits of Manor, and is situated in northeastern Travis County, approximately twelve miles northeast of the City of Austin, Texas central business district. The District is bound to the south by U.S. Highway 290. The District lies in close proximity to State Highway 130.

Historical and Current Status of Development

The District as originally created contained approximately 212.44 acres. Subsequently, a resurvey of the original tract corrected the acreage to 212.56 acres. Since the creation of the District, there has been an annexation of approximately 33.63 acres in October 2013, and an annexation of approximately 169.37 acres in November 2013. The District now contains approximately 415.56 acres, of which approximately 415.35 acres are developable.

In March 2004, Presidential Glen, Ltd., a Texas limited partnership (“PGL”), purchased approximately 212.56 acres that comprised the original area of the District. PGL did not intend to develop the land, but instead held the land and then transferred acreage to a related entity, West Elgin Development Corporation, a Texas corporation (“WEDCO”), a Developer within the District, as development commenced. From March 2004 to September 2007, PGL transferred approximately 79.30 acres to WEDCO, which WEDCO subsequently developed as Presidential Glen Phases 1A and 2 (consisting of approximately 56.58 acres, developed as 244 single family lots; and approximately 22.72 acres developed as 4 commercial lots). In January 2014, PGL sold approximately 116.66 acres to LGI Homes – Texas, LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“LGI”). In October 2013, PGL and WEDCO purchased approximately 33.63 acres, which were subsequently annexed into the District and then sold to LGI. In November 2013, PGL purchased approximately 169.37 acres, which were subsequently annexed into the District and then transferred to WEDCO. Additionally, PGL deeded approximately 0.08 acres to the City and transferred an additional approximately 16.49 acres to WEDCO. Of the approximately 185.86 acres transferred to WEDCO since 2013, approximately 185.65 were developable. WEDCO has completed the development of approximately 174.18 acres, developed as Presidential Heights Phases 1 through 6, consisting of 616 single family lots. On August 12, 2021, WEDCO sold approximately 10.24 acres to CW-WP Two, LLC, a Texas limited liability company, who intend to develop such acreage as a multi-family tract. WEDCO continues to own 1 commercial lot on approximately 1.34 acres. LGI has completed development of Presidential Glen Phases 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 6 and 7 (approximately 150.29 acres; platted as 659 single family lots). LGI owns no additional acreage within the District, and PGL owns approximately 0.03 additional acres within the District.

As of April 15, 2022, the development in the District consists of 1,519 single-family lots, which include 1,393 completed homes, 12 homes under construction, and 114 vacant single-family lots.

The chart on the following page reflects the status of development as of April 15, 2022:

[The chart appears on the following page]

Section	Acreage	Platted Lots	Completed Homes	Homes Under Construction	Vacant Lots
A. Developed with Utility Facilities					
Presidential Glen Phase 1A Commercial ^(a)	22.72				
Presidential Glen Phase 1A	29.86	138	138	-	-
Presidential Glen Phase 2	26.72	106	106	-	-
Presidential Glen Phase 3	14.54	73	73	-	-
Presidential Glen Phase 4A	19.78	104	104	-	-
Presidential Glen Phase 4B	34.25	115	115	-	-
Presidential Glen Phase 5	29.81	152	152	-	-
Presidential Glen Phase 6	12.18	50	50	-	-
Presidential Glen Phase 7	39.73	165	165	-	-
Presidential Heights Phase 1	34.86	109	109	-	-
Presidential Heights Phase 2	26.72	96	96	-	-
Presidential Heights Phase 3	15.26	61	61	-	-
Presidential Heights Phase 4	37.94	104	104	-	-
Presidential Heights Phase 5	34.35	120	120	-	-
Presidential Heights Phase 6	25.05	126	-	12	114
Total Single Family Developed with Utilities	403.77	1,519	1,393	12	114
B. Utility Facilities Currently Under Construction					
N/A	-				
Total Utility Facilities Currently Under Construction	-				
C. Total Single Family Developed with Utilities	403.77	1,519			
D. Remaining Developable Acreage					
Commercial	1.34				
Multi-Family	10.24				
Total Remaining Developable Acreage	11.58				
E. Undevelopable Acreage					
	0.21				
Total Undevelopable Acreage	0.21				
Total District Acreage	415.56				

(a) Presidential Glen Phase 1 Commercial contains four commercial lots.

Future Development

The instigation of any new development beyond that described in this Official Statement will be dependent on several factors including, to a great extent, the general and other economic conditions which would affect the ability to sell lots and/or property and of any homebuilder to sell completed homes as described in this Official Statement under the caption “INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS.” If the undeveloped portion of the District is eventually developed, additions to the water, wastewater, and drainage system required to service such undeveloped acreage may be financed by future District bond issues, if any, and developer contributions, if any, as required by the TCEQ. The District’s Engineer estimates that the amount of unissued bonds authorized at the Bond Election and currently permitted pursuant to the Restated Consent Agreement is sufficient to reimburse the Developer for the existing utility facilities and provide utility service to the remaining undeveloped but potentially developable acres within the District. See “THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt.” The Developers are under no obligation to complete any development, if begun, and may modify or discontinue development plans in their sole discretion. Accordingly, the District makes no representation that future development will occur.

Consent and Development Agreements with the City of Manor

Effective May 5, 2004, the City and PGL entered into a “Development Agreement for the Presidential Glen Subdivision” governing the development of the approximately 212 acres of land initially comprising the Presidential Glen Subdivision (the “Original Development Agreement”). As contemplated by the Original Development Agreement, the City and PGL also entered into an “Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District” (the “Original Consent Agreement”) effective June 2, 2004, which, among other things, provided for the City’s consent to the creation of the District over the initial approximately 212 acres and set forth certain terms and conditions governing the construction, financing, operation, maintenance, and ownership of the water, sewer, and drainage utilities and park and recreational facilities serving the property within the District. The District executed the Original Consent Agreement on March 31, 2006. The Original Development Agreement was subsequently amended by a “First Amendment to Development Agreement for the Presidential Glen Subdivision” effective April 24, 2006, a “Second Amendment to Development Agreement for the Presidential Glen Subdivision” effective July 28, 2006, and a “Third Amendment to Development Agreement for the Presidential Glen Subdivision” effective April 16, 2008. The Original Consent Agreement was subsequently amended by a “First Amendment to Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District” effective April 28, 2008. Among other things, these amendments provided for the City’s consent to the annexation into the City and the District of additional acreage owned by PGL, BAD Gunn Limited Partnership, a Texas limited partnership (“BAD Gunn”), and the Estate of Robert Andrew Gunn (the “Robert Gunn Estate”). PGL later defaulted under the Original Development Agreement, as amended, and, after notice and opportunity to cure, the City offered to execute a revised and restated development agreement for the Presidential Glen Subdivision in order to resolve the default, which was also contingent on execution of a revised and restated consent agreement for the District. Accordingly, on June 19, 2009, the City and PGL (individually and as agent for BAD Gunn, the Robert Gunn Estate, and WEDCO) entered into a “Revised and Restated Development Agreement for the Presidential Glen Subdivision” effective May 5, 2004 (as amended, the “Restated Development Agreement”), and the City, the District, and PGL (individually and as agent for BAD Gunn, the Robert Gunn Estate, and WEDCO) entered into a “Restated, Revised and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District” effective June 2, 2004 (as amended, the “Restated Consent Agreement”). The Restated Development Agreement was later amended by a “First Amendment to the Revised and Restated Development Agreement for the Presidential Glen Subdivision” effective January 18, 2012, a “Second Amendment to the Revised and Restated Development Agreement for the Presidential Glen Subdivision” effective November 29, 2016, and a “Third Amendment to the Revised and Restated Development Agreement for the Presidential Glen Subdivision” effective October 27, 2021. The Restated Consent Agreement has since been amended by a “First Amendment to Restated, Revised and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District” effective November 29, 2016, a “Second Amendment to Restated, Revised and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District” effective March 4, 2020, and a “Third Amendment to Restated, Revised and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District” effective April 6, 2022. The Restated Development Agreement, as amended, and the Restated Consent Agreement, as amended, govern development of the Presidential Glen Subdivision, and set forth certain terms and conditions governing the construction, financing, operation, maintenance, and ownership of the water, sewer, and drainage utilities and park and recreational facilities serving the property within the District. Under the Restated Consent Agreement, as amended, the City has agreed that, subject to the default and termination provisions of the Restated Development Agreement, as amended, the City will not dissolve or abolish the District until the earlier of (i) the date that 90% of the water, wastewater, and drainage systems serving the District have been completed or (ii) June 2, 2019 (15 years from the “Effective Date” of the Restated Consent Agreement). The District’s tax rate for debt service on the Bonds is legally unlimited as to rate and amount. The District’s tax rate for maintenance of the District’s improvements is limited to \$1.00 per \$100 assessed valuation. Pursuant to the Restated Consent Agreement, the District’s total tax rate is limited to the greater of: (i) a total combined City total tax rate, District debt service tax rate, and District maintenance tax rate of no more than \$0.95 per \$100 assessed valuation of property within the District; or (ii) a \$0.30 combined District debt service tax rate and District maintenance tax rate. The amount of unlimited tax bonds to be issued by the District is limited by the Restated Consent Agreement, which provides that the total principal amount of unlimited tax bonds to be issued by the District is currently limited to \$30,000,000, unless otherwise agreed to by the City. Pursuant to the Restated Consent Agreement, after the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$13,500,000 authorized but unissued new money unlimited tax bonds for water, wastewater, and drainage facilities approved by the City for issuance.

THE DEVELOPERS

Role of Developer

In general, the activities of a landowner or developer within a utility district, such as the District, include purchasing land within the future district, petitioning for creation of the district, designing the development, defining a marketing program, planning building schedules, securing necessary governmental approvals and permits for development, arranging for the construction of roads and the installation of utilities (including, in some cases, water, sewer, and drainage facilities) pursuant to the rules of the TCEQ, and selling improved lots or commercial reserves to builders, other developers, or third parties. Ordinarily, the developer pays one hundred percent (100%) of the costs of paving and amenity design and construction while the utility district finances the costs of the water supply and distribution, wastewater collection, and drainage facilities. While a landowner or developer is required by the TCEQ to pave streets and pay for its allocable portion of the costs of utilities to be financed by the district through a specific bond issue, if any, a developer is generally under no obligation to a district to undertake development activities with respect to other property it owns within a district. Furthermore, there is no restriction on a developer’s right to sell any or all of the land which the developer owns within a district. In

addition, the developer is ordinarily the major taxpayer within the district during the early stages of development. The relative success or failure of the developer to perform such activities in development of the property within the utility district may have a profound effect on the security for the bonds issued by a district.

Description of the Developers

The Developer currently active within the District is WED”), whose majority shareholders are Creedmoor Partners, Inc., a North Carolina corporation, and PGL, whose general partner is Presidential Glen GP, Inc., a Texas corporation, of which Peter A. Dwyer is the President and sole shareholder. LGI Homes – Texas, LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“LGI”), which is an affiliate of LGI Homes, Inc., a publicly traded homebuilder, is a former Developer within the District. WEDCO and LGI are collectively referred to herein as the “Developers.” See “THE DISTRICT – Historical and Current Status of Development.”

As a publicly traded company, LGI Homes, Inc., is subject to the information and reporting requirements of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and, in accordance therewith files reports, proxy statements, and other information with the SEC, which are available at www.sec.gov.

The Developers are not responsible for, liable for, and have not made any commitment for payment of the Bonds or other obligations of the District. The Developers have no legal commitment to the District or owners of the Bonds to continue development of land within the District and may sell or otherwise dispose of its property within the District, or any other assets, at any time. Further, the Developers’ financial condition is subject to change at any time.

Acquisition and Development Financing

According to WEDCO, the initial acquisition of land in the District in March 2004 was financed with an acquisition and development loan from International Bank of Commerce (“IBC Bank”) in the original principal amount of \$2,750,000 (the “Initial Loan”). The Initial Loan has since been paid in full. Additionally, WEDCO obtained various loans to fund the development of Presidential Heights Phases 1 through 6, all of which have since been paid in full.

According to information provided by LGI, its publicly traded parent, LGI Homes, Inc., has entered into that certain Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “LGI Credit Agreement”) with several financial institutions, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent. The LGI Credit Agreement provides a \$600 million revolving credit facility for the company’s development and homebuilding activities, which could be increased by a request from LGI Homes, Inc., up to \$650 million, subject to the terms and conditions of the LGI Credit Agreement. As a publicly traded company, LGI Homes, Inc., is subject to the information and reporting requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and in accordance therewith files reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC, which are available at www.sec.gov.

Homebuilder within the District

According to WEDCO, Starlight Homes, a subsidiary of Ashton Woods, is currently the active homebuilder within the District. The homes range in price from \$240,000 to \$350,000, with square footage ranging from 1,206 to 2,722.

Utility Construction Agreements

The District has entered into utility construction agreements with the Developers governing the development of water, wastewater, drainage, and parks and recreational facilities serving the District and the reimbursement for certain of the costs of such development through the issuance of bonds by the District.

THE SYSTEM

Regulation

The water, wastewater, and storm drainage facilities (the “System”), the purchase, acquisition, and construction of which will be permanently financed by the District with the proceeds of the new money bonds, have been designed in accordance with accepted engineering practices and the recommendation of certain governmental agencies having regulatory or supervisory jurisdiction over construction and operation of such facilities, including, among others, the TCEQ, Travis County, and the City. According to the Engineer, the design of all such facilities has been approved by all governmental agencies which have authority over the District.

Operation of the waterworks and wastewater facilities within the District is subject to regulation by, among others, the EPA and the TCEQ. The rules and regulations promulgated by these agencies change periodically and are subject to further development and revision. The TCEQ makes annual inspections of the water and wastewater systems to assure compliance with its rules.

Water Supply and Distribution

The District lies within the city limits of Manor and the City provides potable water to residents of the District on a retail basis. The City receives its water supply from wells drilled in the Colorado River Alluvium Aquifer with a total capacity of 695 gallons per minute (“gpm”). In addition, the City has a contract with EPCOR Water USA for 0.5 million gallons per day (“mgd”). In addition, Manor has a wholesale water supply contract with the City of Austin that is currently not needed or being used. According to the Engineer, water supply from the City is sufficient to serve anticipated full build-out of the District.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The District lies within the city limits of Manor and the City provides wastewater service to the District on a retail basis. The City owns a wastewater treatment plant with a capacity of 1.33 mgd average daily flow. The City also has a wholesale agreement for wastewater treatment service with the City of Austin for a maximum daily flow of 1.818 mgd. The existing wastewater treatment facilities provide sufficient capacity to serve the District and, according to the Engineer, wastewater supply from the City is sufficient to serve anticipated full build-out of the District.

Storm Drainage

The storm drainage system that serves the District consists of curb and guttered streets and storm sewers. The collected storm water runoff is routed through detention and water quality ponds, thence into tributaries of Wilbarger Creek, and ultimately to the Colorado River.

100-Year Flood Plain

“Flood Insurance Rate Map” or “FIRM” means an official map of a community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated the appropriate areas of flood hazards. The 1% chance of probable inundation, also known as the 100-year flood plain, is depicted on these maps. The “100-year flood plain” (or 1% chance of probable inundation) as shown on the FIRM is the estimated geographical area that would be flooded by a rain storm of such intensity to statistically have a one percent chance of occurring in any given year. Generally speaking, homes must be built above the 100-year flood plain in order to meet local regulatory requirements and to be eligible for federal flood insurance.

According to the District’s Engineer, none of the acreage within the District is located within the 100-year flood plain, as identified by the FIRM No. 48453C0485J for Travis County, Texas, dated August 14, 2014.

In 2018, the National Weather Service completed a rainfall study known as Atlas 14 which shows that severe rainfall events are now occurring more frequently. Within Texas, the Atlas 14 study showed an increased number of rainfall events in a band extending from the upper Gulf Coast in the east and running west generally along the I-10 corridor to Central Texas. In particular the study shows that Central Texas is more likely to experience larger storms than previously thought. Based on this study, various governmental entities, including Travis County, are contemplating amendments to their regulations that will potentially increase the size of the 100 year floodplain which interim floodplain is based on the current 500-year floodplain, resulting in the interim floodplain regulations applying to a larger number of properties, and potentially increasing the size of detention ponds and drainage facilities required for future construction in all areas (not just in the floodplain). Floodplain boundaries within the District may be redrawn based on the Atlas 14 study based on the higher statistical rainfall amount, and could result in less developable property within the District, higher insurance rates, increased development fees, and stricter building codes for any property located within the expanded boundaries of the floodplain.

Water, Wastewater, and Drainage Operations - Rate and Fee Schedule - Table 1

The City provides retail water and wastewater services to residents of the District and establishes the rates and fees for such services, subject to change from time to time. The rates and fees charged by the City for retail water and wastewater services are published and updated from time to time by the City on its official website. Please refer to the City’s official websites for current rates and fees. **The rates and charges established by the City are not financial and operating data of the District and will not be updated by the District annually as part of the District’s continuing disclosure undertaking.**

Operating Revenues and Expenses Statement - Table 2

The following statement sets forth in condensed form the historical operations of the District. Accounting principles customarily employed in the determination of net revenues have been observed and in all instances exclude depreciation. Such summary has been prepared from information obtained from the District's financial statements and records. Reference is made to such statements for further and more complete information. Also see "APPENDIX A – Audited Financial Statements for the District for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021."

	Fiscal Year End				
	9/30/2021 ^(a)	9/30/2020 ^(a)	9/30/2019 ^(a)	9/30/2018 ^(a)	9/30/2017 ^(a)
REVENUES					
Property taxes, including penalties	\$ 263,103	\$ 169,926	\$ 208,101	\$ 302,209	\$ 215,183
Interest and Other	<u>484</u>	<u>7,024</u>	<u>10,333</u>	<u>8,470</u>	<u>2,434</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 263,587	\$ 176,950	\$ 218,434	\$ 310,679	\$ 217,617
EXPENDITURES					
Legal Fees	\$ 27,072	\$ 20,915	\$ 25,549	\$ 25,902	\$ 23,261
Engineering Fees	14,005	14,462	15,191	15,808	13,498
Bookkeeping Fees	16,900	15,100	15,100	15,800	8,500
Audit Fees	11,000	10,500	10,000	9,000	8,500
Public Notice	3,527	3,884	5,059	3,864	4,286
Director Fees, including payroll taxes	5,329	3,875	3,391	5,098	4,243
Insurance	1,393	1,168	1,761	1,441	1,355
Financial Advisor Fees	625	375	533	1,240	1,225
Tax Appraisal/Collection Fees	1,955	1,330	1,495	2,508	1,671
Other	<u>45</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 81,851	\$ 71,861	\$ 78,676	\$ 80,671	\$ 66,561
NET REVENUES (DEFICIT)	\$ 181,736	\$ 105,089	\$ 139,758	\$ 230,008	\$ 151,056
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 845,050	\$ 739,961	\$ 600,203	\$ 370,195	\$ 219,139
Plus / (Less): Fund Transfers	(304,951) ^(b)	-	-	-	-
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 721,835	\$ 845,050	\$ 739,961	\$ 600,203	\$ 370,195

(a) Audited.

(b) During fiscal year 2021, the District used \$304,951 of surplus maintenance and operating funds to reimburse the Developers for certain water, wastewater, and drainage facilities.

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DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS – TABLE 3
PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
\$3,050,000
Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2022
Dated Date: June 7, 2022
First Interest Payment Due: March 1, 2023

Year Ending 31-Dec	Outstanding Bonds				The Bonds				Total	
	Principal Due (09/01)	Interest		Total	Principal (Due 9/01)	Interest		Total	Principal and Interest	Debt Service Requirements
		Due (03/01)	Due (09/01)			(Due 3/01)	(Due 9/01)			
2022	\$ 350,000	\$ 172,831	\$ 172,831	\$ 695,663	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 695,663
2023	380,000	168,956	168,956	717,913	75,000	84,746	57,781	142,527	217,527	935,440
2024	385,000	164,631	164,631	714,263	75,000	56,656	56,656	113,313	188,313	902,575
2025	415,000	160,231	160,231	735,463	75,000	55,531	55,531	111,063	186,063	921,525
2026	420,000	155,506	155,506	731,013	75,000	54,406	54,406	108,813	183,813	914,825
2027	425,000	150,706	150,706	726,413	75,000	53,281	53,281	106,563	181,563	907,975
2028	430,000	145,581	145,581	721,163	75,000	52,156	52,156	104,313	179,313	900,475
2029	460,000	140,381	140,381	740,763	75,000	50,938	50,938	101,875	176,875	917,638
2030	465,000	134,653	134,653	734,306	75,000	49,719	49,719	99,438	174,438	908,744
2031	470,000	128,272	128,272	726,544	100,000	48,500	48,500	97,000	197,000	923,544
2032	500,000	121,725	121,725	743,450	100,000	46,750	46,750	93,500	193,500	936,950
2033	535,000	114,600	114,600	764,200	100,000	45,000	45,000	90,000	190,000	954,200
2034	515,000	107,006	107,006	729,013	100,000	43,250	43,250	86,500	186,500	915,513
2035	550,000	99,388	99,388	748,775	100,000	41,375	41,375	82,750	182,750	931,525
2036	555,000	91,013	91,013	737,025	100,000	39,500	39,500	79,000	179,000	916,025
2037	565,000	82,556	82,556	730,113	100,000	37,625	37,625	75,250	175,250	905,363
2038	595,000	73,672	73,672	742,344	100,000	35,625	35,625	71,250	171,250	913,594
2039	605,000	64,209	64,209	733,419	100,000	33,625	33,625	67,250	167,250	900,669
2040	640,000	54,450	54,450	748,900	100,000	31,625	31,625	63,250	163,250	912,150
2041	670,000	44,344	44,344	758,688	100,000	29,625	29,625	59,250	159,250	917,938
2042	705,000	33,900	33,900	772,800	100,000	27,625	27,625	55,250	155,250	928,050
2043	700,000	22,625	22,625	745,250	125,000	25,625	25,625	51,250	176,250	921,500
2044	700,000	15,063	15,063	730,125	125,000	23,125	23,125	46,250	171,250	901,375
2045	750,000	7,500	7,500	765,000	125,000	20,625	20,625	41,250	166,250	931,250
2046	-	-	-	-	875,000	18,047	18,047	36,094	911,094	911,094
	<u>\$12,785,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,453,800</u>	<u>\$ 2,453,800</u>	<u>\$ 17,692,600</u>	<u>\$ 3,050,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,004,980</u>	<u>\$ 978,016</u>	<u>\$ 1,982,996</u>	<u>\$ 5,032,996</u>	<u>\$ 22,725,596</u>

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Unaudited)**

Assessed Value – Table 4

2021 Certified Assessed Valuation	\$291,407,373 ^(a)
2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation	416,347,538 ^(b)
Gross Debt Outstanding (after issuance of the Bonds)	\$ 15,835,000 ^(c)
Ratio of Gross Debt to 2021 Certified Assessed Valuation	5.43%
Ratio of Gross Debt to 2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation	3.80%
2021 Tax Rate	
Debt Service	\$ 0.2170
Maintenance	0.0830
Total 2021 Tax Rate	<u>\$ 0.3000</u> ^(d)
Debt Service Fund Balance (as of May 24, 2022)	\$ 926,993 ^(e)

Area of District: 415.56 acres
Estimated Population as of April 15, 2022: 4,179^(f)

- (a) The certified assessed valuation as of January 1, 2021, as provided by TCAD. See “TAXING PROCEDURES.”
- (b) The preliminary assessed valuation as of January 1, 2022, as provided by TCAD. No taxes will be levied on this assessed valuation unless it is certified by TCAD. See “TAXING PROCEDURES.”
- (c) Includes the Bonds.
- (d) The District’s Board of Directors, at its meeting in August 2021, levied a 2021 total tax rate of \$0.30. See “TAXING PROCEDURES.”
- (e) Unaudited as of May 24, 2022. Does not include approximately 17 months of capitalized interest (\$183,000) to be deposited into the Debt Service Fund at closing from the proceeds of the Bonds. Neither Texas Law nor the Bond Order requires that the District maintain any particular sum in the District’s Debt Service Fund.
- (f) Based upon 3.0 residents per completed and occupied single family home.

Unlimited Tax Bonds Authorized but Unissued - Table 5

Date of Authorization	Purpose	Authorized	Issued to Date	Unissued
11/8/2005	Water, Wastewater, and Drainage	\$ 50,585,000	\$ 16,500,000 ^(a)	\$ 34,085,000 ^(b)
11/8/2005	Water, Wastewater, and Drainage Refunding ^(c)	75,877,500	-	75,877,500
11/8/2005	Parks and Recreation	4,575,000	-	4,575,000
11/8/2005	Parks and Recreation Refunding ^(c)	<u>6,862,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,862,500</u>
Total		\$ 137,900,000	\$ 16,500,000	\$ 121,400,000

- (a) Includes the Bonds.
- (b) Pursuant to the Restated Consent Agreement, after the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$13,500,000 authorized but unissued bonds approved by the City for issuance.
- (c) The proposition approved by the voters authorized the District to issue refunding bonds in an amount not to exceed one and one-half times the par amount of bonds issued assuming that the total amount of bonds authorized by the voters will be issued, which equals \$75,877,500 in water, wastewater, and drainage refunding bonds and \$6,862,500 in park and recreational facilities refunding bonds.

Outstanding Bonds - Table 6

Dated Date	Purpose	Original Series	Original Principal Amount	Principal Amount Outstanding after the Issuance of the Bonds
10/24/17	Water, Wastewater, and Drainage	2017	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,310,000
08/28/18	Water, Wastewater, and Drainage	2018	3,250,000	3,025,000
10/22/19	Water, Wastewater, and Drainage	2019	2,850,000	2,700,000
05/25/21	Water, Wastewater, and Drainage	2021	3,850,000	3,750,000
06/07/22	Water, Wastewater, and Drainage	2022	3,050,000	3,050,000 ^(a)
Subtotal			\$ 16,500,000	\$ 15,835,000

(a) The Bonds.

Cash and Investment Balances - Table 7^(a)

General Fund	\$ 874,228 ^(b)
Debt Service Fund	926,993 ^(c)
Capital Projected Fund	174,144 ^(b)

(a) Unaudited as of May 24, 2022.

(b) Surplus funds in the amount of \$174,063, plus any accrued interest, from the Capital Projects Fund and approximately \$255,937 from the General Fund will be used to reimburse the Developers for utility facilities at closing. See "USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BOND PROCEEDS."

(c) Does not include approximately 17 months of capitalized interest to be deposited into the Debt Service Fund from proceeds of the Bonds at closing. Neither Texas law nor the Bond Order requires the District to maintain any particular sum in the Debt Service Fund.

Investment Authority and Investment Practices of the District

Under State law, the District is authorized to make investments meeting the requirements of the PFIA, which currently include (1) obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks; (2) direct obligations of the State or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations 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; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which is guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "A" or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) interest-bearing banking deposits that are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor, or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or its successor; (8) interest-bearing banking deposits other than those described by clause (7) if (A) the funds invested in the banking deposits are invested through: (i) a broker with a main office or branch office in this State that the District selects from a list the governing body or designated investment committee of the District adopts as required by Section 2256.025, Texas Government Code; or (ii) a depository institution with a main office or branch office in the State that the District selects; (B) the broker or depository institution selected as described by (A) above arranges for the deposit of the funds in the banking deposits in one or more federally insured depository institutions, regardless of where located, for the District's account; (C) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of the banking deposits is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States; and (D) the District appoints as the District's custodian of the banking deposits issued for the District's account: (i) the depository institution selected as described by (A) above; (ii) an entity described by Section 2257.041(d), Texas Government Code; or (iii) a clearing broker dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and operating under SEC Rule 15c3-3; (9) (i) certificates of deposit or share certificates meeting the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code) (the "PFIA") that are issued by an institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State and are guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or the NCUSIF, or their respective successors, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) or in any other manner and provided for by law for District deposits, or (ii) certificates of deposits where (a) the funds are invested by the District through (A) a broker that has its main office or a branch office in the State and is selected from a list adopted by the District as required by law, or (B) a depository institution that has its main office or branch office in the State that is selected by the District, (b) the broker or the depository institution selected by the District

arranges for the deposit of the funds in certificates of deposit in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the account of the District, (c) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of each of the certificates of deposit is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States, and (d) the District appoints the depository institution selected under (a) above, a custodian as described by Section 2257.041(d) of the Texas Government Code, or a clearing broker-dealer registered with the SEC and operating pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3 (17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c3-3) as custodian for the District with respect to the certificates of deposit; (10) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are secured by a combination of cash and obligations described in clause (1) above, clause (12) below, require the securities being purchased by the District or cash held by the District to be pledged to the District, held in the District's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District, and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State; (11) certain bankers' acceptances with the remaining term of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its parent are rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (12) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 365 days or less that is rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by either (a) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or (b) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a U.S. or state bank; (13) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the United States SEC that provide the District with a prospectus and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or the Investment Company Act of 1940 and that comply with federal SEC Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80a-1 et seq.); and (14) no-load mutual funds registered with the SEC that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, and either (a) a duration of one year or more and invest exclusively in obligations described in under this heading, or (b) a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset-backed securities. In addition, bond proceeds may be invested in guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, other than the prohibited obligations described below, in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract and are pledged to the District and deposited with the District or a third party selected and approved by the District.

The District may invest in such obligations directly or through government investment pools that invest solely in such obligations provided that the pools are rated no lower than "AAA" or "AAAm" or an equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The District may also contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term up to two years, but the District retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the District must do so by order, ordinance, or resolution. The District is specifically prohibited from investing in: (1) obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity of greater than ten (10) years; and (4) collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.

Political subdivisions such as the District are authorized to implement securities lending programs if (i) the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time and a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations that are described in clauses (1) through (8) above, (b) irrevocable letters of credit issued by a state or national bank that is continuously rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm at not less than "A" or its equivalent or (c) cash invested in obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, clauses (12) through (14) above, or an authorized investment pool; (ii) securities held as collateral under a loan are pledged to the District, held in the District's name and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or a third party designated by the District; (iii) a loan made under the program is placed through either a primary government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State; and (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less.

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

Under State law, the District's investments must be made "with judgment and care, under prevailing circumstances, that a person of prudence, discretion, and intelligence would exercise in the management of the person's own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment considering the probable safety of capital and the probable income to be derived." At least quarterly the District's

investment officers must submit an investment report to the District Board of Directors detailing: (1) the investment position of the District, (2) that all investment officers jointly prepared and signed the report, (3) the beginning market value, the ending market value and the fully accrued interest for the reporting period of each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the end of the reporting period, (5) the maturity date of each separately invested asset, (6) the account or fund or pooled fund group for which each individual investment was acquired, and (7) the compliance of the investment portfolio as it relates to: (a) adopted investment strategies and (b) State law. No person may invest District funds without express written authority from the Board of Directors.

Current Investments - Table 8

The District, as of May 24, 2022, is invested in TexPool. This investment portfolio is generally representative of the District's investment practices. GASB Statement No. 3 requires the District to assign risk categories for its investments, except those in which securities are not used as evidence of the investment. TexPool is a public funds investment pool. TexPool has not been assigned a risk category since securities are not issued to evidence the investment, but rather it owns an undivided beneficial interest in the assets of TexPool. State law requires the District to mark its investments to market price each calendar quarter and upon the conclusion of each fiscal year, for the purpose of compliance with applicable accounting policies concerning the contents of the District's audited financial statements.

		Investment Value as of May 24, 2022
Cash	\$	15,604
TexPool		1,959,761
Total Investments	\$	1,975,365

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 several sources, including information contained in "Texas Municipal Reports," published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. 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 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 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 of debt service and the tax burden for operation, maintenance, and/or general purposes is not included in these figures.

Taxing Body	Total Tax Supported Debt		% of Overlapping Net Debt	Amount of Overlapping Gross Debt
	Amount	As of		
Travis County	\$ 967,930,000	4/30/2022	0.110%	\$ 1,064,723
Travis County Healthcare District	78,140,000	4/30/2022	0.110%	85,954
Travis County ESD No. 12	(a)	4/30/2022	0.000%	-
Austin Community College	436,260,000	4/30/2022	0.100%	436,260
City of Manor, Texas	25,755,000	4/30/2022	23.720%	6,109,086
Manor ISD	448,769,999	4/30/2022	3.240%	14,540,148
TOTAL ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING NET DEBT				\$ 22,236,171
The District ^(b)	\$ 15,835,000	6/7/2022	100.00%	\$ 15,835,000
TOTAL DIRECT AND ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT				\$ 38,071,171
Ratio of Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt to 2021 Certified Assessed Valuation				13.06%
Ratio of Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt to 2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation				9.14%

(a) Taxing jurisdiction with no outstanding debt.

(b) Includes the Bonds.

Overlapping Taxes for 2021

Overlapping Entity	2021 Tax Rate Per	
	\$100 Assessed Valuation	Average Tax Bill ^(a)
	Travis County	Travis County
Travis County	\$0.357365	\$ 808
Travis County Healthcare District	0.111814	253
Travis County ESD No. 12	0.100000	226
Austin Community College	0.104800	237
City of Manor, Texas	0.782700	1,770
Manor ISD	1.352000	3,057
The District	0.300000	678
Total	<u>\$3.108679</u>	<u>\$ 7,028</u>

(a) Based upon the 2021 average taxable single-family home value of \$226,077, as provided by TCAD.

TAX DATA

Classification of Assessed Valuation - Table 9

Type Property	2021 ^(a)		2020 ^(a)		2019 ^(a)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Single Family Residential	\$ 286,754,575	98.39%	\$ 245,574,794	99.56%	\$ 205,476,354	94.02%
Vacant Platted Lots/Tracts	3,426,491	1.18%	2,246,231	0.91%	1,685,273	0.77%
Improvements on Open Space	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	5,526	0.00%
Rural Land, Non-Qualified	504,920	0.17%	1,130,640	0.46%	1,130,640	0.52%
Telephone Company	1,345	0.00%	1,386	0.00%	910	0.00%
Commercial Personal Property	123,890	0.04%	132,946	0.05%	155,735	0.07%
Residential Inventory	9,431,455	3.24%	4,390,255	1.78%	16,123,360	7.38%
Adjustments & Exemptions	<u>(8,805,260)</u>	<u>-3.02%</u>	<u>(6,824,338)</u>	<u>-2.77%</u>	<u>(6,043,457)</u>	<u>-2.77%</u>
Total	\$ 291,437,416	100.00%	\$ 246,651,914	100.00%	\$ 218,534,341	100.00%

(a) Assessed valuation reflects the adjusted value on September 30th of each respective year as included in the audited financial statement.

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Tax Collections - Table 10

The following statement of tax collections sets forth in condensed form the historical tax collection experience of the District. Such summary has been prepared by the Financial Advisor for inclusion herein based upon information from District audits and records of the District's Tax Assessor/Collector. Reference is made to such audits and records for further and more complete information.

Year	Assessed Valuation ^(a)	Tax Rate	Tax Levy	Current		Total		Year Ending
				Amount	%	Amount	%	
2013	\$ 14,315,764	\$ 0.5019	\$ 71,851	\$ 71,848	100.00%	\$ 71,848	100.00%	9/30/2014 ^(b)
2014	24,208,289	0.5019	121,504	120,916	99.52%	121,504	100.00%	9/30/2015 ^(b)
2015	39,099,154	0.5019	196,239	196,213	99.99%	196,801	100.29%	9/30/2016 ^(b)
2016	69,260,812	0.3000	207,902	207,901	100.00%	207,906	100.00%	9/30/2017 ^(b)
2017	101,505,081	0.2976	299,183	298,337	99.72%	299,183	100.00%	9/30/2018 ^(b)
2018	147,830,348	0.3000	443,538	442,106	99.68%	443,538	100.00%	9/30/2019 ^(b)
2019	218,534,341	0.3000	655,729	654,901	99.87%	655,336	99.94%	9/30/2020 ^(b)
2020	246,651,914	0.3000	741,883	738,739	99.58%	740,696	99.84%	9/30/2021 ^(b)
2021	291,407,373	0.3000	874,223	873,522	99.92%	873,522	99.92%	9/30/2022 ^(c)

(a) Assessed valuation reflects the adjusted value on September 30th of each respective year as included in the audited financial statement.

(b) Audited.

(c) Unaudited. Reflects tax collections through April 30, 2022. Taxes were due with no penalty by January 31, 2022.

District Tax Rates - Table 11

	Tax Rates per \$100 Assessed Valuation					
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Debt Service	\$ 0.2170	\$ 0.1935	\$ 0.2225	\$ 0.1750	\$ -	\$ -
Maintenance	0.0830	0.1065	0.0775	0.1250	0.2976	0.3000
Total	\$ 0.3000	\$ 0.3000	\$ 0.3000	\$ 0.3000	\$ 0.2976	\$ 0.3000

Tax Rate Limitation

The District's tax rate for debt service on the Bonds is legally unlimited as to rate and amount. The District's tax rate for maintenance of the District's improvements is limited to \$1.00 per \$100 assessed valuation. Pursuant to the Restated Consent Agreement, the District's total tax rate is limited to the greater of: (i) a total combined City total tax rate, District debt service tax rate, and District maintenance tax rate of no more than \$0.95 per \$100 assessed valuation of property within the District; or (ii) a \$0.30 combined District debt service tax rate and District maintenance tax rate. As shown above under "District Tax Rates," the District levied a 2021 debt service tax of \$0.2170/\$100 assessed valuation. See "THE DISTRICT – Consent and Development Agreements with the City of Manor."

Maintenance Tax

The Board of Directors of the District has the statutory authority to levy and collect an annual ad valorem tax for planning, maintaining, repairing, and operating the District's improvements, if such maintenance tax is authorized by a vote of the District's electors. Such tax is in addition to taxes that the District is authorized to levy for paying principal of and interest on the Bonds, and any tax bonds that may be issued in the future. At the Bond Election, voters within the District authorized a maintenance tax not to exceed \$1.00/\$100 assessed valuation. As shown above under "District Tax Rates," the District levied a 2021 maintenance and operation tax of \$0.0830/\$100 assessed valuation. See "THE DISTRICT – General."

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Principal Taxpayers - Table 12

The following list of principal taxpayers was provided by TCAD based on the 2021, 2020, and 2019 tax rolls of the District, which reflect ownership as of January 1 of each year shown.

Name	Type of Property	2021 ^(a)	2020 ^(a)	2019 ^(a)
AH4R Properties LLC	Land and Improvements	\$ 4,821,639	\$ 4,686,100	\$ 4,733,735
CW-TX Communities LLC	Land and Improvements	4,812,332	(b)	(b)
West Elgin Development Corp. ^(c)	Land and Improvements	2,855,212	3,222,272	2,902,880
Starlight Homes Texas LLC	Land and Improvements	2,683,400	1,115,700	2,072,804
LGI Homes - Texas LLC ^(c)	Land and Improvements	1,167,451	970,095	6,990,305
AH4R Properties LLC	Land and Improvements	834,300	843,300	843,474
Starlight Homes Texas LLC	Land and Improvements	543,328	613,774	(b)
Individual Homeowner	Land and Improvements	483,100	332,056	331,564
Individual Homeowner	Land and Improvements	287,313	329,556	328,814
Individual Homeowner	Land and Improvements	284,625	328,695	320,351
Individual Homeowner	Land and Improvements	(b)	320,351	(b)
Opendoor Property C LLC	Land and Improvements	(b)	(b)	449,566
Opendoor Property C LLC	Land and Improvements	(b)	(b)	440,776
Total		<u>\$ 18,772,700</u>	<u>\$ 12,761,899</u>	<u>\$ 19,414,269</u>
Percent of Assessed Valuation		6.44%	5.17%	8.88%

(a) Assessed valuation reflects the adjusted value on September 30th of each respective year as included in the audited financial statement.

(b) Not a principal taxpayer for the respective year.

(c) A developer or affiliated entity. See "THE DEVELOPERS."

Tax Adequacy for Debt Service

The calculations shown below assume, solely for purposes of illustration, no increase or decrease in assessed valuation from the 2021 Certified Assessed Valuation and the 2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation, and utilize tax rates adequate to service the District's total debt service requirements, including the Bonds. No available debt service funds are reflected in these computations. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS –Impact on District Tax Rates."

Average Requirement on the Bonds and the Outstanding Bonds (2022 through 2046)	\$909,024
\$0.33 Tax Rate on 2021 Certified Assessed Valuation of \$291,407,373 @ 95% collections produces	\$913,562
\$0.23 Tax Rate on 2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation of \$416,347,538 @ 95% collections produces	\$909,719
Maximum Requirement on the Bonds and the Outstanding Bonds (2033)	\$954,200
\$0.35 Tax Rate on 2021 Certified Assessed Valuation of \$291,407,373 @ 95% collections produces	\$968,930
\$0.25 Tax Rate on 2022 Preliminary Assessed Valuation of \$416,347,538 @ 95% collections produces	\$988,825

Debt Service Fund Management Index

Audited Debt Service Fund Balance as of 09/30/2021 ^(a)	\$470,934
2021 Debt Service Tax Levy @ 95% collections produces ^(b)	600,736
Capitalized Interest included in Bond Proceeds ^(c)	<u>183,000</u>
Total Available for Debt Service.....	\$1,254,670
Less: Debt Service Requirements for year ending 12/31/22 ^(d)	<u>(695,663)</u>
Projected Debt Service Fund Balance as of September 30, 2022	\$559,007

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- (a) Audited Debt Service Fund balance as of September 30, 2021. Represents Debt Service Fund balance after all 2021 debt service requirements have been paid and before any 2021 debt service taxes have been collected.
- (b) The District levied a 2021 debt service tax rate of \$0.2170, collection of which was due with no penalty by January 31, 2022.
- (c) Represents approximately 17 months of capitalized interest to be deposited into the Debt Service Fund from proceeds of the Bonds at closing.
- (d) Interest payments on the Bonds begin March 1, 2023.

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, its other remaining outstanding bonds, and any additional bonds payable from taxes which the District may hereafter issue (see “INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS - Future Debt”) 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 and Security for Payment.” Under Texas law, the Board is also authorized to levy and collect an ad valorem tax for the operation and maintenance of the District and its water, wastewater, and drainage system and for the payment of certain contractual obligations, if authorized by its voters. See “TAX DATA – Maintenance Tax.”

Property Tax Code and County Wide Appraisal District

The Texas Property Tax Code (the “Property Tax Code”) specifies the taxing procedures of all political subdivisions of the State of Texas, including the District. Provisions of the Property Tax Code are complex and are not fully summarized here.

The Property Tax Code requires, among other matters, county-wide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State of Texas an appraisal district with the responsibility for recording and appraising property for all taxing units within a county and an appraisal review board with responsibility for reviewing and equalizing the values established by the appraisal district. TCAD has the responsibility for appraising property for all taxing units within Travis County, including the District. Such appraisal values are subject to review and change by the Travis Central Appraisal Review Board (the “Appraisal Review Board”).

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; farm products owned by the producer; certain property of charitable organizations, youth development associations, religious organizations, and qualified schools; designated historical sites; travel trailers; and most individually owned automobiles. In addition, the District may by its own action exempt residential homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and of certain disabled persons to the extent deemed advisable by the Board. The District may be required to offer such an exemption if a majority of voters approve it at an election. The District would be required to call such an election upon petition by twenty percent (20%) of the number of qualified voters who voted in the previous 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, of between \$5,000 and \$12,000 of taxable valuation 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 residential homestead exemption equal to the exemption received by the deceased spouse if such disability rating is less than 100%. A veteran who receives a disability rating of 100% is entitled to an exemption for the full amount 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. Also, the surviving spouse of a member of the armed forces who was killed in action is, subject to certain conditions, entitled to an exemption of the total appraised value of the surviving spouse's residence homestead, and subject to certain conditions, an exemption up to the same amount may be transferred to a subsequent residence homestead of the surviving spouse. The surviving spouse of a first responder who was killed or fatally injured in the line of duty is, subject to certain conditions, also entitled to an exemption of the total appraised value of the surviving spouse's residence homestead, and, subject to certain conditions, an exemption up to the same amount may be transferred to a subsequent residence homestead of the surviving spouse. See "TAX DATA."

Residential Homestead Exemptions: The Property Tax Code authorizes the governing body of each political subdivision in the State to exempt up to twenty percent (20%) of the appraised value of residential homesteads from ad valorem taxation if the exemption is adopted by the governing board of the political subdivision before July 1. 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 District has never adopted a general homestead exemption.

Tax Abatement: The City and Travis County may designate all or part of the District as a reinvestment zone, and the District, Travis County, and the City may thereafter enter into tax abatement agreements with the owners of property within the zone. The tax abatement agreements may exempt from ad valorem tax, by the applicable taxing jurisdictions, and by 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 a comprehensive plan. According to the District's Tax Assessor/Collector, to date, none of the area within the District has been designated as a reinvestment zone.

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 2012 and subsequent years, such Goods-in-Transit Exemption is limited to tangible personal property acquired in or imported into Texas for storage purposes only if such property is stored under a contract of bailment by a public warehouse operator at one or more public warehouse facilities in Texas that are not in any way owned or controlled by the owner of such property for the account of the person who acquired or imported such property. A property owner who receives the Goods-in-Transit Exemption is not eligible to receive the Freeport Exemption for the same property. Local taxing units such as the District may, by official action and after public hearing, tax goods-in-transit personal property. A taxing unit must exercise its option to tax goods-in-transit property before January 1 of the first tax year in which it proposes to tax the property at the time and in the manner prescribed by applicable law. The District has not taken action to tax goods-in-transit.

Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a 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% physically damaged by a disaster and located within an area declared to be a disaster area by the governor of the State of Texas. This temporary exemption is automatic if the disaster is declared prior to a taxing unit, such as the District, adopting its tax rate for the tax year. A taxing unit, such as the District, may authorize the exemption at its discretion if the disaster is declared after the taxing unit has adopted its tax rate for the tax year. The amount of the exemption is based on the percentage of damage and is prorated based on the date of the disaster. Upon receipt of an application submitted within the eligible timeframe by a person who qualifies for a temporary exemption under the Property Tax Code, the Appraisal District is required to complete a damage assessment and assign a damage assessment rating to determine the amount of the exemption. The temporary exemption amounts established by 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.

Valuation of Property for Taxation

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

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

The Property Tax Code requires TCAD to implement a plan for periodic reappraisal of property. The plan must provide for appraisal of all real property in TCAD at least once every three (3) years. It is not known what frequency of reappraisal will be utilized by TCAD 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 TCAD chooses formally to include such values on its appraisal roll.

District and Taxpayer Remedies

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

The Property Tax Code sets forth notice and hearing procedures for certain tax rate increases by the District and provides for taxpayer referenda which could result in the repeal of certain tax increases. The Property Tax Code also establishes a procedure for notice to property owners of reappraisals reflecting increased property values, appraisals which 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 the collection functions to another governmental entity. By September 1 of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the rate of taxation is set by the Board based upon the valuation of property within the District as of the preceding January 1. And the amount required to be raised for debt service, maintenance purposes, and authorized contractual obligations. Taxes are due October 1, or when billed, whichever comes later, and become delinquent 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. 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 Tax Code also makes provision for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment, and the postponement of the delinquency date of taxes under certain circumstances.

The District's tax collector is required to enter into an installment payment agreement with any person who is delinquent on the payment of tax on a residence homestead for payment of tax, penalties, and interest, if the person requests an installment agreement and has not entered into an installment agreement with the collector in the preceding 24 months. The installment agreement must provide for payments to be made in monthly installments and must extend for a period of at least 12 months and no more than 36 months. Additionally, the owner of a residential homestead property who is (i) sixty-five (65) years of age or older, (ii) disabled, or (iii) a disabled veteran, is entitled by law to pay current taxes on a residential homestead in installments without penalty or to defer the payment of taxes during the time of ownership. In the instance of tax deferral, a tax lien remains on the property and interest continue to accrue during the period of deferral.

Tax Payment Installments

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 tax payer 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.

Rollback of Operation and Maintenance Tax Rate

Chapter 49 of the Texas Water Code, as amended, classifies municipal utility districts differently based on their current operation and maintenance tax rate or on the percentage of projected build-out that a 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 herein as “Special Taxing Units.” Districts that have financed, completed, and issued bonds to pay for all land, 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 that 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 in the district, subject to certain homestead exemptions, 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 Special Taxing Unit is the current year’s debt service and contract tax rate plus the operation and maintenance tax rate that would impose 1.08 times the amount of operation and maintenance tax imposed by the district in the preceding year on a residence homestead appraised at the average appraised value of a residence homestead in the district in that year, subject to certain homestead exemptions.

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 in the district, subject to certain homestead exemptions, plus any unused increment rates, as calculated and described in Section 26.013 of the Texas 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 the operation and maintenance tax rate that would impose 1.035 times the amount of operation and maintenance tax imposed by the district in the preceding year on a residence homestead appraised at the average appraised value of a residence homestead in the district in that year, subject to certain homestead exemptions, 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: The qualified voters of Developing Districts, upon a Developing District’s adoption of 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 in the district, subject to certain homestead exemptions, are authorized to petition for an election to reduce the operation and maintenance tax rate. If an election is called and passes, the total tax rate for Developing Districts is the current year’s debt service and contract tax rate plus the operation and maintenance tax rate that would impose 1.08 times the amount of operation and maintenance tax imposed by the district in the preceding year on a residence homestead appraised at the average appraised value of a residence homestead in the district in that year, subject to certain homestead exemptions.

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 of directors of the district on an annual basis. The Board of Directors of the District designated the District a Developing District for purposes of the 2021 tax year, but the District cannot give any assurances as to what its classification will be at any future 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 on January 1 of the year for which the tax is imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all state and local taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed for the year on the property. The lien exists in favor of the State of Texas and each local taxing unit, including the District, having power to tax the property. The District’s tax lien is on a parity with tax liens of such other taxing units. See “FINANCIAL STATEMENT - Overlapping Taxes for 2021.” A tax lien on real property takes priority over the claim of most creditors and other holders of liens on the property encumbered by the tax lien, whether or not the debt or lien existed before the attachment of the tax lien; however, whether a lien of the United States is on a parity with or takes priority over a tax lien of the District is determined by applicable federal law. Personal property under certain circumstances is subject to seizure and sale for the payment of delinquent taxes, penalty, and interest.

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

Effect of FIRREA on Tax Collections

The "Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989" ("FIRREA") contains provisions which affect the time for protesting property valuations, the fixing of tax liens, and the collection of penalties and interest on delinquent taxes on real property owned by the FDIC when the FDIC is acting as the conservator or receiver of an insolvent financial institution.

Under FIRREA, real property held by the FDIC is still subject to ad valorem taxation, but such act states (i) that no real property of the FDIC shall be subject to foreclosure or sale without the consent of the FDIC and no involuntary lien shall attach to such property, (ii) the FDIC shall not be liable for any penalties or fines, including those arising from the failure to pay any real property taxes when due, and (iii) notwithstanding the failure of a person to challenge an appraisal in accordance with state law, such value shall be determined as of the period for which such tax is imposed.

To the extent that the FIRREA provisions are valid and applicable to any property in the District, and to the extent that the FDIC attempts to enforce the same, these provisions may affect the timeliness of collection of taxes on property owned by the FDIC in the District, and may prevent the collection of penalties and interest on such taxes.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinions

Issuance of the Bonds is subject to the approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of Texas to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property within the District. Issuance of the Bonds is also subject to the legal opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. ("Bond Counsel"), based upon examination of a transcript of the proceedings incident to authorization and issuance of the Bonds, to the effect that the Bonds are valid and binding obligations of the District payable from the sources and enforceable in accordance with the terms and conditions described therein, except to the extent that the enforceability thereof may be affected by governmental immunity, bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights or the exercise of judicial discretion in accordance with general principles of equity. Bond Counsel's legal opinion will also address the matters described below under "TAX MATTERS." Such opinions will express no opinion with respect to the sufficiency of the security for or the marketability of the Bonds. In connection with the issuance of the Bonds, Bond Counsel has been engaged by, and only represents, the District.

The legal fees to be paid 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.

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

No-Litigation Certificate

The District will furnish to the Initial Purchaser a certificate, dated as of the Date of Initial Delivery of the Bonds, executed by both the President and Secretary of the Board, to the effect that no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending or threatened, either in state or federal courts, contesting or attacking the Bonds; restraining or enjoining the issuance, execution, or delivery of the Bonds; affecting the provisions made for the payment of or security for the Bonds; in any manner questioning the authority or proceedings for the issuance, execution, or delivery of the Bonds; or affecting the validity of the 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 condition (financial or otherwise) of the District from that set forth or contemplated in the Official Statement.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion

On the date of initial delivery of the Bonds, Bond Counsel will render its opinion that, in accordance with statutes, regulations, published ruling, 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 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 Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (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. See "APPENDIX B - Form of Bond Counsel Opinion."

In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel will rely upon (a) the District's federal tax certificate, and (b) covenants of the District relating to arbitrage and the application of the proceeds of the Bonds and the property financed or refinanced therewith. Failure by the District to comply with these representations or covenants could cause the interest on the Bonds to become included in gross income 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 the 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 to gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel is conditioned on compliance by the District with the covenants and 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 the proceeds of the Bonds. Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgement based upon its review of Existing Law and the representations of the District that it deems relevant to render such opinion and is not a guarantee of a result. 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.

Federal Income Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount

The initial public offering price to be paid for one or more maturities of the Bonds is 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 accrual period or be in excess of one year (the "Original Issue Discount Bonds"). In such event, 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 would constitute original issue discount. 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, any owner who has purchased such Original Issue Discount Bond in the initial public offering is entitled to exclude from gross income (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 accrual period. For a discussion of certain collateral federal tax consequences, see discussion set forth below.

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 the amount of original issue discount accrued in prior periods multiplied by the yield to stated maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) less (b) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such Original Issue Discount Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, 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 the treatment 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.

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 statutes, regulations, and published rulings and court decisions accumulated, all of which are subject to change or modification, retroactively.

The following discussion is applicable to investors, other than those who are subject to special provisions of the Code, such as financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals allowed an earned income credit, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax, taxpayers qualifying for the health insurance premium assistance credit, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase tax-exempt obligations.

THE DISCUSSION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY NOT BE EXHAUSTIVE. INVESTORS, INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL 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.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Subject to certain exceptions, information reports describing interest income, including original issue discount, with respect to the Bonds will be sent to each registered holder and to the IRS. Payments of interest and principal may be subject to backup withholding under section 3406 of the Code if a recipient of the payments fails to furnish to the payor such owner's social security number or other taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), furnishes an incorrect TIN, or otherwise fails to establish an exemption from the backup withholding tax. Any amounts so withheld would be allowed as a credit against the recipient's federal income tax. Special

rules apply to partnerships, estates, and trusts, and in certain circumstances, and in respect of Non-U.S. Holders, certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof.

Future and Proposed Legislation

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the Federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds under Federal or state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Bonds. Any such proposal could limit the value of certain deductions and exclusions, including the exclusion for tax-exempt interest. The likelihood of any such proposal being enacted cannot be predicted. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations for Financial Institutions

Section 265(a) of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that interest paid or incurred by a taxpayer, including a “financial institution,” on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations is not deductible in determining the taxpayer’s taxable income. Section 265(b) of the Code provides an exception to the disallowance of such deduction for any interest expense paid or incurred on indebtedness of a taxpayer that is a “financial institution” allocable to tax-exempt obligation, other than “private activity bonds,” that are designated by a “qualified small issuer” as “qualified tax-exempt obligations.” A “qualified small issuer” is any governmental issuer (together with any “on-behalf of” and “subordinate” issuers) who issues no more than \$10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations during the calendar year. Section 265(b)(5) of the Code defines the term “financial institution” as any “bank” described in Section 585(a)(2) of the Code, or any person accepting deposits from the public in the ordinary course of such person’s trade or business that is subject to federal or state supervision as a financial institution. Notwithstanding the exception to the disallowance of the deduction of interest on indebtedness related to “qualified tax-exempt obligations” provided by Section 265(b) of the Code, Section 291 of the Code provides that the allowable deduction to a “bank,” as defined in Section 585(a)(2) of the Code, for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase “qualified tax-exempt obligations” shall be reduced by twenty-percent (20%) as a “financial institution preference item.”

The District has designated the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” within the meaning of section 265(b) of the Code. In furtherance of that designation, the District covenants to take such action that would assure, or to refrain from such action that would adversely affect, the treatment of the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations.” Potential purchasers should be aware that if the issue price to the public exceeds \$10,000,000, there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the payment of a de minimis amount of premium in excess of \$10,000,000 is disregarded; however, the Internal Revenue Service could take a contrary view. If the Internal Revenue Service takes the position that the amount of such premium is not disregarded, then such obligations might fail to satisfy the \$10,000,000 limitation and the Bonds would not be “qualified tax-exempt obligations.”

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Bond Order, the District has 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 certain specified events to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). Information will be available free of charge by the MSRB via the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system 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 includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement under Tables 2 through 12 and in APPENDIX A, if such audited financial statements as provided in APPENDIX A are then available. The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year. The District will provide the updated information to the MSRB.

The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the “Rule”). The updated information will include audited financial statements, if completed by the required time. If audited financial statements are not available within twelve months after any such fiscal year end, the District will file unaudited financial statements within such twelve-month period and file audited financial statements when the audit report becomes available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in APPENDIX A or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation.

The District’s current fiscal year end is September 30. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by March 31 of each year unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB of the change.

Notice of Certain Events

The District will provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB, but in no event will such notices be provided to the MSRB in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of an event. The District will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, if material; (8) bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District or other obligated person within the meaning of CFR § 240.15c2-12 (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 an 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 (as defined by the Rule, which includes certain debt, debt-like, and debt-related obligations) of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, 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 a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. Neither the Bonds nor the Bond Order make any provision for a debt service reserve or a trustee.

For these purposes, any event described in clause (12) of the immediately preceding paragraph is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers of the District in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District.

For the purposes of the events described in clauses (15) and (16) above, the term “Financial Obligation” is defined in the Bond Order to mean a (a) debt obligation; (b) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (c) guarantee of a debt obligation or any such derivative instrument; provided that “Financial Obligation” shall not include municipal securities (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended as to which a final official statement (as defined in the Rule) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule. The Bond Order further provides that the District intends the words used in such clauses (15) and (16) above and in the definition of Financial Obligation to have the meanings ascribed to them in SEC Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018.

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.” The District will provide each notice described in this “- Notice of Certain Events” caption to the MSRB in an electronic format and accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB.

Availability of Information from the MSRB

The District has agreed to provide the foregoing information only to the MSRB. All documents provided by the District to the MSRB described above under “Annual Reports” and “Notice of Certain Events” will be in an electronic format and accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB.

The address of the MSRB is 1900 Duke Street, Suite 600, Alexandria, VA 22314, and its telephone number is (703) 797-6600.

Limitations and Amendments

The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of certain 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 registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District to comply with its agreement.

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement from time to time 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 type of operations of the District, but only if (i) the provisions, as so amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds in compliance with the Rule, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule since such offering as well as such changed circumstances and (ii) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount (or any greater amount required by any other provision of the Bond Order that authorizes such an amendment) of the outstanding Bonds consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determined that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the Holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District may also amend or repeal the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of the Rule or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter or purchaser from lawfully purchasing or selling Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

During the past five years, the District has been in compliance with all material provisions of its continuing disclosure undertaking in accordance with SEC Rule 15c2-12.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

The Official Statement was compiled and edited under the supervision of Public Finance Group LLC (the “Financial Advisor”), which firm was employed in 2014 as Financial Advisor to the District. The fees paid to the Financial Advisor for services rendered in connection with the issuance and sale of the Bonds are based on a percentage of the Bonds actually issued, sold, and delivered, and therefore such fees are contingent on the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Preparation

The District has no employees but engages various professionals and consultants to assist the District in the day-to-day activities of the District. See “THE DISTRICT.” The Board of Directors in its official capacity has relied upon the below mentioned consultants and sources in preparation of this Official Statement. The information in this Official Statement was compiled and edited by the Financial Advisor. In addition to compiling and editing such information, the Financial Advisor has obtained the information set forth herein under the captions indicated from the following sources:

“THE DISTRICT” and “THE SYSTEM” – Engineer; “THE DEVELOPERS” – WEDCO and LGI; “FINANCIAL STATEMENT - Unlimited Tax Bonds Authorized But Unissued – Table 5” - Records of the District, “FINANCIAL STATEMENT” – TCAD; “FINANCIAL STATEMENT - Estimated Overlapping Debt Statement” - Municipal Advisory Council of Texas and Financial Advisor; “TAX DATA” and “THE SYSTEM - Operating Revenues and Expenses Statement - Table 2” – Records of the District; “THE DISTRICT - Management of the District” - District Directors; “DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS – TABLE 3” - Financial Advisor; “THE BONDS” (except “Payment Record”), “TAXING PROCEDURES,” “LEGAL MATTERS,” “TAX MATTERS,” and “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION” (except “Compliance with Prior Undertakings”) – Bond Counsel.

Consultants

In approving this Official Statement, the District has relied upon the following consultants in addition to the Financial Advisor.

The Engineer: The information contained in the Official Statement relating to engineering matters and to the description of the System and, in particular, that information included in the sections entitled “THE DISTRICT” and “THE SYSTEM,” has been provided by the Engineer, and has been included in reliance upon the authority of said firm in the field of civil engineering.

Auditor: The District's financial statements for fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, were audited by Maxwell, Locke & Ritter LLP, Certified Public Accountants, and excerpts of the District's Audited Financial Statements as of September 30, 2021, have been included as APPENDIX A in reliance upon such firm's authority in the field of accounting.

Updating the Official Statement during Underwriting Period

If, subsequent to the date of the Official Statement to and including the date the Initial Purchaser is no longer required to provide an Official Statement to potential customers who request the same pursuant to the Rule (the earlier of (i) 90 days from the "end of the underwriting period" (as defined in the Rule) and (ii) the time when the Official Statement is available to any person from a nationally recognized repository but in no case less than 25 days after the "end of the underwriting period"), the District learns or is notified by the Initial Purchaser of any adverse event which causes any of the key representations in the Official Statement to be materially misleading, the District will promptly prepare and supply to the Initial Purchaser a supplement to the Official Statement which corrects such representation to the reasonable satisfaction of the Initial Purchaser, unless the Initial Purchaser elects to terminate its obligation to purchase the Bonds as described in the Notice of Sale under the heading "DELIVERY OF THE BONDS AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS - Delivery." The obligation of the District to update or change the Official Statement will terminate when the District delivers the Bonds to the Initial Purchaser (the "end of the underwriting period" within the meaning of the Rule), unless the Initial Purchaser provides written notice to the District that less than all of the Bonds have been sold to ultimate customers on or before such date, in which case the obligation to update or change the Official Statement will extend for an additional period of time of 25 days after all of the Bonds have been sold to ultimate customers. In the event the Initial Purchaser provides written notice to the District that less than all of the Bonds have been sold to ultimate customers, the Initial Purchaser agrees to notify the District in writing following the occurrence of the "end of the underwriting period" as defined in the Rule.

Certification as to Official Statement

The District, acting by and through its Board of Directors in its official capacity in reliance upon the consultants listed above, hereby certifies, as of the date hereof, that to the best of its knowledge and belief, the information, statements, and descriptions pertaining to the District and its affairs herein contain no untrue statements of a material fact and do not omit to state any material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The information, description, 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. Except as set forth in "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" herein, the District has no obligation to disclose any changes in the affairs of the District and other matters described in this Official Statement subsequent to the "end of the underwriting period" which shall end when the District delivers the Bonds to the Initial Purchaser at closing, unless extended by the Initial Purchaser. All information with respect to the resale of the Bonds subsequent to the "end of the underwriting period" is the responsibility of the Initial Purchaser.

Annual Audits

Under Texas Law, the District must keep its fiscal records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. It must also have its financial accounts and records audited by a certified or permitted public accountant within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year of the District, and must file each audit report with the TCEQ within 135 days after the close of the fiscal year so long as the District has bond outstanding. Copies of each audit report must also be filed in the office of the District. The District's fiscal records and audit reports are available for public inspection during regular business hours, and the District is required by law to provide a copy of the District's audit reports to any Registered Owner or other member of the public within a reasonable time on request, upon payment of prescribed charges.

This Official Statement was approved by the Board of Directors of the District, as of the date shown on the first page hereof.

/s/ Kevin Coleman
President, Board of Directors
Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District

/s/ Jimmy Bigon
Secretary, Board of Directors
Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following photographs were taken in the District. The homes shown in the photographs are representative of the type of construction presently located within the District, and these photographs are presented solely to illustrate such construction. The District makes no representation that any additional construction such as that as illustrated in the following photographs will occur in the District. See "THE DISTRICT."



















APPENDIX A
Audited Financial Statements

The information contained in this appendix has been excerpted from the audited financial statements of Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. Certain information not considered to be relevant to this financing has been omitted; however, complete audit reports are available upon request.

**Presidential Glen
Municipal Utility District**

**Financial Statements and
Supplemental Information
as of and for the Year Ended
September 30, 2021 and
Independent Auditors' Report**



PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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ANNUAL FILING AFFIDAVIT

ANNUAL FILING AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF TRAVIS

I, _____ of the
(Name of Duly Authorized District Representative)

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
(Name of District)

hereby swear, or affirm, that the District named above has reviewed and approved at a meeting of the District's Board of Directors on the **25th day of January, 2022**, its annual audit report for the fiscal year ended **September 30, 2021** and that copies of the annual audit report have been filed in the District's office, located at:

100 Congress Ave., Suite 1300
Austin, Texas 78701
(Address of District's Office)

The annual filing affidavit and the attached copy of the audit report are being submitted to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality in satisfaction of all annual filing requirements of the Texas Water Code Section 49.194.

Date: _____, _____ By: _____
(Signature of Representative)

(Typed Name and Title of District Representative)

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

(SEAL)

(Signature of Notary)

My Commission Expires On: _____, _____.
Notary Public in the State of Texas

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT



MAXWELL LOCKE & RITTER LLP

Accountants and Consultants

An Affiliate of CPAmerica International

tel (512) 370 3200 fax (512) 370 3250

www.mlrpc.com

Austin: 401 Congress Avenue, Suite 1100

Austin, TX 78701

Round Rock: 411 West Main Street, Suite 300

Round Rock, TX 78664

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of
Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 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.

Auditors' 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.

Affiliated Company

ML&R WEALTH MANAGEMENT LLC

"A Registered Investment Advisor"

This firm is not a CPA firm

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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 September 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position 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 information on pages MDA-1 through MDA-8 and FS-18, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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 Texas supplemental information and other supplemental information listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

The other supplemental information listed in the table of contents 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.

Maxwell Locke & Ritter LLP

Austin, Texas
January 25, 2022

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION
AND ANALYSIS**

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 ("GASB 34"), the management of Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District (the "District") offers the following discussion and analysis to provide an overview of the District's financial activities for the year ended September 30, 2021. Since this information is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements that follow.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- *General Fund:* At the end of the current fiscal year, the combined nonspendable and unassigned fund balance was \$721,835, a decrease of \$123,215 from the previous fiscal year. General Fund revenues increased from \$176,950 at the end of the previous fiscal year to \$263,587 in the current fiscal year primarily due to an increase in the tax rate allocated to the General Fund and an increase in the District's assessed valuation.
- *Debt Service Fund:* Fund balance restricted for debt service decreased from \$485,109 at the end of the previous fiscal year to \$470,934 at the end of the current fiscal year. The Debt Service Fund received \$161,508 from the issuance of Series 2021 unlimited tax bonds to use for future debt service payments. The District remitted \$345,000 of bond principal and \$303,396 of bond interest during the current fiscal year.
- *Capital Projects Fund:* Fund balance restricted for capital projects increased from \$154,983 in the previous fiscal year to \$174,047 at the end of the current fiscal year. The District issued \$3,850,000 of Series 2021 unlimited tax bonds and used the proceeds along with \$460,000 of surplus funds from prior bond issues and surplus operating revenues to reimburse the developer for \$3,450,881 of infrastructure, \$124,840 of developer interest and pay \$385,136 of bond issuance costs.
- *Governmental Activities:* On a government-wide basis for governmental activities, the District had expenses net of revenues of \$323,381 in the current fiscal year. Net position decreased from a deficit balance of \$626,947 at September 30, 2020 to a deficit balance of \$950,328 at September 30, 2021.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

OVERVIEW OF THE DISTRICT

The District was created by order of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality dated April 16, 2005 pursuant to Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution and Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code for, among other purposes, financing the construction of the water, wastewater, drainage, and recreational facilities within its boundaries, as contemplated in the Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District effective June 2, 2004 among the City of Manor, Texas, Presidential Glen, Ltd., and the District, which has since been superseded by the Restated, Revised, and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District dated June 19, 2009, a First Amendment to the Restated, Revised, and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District dated November 29, 2016, and a Second Amendment to the Restated, Revised, and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District dated March 4, 2020, as amended (the “Consent Agreement”).

The District is located in the City of Manor, Texas, north of Highway 290 East and east of SH130.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of six parts:

1. *Management’s Discussion and Analysis* (this section)
2. *Basic Financial Statements*
3. *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*
4. *Required Supplementary Information*
5. *Texas Supplemental Information* (required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the TSI section))
6. *Other Supplemental Information* (the OSI section)

For purposes of GASB 34, the District is considered a special purpose government. This allows the District to present the required fund and government-wide statements in a single schedule. The requirement for fund financial statements that are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting is met with the “Governmental Funds Total” column. An adjustment column includes those entries needed to convert to the full accrual basis government-wide statements. Government-wide statements are comprised of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The *Statement of Net Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet* includes a column (titled "Governmental Funds Total") that represents a balance sheet prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. This method measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The adjustments column converts those balances to a balance sheet that more closely reflects a private-sector business. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position will indicate financial health.

The *Statement of Activities and Governmental Funds Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances* includes a column (titled "Governmental Funds Total") that derives the change in fund balance resulting from current year revenues, expenditures, and other financing sources or uses. These amounts are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The adjustments column converts those activities to full accrual, a basis that more closely represents the income statement of a private-sector business.

The *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements* provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the information presented in the *Statement of Net Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet* and the *Statement of Activities and Governmental Funds Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances*.

The *Required Supplementary Information* presents a comparison statement between the District's adopted budget and its actual results.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Position:

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

Summary Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Change Increase (Decrease)
	2021	2020	
Current and other assets	\$ 1,518,684	\$ 1,612,507	\$ (93,823)
Intangible and non-current assets	10,351,766	7,077,525	3,274,241
Total Assets	<u>\$ 11,870,450</u>	<u>\$ 8,690,032</u>	<u>\$ 3,180,418</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 398,336	\$ 281,137	\$ 117,199
Long-term liabilities	12,422,442	9,035,842	3,386,600
Total Liabilities	<u>12,820,778</u>	<u>9,316,979</u>	<u>3,503,799</u>
Net investment in capital assets	(2,116,642)	(1,935,434)	(181,208)
Restricted for debt service	444,039	463,074	(19,035)
Unrestricted	722,275	845,413	(123,138)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (950,328)</u>	<u>\$ (626,947)</u>	<u>\$ (323,381)</u>

The District's net position decreased by \$323,381 during the 2021 fiscal year to a deficit balance of \$950,328 at September 30, 2021, from the previous year's deficit balance of \$626,947.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (continued) -

Revenues and Expenses:

Summary Statement of Activities

	Governmental Activities		Change Increase (Decrease)
	2021	2020	
Property taxes, including penalties	\$ 741,619	\$ 656,080	\$ 85,539
Other	914	16,816	(15,902)
Total Revenues	<u>742,533</u>	<u>672,896</u>	<u>69,637</u>
Professional fees	70,737	60,977	9,760
Other	140,641	204,955	(64,314)
Debt service	672,271	563,175	109,096
Amortization	<u>182,265</u>	<u>152,891</u>	<u>29,374</u>
Total Expenses	<u>1,065,914</u>	<u>981,998</u>	<u>83,916</u>
Change in Net Position	(323,381)	(309,102)	(14,279)
Beginning Net Position	<u>(626,947)</u>	<u>(317,845)</u>	<u>(309,102)</u>
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ (950,328)</u>	<u>\$ (626,947)</u>	<u>\$ (323,381)</u>

Revenues were \$742,533 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, while expenses were \$1,065,914. Net position decreased \$323,381 during the 2021 fiscal year.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, property tax revenues totaled \$741,619. Property tax revenue is derived from taxes being levied based upon the assessed value of real and personal property within the District. Property taxes levied for the 2020 tax year (September 30, 2021 fiscal year) were based upon a current assessed value of \$246,651,914 and a tax rate of \$0.30 per \$100 of assessed valuation. Property taxes levied for the 2019 tax year (September 30, 2020 fiscal year) were based upon an adjusted assessed valuation of \$218,534,341 and a tax rate of \$0.30 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

The tax rate levied is determined after the District's Board of Directors reviews the General Fund budget requirements and the Debt Service Fund debt service obligations of the District, if any. The District's primary revenue source is property taxes.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental Funds by Year

	2021	2020
Cash on deposit	\$ 9,560	\$ 13,758
Cash equivalents	1,377,525	1,483,847
Taxes receivable	1,236	1,180
Interfund and prepaids	409	4,555
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,388,730</u>	<u>\$ 1,503,340</u>
Accounts payable	\$ 20,645	\$ 13,285
Other	33	3,733
Total Liabilities	<u>20,678</u>	<u>17,018</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,236</u>	<u>1,180</u>
Nonspendable	376	822
Restricted	644,981	640,092
Unassigned	721,459	844,228
Total Fund Balances	<u>1,366,816</u>	<u>1,485,142</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,388,730</u>	<u>\$ 1,503,340</u>

As of September 30, 2021, the District's governmental funds reflects a fund balance of \$1,366,816, a decrease of \$118,326 over the fund balance as of September 30, 2020.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The General Fund pays for daily operating expenditures. The Board of Directors initially adopted a budget on August 25, 2020 and approved an amendment on August 24, 2021. The budget included revenues of \$264,289 as compared to expenditures of \$103,175 and other financing uses of \$304,951 for the 2021 fiscal year. When comparing actual figures to budgeted amounts, the District had a positive net variance of \$20,622, primarily due to incurred legal fees less than budgeted. More detailed information about the District's budgetary comparison is presented in the *Required Supplementary Information*.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The District's governmental activities have an intangible asset for rights to receive water and wastewater service for \$10,351,766 of water, wastewater, and drainage facilities that have been conveyed to the City of Manor. The detail is reflected in the following schedule:

Summary of Intangible Assets, net

	<u>9/30/2021</u>	<u>9/30/2020</u>
Rights to receive service	\$ 10,845,004	\$ 7,394,123
Less: Accumulated amortization	<u>(493,238)</u>	<u>(316,598)</u>
Total Net Intangible Assets	<u>\$ 10,351,766</u>	<u>\$ 7,077,525</u>

More detailed information about the District's intangible assets is presented in the *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*.

LONG-TERM DEBT ACTIVITY

Voters within the District have authorized the issuance of \$50,585,000 of unlimited tax bonds to fund the cost of proposed utility facilities and related non-construction costs based upon the District's engineer reports. Additionally, \$4,575,000 of parks and recreational facilities bonds were approved by voters of the District, none of which have been issued as of September 30, 2021. The Consent Agreement limits the District's new money bonding authority to \$30,000,000 without prior consent from the City of Manor. As of September 30, 2021, \$13,450,000 of unlimited tax bonds have been issued, of which \$12,785,000 is still outstanding, and \$37,135,000 remains authorized to be issued at September 30, 2021. The ratio of the District's long term debt to the 2020 total taxable assessed valuation (\$246,651,914) is 5.2%. The District's population as provided by the District, as of March 1, 2021, is 3,816. More detailed information about the District's long-term debt is presented in the *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

CURRENTLY KNOWN FACTS, DECISIONS, OR CONDITIONS

The property tax assessed net taxable value for 2021 is approximately \$291 million. The fiscal year 2022 tax rate is \$0.30 on each \$100 of taxable value. Approximately 28% of property taxes collected during fiscal year 2022 will fund general operating expenses and 72% will fund debt service obligations.

The adopted budget for fiscal year 2022 projects an operating fund balance increase of \$134,049. Compared to the fiscal year 2021 budget as amended, revenues are expected to decrease by approximately \$24,000 and expenditures and other financing uses are expected to decrease by approximately \$302,000.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the funds it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the District in care of Armbrust & Brown, PLLC, 100 Congress Ave., Suite 1300, Austin, TX 78701.

**BASIC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AND
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Governmental Funds Total	Adjustments Note 2	Government - Wide Statement of Net Position
<u>ASSETS</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents:						
Cash on deposit	\$ 9,560	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,560	\$ -	\$ 9,560
Cash equivalents	728,363	475,115	174,047	1,377,525	-	1,377,525
Receivables:						
Property taxes	440	796	-	1,236	-	1,236
Interfund	-	33	-	33	(33)	-
Prepaid expenditures	376	-	-	376	129,987	130,363
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization-						
Rights to receive service	-	-	-	-	10,351,766	10,351,766
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 738,739	\$ 475,944	\$ 174,047	\$ 1,388,730	10,481,720	11,870,450
<u>LIABILITIES</u>						
Accounts payable	\$ 16,431	\$ 4,214	\$ -	\$ 20,645	-	20,645
Accrued bond interest payable	-	-	-	-	27,691	27,691
Interfund payables	33	-	-	33	(33)	-
Bonds payable:						
Due within one year	-	-	-	-	350,000	350,000
Due after one year	-	-	-	-	12,422,442	12,422,442
TOTAL LIABILITIES	16,464	4,214	-	20,678	12,800,100	12,820,778
<u>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u>						
Deferred revenue - property taxes	440	796	-	1,236	(1,236)	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	440	796	-	1,236	(1,236)	-
<u>FUND BALANCES / NET POSITION</u>						
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable	376	-	-	376	(376)	-
Restricted for debt service	-	470,934	-	470,934	(470,934)	-
Restricted for authorized construction	-	-	174,047	174,047	(174,047)	-
Unassigned	721,459	-	-	721,459	(721,459)	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	721,835	470,934	174,047	1,366,816	(1,366,816)	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 738,739	\$ 475,944	\$ 174,047	\$ 1,388,730		
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets					(2,116,642)	(2,116,642)
Restricted for debt service					444,039	444,039
Unrestricted					722,275	722,275
TOTAL NET POSITION					\$ (950,328)	\$ (950,328)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Governmental Funds Total	Adjustments Note 2	Government - Wide Statement of Activities
REVENUES:						
Property taxes, including penalties	\$ 263,103	\$ 478,460	\$ -	\$ 741,563	\$ 56	\$ 741,619
Interest and other	484	340	90	914	-	914
TOTAL REVENUES	263,587	478,800	90	742,477	56	742,533
EXPENDITURES / EXPENSES:						
Legal fees	27,072	-	-	27,072	-	27,072
Engineering fees	14,005	-	-	14,005	-	14,005
Bookkeeping fees	16,900	-	-	16,900	-	16,900
Audit fees	11,000	-	-	11,000	-	11,000
Public notice	3,527	-	-	3,527	-	3,527
Director fees, including payroll taxes	5,329	-	-	5,329	-	5,329
Insurance	1,393	-	-	1,393	-	1,393
Financial advisor fees	625	1,135	-	1,760	-	1,760
Tax appraisal/collection fees	1,955	3,552	-	5,507	-	5,507
Developer interest	-	-	124,840	124,840	-	124,840
Other	45	-	-	45	-	45
Debt service:						
Principal	-	345,000	-	345,000	(345,000)	-
Interest	-	303,396	-	303,396	4,839	308,235
Fiscal agent fees	-	1,400	-	1,400	-	1,400
Bond issuance costs	-	-	385,136	385,136	(22,500)	362,636
Capital outlay	-	-	3,450,881	3,450,881	(3,450,881)	-
Amortization	-	-	-	-	182,265	182,265
TOTAL EXPENDITURES / EXPENSES	81,851	654,483	3,960,857	4,697,191	(3,631,277)	1,065,914
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures/expenses	181,736	(175,683)	(3,960,767)	(3,954,714)	3,631,333	(323,381)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES/(USES)						
Issuance of bonds	-	161,508	3,688,492	3,850,000	(3,850,000)	-
Bond discount	-	-	(13,612)	(13,612)	13,612	-
Operating transfer	(304,951)	-	304,951	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES/(USES)	(304,951)	161,508	3,979,831	3,836,388	(3,836,388)	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(123,215)	(14,175)	19,064	(118,326)	118,326	-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	-	-	-	-	(323,381)	(323,381)
FUND BALANCES / NET POSITION:						
Beginning of the year	845,050	485,109	154,983	1,485,142	(2,112,089)	(626,947)
End of the year	\$ 721,835	\$ 470,934	\$ 174,047	\$ 1,366,816	\$ (2,317,144)	\$ (950,328)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**NOTES TO THE BASIC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District (the “District”) relating to the funds included in the accompanying financial statements conform to generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) as applied to governmental entities. GAAP for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), which constitutes the primary source of GAAP for governmental units. The more significant of these accounting policies are described below and, where appropriate, subsequent pronouncements will be referenced.

Reporting Entity - The District was created by order of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the “Commission”) dated April 16, 2005 pursuant to Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution and Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code for, among other purposes, financing the construction of the water, wastewater, drainage, and recreational facilities within its boundaries, as contemplated in the Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District effective June 2, 2004 among the City of Manor, Texas, Presidential Glen, Ltd., and the District, which has since been superseded by the Restated, Revised, and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District dated June 19, 2009, a First Amendment to the Restated, Revised, and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District dated November 29, 2016, and a Second Amendment to the Restated, Revised, and Amended Agreement Regarding the Creation and Operation of the Presidential Glen Municipal Utility District dated March 4, 2020 (as amended, the “Consent Agreement”). The reporting entity of the District encompasses those activities and functions over which the District’s elected officials exercise significant oversight or control. The District is governed by a five member Board of Directors (the “Board”) which has been elected by District residents or appointed by the Board. The District is not included in any other governmental “reporting entity” as defined by GASB since Board members are elected by the public and have decision making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations and primary accountability for fiscal matters. In addition, there are no component units included in the District’s reporting entity.

Basis of Presentation - Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements - The basic financial statements are prepared in conformity with GASB Statement No. 34, and include a column for government-wide (based upon the District as a whole) and fund financial statement presentations. GASB Statement No. 34 also requires as supplementary information the Management’s Discussion and Analysis, which includes an analytical overview of the District’s financial activities. In addition, a budgetary comparison statement is presented that compares the adopted General Fund budget with actual results.

- **Government-Wide Financial Statements:** The District’s Statement of Net Position includes both non-current assets and non-current liabilities of the District, which were previously recorded in the General Fixed Assets Account Group and the General Long-Term Debt Account Group, as applicable. In addition, the government-wide Statement of Activities column reflects amortization expense on the District’s intangible assets.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) -

- **Government-Wide Financial Statements (continued)**

The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the District as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from financial activities of the fiscal period. The focus of the fund financial statements is on the individual funds of the governmental categories. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared to enhance the usefulness of the information.

- **Fund Financial Statements:** Fund based financial statement columns are provided for governmental funds. GASB Statement No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues or expenditures of either fund category) for the determination of major funds.

Governmental Fund Types - The accounts of the District are organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a self-balancing set of accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balances, revenues and expenditures. The various funds are grouped by category and type in the financial statements. The District maintains the following fund types:

- **General Fund** - The General Fund accounts for financial resources in use for general types of operations which are not encompassed within other funds. This fund is established to account for resources devoted to financing the general services that the District provides for its residents. Tax revenues and other sources of revenue used to finance the fundamental operations of the District are included in this fund.
- **Debt Service Fund** - The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, debt principal, interest and related costs.
- **Capital Projects Fund** - The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Non-Current Governmental Assets and Liabilities - GASB Statement No. 34 eliminates the presentation of account groups, but provides for these records to be maintained and incorporates the information into the government-wide financial statement column in the Statement of Net Position.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) -

Basis of Accounting

- **Governmental Funds**

- *Government-Wide Statements* - The government-wide financial statement column is reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied.
- *Fund Financial Statements* - The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in the fund balance. Governmental funds are accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual (i.e., both measurable and available).

“Measurable” means that the amount of the transaction can be determined and “available” means the amount of the transaction is collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Expenditures, if measurable, are generally recognized on the accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include the unmatured principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt which is recognized when due. This exception is in conformity with GAAP.

Property tax revenues are recognized when they become available. In this case, available means when due, or past due and receivable within the current period and collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Such time thereafter shall not exceed 60 days. Tax collections expected to be received subsequent to the 60-day availability period are reported as deferred inflows of resources. The District made no such accrual for the year ended September 30, 2021. All other revenues of the District are recorded on the accrual basis in all funds.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) -

- **Governmental Funds (continued)**

The District reports deferred inflows of resources on its balance sheet. Deferred inflows arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the “measurable” and “available” criteria for recognition in the current period. In subsequent periods, when revenue recognition criteria are met, the balance for deferred inflows is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting - A budget was initially adopted on August 25, 2020 and amended on August 24, 2021, for the General Fund on a basis consistent with GAAP. The District’s Board utilizes the budget as a management tool for planning and cost control purposes. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

Accounting 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 amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash and cash equivalents include cash on deposit as well as investments with maturities of three months or less. The investments, consisting of a short-term investment pool, are recorded at amortized cost.

Prepaid Expenditures - Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenditures in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. Prepaid expenditures shall be charged to expenditures when consumed.

Ad Valorem Property Taxes - Property taxes, penalties, and interest are reported as revenue in the fiscal year in which they become available to finance expenditures of the District. Allowances for uncollectible property taxes are based upon historical experience in collecting property taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the District is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

Intangible Assets - Rights to receive service are reported in the government-wide column in the Statement of Net Position at historical cost and are amortized using the straight line method over an estimated useful life of 50 years.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) -

Interfund Transactions - Transfers from one fund to another fund are reported as interfund receivables and payables if there is intent to repay that amount and if the debtor fund has 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.

Long-Term Debt - In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and original issue discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond insurance costs are reported as assets and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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.

Bond issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures in both the government-wide and the fund financial statements.

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources - The District complies with GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*, which provides guidance for reporting the financial statement elements of deferred outflows of resources, which represent the consumption of the District's net position that is applicable to a future reporting period, and deferred inflows of resources, which represent the District's acquisition of net position applicable to a future reporting period.

The District complies with GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, which establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities.

Fund Equity - The District complies with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. See Note 10 for additional information on those fund balance classifications.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) -

Fair Value Measurements - The District complies with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, which defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction. Fair value accounting requires characterization of the inputs used to measure fair value into a three-level fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are based on unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market the entity has the ability to access.
- Level 2 inputs are observable inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent from the entity.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs that reflect the entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available.

There are three general valuation techniques that may be used to measure fair value:

- Market approach - uses prices generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities
- Cost approach - uses the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost)
- Income approach - uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to present amounts based on current market expectations

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) -

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements - In June 2017, GASB issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The objective of GASB Statement No. 87 is to improve accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. GASB Statement No. 87 establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under GASB Statement No. 87, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources. Management is evaluating the effects that the full implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 will have on its financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2022.

2. RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Adjustments to convert the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position are as follows:

Fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 1,366,816
Intangible assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds -		
Intangible assets	10,845,004	
Less: Accumulated amortization	<u>(493,238)</u>	10,351,766
Prepaid bond insurance premium, net of accumulated amortization		129,987
Revenue is recognized when earned in the government-wide statements, regardless of availability. Governmental funds report deferred revenue for revenues earned but not available		1,236
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds -		
Bonds payable	(12,785,000)	
Issuance discount, net of accumulated amortization	26,010	
Issuance premium, net of accumulated amortization	(13,452)	
Accrued interest	<u>(27,691)</u>	<u>(12,800,133)</u>
Total net position		<u>\$ (950,328)</u>

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

2. RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (continued) -

Adjustments to convert the Governmental Funds Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities are as follows:

Net Changes in fund balances - governmental funds		\$ (118,326)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report -		
Principal in year paid	345,000	
Interest expenditures in year paid	(4,839)	
Tax revenue when collected	56	
Capital outlay in year paid	3,450,881	
Bond insurance premium in year paid	22,500	
Bond sales and related bond premium/discount as other financing source	<u>(3,836,388)</u>	(22,790)
Governmental funds do not report -		
Amortization		<u>(182,265)</u>
Change in net position		<u><u>\$ (323,381)</u></u>

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The investment policies of the District are governed by Section 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the "Public Funds Investment Act") and an adopted District Investment Policy that includes depository contract provisions and custodial contract provisions. Major provisions of the District's investment policy, which complies with the Public Funds Investment Act, include: depositories must be Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insured Texas banking institutions; depositories must fully insure or collateralize all demand and time deposits; and securities collateralizing time deposits must be held by independent third party trustees.

Cash - At September 30, 2021, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$9,560 and the bank balance was \$17,558. The bank balance was covered by FDIC insurance.

Cash Equivalents -

Interest Rate Risk - In accordance with its investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair values through investment diversification and limiting investments as follows:

- Money market mutual funds are required to have weighted average maturities of 90 days or fewer; and
- Other mutual fund investments are required to have weighted average maturities of less than two years.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued) -

Credit Risk - The District's investment policy requires the application of the prudent-person rule: Investments are made as a prudent person would be expected to act, with discretion and intelligence, and considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived. The District's investment policy requires that District funds be invested in:

- Obligations of the United States Government and/or its agencies and instrumentalities; or
- Money market mutual funds with investment objectives of maintaining a stable net asset value of \$1 per share; or
- Mutual funds rated in one of the three highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency; or
- Securities issued by a State or local government or any instrumentality or agency thereof, in the United States, and rated in one of the three highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency; or
- Public funds investment pools rated AAA or AAAm by a nationally recognized rating agency.

At September 30, 2021, the District held the following cash equivalents:

Investment	Fair Value at 9/30/2021	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)	Investment Rating	
			Rating	Rating Agency
TexPool	\$ 1,377,525	1	AAAm	Standard & Poors
	<u>\$ 1,377,525</u>			

The Comptroller of Public Accounts is the sole officer and director of the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company, which is authorized to operate the Texas Local Government Investment Pool ("TexPool"). Although TexPool is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, they operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. These investments are stated at amortized cost in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. TexPool also has an advisory board to advise on TexPool's investment policy. This board is made up equally of participants and nonparticipants who do not have a business relationship with TexPool. Federated Investors is the investment manager for the pool and manages daily operations of TexPool under a contract with the Comptroller. TexPool's investment policy stipulates that it must invest in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued) -

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 79, the external local government investment pool does not have any limitations and restrictions on withdrawals such as notice periods or maximum transaction amounts. This pool does not impose any liquidity fees or redemption gates.

Concentration of Credit Risk - In accordance with the District's investment policy, investments in individual securities are to be limited to ensure that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio. As of September 30, 2021, the District did not own any investments in individual securities.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District's investment policy requires that the District's deposits be fully insured by FDIC insurance or collateralized with obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities. As of September 30, 2021, the District's bank deposits were fully covered by FDIC insurance.

4. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on January 1. Taxes are levied on or about October 1, are due on November 1, and are past due the following February 1. The Travis Central Appraisal District establishes appraised values in accordance with requirements of the Texas Legislature. The District levies taxes based upon the appraised values. The Travis County Tax Assessor Collector bills and collects the District's property taxes. The Board set current tax rates on August 25, 2020.

The property tax rates, established in accordance with state law, were based on 100% of the net assessed valuation of real property within the District on the 2020 tax roll. The tax rate, based on the total taxable assessed valuation of \$246,651,914, was \$0.30 on each \$100 valuation and was allocated \$0.1065 to the General Fund and \$0.1935 to the Debt Service Fund. The maximum allowable maintenance tax of \$1.00 was established by the voters on November 8, 2005.

Property taxes receivable at September 30, 2021 consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total
Current year levy	\$ 432	\$ 785	\$ 1,217
Prior years' levies	8	11	19
	<u>\$ 440</u>	<u>\$ 796</u>	<u>\$ 1,236</u>

The District is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific authority from the Texas Legislature.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

5. INTERFUND ACCOUNTS

A summary of interfund accounts, which resulted from the time lag between dates that payments are made between funds, is as follows at September 30, 2021:

	Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable
General Fund -		
Debt Service Fund	\$ -	\$ 33
Debt Service Fund -		
General Fund	33	-
	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ 33</u>

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the General Fund transferred \$304,951 of excess operating revenues to the Capital Projects Fund to pay construction costs related to the Series 2021 Bonds.

6. CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS

A summary of changes in intangible assets follows:

	Balance 9/30/2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance 9/30/2021
Intangible assets-				
Rights to receive service	\$ 7,394,123	\$ 3,450,881	\$ -	\$ 10,845,004
Total intangible assets	<u>7,394,123</u>	<u>3,450,881</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,845,004</u>
Less accumulated amortization for -				
Rights to receive service	(316,598)	(176,640)	-	(493,238)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>(316,598)</u>	<u>(176,640)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(493,238)</u>
Total intangible assets, net	<u>\$ 7,077,525</u>	<u>\$ 3,274,241</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,351,766</u>

The District acquired water and wastewater facilities upon reimbursement of the District's developers through the issuance of bonds. These assets were then conveyed to the City of Manor as they provide water and wastewater service for District residents, thus an intangible asset for the rights to receive service from the City of Manor is recorded by the District. The intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful life from the date of the conveyance.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

7. BONDED DEBT

The following is a summary of bond transactions of the District for the year ended September 30, 2021:

	Unlimited Tax Bonds
Bonds payable at September 30, 2020	\$ 9,280,000
Bonds issued	3,850,000
Principal paid	(345,000)
Bond premium, net of accumulated amortization	13,452
Bond discount, net of accumulated amortization	(26,010)
Bonds payable at September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 12,772,442</u>

\$3,310,000 - 2017 Unlimited Tax Bonds payable serially through the year 2042 at interest rates which range from 3.0% to 3.5%. Bonds maturing on or after September 1, 2025 are callable on September 1, 2024 or any date thereafter. Term bonds maturing on September 1, 2026, 2028, 2032, 2035 and 2037 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption.

\$3,025,000 - 2018 Unlimited Tax Bonds payable serially through the year 2042 at interest rates which range from 3.0% to 3.625%. Bonds maturing on or after September 1, 2025 are callable on September 1, 2024 or any date thereafter. Term bonds maturing on September 1, 2042 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption.

\$2,700,000 - 2019 Unlimited Tax Bonds payable serially through the year 2044 at interest rates which range from 2.00% to 3.00%. Bonds maturing on or after September 1, 2027 are callable on September 1, 2026 or any date thereafter. Term bonds maturing on September 1, 2028, 2031, 2034, 2036, 2039, 2042 and 2044 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption.

\$3,750,000 - 2021 Unlimited Tax Bonds payable serially through the year 2045 at interest rates which range from 1.00% to 2.00%. Bonds maturing on or after September 1, 2029 are callable on September 1, 2027 or any date thereafter. Term bonds maturing on September 1, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2036, 2039, 2042 and 2045 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption.

On May 25, 2021, the District issued \$3,850,000 of Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2021, with interest rates ranging from 1.00% to 2.00%. The net proceeds of \$3,749,630 (after payment of \$100,370 in underwriter, insurance, and other bond issuance fees), as well as \$460,000 of surplus funds from previous bond issues and surplus operating revenues, paid for construction costs, accrued bond interest and subsequent bond issuance costs.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

7. BONDED DEBT (continued) -

The annual requirements to amortize all bonded debt at September 30, 2021, including interest, are as follows:

Year Ended September 30,	Annual Requirements for All Series		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 350,000	\$ 345,663	\$ 695,663
2023	380,000	337,912	717,912
2024	385,000	329,263	714,263
2025	415,000	320,462	735,462
2026	420,000	311,013	731,013
2027 - 2031	2,250,000	1,399,187	3,649,187
2032 - 2036	2,655,000	1,067,463	3,722,463
2037 - 2041	3,075,000	638,463	3,713,463
2042 - 2045	2,855,000	158,174	3,013,174
	<u>\$ 12,785,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,907,600</u>	<u>\$ 17,692,600</u>

The total amount of unlimited tax bonds authorized but not issued is \$37,135,000 as of September 30, 2021.

At September 30, 2021, \$470,934 is available in the Debt Service Fund to service the bonded debt.

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

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The developers of the land within the District have incurred costs for the construction of facilities, as well as costs pertaining to the creation and operation of the District. Claims for reimbursement of construction costs and operational advances will be evaluated upon receipt of adequate supporting documentation and proof of contractual obligation. Such costs may be reimbursable to the developer by the District from proceeds of future District bond issues, subject to approval by the Commission, or from general revenues. On November 8, 2005, a bond election held within the District approved authorization to issue \$50,585,000 of bonds to fund costs of proposed works, improvements, facilities, plants, equipment, appliances and non-construction costs based upon the District's engineer report. Additionally, \$75,000,000 of refunding bonds and \$4,575,000 of bonds to fund costs for parks and recreational facilities were approved by voters of the District. The Consent Agreement limits the District's new money bonding authority to \$30,000,000 without prior City consent. The District has issued \$13,450,000 of unlimited tax bonds, \$12,785,000 of which remain outstanding at September 30, 2021.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic, which continues to spread throughout the world. While the disruption is expected to be temporary, there is uncertainty around the severity and duration. Therefore, while this issue may negatively impact the District's results of operations and financial position, the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The District is actively managing its operations to maintain its cash flow and management believes that the District has adequate liquidity.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The District has obtained coverage from commercial insurance companies and the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool ("TML Pool") to effectively manage its risk. All risk management activities are accounted for in the General Fund. Expenditures and claims are recognized when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In determining claims, events that might create claims, but for which none have been reported, are considered.

The TML Pool was established by various political subdivisions in Texas to provide self-insurance for its members and to obtain lower costs for insurance. TML Pool members pay annual contributions to obtain the insurance. Annual contribution rates are determined by the TML Pool Board. Rates are estimated to include all claims expected to occur during the policy including claims incurred but not reported. The TML Pool has established Claims Reserves for each of the types of insurance offered. Although the TML Pool is a self-insured risk pool, members are not contingently liable for claims filed above the amount of the fixed annual contributions. If losses incurred are significantly higher than actuarially estimated, the TML Pool adjusts the contribution rate for subsequent years. Members may receive returns of contributions if actual results are more favorable than estimated.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

10. FUND BALANCES

The District complies with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. Those fund balance classifications are described below.

- Nonspendable - Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted - Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constraints imposed by external providers, or imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed - Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to approval by formal action by the Board. The District had no such amounts.
- Assigned - For the General Fund, amounts that are appropriated by the Board that are to be used for specific purposes. For all other governmental funds, any remaining positive amounts not previously classified as nonspendable, restricted or committed. The District had no such amounts.
- Unassigned - Amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts can be reported only in the District's General Fund.

The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet on page FS-1.

Fund balance of the District may be committed for a specific purpose by formal action of the Board, the District's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through a resolution approved by the Board. The Board may also assign fund balance for a specific purpose.

In circumstances where an expenditure is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the order in which resources will be expended is as follows: restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and lastly, unassigned fund balance.

**REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
REVENUES:				
Property taxes, including penalties	\$ 263,103	\$ 259,489	\$ 259,489	\$ 3,614
Interest and other	484	4,800	4,800	(4,316)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>263,587</u>	<u>264,289</u>	<u>264,289</u>	<u>(702)</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
Legal fees	27,072	45,000	45,000	17,928
Engineering fees	14,005	15,000	15,000	995
Bookkeeping fees	16,900	15,450	15,450	(1,450)
Audit fees	11,000	11,000	11,000	-
Public notice	3,527	1,000	1,000	(2,527)
Director fees, including payroll taxes	5,329	4,075	4,075	(1,254)
Insurance	1,393	2,500	2,500	1,107
Financial advisor fees	625	1,500	1,500	875
Tax appraisal/collection fees	1,955	1,800	1,800	(155)
Pond maintenance	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
Other	45	850	850	805
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>81,851</u>	<u>103,175</u>	<u>103,175</u>	<u>21,324</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>181,736</u>	<u>161,114</u>	<u>161,114</u>	<u>20,622</u>
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Operating transfer	(304,951)	-	(304,951)	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING USES	<u>(304,951)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(304,951)</u>	<u>-</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	<u>(123,215)</u>	<u>\$ 161,114</u>	<u>\$ (143,837)</u>	<u>\$ 20,622</u>
FUND BALANCE:				
Beginning of the year	<u>845,050</u>			
End of the year	<u>\$ 721,835</u>			

TEXAS
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
TSI-1. SERVICES AND RATES
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

1. Services Provided by the District during the Fiscal Year:

<input type="checkbox"/> Retail Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Water	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Roads
<input type="checkbox"/> Participates in joint venture, regional system and/or wastewater service (other than emergency interconnect)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____		

2. Retail Service Providers

a. Retail Rates Based on 5/8" Meter (or equivalent):

	Minimum Charge	Minimum Usage	Flat Rate Y/N	Rate per 1000 Gallons Over Minimum	Usage Levels
WATER:	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
WASTEWATER:	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
SURCHARGE:	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

District employs winter averaging for wastewater usage? Yes ☐ No ☐

Total charges per 10,000 gallons usage: Water (1) Wastewater (1)

b. Water and Wastewater Retail Connections:

Meter Size	Total Connections	Active Connections	ESFC Factor	Active ESFC's
Unmetered			1.0	
< 3/4"			1.0	
1"			2.5	
1 1/2"			5.0	
2"			8.0	
3"			15.0	
4"			25.0	
6"			50.0	
8"			80.0	
10"			115.0	
Total Water	(1)	(1)		(1)
Total Wastewater	(1)	(1)	1.0	(1)

⁽¹⁾ Water and wastewater service provided to District customers by City of Manor, Texas.

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
TSI-1. SERVICES AND RATES (continued)
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

3. Total Water Consumption during the Fiscal Year (rounded to the nearest thousand):

Gallons pumped into system: _____ (1)

Gallons billed to customers: _____ (1)

Water Accountability Ratio

(Gallons billed / Gallons Pumped)

N/A

4. Standby Fees (authorized only under TWC Section 49.231):

Does the District assess standby fees? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, Date of the most recent Commission Order: _____

Does the District have Operation and Maintenance standby fees? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, Date of the most recent Commission Order: _____

5. Location of District

County(ies) in which district is located: _____ Travis County, Texas

Is the District located entirely within one county? Yes ☒ No ☐

Is the District located within a city? Entirely ☒ Partly ☐ Not at all ☐

City(ies) in which district is located: _____ City of Manor, Texas

Is the District located within a city's extra territorial jurisdiction (ETJ)?

Entirely ☐ Partly ☐ Not at all ☒

ETJ's in which district is located: _____

Are Board members appointed by an office outside the district?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If Yes, by whom? _____

(1) Water and wastewater service provided to District customers by City of Manor, Texas.

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
TSI-2. GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Personnel Expenditures (including benefits)	\$ -
Professional Fees:	
Auditing	11,000
Legal	27,072
Engineering	14,005
Financial Advisor	625
Purchased Services For Resale:	
Bulk Water and Wastewater Purchases	-
Contracted Services:	
Bookkeeping	16,900
General Manager	-
Appraisal District/Tax Collector	1,955
Other Contracted Services	-
Utilities	-
Repairs and Maintenance	-
Chemicals	-
Administrative Expenditures:	
Directors' Fees	5,329
Office Supplies	-
Insurance	1,393
Other Administrative Expenditures	3,572
Capital Outlay:	
Capitalized Assets	-
Expenditures not Capitalized	-
Bad Debt	-
Parks and Recreation	-
Other Expenditures	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 81,851

Number of persons employed by the District:

☐ Full-Time

☒ Part-Time

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
TSI-3. TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Funds	Identification or Certificate Number	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Balance at End of Year	Accrued Interest Receivable at End of Year
General Fund-					
TexPool	XXX0002	Varies	Daily	\$ 728,363	\$ -
Total				728,363	-
Debt Service Fund:					
TexPool	XXX0001	Varies	Daily	2,511	-
TexPool	XXX0004	Varies	Daily	398,875	-
TexPool	XXX0006	Varies	Daily	5,699	-
TexPool	XXX0008	Varies	Daily	24,646	-
TexPool	XXX0010	Varies	Daily	43,384	-
Total				475,115	-
Capital Projects Fund:					
TexPool	XXX0011	Varies	Daily	174,047	-
Total				174,047	-
Total - All Funds				\$ 1,377,525	\$ -

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
TSI-4. TAXES LEVIED AND RECEIVABLE
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	Maintenance Taxes	Debt Service Taxes	
Taxes Receivable, Beginning of Year	\$ 363	\$ 817	
2020 Original Tax Levy, less abatements	268,953	488,660	
Adjustments	(6,076)	(10,834)	
Total to be accounted for	263,240	478,643	
Tax collections:			
Current year	262,252	476,487	
Prior years	548	1,360	
Total collections	262,800	477,847	
Taxes Receivable, End of Year	\$ 440	\$ 796	
Taxes Receivable, By Years			
2019 and before	\$ 8	\$ 11	
2020	432	785	
Taxes Receivable, End of Year	\$ 440	\$ 796	
Property Valuations:	2020	2019	2018
Land and improvements	\$ 246,651,914 (a)	\$ 218,534,341 (a)	\$ 147,830,348 (a)
Total Property Valuations	\$ 246,651,914	\$ 218,534,341	\$ 147,830,348
Tax Rates per \$100 Valuation:			
Debt Service tax rates	\$ 0.1935	\$ 0.2225	\$ 0.1750
Maintenance tax rates	0.1065	0.0775	0.1250
Total Tax Rates per \$100 Valuation:	\$ 0.3000	\$ 0.3000	\$ 0.3000
Original Tax Levy	\$ 757,613	\$ 654,856	\$ 443,506
Percent of Taxes Collected to Taxes Levied **	99.8%	99.9%	100.0%
Maximum Tax Rate Approved by Voters:	\$ 1.00 on	11/8/2005	

**Calculated as taxes collected in current and previous years divided by tax levy.

(a) Valuations are provided by the appropriate Appraisal District. Due to various factors including tax protests and disputes, such valuations change over time; therefore, they may vary slightly from those disclosed in the District's bond offering documents or the District's annual bond disclosure filings.

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
TSI-5. LONG-TERM DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS - BY YEARS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Fiscal Year Ending	Unlimited Tax Bonds Series 2017			Unlimited Tax Bonds Series 2018			Unlimited Tax Bonds Series 2019			Unlimited Tax Bonds Series 2021			Annual Requirements for All Series		
	Principal Due 9/01	Interest Due 3/01, 9/01	Total	Principal Due 9/01	Interest Due 3/01, 9/01	Total	Principal Due 9/01	Interest Due 3/01, 9/01	Total	Principal Due 9/01	Interest Due 3/01, 9/01	Total	Principal Due 9/01	Interest Due 3/01, 9/01	Total
2022	\$ 100,000	\$ 106,725	\$ 206,725	\$ 75,000	\$ 102,500	\$ 177,500	\$ 75,000	\$ 69,438	\$ 144,438	\$ 100,000	\$ 67,000	\$ 167,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 345,663	\$ 695,663
2023	105,000	103,725	208,725	100,000	100,250	200,250	75,000	67,937	142,937	100,000	66,000	166,000	380,000	337,912	717,912
2024	110,000	100,575	210,575	100,000	97,250	197,250	75,000	66,438	141,438	100,000	65,000	165,000	385,000	329,263	714,263
2025	115,000	97,275	212,275	100,000	94,250	194,250	100,000	64,937	164,937	100,000	64,000	164,000	415,000	320,462	735,462
2026	120,000	93,825	213,825	100,000	91,250	191,250	100,000	62,938	162,938	100,000	63,000	163,000	420,000	311,013	731,013
2027	125,000	90,225	215,225	100,000	88,250	188,250	100,000	60,937	160,937	100,000	62,000	162,000	425,000	301,412	726,412
2028	130,000	86,475	216,475	100,000	85,250	185,250	100,000	58,438	158,438	100,000	61,000	161,000	430,000	291,163	721,163
2029	135,000	82,575	217,575	125,000	82,250	207,250	100,000	55,937	155,937	100,000	60,000	160,000	460,000	280,762	740,762
2030	140,000	78,525	218,525	125,000	78,344	203,344	100,000	53,438	153,438	100,000	59,000	159,000	465,000	269,307	734,307
2031	145,000	74,325	219,325	125,000	74,281	199,281	100,000	50,937	150,937	100,000	57,000	157,000	470,000	256,543	726,543
2032	150,000	69,794	219,794	150,000	70,219	220,219	100,000	48,438	148,438	100,000	55,000	155,000	500,000	243,451	743,451
2033	160,000	65,106	225,106	150,000	65,156	215,156	125,000	45,937	170,937	100,000	53,000	153,000	535,000	229,199	764,199
2034	165,000	60,106	225,106	150,000	60,094	210,094	125,000	42,813	167,813	75,000	51,000	126,000	515,000	214,013	729,013
2035	175,000	54,744	229,744	175,000	54,844	229,844	125,000	39,687	164,687	75,000	49,500	124,500	550,000	198,775	748,775
2036	180,000	49,056	229,056	175,000	48,719	223,719	125,000	36,250	161,250	75,000	48,000	123,000	555,000	182,025	737,025
2037	190,000	43,206	233,206	175,000	42,594	217,594	125,000	32,813	157,813	75,000	46,500	121,500	565,000	165,113	730,113
2038	195,000	37,031	232,031	175,000	36,250	211,250	150,000	29,062	179,062	75,000	45,000	120,000	595,000	147,343	742,343
2039	205,000	30,450	235,450	175,000	29,906	204,906	150,000	24,563	174,563	75,000	43,500	118,500	605,000	128,419	733,419
2040	215,000	23,275	238,275	200,000	23,562	223,562	150,000	20,063	170,063	75,000	42,000	117,000	640,000	108,900	748,900
2041	220,000	15,750	235,750	200,000	16,313	216,313	150,000	16,125	166,125	100,000	40,500	140,500	670,000	88,688	758,688
2042	230,000	8,050	238,050	250,000	9,062	259,062	150,000	12,187	162,187	75,000	38,500	113,500	705,000	67,799	772,799
2043	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	8,250	158,250	550,000	37,000	587,000	700,000	45,250	745,250
2044	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	4,125	154,125	550,000	26,000	576,000	700,000	30,125	730,125
2045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750,000	15,000	765,000	750,000	15,000	765,000
	<u>\$ 3,310,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,370,818</u>	<u>\$ 4,680,818</u>	<u>\$ 3,025,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,350,594</u>	<u>\$ 4,375,594</u>	<u>\$ 2,700,000</u>	<u>\$ 971,688</u>	<u>\$ 3,671,688</u>	<u>\$ 3,750,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,214,500</u>	<u>\$ 4,964,500</u>	<u>\$ 12,785,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,907,600</u>	<u>\$ 17,692,600</u>

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
TSI-6. CHANGES IN LONG-TERM BONDED DEBT
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

	<u>Series 2017</u>	<u>Series 2018</u>	<u>Series 2019</u>	<u>Series 2021</u>	<u>Total</u>
Interest Rate	3.00% - 3.50%	3.00% - 3.625%	2.00% - 3.00%	1.0% - 2.0%	
Dates Interest Payable	3/1; 9/1	3/1; 9/1	2/15; 8/15	2/15; 8/15	
Maturity Dates	9/1/2042	9/1/2042	9/1/2044	8/15/2045	
Bonds Outstanding at Beginning of Current Fiscal Year	\$ 3,405,000	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 2,775,000	\$ -	\$ 9,280,000
Bonds Sold During the Current Fiscal Year	-	-	-	3,850,000	3,850,000
Retirements During the Current Fiscal Year:					
Principal	(95,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(100,000)	(345,000)
Refunded	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds Outstanding at End of Current Fiscal Year	<u>\$ 3,310,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,025,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,700,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,750,000</u>	<u>\$ 12,785,000</u>
Interest Paid During the Current Fiscal Year	<u>\$ 109,575</u>	<u>\$ 104,750</u>	<u>\$ 70,938</u>	<u>\$ 18,133</u>	<u>\$ 303,396</u>
Paying Agent's Name & Address:	<u>BOKF</u> <u>Austin, TX</u>	<u>BOKF</u> <u>Austin, TX</u>	<u>Bank of Texas</u> <u>Austin, TX</u>	<u>Bank of Texas</u> <u>Austin, TX</u>	
Bond Authority:	<u>Unlimited</u> <u>Tax Bonds*</u>	<u>Refunding</u> <u>Bonds</u>	<u>Recreational</u> <u>Facilities</u>		
Amount Authorized by Voters	\$ 50,585,000	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 4,575,000		
Amount Issued	<u>(13,450,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		
Remaining To Be Issued	<u>\$ 37,135,000</u>	<u>\$ 75,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,575,000</u>		

* Includes all bonds secured with tax revenues. Bonds in this category may also be secured with other revenues in combination with taxes.

Debt Service Fund Cash and Temporary Investments balances as of September 30, 2021:	<u>\$ 475,115</u>
Average Annual Debt Service Payment (Principal & Interest) for the remaining term of all debt:	<u>\$ 737,192</u>

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
TSI-7. COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
GENERAL FUND - FIVE YEARS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

	Amounts					Percent of Fund Total Revenues				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
GENERAL FUND REVENUES:										
Property taxes, including penalties	\$ 263,103	\$ 169,926	\$ 208,101	\$ 302,209	\$ 215,183	99.8%	96.0%	95.3%	97.3%	98.9%
Interest and other	484	7,024	10,333	8,470	2,434	0.2%	4.0%	4.7%	2.7%	1.1%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES	263,587	176,950	218,434	310,679	217,617	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES:										
Director fees, including										
payroll taxes	5,329	3,875	3,391	5,098	4,243	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%
Legal fees	27,072	20,915	25,549	25,902	23,261	10.3%	11.8%	11.7%	8.3%	10.7%
Engineering fees	14,005	14,462	15,191	15,808	13,498	5.3%	8.2%	7.0%	5.1%	6.2%
Bookkeeping fees	16,900	15,100	15,100	15,800	8,500	6.4%	8.5%	6.9%	5.1%	3.9%
Audit fees	11,000	10,500	10,000	9,000	8,500	4.2%	5.9%	4.6%	2.9%	3.9%
Financial advisor fees	625	375	533	1,240	1,225	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Tax appraisal/collection fees	1,955	1,330	1,495	2,508	1,671	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Insurance	1,393	1,168	1,761	1,441	1,355	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Public notice	3,527	3,884	5,059	3,864	4,286	1.3%	2.2%	2.3%	1.2%	2.0%
Other	45	252	597	10	22	-	0.1%	0.3%	-	-
Operating transfer	304,951	-	-	-	-	115.7%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	386,802	71,861	78,676	80,671	66,561	146.6%	40.5%	36.1%	25.9%	30.6%
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	\$ (123,215)	\$ 105,089	\$ 139,758	\$ 230,008	\$ 151,056	-46.6%	59.5%	63.9%	74.1%	69.4%
DEBT SERVICE FUND REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES :										
Interest	\$ 340	\$ 7,038	\$ 17,708	\$ 3,513	\$ -	0.1%	1.0%	6.4%	0.7%	-
Property taxes, including penalties	478,460	486,370	258,185	-	-	74.7%	74.4%	93.6%	-	-
Bond proceeds	161,508	160,601	-	481,287	-	25.2%	24.6%	-	99.3%	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	640,308	654,009	275,893	484,800	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-
DEBT SERVICE FUND EXPENDITURES :										
Bond interest	303,396	281,601	222,585	95,874	-	47.4%	43.1%	80.7%	19.8%	-
Bond principal	345,000	245,000	75,000	-	-	53.9%	37.5%	27.2%	-	-
Fiscal agent fees and other	6,087	5,693	3,640	200	-	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	-	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE FUND EXPENDITURES	654,483	532,294	301,225	96,074	-	102.2%	81.4%	109.2%	19.8%	-
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF DEBT SERVICE REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	\$ (14,175)	\$ 121,715	\$ (25,332)	\$ 388,726	\$ -	-2.2%	18.6%	-9.2%	80.2%	-
TOTAL ACTIVE RETAIL WATER CONNECTIONS	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)					
TOTAL ACTIVE RETAIL WASTEWATER CONNECTIONS	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)					

(1) City of Manor, Texas provides water and wastewater service.

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
TSI-8. BOARD MEMBERS, KEY PERSONNEL AND CONSULTANTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

Complete District Mailing Address:	<u>100 Congress Ave., Suite 1300</u>
	<u>Austin, TX 78701</u>
District Business Telephone Number:	<u>(512) 435-2300</u>
Submission Date of the most recent District Registration Form TWC Sections 36.054 & 49.054):	<u>November 24, 2020</u>
Limits on Fees of Office that a Director may receive during a fiscal year: (Set by Board Resolution TWC Section 49.060)	<u>\$7,200</u>

Name and Address:	Term of Office (Elected or Appointed) or Date Hired	Fees of Office Paid * 9/30/2021	Expense Reimbursements 9/30/2021	Title at Year End
Board Members:				
KEVIN COLEMAN	(Elected) 11/6/2018 - 11/8/2022	\$ 600	\$ -	President
KAI LAMB	(Elected) 11/3/2020 - 11/5/2024	\$ 1,050	\$ -	Vice President
JIMMY BIGON	(Elected) 11/3/2020 - 11/5/2024	\$ 1,050	\$ -	Secretary
JOSH HUBKA	(Elected) 11/3/2020 - 11/5/2024	\$ 1,200	\$ -	Assistant Secretary
STEVE BALDINO	(Appointed) 9/24/2019 - 11/8/2022	\$ 1,050	\$ -	Assistant Secretary
District Consultants:				
Armbrust & Brown, PLLC	6/2/2005	\$ 28,821	\$ -	Attorney
		\$ 58,144	\$ -	Bond Related Services
Schroeder Engineering Company	6/22/2006	\$ 8,898	\$ -	Engineer
		\$ 49,488	\$ -	Bond Related Services
Bott & Douthitt, PLLC	10/1/2010	\$ 16,700	\$ -	District Accountant
Maxwell Locke & Ritter LLP	7/22/2014	\$ 11,000	\$ -	Auditor
		\$ 12,000	\$ -	Bond Related Services
Public Finance Group LLC	3/25/2014	\$ 1,760	\$ -	Financial Advisor
		\$ 81,467	\$ -	Bond Related Services
Travis County Tax Assessor/Collector	8/15/2006	\$ 2,517	\$ -	Tax Collector

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

**OTHER
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
OSI-1. PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

Taxpayer	Type of Property	Tax Roll Year		
		2021	2020	2019
AH4R Properties LLC	N/A	\$ 4,821,639	\$ 4,686,100	\$ 4,733,735
CW-TX Communities LLC	N/A	4,812,332	-	-
West Elgin Development Corp.	N/A	2,855,212	3,222,272	2,902,880
Starlight Homes Texas LLC	N/A	2,683,400	1,115,700	2,072,804
LGI Homes - Texas LLC	N/A	1,167,451	970,095	6,990,305
AH4R Properties LLC	N/A	834,300	843,300	843,474
Starlight Homes Texas LLC	N/A	543,328	613,774	-
Homeowner	N/A	483,100	332,056	331,564
Homeowner	N/A	287,313	329,556	328,814
Homeowner	N/A	284,625	328,695	320,354
Homeowner	N/A	-	320,354	-
Opendoor Property C LLC	N/A	-	-	449,566
Opendoor Property C LLC	N/A	-	-	440,776
Total		\$ 18,772,700	\$ 12,761,902	\$ 19,414,272
Percent of Assessed Valuation		6.4%	5.2%	8.9%

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
OSI-2. ASSESSED VALUE BY CLASSIFICATION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021**

Type of Property	Tax Roll Year					
	2021		2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Single Family Residential	\$ 286,754,575	98.4%	\$ 245,574,794	99.6%	\$ 205,476,354	94.0%
Vacant Platted Lots/Tracts	3,426,491	1.2%	2,246,231	0.9%	1,685,273	0.8%
Improvements on Open Space	-	-	-	-	5,526	-
Rural Land, Non-Qualified	504,920	0.2%	1,130,640	0.5%	1,130,640	0.5%
Telephone Company	1,345	-	1,386	-	910	-
Commercial Personal Property	123,890	-	132,946	0.1%	155,735	0.1%
Residential Inventory	9,431,455	3.2%	4,390,255	1.8%	16,123,360	7.4%
Adjustments & Exemptions	(8,805,260)	-3.0%	(6,824,338)	-2.8%	(6,043,457)	-2.8%
Total	<u>\$ 291,437,416</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 246,651,914</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 218,534,341</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

APPENDIX B
Form of Bond Counsel Opinion

*[An opinion in substantially the following form will be delivered by McCall,
Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel, upon the delivery of the
Bonds, assuming no material changes in facts or law.]*

**PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX BONDS, SERIES 2022
IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$3,050,000**

AS BOND COUNSEL FOR PRESIDENTIAL GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT (the "District") of the bonds described above (the "Bonds"), we have examined into the legality and validity of the Bonds, which bear interest from the dates specified in the text of the Bonds, until maturity or redemption, at the rates and payable on the dates specified in the text of the Bonds all in accordance with the order of the Board of Directors of the District adopted on May 24, 2022 authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Order").

WE HAVE EXAMINED the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, certified copies of the proceedings of the District, including the Order and other documents authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds; and we have examined various certificates and documents executed by officers and officials of the District upon which certificates and documents we rely as to certain matters stated below. We have also examined one of the executed Bonds (Bond Numbered T-1) and specimens of Bonds to be authenticated and delivered in exchange for the Bonds.

BASED ON SAID EXAMINATION, IT IS OUR OPINION that said Bonds have been duly authorized, issued and delivered in accordance with law; and that said Bonds, except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by laws relating to governmental immunity, bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, liquidation and other similar laws now or hereafter enacted related to creditors' rights generally or by general principle of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion, constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the District, payable from ad valorem taxes without legal limit as to rate or amount to be levied and collected by the District upon taxable property within the District, which taxes the District has covenanted to levy in an amount sufficient (together with revenues and receipts from other sources which are legally available for such purposes) to pay the interest on and the principal of the Bonds. Such covenant to levy taxes is subject to the right of a city, under existing Texas law, to annex all of the territory within the District; to take over all properties and assets of the District; to assume all debts, liabilities, and obligations of the District, including the Bonds; and to abolish the District.

THE DISTRICT reserves the right to issue additional bonds which will be payable from taxes; bonds, notes, and other obligations payable from revenues; and bonds payable from contracts with other persons, including private corporations, municipalities, and political subdivisions.



IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION, except as discussed below, that the interest on the Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes under the statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date of this opinion. We are further of the opinion that the Bonds are not "specified private activity bonds" and that, accordingly, interest on the Bonds will not be included as an individual alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). In expressing the aforementioned opinions, we have relied on certain representations, the accuracy of which we have not independently verified, and assume compliance by the District with certain covenants, regarding the use and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds and the use of the property financed therewith. We call your attention to the fact that if such representations are determined to be inaccurate or upon a failure by the District to comply with such covenants, interest on the Bonds may become includable in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds.

EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE, we express no opinion as to any other federal, state, or local tax consequences of acquiring, carrying, owning or disposing of the Bonds, including the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. In particular, but not by way of limitation, we express no opinion with respect to the federal, state or local tax consequences arising from the enactment of any pending or future legislation. Owners of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding the applicability of any collateral tax consequences of owning the Bonds.

OUR OPINIONS ARE BASED on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service"); rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that we deem relevant to such opinions. The Service has an ongoing audit program to determine compliance with rules that relate to whether interest on state or local obligations is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given whether or not the Service will commence an audit of the Bonds. If an audit is commenced, in accordance with its current published procedures the Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer. We observe that the District has covenanted not to take any action, or omit to take any action within its control, that if taken or omitted, respectively, may result in the treatment of interest on the Bonds as includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

WE EXPRESS NO OPINION as to any insurance policies issued with respect to the payments due for the principal of and interest on the Bonds, nor as to any such insurance policies issued in the future.



OUR SOLE ENGAGEMENT in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is as Bond Counsel for the District, and, in that capacity, we have been engaged by the District for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, and with respect to the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, and for no other reason or purpose. The foregoing opinions represent our legal judgment based upon a review of existing legal authorities that we deem relevant to render such opinions and are not a guarantee of a result. We have not been requested to investigate or verify, and have not independently investigated or verified any records, data, or other material relating to the financial condition or capabilities of the District, or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds, and have not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto. We express no opinion and make no comment with respect to the marketability of the Bonds and have relied solely on certificates executed by officials of the District as to the current outstanding indebtedness of and the assessed valuation of taxable property within the District. Our role in connection with the District's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

THE FOREGOING OPINIONS represent our legal judgment based upon a review of existing legal authorities that we deem relevant to render such opinions and are not a guarantee of a result.

Respectfully,

APPENDIX C
Specimen Municipal Bond Insurance Policy



MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE POLICY

ISSUER:

Policy No: -N

BONDS: \$ in aggregate principal amount of

Effective Date:

Premium: \$

ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP. ("AGM"), for consideration received, hereby UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY agrees to pay to the trustee (the "Trustee") or paying agent (the "Paying Agent") (as set forth in the documentation providing for the issuance of and securing the Bonds) for the Bonds, for the benefit of the Owners or, at the election of AGM, directly to each Owner, subject only to the terms of this Policy (which includes each endorsement hereto), that portion of the principal of and interest on the Bonds that shall become Due for Payment but shall be unpaid by reason of Nonpayment by the Issuer.

On the later of the day on which such principal and interest becomes Due for Payment or the Business Day next following the Business Day on which AGM shall have received Notice of Nonpayment, AGM will disburse to or for the benefit of each Owner of a Bond the face amount of principal of and interest on the Bond that is then Due for Payment but is then unpaid by reason of Nonpayment by the Issuer, but only upon receipt by AGM, in a form reasonably satisfactory to it, of (a) evidence of the Owner's right to receive payment of the principal or interest then Due for Payment and (b) evidence, including any appropriate instruments of assignment, that all of the Owner's rights with respect to payment of such principal or interest that is Due for Payment shall thereupon vest in AGM. A Notice of Nonpayment will be deemed received on a given Business Day if it is received prior to 1:00 p.m. (New York time) on such Business Day; otherwise, it will be deemed received on the next Business Day. If any Notice of Nonpayment received by AGM is incomplete, it shall be deemed not to have been received by AGM for purposes of the preceding sentence and AGM shall promptly so advise the Trustee, Paying Agent or Owner, as appropriate, who may submit an amended Notice of Nonpayment. Upon disbursement in respect of a Bond, AGM shall become the owner of the Bond, any appurtenant coupon to the Bond or right to receipt of payment of principal of or interest on the Bond and shall be fully subrogated to the rights of the Owner, including the Owner's right to receive payments under the Bond, to the extent of any payment by AGM hereunder. Payment by AGM to the Trustee or Paying Agent for the benefit of the Owners shall, to the extent thereof, discharge the obligation of AGM under this Policy.

Except to the extent expressly modified by an endorsement hereto, the following terms shall have the meanings specified for all purposes of this Policy. "Business Day" means any day other than (a) a Saturday or Sunday or (b) a day on which banking institutions in the State of New York or the Insurer's Fiscal Agent are authorized or required by law or executive order to remain closed. "Due for Payment" means (a) when referring to the principal of a Bond, payable on the stated maturity date thereof or the date on which the same shall have been duly called for mandatory sinking fund redemption and does not refer to any earlier date on which payment is due by reason of call for redemption (other than by mandatory sinking fund redemption), acceleration or other advancement of maturity unless AGM shall elect, in its sole discretion, to pay such principal due upon such acceleration together with any accrued interest to the date of acceleration and (b) when referring to interest on a Bond, payable on the stated date for payment of interest. "Nonpayment" means, in respect of a Bond, the failure of the Issuer to have provided sufficient funds to the Trustee or, if there is no Trustee, to the Paying Agent for payment in full of all principal and interest that is Due for Payment on such Bond. "Nonpayment" shall also include, in respect of a Bond, any payment of principal or interest that is Due for Payment made to an Owner by or on behalf of the Issuer which has been recovered from such Owner pursuant to the

United States Bankruptcy Code by a trustee in bankruptcy in accordance with a final, nonappealable order of a court having competent jurisdiction. "Notice" means telephonic or telecopied notice, subsequently confirmed in a signed writing, or written notice by registered or certified mail, from an Owner, the Trustee or the Paying Agent to AGM which notice shall specify (a) the person or entity making the claim, (b) the Policy Number, (c) the claimed amount and (d) the date such claimed amount became Due for Payment. "Owner" means, in respect of a Bond, the person or entity who, at the time of Nonpayment, is entitled under the terms of such Bond to payment thereof, except that "Owner" shall not include the Issuer or any person or entity whose direct or indirect obligation constitutes the underlying security for the Bonds.

AGM may appoint a fiscal agent (the "Insurer's Fiscal Agent") for purposes of this Policy by giving written notice to the Trustee and the Paying Agent specifying the name and notice address of the Insurer's Fiscal Agent. From and after the date of receipt of such notice by the Trustee and the Paying Agent, (a) copies of all notices required to be delivered to AGM pursuant to this Policy shall be simultaneously delivered to the Insurer's Fiscal Agent and to AGM and shall not be deemed received until received by both and (b) all payments required to be made by AGM under this Policy may be made directly by AGM or by the Insurer's Fiscal Agent on behalf of AGM. The Insurer's Fiscal Agent is the agent of AGM only and the Insurer's Fiscal Agent shall in no event be liable to any Owner for any act of the Insurer's Fiscal Agent or any failure of AGM to deposit or cause to be deposited sufficient funds to make payments due under this Policy.

To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, AGM agrees not to assert, and hereby waives, only for the benefit of each Owner, all rights (whether by counterclaim, setoff or otherwise) and defenses (including, without limitation, the defense of fraud), whether acquired by subrogation, assignment or otherwise, to the extent that such rights and defenses may be available to AGM to avoid payment of its obligations under this Policy in accordance with the express provisions of this Policy.

This Policy sets forth in full the undertaking of AGM, and shall not be modified, altered or affected by any other agreement or instrument, including any modification or amendment thereto. Except to the extent expressly modified by an endorsement hereto, (a) any premium paid in respect of this Policy is nonrefundable for any reason whatsoever, including payment, or provision being made for payment, of the Bonds prior to maturity and (b) this Policy may not be canceled or revoked. THIS POLICY IS NOT COVERED BY THE PROPERTY/CASUALTY INSURANCE SECURITY FUND SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE 76 OF THE NEW YORK INSURANCE LAW.

In witness whereof, ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP. has caused this Policy to be executed on its behalf by its Authorized Officer.

ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP.

By _____
Authorized Officer

A subsidiary of Assured Guaranty Municipal Holdings Inc.
1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019
(212) 974-0100