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

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED OCTOBER 14, 2026

NEW ISSUE-BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, as enacted and construed on the date of initial delivery of the 2026 Series F Bonds, and assuming compliance with certain covenants in the 2026 Series F Resolution intended to assure compliance with the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and subject to the exceptions under "Tax Status and Related Considerations" herein, interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds is excludable from gross income of the holders thereof for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals; however, interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. Interest on the 2026 Series G Bonds is not excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, the 2026 Series FG Bonds, their transfer, the interest payable thereon and any income derived therefrom, including any profit realized in their sale or exchange, are exempt at all times from taxation of every kind and nature whatsoever by the State of Maryland, under existing law, except that no opinion is expressed as to Maryland estate or inheritance taxes. See "Tax Status and Related Considerations" herein.

Maryland
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

$300,000,000*
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Residential Revenue Bonds

$100,000,000* 2026 Series F (Non-AMT) (Social Bonds)
$200,000,000* 2026 Series G (Federally Taxable) (Social Bonds)

Dated Date / Date of Delivery: _____, 2026

Due:	As shown on the inside cover and page ii hereof.
2026 Series F Bonds:	Residential Revenue Bonds 2026 Series F (the "2026 Series F Bonds").
2026 Series G Bonds:	Residential Revenue Bonds 2026 Series G (the "2026 Series G Bonds" and, together with the 2026 Series F Bonds, the "2026 Series FG Bonds").
Social Bonds Designation:	The 2026 Series FG Bonds have been designated as "Social Bonds." See Appendix B-2 – "SOCIAL BONDS DESIGNATION" herein.
Purpose:	Funds made available from the issuance of the 2026 Series FG Bonds are expected to be used (i) to refund portions of the 2026 Series F Refunded Bonds (as defined herein), and (ii) to purchase Mortgage-Backed Securities (as hereinafter defined) or participations therein. See "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS — Application of 2026 Series FG Bonds Proceeds" herein.
Interest Payment Dates:	Semiannually on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing March 1, 2027.
Interest Rates:	As shown on the inside cover and page ii hereof.
Redemption:	The 2026 Series FG Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the times, under the conditions and at the prices set forth under the caption "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Redemption Provisions" herein.
Denominations:	$5,000, or any integral multiple thereof.
Book-Entry Only System:	The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") will act as securities depository for the 2026 Series FG Bonds. See Appendix N – "THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY AND BOOK-ENTRY" herein.
Security:	The 2026 Series FG Bonds are special obligations of the Community Development Administration (the "Administration"), a unit of the Division of Development Finance of the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (the "Department"), payable solely from the revenues and assets of the Administration pledged therefor under the Bond Resolution (as defined herein). ***The Administration has no taxing power. The 2026 Series FG Bonds do not constitute a debt of the State of Maryland, any political subdivision thereof, the Administration or the Department, or a pledge of the faith, credit or taxing power of the State, any such political subdivision, the Administration or the Department.***
Trustee:	Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company.
Bond Counsel:	Kutak Rock LLP
Underwriters' Counsel:	Chapman and Cutler LLP

Jefferies

BofA Securities **J.P. Morgan** **Morgan Stanley**

RBC Capital Markets **Wells Fargo Securities**

Bancroft Capital **Loop Capital Markets**

*Preliminary; subject to change.

MATURITY SCHEDULE*

$100,000,000 2026 Series F (Non-AMT) Bonds (Social Bonds)

$31,200,000 Serial Bonds

Due (March 1)	Amount	Interest Rate	Price	CUSIP† Numbers 57419U	Due (September 1)	Amount	Interest Rate	Price	CUSIP† Numbers 57419U
2028	$ 940,000	%	%		2028	$1,150,000	%	%	
2029	1,275,000				2029	1,395,000			
2030	1,445,000				2030	1,455,000			
2031	1,455,000				2031	1,450,000			
2032	1,450,000				2032	1,450,000			
2033	1,455,000				2033	1,455,000			
2034	1,460,000				2034	1,460,000			
2035	1,465,000				2035	1,470,000			
2036	1,475,000				2036	1,485,000			
2037	1,490,000				2037	1,500,000			
2038	1,505,000				2038	1,515,000			

$9,330,000 ____% Term Bonds due September 1, 2041 – Price: %; CUSIP† Number: 57419U___

$16,775,000 ____% Term Bonds due September 1, 2046 – Price: %; CUSIP† Number: 57419U___

$18,820,000 ____% Term Bonds due September 1, 2051 – Price: %; CUSIP† Number: 57419U___

$8,825,000 ____% Term Bonds due March 1, 2054 – Price: %; CUSIP† Number: 57419U___

$15,050,000 ____% 2026 Series F PAC Term Bonds due March 1, 2057 – Price: %; CUSIP† Number: 57419U___

*Preliminary; subject to change.

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MATURITY SCHEDULE*

$200,000,000 2026 Series G (Federally Taxable) Bonds (Social Bonds)

$57,450,000 Serial Bonds

Due (March 1)	Amount	Interest Rate	Price	CUSIP† Numbers 57419U	Due (September 1)	Amount	Interest Rate	Price	CUSIP† Numbers 57419U
2028	$1,565,000	%	%		2028	$1,990,000	%	%	
2029	2,245,000				2029	2,485,000			
2030	2,605,000				2030	2,625,000			
2031	2,630,000				2031	2,645,000			
2032	2,655,000				2032	2,665,000			
2033	2,675,000				2033	2,690,000			
2034	2,705,000				2034	2,725,000			
2035	2,740,000				2035	2,760,000			
2036	2,780,000				2036	2,800,000			
2037	2,825,000				2037	2,850,000			
2038	2,880,000				2038	2,910,000			

$18,150,000 ____% Term Bonds due September 1, 2041 – Price: %; CUSIP† Number: 57419U___

$33,565,000 ____% Term Bonds due September 1, 2046 – Price: %; CUSIP† Number: 57419U___

$39,180,000 ____% Term Bonds due September 1, 2051 – Price: %; CUSIP† Number: 57419U___

$24,625,000 ____% Term Bonds due September 1, 2054 – Price: %; CUSIP† Number: 57419U___

$27,030,000 ____% 2026 Series G PAC Term Bonds due March 1, 2057 – Price: %; CUSIP† Number: 57419U___

*Preliminary; subject to change.

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This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been furnished by the Administration and by other sources which are believed to be reliable. The Underwriters (as defined under the heading "UNDERWRITING" herein) have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement: The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, their respective responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the Administration or by the Underwriters 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 any of the foregoing. The information and expressions of opinion herein speak only as of the date hereof and 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 Administration since the date hereof.

The order and placement of information in this Official Statement, including the appendices, are not an indication of relevance, materiality or relative importance, and this Official Statement, including the appendices, must be read in its entirety. The captions and headings in this Official Statement are for convenience only and in no way define, limit or describe the scope or intent, or affect the meaning or construction, of any provision or section in this Official Statement.

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

Table of Contents

Page

INTRODUCTION 1
Authorization 2
Bonds Issued Under Bond Resolution 2
Purpose of Bond Resolution 3
Use of Proceeds of the Bonds 3
Business Disruption Risk 5
THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS 5
General Description 5
Application of 2026 Series FG Bond Proceeds 6
Redemption Provisions 7
SECURITY FOR THE BONDS 18
Provisions of Bond Resolution 18
Program Assets 19
Reserve Fund 20
Collateral Reserve Fund 21
Cash Flow Statements and Certificates 22
Certain Withdrawals from the Bond Resolution 24
Investment of Funds 24
Credit Facilities 24
Credit Enhancement 25
Variable Rate Bonds 25
General Bond Reserve Fund 26
Additional Bonds 27
Interest Rate Swaps 28
TAX STATUS AND RELATED CONSIDERATIONS 28
2026 Series F Bonds 28
2026 Series G Bonds 32
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PROGRAM 36
LITIGATION 37
LEGAL MATTERS 37
LEGALITY FOR INVESTMENT 37
UNDERWRITING 37
RATINGS 39
SECONDARY MARKET DISCLOSURE 39
MISCELLANEOUS 42
Summaries and Descriptions in Official Statement 42
Municipal Advisor 42
Selection and Compensation of Professionals 42

Table of Contents
(continued)

Page

APPENDIX A THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION
APPENDIX B-1 THE PROGRAM
APPENDIX B-2 SOCIAL BONDS DESIGNATION
APPENDIX B-3 FORM OF SOCIAL BONDS REPORTING
APPENDIX C DEFINITIONS
APPENDIX D SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION
APPENDIX E OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION
APPENDIX F COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS TEN YEAR RULE PERCENTAGES
APPENDIX G MORTGAGE INSURANCE AND GUARANTY PROGRAMS
APPENDIX H AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS
APPENDIX I AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE MARYLAND HOUSING FUND
APPENDIX J INVESTMENTS HELD IN THE RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND FUNDS
APPENDIX K RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND PROGRAM PORTFOLIO
APPENDIX L RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND PROGRAM PREPAYMENT SPEEDS
APPENDIX M PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL
APPENDIX N THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY AND BOOK-ENTRY
APPENDIX O THE GNMA MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES PROGRAM
APPENDIX P THE FANNIE MAE MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES PROGRAM
APPENDIX Q THE FREDDIE MAC MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES PROGRAM
APPENDIX R PROJECTED PERCENTAGES OF INITIAL PRINCIPAL BALANCE OUTSTANDING AND PROJECTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Relating to

$300,000,000*
Residential Revenue Bonds
$100,000,000* 2026 Series F (Non-AMT) (Social Bonds)
$200,000,000* 2026 Series G (Federally Taxable) (Social Bonds)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Official Statement (this "Official Statement"), which includes the cover page, the inside cover page (including the maturity schedules) and the Appendices, is to set forth information in connection with the sale by the Community Development Administration (the "Administration"), a unit of the Division of Development Finance of the Department of Housing and Community Development (the "Department"), a principal department of the State of Maryland (the "State"), of $100,000,000* aggregate principal amount of its Residential Revenue Bonds, 2026 Series F (Non-AMT) (Social Bonds) (the "2026 Series F Bonds") and $200,000,000* aggregate principal amount of its Residential Revenue Bonds, 2026 Series G (Federally Taxable) (Social Bonds) (the "2026 Series G Bonds" and, together with the 2026 Series F Bonds, the "2026 Series FG Bonds").

The Administration is issuing the 2026 Series FG Bonds as Social Bonds based on the intended use of proceeds of the 2026 Series FG Bonds to finance Mortgage Loans for the purchase of owner-occupied single family residences by persons or families of limited income. The Administration believes the intended use of the proceeds of the 2026 Series FG Bonds and the manner of expenditure of such funds are consistent with the four core components described by the International Capital Market Association ("ICMA") in its *Social Bond Principles: Voluntary Process Guidelines for Issuing Social Bonds*.

By reference to the ICMA's *Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds: A High-Level Mapping to the Sustainable Development Goals*, which links the ICMA green bond principles to the framework provided by the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals ("UNSDGs"), the Administration believes that the Administration's Social Bonds designation reflects the use of the proceeds of the 2026 Series FG Bonds in a manner that is consistent with certain of the UNSDGs. According to the United Nations, the UNSDGs were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 as part of its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The term "Social Bonds" is neither defined in nor related to provisions in the Bond Resolutions. The use of such term herein is for identification purposes only and is not intended to provide or imply that an owner of Social Bonds is entitled to any additional security beyond that provided therefor in the Bond Resolutions. Holders of Social Bonds do not assume any specific risk with respect to any of the funded Developments by reason of the 2026 Series FG Bonds being designated as Social Bonds, and such 2026 Series FG Bonds are secured on parity with all other Bonds issued and to be issued under the Bond Resolution. See APPENDIX B-2 – "SOCIAL BONDS DESIGNATION" for a further description of the Administration's Social Bonds Designation. See APPENDIX B-3 – "FORM OF SOCIAL BONDS REPORTING" for the form of the Administration's Social Bonds Annual Reporting.

*Preliminary; subject to change.

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. The information contained under this caption is qualified by reference to the entire Official Statement. This introduction is only a brief description of the Official Statement and potential investors should review the entire Official Statement, as well as the documents summarized or described herein, in order to make an informed investment decision. All terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in Appendix C – "DEFINITIONS" or in the Bond Resolutions (as hereinafter defined).

Authorization

The Administration is authorized to issue the 2026 Series FG Bonds pursuant to Sections 4-101 through 4-255 of the Housing and Community Development Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended (the "Act"), and a Residential Revenue Bond Resolution providing for the issuance of Residential Revenue Bonds adopted by the Administration as of August 1, 1997 and amended and restated as of July 15, 2005 (the "Bond Resolution"), for the benefit of Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, as trustee (the "Trustee"). The 2026 Series F Bonds will be issued pursuant to a Series Resolution Providing for the Issuance and Sale of Residential Revenue Bonds, 2026 Series F (Non-AMT) which will be adopted by the Administration prior to the issuance of the 2026 Series F Bonds (the "2026 Series F Resolution"). The 2026 Series G Bonds will be issued pursuant to a Series Resolution Providing for the Issuance and Sale of Residential Revenue Bonds, 2026 Series G (Federally Taxable) which will be adopted by the Administration prior to the issuance of the 2026 Series G Bonds (the "2026 Series G Resolution" and, together with the 2026 Series F Resolution, the "2026 Series FG Resolutions"). The Bond Resolution and the 2026 Series FG Resolutions are collectively called the "Bond Resolutions."

Bonds Issued Under Bond Resolution

As of June 30, 2026, the Administration had issued 154 prior Series of Bonds under the Bond Resolution. As of July 1, 2026, $4,318,125,669 in aggregate principal amount of Bonds comprising 48 Series were outstanding under the Bond Resolution. All prior Series of Bonds are collectively referred to herein as the "Prior Bonds." The Bond Resolution provides for the issuance of Additional Bonds, which will be on parity with the Prior Bonds and the 2026 Series FG Bonds and will be equally and ratably secured under the Bond Resolution. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Additional Bonds" herein. The Prior Bonds and the 2026 Series FG Bonds, together with any Additional Bonds issued under the Bond Resolution and secured on a parity basis, are referred to collectively as the "Bonds." The Bond Resolution also allows the issuance of Subordinate Bonds which will not be on parity with the Bonds. To date, the Administration has not issued Subordinate Bonds under the Bond Resolution. The Administration may, from time to time, enter into Qualified Hedges which may be secured on a parity basis with the Bonds. The Administration currently has no interest rate swaps outstanding. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Interest Rate Swaps" and Appendix D – "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION." Prior to 2011, the Administration used proceeds of the Bonds primarily to purchase single family whole loans ("Whole Mortgage Loans"). Since 2011, the Administration has also purchased Mortgage-Backed Securities (as defined herein) with proceeds of Bonds. As of June 30, 2026, single family Whole Mortgage Loans held in the Revenue Fund under the Bond Resolution total $294,440,304 and Mortgage-Backed Securities held in the Revenue Fund under the Bond Resolution total $3,557,645,880. Additional Mortgage-Backed Securities are held in other funds under the Bond Resolution. See Appendix J – "INVESTMENTS HELD IN THE RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND FUNDS" for a description of the types of Mortgage-Backed Securities held in the Revenue Fund and in other funds under the Bond Resolution.

The 2026 Series FG Bonds are secured as to both principal and interest by the pledge and lien of the Bond Resolution described herein under "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS."

The Bonds are special obligations of the Administration, payable solely from the revenues and assets of the Administration pledged therefor under the Bond Resolution. The Administration has no taxing power. The Bonds do not constitute a debt of the State, any political subdivision thereof, the Administration or the Department, or a pledge of the faith, credit or taxing power of the State, any such political subdivision, the Administration or the Department.

Purpose of Bond Resolution

The Administration adopted the Bond Resolution pursuant to the Act primarily to finance single family housing loans under the Residential Revenue Bond Program (the "Program"), but has reserved the right to finance and also may issue Bonds to finance other kinds of housing and other types of loans permitted to be financed under the Bond Resolution. In addition to single family housing loans, other types of loans and other kinds of housing that may be financed by the Administration under the Bond Resolution include portions of or participations in single family housing loans made, purchased or otherwise financed by the Administration, home improvement loans, housing rehabilitation loans, as well as loans to finance or refinance developments authorized by the Act, including, without limitation, multi-family housing projects, group housing facilities and shared living facilities. To date, the Administration has applied proceeds of Bonds only to finance single family housing loans and participations in single family housing loans and to fund reserves related thereto. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS" and Appendix D – "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION."

Use of Proceeds of the Bonds

The Bond Resolution authorizes the Administration to issue Bonds to provide funds to finance or refinance any loan, project, facility, undertaking or purpose that the Administration is authorized to undertake, finance or provide financing for pursuant to the Act ("Program Assets"), including, but not limited to, mortgage loans, Mortgage-Backed Securities, or portions of or participations in mortgage loans or Mortgage-Backed Securities (collectively referred to herein as "Mortgage Loans"), to finance or refinance the purchase of owner-occupied single family residences by persons or families of limited incomes, to refund Bonds or other obligations (including bonds issued by the Administration under resolutions other than the Bond Resolution), to fund reserves, to pay costs of issuance or to achieve any other of the Administration's purposes. In addition to Mortgage Loans, the Bond Resolution permits financing of various types of Loans, including, without limitation, loans to finance various types of housing developments within the State, which include single family residences, multi-family residential rental facilities, and group living facilities (collectively, the "Developments") which promote sound community development and provide housing for occupancy, in substantial part, by persons or families of limited incomes. The Loans also must meet the requirements set forth in the Bond Resolution. Program Assets may include, without limitation, loans (with or without Credit Enhancement), including Mortgage Loans, and Mortgage-Backed Securities.

As more fully described under "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS — Application of 2026 Series FG Bonds Proceeds", the funds made available from the issuance of the 2026 Series FG Bonds will be used to (i) refund portions of the 2026 Series F Refunded Bonds (as defined herein), and (ii) purchase Mortgage-Backed Securities or participations therein.

The 2026 Series FG Bonds will be secured as to both principal and interest by the pledge and lien of the Bond Resolution described herein under "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS."

Series Resolutions relating to Bonds issued to finance Mortgage Loans contain Series Program Determinations, which limit the Loans financed to Mortgage Loans on Single Family Residences and require all such Mortgage Loans to be insured by FHA or guaranteed by the United States Department of Veteran Affairs ("VA"), the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development (the "USDA/RD") Guaranteed Rural Housing Loan Program, private mortgage insurance acceptable to the Administration or mortgage insurance provided by the Maryland Housing Fund ("MHF"). In addition, Loans with a loan-to-value ratio of 80% or less may be uninsured if certain requirements of the Administration are met. Effective as of February 1, 2011 newly originated Mortgage Loans generally have been pooled into Mortgage-Backed Securities. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Program Assets – Mortgage-Backed Securities" herein. The 2026 Series FG Resolutions contain Program Determinations relating to new Mortgage Loans to be financed with proceeds made available from the issuance of the 2026 Series FG Bonds. See Appendix B-1 – "THE PROGRAM," and Appendix G – "MORTGAGE INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE PROGRAMS."

The Bond Resolution does not require that Loans be secured by Credit Enhancement. In addition, the Bond Resolution permits the Administration to require Loans to be secured by Credit Enhancement other than FHA mortgage insurance, private mortgage insurance, MHF mortgage insurance, or VA or USDA/RD guarantees. Such Credit Enhancement may include a variety of forms and may be provided by a variety of Credit Enhancers. See the definitions of Credit Enhancement and Credit Enhancer in Appendix C – "DEFINITIONS" and Appendix D – "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION."

The 2026 Series FG Bonds will bear interest from the date of delivery at the interest rates set forth on the inside cover and page ii hereof and shall be subject to redemption prior to maturity at the times and under the conditions described herein.

Brief descriptions of the 2026 Series FG Bonds and the security for the Bonds are included in this Official Statement. Descriptions of the Department and the Administration, the Program, the definitions of certain terms and the summary of certain provisions of the Bond Resolutions are included as Appendices A, B, C and D, respectively. Appendices E and F contain certain information regarding the outstanding indebtedness of the Administration and its redemption requirements for the Bonds from Prepayments of Loans as required by the Code, respectively. A summary of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program, the VA Home Loan Guaranty Program, the USDA/RD Mortgage Guarantee Program, the private mortgage insurance acceptable to the Administration and the MHF Insurance Program is included as Appendix G. The audited financial statements of the Program for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 are included in Appendix H. The audited financial statements of the Maryland Housing Fund for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 are included in Appendix I – Investments held in the Residential Revenue Bond Funds, information concerning Mortgage Loans financed under the Program, information concerning the prepayment speeds of Mortgage Loans under the Program and redemptions of the Administration's PAC Bonds, the form of opinion that Bond Counsel is delivering in connection with the issuance of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, and certain information regarding the Depository Trust Company are included as Appendices J, K, L, M, and N, respectively. Summaries of the GNMA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Mortgage-Backed Securities Programs are included in Appendices O, P and Q, respectively. Appendix R sets forth the last year and weighted average number of years that the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds and 2026 Series G PAC Bonds (each as defined herein) will be Outstanding based on the receipt of 2026 Series F Prepayments and 2026 Series G Prepayments (each as defined herein), respectively, at certain percentages of the SIFMA Model (as defined herein). **The Appendices to this Official Statement constitute a part of this Official Statement and contain information which any potential investor should read in order to make an informed investment decision.**

Information concerning the 2026 Series FG Bonds, the Administration and the Program and descriptions of certain provisions of the Act, the 2026 Series FG Bonds and the Bond Resolutions are included in this Official Statement. All summaries herein of any statute, agreement or document are qualified in their entirety by reference to such statute, agreement or document, and all summaries of the 2026 Series FG Bonds are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form thereof and the information with respect thereto contained in the Bond Resolutions. Copies of the Bond Resolutions and the Act are available for inspection at the offices of the Administration at 7800 Harkins Road, Lanham, Maryland 20706. Requests to inspect copies of the Bond Resolutions and the Act should be directed to Investor Relations at (301) 429-7897 or by e-mail at cdabonds_mailbox.dhcd@maryland.gov.

Business Disruption Risk

Certain adverse external events, such as pandemics, natural disasters, severe weather, technological emergencies, riots, acts of war or terrorism or other circumstances, could potentially disrupt the Administration's ability to administer its programs. See APPENDIX A – "THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION – Business Disruption Risk" herein for certain information regarding the Administration's business continuity plan.

THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS

General Description

The 2026 Series FG Bonds are initially issuable as fully registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple in excess thereof. The 2026 Series FG Bonds will be initially registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") which will act as securities depository for the 2026 Series FG Bonds. Individual purchases of the 2026 Series FG Bonds will be in book entry form only. References herein to the registered owner will be to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC. For a description of DTC's procedures, see Appendix N – "DTC and Book Entry" herein. Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company has been designated by the Administration as Trustee under the Bond Resolution. Payments of interest will be made by wire transfer from the Trustee, to Cede & Co. as registered owner.

The 2026 Series FG Bonds initially delivered will be dated as of the date of their authentication and delivery and will bear interest from their dated date until their maturity or earlier redemption. Interest on the 2026 Series FG Bonds will be payable semiannually on March 1 and September 1 of each year (each an "Interest Payment Date"), commencing March 1, 2027. If any such dates are not business days, then such payments will be made on the next business day. Interest on the 2026 Series FG Bonds will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The 2026 Series FG Bonds subsequently issued in exchange for or upon the registration or transfer of 2026 Series FG Bonds will be dated the date of authentication thereof and will bear interest from the Interest Payment Date next preceding the date of the authentication thereof, unless the date of such authentication is after a Record Date and on or prior to the next succeeding Interest Payment Date, in which case they will bear interest from such Interest Payment Date; provided, however, that if interest on the 2026 Series FG Bonds is in default, the 2026 Series FG Bonds issued in place of 2026 Series FG Bonds surrendered for transfer or exchange will bear interest from the date to which interest has been paid in full on the 2026 Series FG Bonds. The Record Date is, with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds, the fifteenth day preceding each Interest Payment Date; provided, however, that if the Record Date is not a Business Day, then such Record Date shall be deemed to be the first Business Day following such Record Date. The 2026 Series FG Bonds mature on the dates and in the amounts set forth on the inside cover page and page ii of this Official Statement subject to earlier redemption as hereinafter described.

Application of 2026 Series FG Bond Proceeds*

The Administration expects to deposit the proceeds of the sale of the 2026 Series F Bonds in approximate amounts as follows: (i) $100,000,000 into a Redemption Account (the "2026 Series F Redemption Account") to be used for the purpose of refunding portions of the Administration's outstanding Residential Revenue Bonds that are otherwise maturing or subject to redemption from related prepayments (collectively, the "2026 Series F Refunded Bonds"), and (ii) $0 into the 2026 Series F Program Account of the Program Fund (the "2026 Series F Program Account") for the purchase of Mortgage-Backed Securities, or participations therein. Following the refunding of the 2026 Series F Refunded Bonds, approximately $100,000,000 currently allocated to the 2026 Series F Refunded Bonds will be reallocated to the 2026 Series F Bonds and deposited into the 2026 Series F Program Account for the purchase of Mortgage-Backed Securities, or participations therein.

The Administration expects to deposit the proceeds of the sale of the 2026 Series G Bonds in the approximate amount of $200,000,000 into the 2026 Series G Program Account of the Program Fund (the "2026 Series G Program Account") for the purchase of Mortgage-Backed Securities, or participations therein.

The Administration expects amounts deposited into the 2026 Series F Program Account to be used to purchase Mortgage-Backed Securities, or participations therein (the "2026 Series F Mortgage-Backed Securities"), by July 1, 2027. The Administration expects amounts deposited into the 2026 Series G Program Account to be used to purchase Mortgage-Backed Securities, or participations therein (the "2026 Series G Mortgage-Backed Securities" and, together with the 2026 Series F Mortgage-Backed Securities, the "2026 Series FG Mortgage-Backed Securities") by April 1, 2027.

The following tables set forth a summary of the Mortgage Loans (and the approximate amounts thereof) expected to comprise the 2026 Series FG Mortgage-Backed Securities.

Estimated 2026 Series F Mortgage-Backed Securities†

	Estimated Amount	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)
Mortgage-Backed Securities or participations therein expected to be purchased from the proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds and reallocated funds on or about the Delivery Date	$71,920,000	359
Mortgage-Backed Securities or participations therein expected to be purchased from the proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds and reallocated funds by July 1, 2027	$28,080,000	359
Total	$100,000,000	359

* Preliminary; subject to change.

† Estimated based on current and projected activity under the Program. Actual rates of purchase are subject to change at the discretion of the Administration.

Estimated 2026 Series G Mortgage-Backed Securities†

	Estimated Amount	Weighted Average Remaining Term (months)
Mortgage-Backed Securities or participations therein expected to be purchased from the proceeds of the 2026 Series G Bonds on or about the Delivery Date	$0	N/A
Mortgage-Backed Securities or participations therein expected to be purchased from the proceeds of the 2026 Series G Bonds by April 1, 2027	$200,000,000	359
Total	$200,000,000	359

Costs of Issuance

The costs of issuance, including underwriters' compensation, relating to the 2026 Series FG Bonds will be funded by the Administration from available moneys not included in the proceeds of the 2026 Series FG Bonds.

Redemption Provisions*

Optional Redemption.

The 2026 Series FG Bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the Administration, in whole or in part at any time, on or after September 1, 2034, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, plus accrued interest thereon to but not including the date of redemption; provided, however, (i) with respect to any optional redemption of the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds prior to March 1, 2038, such 2026 Series F PAC Bonds shall be redeemed at a price equal to the principal amount thereof plus a premium that maintains the same yield as the original purchase price thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, and (ii) with respect to any optional redemption of the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds prior to September 1, 2036, such 2026 Series G PAC Bonds shall be redeemed at a price equal to the principal amount thereof plus a premium that maintains the same yield as the original purchase price thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

Sinking Fund Redemption.

The 2026 Series F Bonds maturing on September 1, 2041 are subject to mandatory redemption in part by lot on each March 1 and September 1 at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

* Preliminary; subject to change.

† Estimated based on current and projected activity under the Program. Actual rates of purchase are subject to change at the discretion of the Administration.

Year (March 1)	Principal Amount	Year (September 1)	Principal Amount
2039	$1,525,000	2039	$1,535,000
2040	1,550,000	2040	1,560,000
2041	1,575,000	2041**	1,585,000

**Final maturity.

The 2026 Series F Bonds maturing on September 1, 2046 are subject to mandatory redemption in part by lot on each March 1 and September 1 at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

Year (March 1)	Principal Amount	Year (September 1)	Principal Amount
2042	$1,600,000	2042	$1,615,000
2043	1,635,000	2043	1,650,000
2044	1,665,000	2044	1,685,000
2045	1,705,000	2045	1,720,000
2046	1,740,000	2046**	1,760,000

**Final maturity.

The 2026 Series F Bonds maturing on September 1, 2051 are subject to mandatory redemption in part by lot on each March 1 and September 1 at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

Year (March 1)	Principal Amount	Year (September 1)	Principal Amount
2047	$1,780,000	2047	$1,800,000
2048	1,825,000	2048	1,845,000
2049	1,870,000	2049	1,890,000
2050	1,915,000	2050	1,940,000
2051	1,965,000	2051**	1,990,000

**Final maturity.

The 2026 Series F Bonds maturing on March 1, 2054 are subject to mandatory redemption in part by lot on each March 1 and September 1 at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

Year (March 1)	Principal Amount	Year (September 1)	Principal Amount
2052	$2,020,000	2052	$2,045,000
2053	2,075,000	2053	2,105,000
2054**	580,000		

**Final maturity.

The 2026 Series F PAC Bonds (as defined herein) are subject to mandatory redemption in part by lot on each March 1 and September 1 at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

Year (March 1)	Principal Amount	Year (September 1)	Principal Amount
2054	$1,555,000	2054	$2,175,000
2055	2,220,000	2055	2,265,000
2056	2,310,000	2056	2,360,000
2057**	2,165,000		

**Final maturity.

The 2026 Series G Bonds maturing on September 1, 2041 are subject to mandatory redemption in part by lot on each March 1 and September 1 at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

Year (March 1)	Principal Amount	Year (September 1)	Principal Amount
2039	$2,940,000	2039	$2,975,000
2040	3,005,000	2040	3,040,000
2041	3,075,000	2041**	3,115,000

**Final maturity.

The 2026 Series G Bonds maturing on September 1, 2046 are subject to mandatory redemption in part by lot on each March 1 and September 1 at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

Year (March 1)	Principal Amount	Year (September 1)	Principal Amount
2042	$3,150,000	2042	$3,195,000
2043	3,235,000	2043	3,280,000
2044	3,330,000	2044	3,375,000
2045	3,420,000	2045	3,475,000
2046	3,525,000	2046**	3,580,000

**Final maturity.

The 2026 Series G Bonds maturing on September 1, 2051 are subject to mandatory redemption in part by lot on each March 1 and September 1 at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

Year (March 1)	Principal Amount	Year (September 1)	Principal Amount
2047	$3,635,000	2047	$3,695,000
2048	3,750,000	2048	3,815,000
2049	3,875,000	2049	3,945,000
2050	4,010,000	2050	4,080,000
2051	4,150,000	2051**	4,225,000

**Final maturity.

The 2026 Series G Bonds maturing on September 1, 2054 are subject to mandatory redemption in part by lot on each March 1 and September 1 at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

Year (March 1)	Principal Amount	Year (September 1)	Principal Amount
2052	$4,295,000	2052	$4,380,000
2053	4,460,000	2053	4,540,000
2054	4,625,000	2054**	2,325,000

**Final maturity

The 2026 Series G PAC Bonds (as defined herein) are subject to mandatory redemption in part by lot on each March 1 and September 1 at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

Year (March 1)	Principal Amount	Year (September 1)	Principal Amount
2054	-	2054	$2,390,000
2055	$4,810,000	2055	4,915,000
2056	5,025,000	2056	5,135,000
2057**	4,755,000		

**Final maturity.

General Provisions with regard to Sinking Fund Redemptions. If less than all of the Term Bonds Outstanding of any one maturity of a Series (or subseries, if applicable) are purchased for cancellation or called for redemption (other than in satisfaction of Sinking Fund Requirements), the principal amount of such Term Bonds that are so purchased or redeemed is to be credited, to the extent practicable, except as otherwise provided in an Administration Request, against all remaining Sinking Fund Requirements for the Term Bonds of such Series (and subseries, if applicable) and maturity in the proportion which the then remaining balance of each such Sinking Fund Requirement bears to the total of all Bonds of such Series (and subseries, if applicable) and maturity then Outstanding.

PAC Bond Redemption.

2026 Series F PAC Bonds. Prepayments of the 2026 Series F Mortgage-Backed Securities (the "2026 Series F Prepayments") will be applied first in amounts necessary to pay a portion of the regularly scheduled maturing principal on the 2026 Series F Bonds and then applied to the redemption of the 2026 Series F Bonds maturing on March 1, 2057 (the "2026 Series F PAC Bonds"), in an amount up to the cumulative amounts set forth in the following table, prior to the redemption of other Bonds. See "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Application of 2026 Series FG Bond Proceeds" above for a description of the 2026 Series F Mortgage-Backed Securities. Such redemption shall be made so that the cumulative amount of such redemptions shall not exceed the cumulative amount shown as of each date set forth in the table below. Such redemptions may occur at such times and with such frequency as the Administration elects, but at least once in each semiannual period, commencing with the semiannual period ending September 1, 2027. Such cumulative amounts are derived from certain assumptions related to such Mortgage Loans including the assumption that 2026 Series F Prepayments on such Mortgage Loans are received at a rate equal to 75% of the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association standard prepayment model ("SIFMA Model").

Payment Date	Cumulative Amount
September 1, 2027	$ 110,000
March 1, 2028	405,000
September 1, 2028	895,000
March 1, 2029	1,575,000
September 1, 2029	2,435,000
March 1, 2030	3,365,000
September 1, 2030	4,290,000
March 1, 2031	5,195,000
September 1, 2031	6,085,000
March 1, 2032	6,955,000
September 1, 2032	7,805,000
March 1, 2033	8,635,000
September 1, 2033	9,450,000
March 1, 2034	10,245,000
September 1, 2034	11,020,000
March 1, 2035	11,780,000
September 1, 2035	12,520,000
March 1, 2036	13,240,000
September 1, 2036	13,870,000
March 1, 2037	14,390,000
September 1, 2037	14,820,000
March 1, 2038	15,050,000

If the amount available for such redemption is less than $100,000, the Administration may delay redemption of the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds until the amount available for such redemption totals $100,000 or more. The cumulative amounts set forth in the above table are subject to proportional reduction to the extent the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds are redeemed from proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds on deposit in the Program Fund not expended for the purposes set forth in the Bond Resolution and thereafter transferred to the Redemption Account. See "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Redemption Provisions – Special Redemption" below.

Prepayments on mortgage loans are commonly measured relative to a prepayment standard model. The SIFMA Model represents an assumed monthly rate of prepayment of the then outstanding principal balance of a pool of new mortgage loans. The SIFMA Model does not purport to be either a historic description of the prepayment experience of any pool of mortgage loans or a prediction of the anticipated rate of prepayment of any pool of mortgage loans. One hundred percent (100%) of the SIFMA Model assumes prepayment rates of 0.2 percent per year of the then-unpaid principal balance of such mortgage loans in the first months of the life of the mortgage loans and an additional 0.2 percent per year in each month thereafter (for example, 0.4 percent per year in the second month) until the 30th month. Beginning in the 30th month and in each month thereafter during the life of the mortgage loans, 100% of the SIFMA Model assumes a constant prepayment rate of six percent per year. Multiples of the SIFMA Model will be calculated from this prepayment rate series. For example, 200% of the SIFMA Model assumes prepayment rates will be 0.4 percent per year in month one, 0.8 percent per year in month two, reaching 12% per year in month 30 and remaining constant at 12% per year thereafter.

The following table and the table included as Appendix R – "PROJECTED PERCENTAGES OF INITIAL PRINCIPAL BALANCE OUTSTANDING AND PROJECTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES – 2026 Series F PAC Bonds" sets forth the last year and weighted average number of years that the 2026

Series F PAC Bonds will be Outstanding ("Average Life") based on the receipt of 2026 Series F Prepayments at certain percentages of the SIFMA Model and certain assumptions related to the 2026 Series F Mortgage-Backed Securities, including the assumptions that (1) the 2026 Series F Mortgage-Backed Securities will (i) be purchased on or about the respective dates, (ii) be outstanding in the respective approximate aggregate principal amounts, (iii) have the respective approximate weighted average remaining term of mortgages, all as shown on the "Estimated 2026 Series F Mortgage-Backed Securities" table located in "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Application of 2026 Series FG Bond Proceeds" above, and (iv) have a weighted average mortgage rate of 7.36%, and (2) 2026 Series F Prepayments in amounts in excess of 75% of the SIFMA Model are first applied when received to redeem the 2026 Series F Bonds other than the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds. See "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Application of 2026 Series FG Bond Proceeds" above for a description of the 2026 Series F Mortgage-Backed Securities.

Percent of SIFMA Standard Prepayment Model	Last Year Outstanding	Average Life (Years)
0%	2057	28.9
25%	2056	27.6
50%	2056	16.4
75%	2038	6.0
100%	2038	6.0
200%	2038	6.0
300%	2038	6.0
400%	2038	6.0
500%	2038	6.0
600%	2038	6.0
700%	2036	5.6

However, 2026 Series F Prepayments in excess of 75% of the SIFMA Model are not required to be applied to the redemption of the 2026 Series F Bonds and, if redeemed, are not required to be applied proportionally to the redemption of all the 2026 Series F Bonds then Outstanding and subject to redemption. The Administration generally expects to apply 2026 Series F Prepayments not otherwise restricted to the redemption of Bonds having the highest effective bond yield (provided the Administration is not required to do so). Actual events, including, among others, the actual receipt of 2026 Series F Prepayments and the application of such 2026 Series F Prepayments in excess of 75% of the SIFMA Model will likely be different than the events assumed in determining the above table and the table included as Appendix R – "PROJECTED PERCENTAGES OF INITIAL PRINCIPAL BALANCE OUTSTANDING AND PROJECTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES – 2026 Series F PAC Bonds." Therefore, the actual last year and weighted average number of years that the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds will be Outstanding may differ from any of the years or percentages stated above and in such Appendix R.

2026 Series G PAC Bonds. Prepayments of the 2026 Series G Mortgage-Backed Securities (the "2026 Series G Prepayments") will be applied first in amounts necessary to pay a portion of the regularly scheduled maturing principal on the 2026 Series G Bonds and then applied to the redemption of the 2026 Series G Bonds maturing on March 1, 2057 (the "2026 Series G PAC Bonds"), in an amount up to the cumulative amounts set forth in the following table, prior to the redemption of other Bonds. See "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Application of 2026 Series FG Bond Proceeds" above for a description of the 2026 Series G Mortgage-Backed Securities. Such redemption shall be made so that the cumulative amount of such redemptions shall not exceed the cumulative amount shown as of each date set forth in the table below. Such redemptions may occur at such times and with such frequency as the Administration elects, but at least once in each semiannual period, commencing with the semiannual period ending September 1, 2027. Such cumulative amounts are derived from certain assumptions related to such Mortgage Loans

including the assumption that 2026 Series G Prepayments on such Mortgage Loans are received at a rate equal to 75% of the SIFMA Model.

Payment Date	Cumulative Amount
September 1, 2027	$ 215,000
March 1, 2028	800,000
September 1, 2028	1,780,000
March 1, 2029	3,140,000
September 1, 2029	4,860,000
March 1, 2030	6,720,000
September 1, 2030	8,570,000
March 1, 2031	10,385,000
September 1, 2031	12,160,000
March 1, 2032	13,895,000
September 1, 2032	15,595,000
March 1, 2033	17,255,000
September 1, 2033	18,880,000
March 1, 2034	20,470,000
September 1, 2034	22,020,000
March 1, 2035	23,535,000
September 1, 2035	25,015,000
March 1, 2036	26,455,000
September 1, 2036	27,030,000

If the amount available for such redemption is less than $100,000, the Administration may delay redemption of the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds until the amount available for such redemption totals $100,000 or more.

The following table and the table included as Appendix R – "PROJECTED PERCENTAGES OF INITIAL PRINCIPAL BALANCE OUTSTANDING AND PROJECTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES – 2026 Series G PAC Bonds" sets forth the last year and weighted average number of years that the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds will be Outstanding ("Average Life") based on the receipt of 2026 Series G Prepayments at certain percentages of the SIFMA Model and certain assumptions related to the 2026 Series G Mortgage-Backed Securities, including the assumptions that (1) the 2026 Series G Mortgage-Backed Securities will (i) be purchased on or about the respective dates, (ii) be outstanding in the respective approximate aggregate principal amounts, (iii) have the respective approximate weighted average remaining term of mortgages, all as shown on the "Estimated 2026 Series G Mortgage-Backed Securities" table located in "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Application of 2026 Series FG Bond Proceeds" above, and (iv) have a weighted average mortgage rate of 7.36%, and (2) 2026 Series G Prepayments in amounts in excess of 75% of the SIFMA Model are first applied when received to redeem the 2026 Series G Bonds other than the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds. See "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Application of 2026 Series FG Bond Proceeds" above for a description of the 2026 Series G Mortgage-Backed Securities.

Percent of SIFMA Standard Prepayment Model	Last Year Outstanding	Average Life (Years)
0%	2057	29.2
25%	2057	28.5
50%	2055	10.6
75%	2036	5.5
100%	2036	5.5
200%	2036	5.5
300%	2036	5.5
400%	2036	5.5
500%	2036	5.5
600%	2036	5.5
700%	2036	5.5

However, 2026 Series G Prepayments in excess of 75% of the SIFMA Model are not required to be applied to the redemption of the 2026 Series G Bonds and, if redeemed, are not required to be applied proportionally to the redemption of all the 2026 Series G Bonds then Outstanding and subject to redemption. The Administration generally expects to apply 2026 Series G Prepayments not otherwise restricted to the redemption of Bonds having the highest effective bond yield (provided the Administration is not required to do so). Actual events, including, among others, the actual receipt of 2026 Series G Prepayments and the application of such 2026 Series G Prepayments in excess of 75% of the SIFMA Model will likely be different than the events assumed in determining the above table and the table included as Appendix R – "PROJECTED PERCENTAGES OF INITIAL PRINCIPAL BALANCE OUTSTANDING AND PROJECTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES – 2026 Series G PAC Bonds." Therefore, the actual last year and weighted average number of years that the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds will be Outstanding may differ from any of the years or percentages stated above and in such Appendix R.

Special Redemption.

The 2026 Series FG Bonds are subject to special redemption, at the option of the Administration, in whole or in part, at any time and at a price (except as described below with respect to the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds) equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest thereon, from:

(1) Recovery Payments from any Series of Bonds, except as otherwise provided herein under the heading ""*Ten Year Rule" Requirements*"; and

(2) excess Revenues from any Series of Bonds, including, without limitation, amounts resulting from any reduction in the Reserve Fund from any Series of Bonds.

Additionally, the 2026 Series F Bonds are subject to special redemption, at the option of the Administration, in whole or in part, at any time and at a price (except as described below with respect to the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds) equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest thereon, from unexpended proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds on deposit in the Program Fund not expended for the purposes set forth in the Bond Resolution and thereafter transferred to the Redemption Account.

Provided, however, that (i) the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds may not be redeemed from such Recovery Payments from any Series of Bonds other than 2026 Series F Bonds or excess Revenues to the extent such redemption would cause the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds to be redeemed in an amount which exceeds 75% of the applicable SIFMA Model (as set forth above under "*PAC Bond Redemption – 2026 Series F PAC Bonds*"), until no other 2026 Series F Bonds remain Outstanding; (ii) the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds may

not be redeemed from such Recovery Payments from any Series of Bonds other than 2026 Series G Bonds or excess Revenues to the extent such redemption would cause the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds to be redeemed in an amount which exceeds 75% of the applicable SIFMA Model (as set forth above under "PAC Bond Redemption – 2026 Series G PAC Bonds"), until no other 2026 Series G Bonds remain Outstanding; (iii) any redemption resulting from unexpended proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds described in the paragraph above shall be applied on a pro rata basis amongst any Series and maturity of 2026 Series F Bonds then Outstanding (including the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds); and (iv) with respect to any redemption resulting from unexpended proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds described in the paragraph above, the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds shall be redeemed at a price equal to the principal amount thereof plus a premium that maintains the same yield as the original purchase price thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

As a result of the special redemption provisions, the Administration can make no assurance that a particular 2026 Series FG Bond will not be redeemed prior to its maturity. The Administration cannot accurately predict the volume of Recovery Payments, including Prepayments, or other moneys which will be available for the special redemption of Bonds in the future. See "Risks of Redemption as a Result of Prepayment and Other Excess Revenues" below.

Cross-Call and Recycling Practices. Unless otherwise (i) provided in a Series Resolution, (ii) required or restricted by the 1986 Code, or (iii) directed by the Administration, excess Revenues and Prepayments of Mortgage Loans financed with proceeds of any Series of Bonds, to the extent transferred to the Redemption Fund, may be applied to the redemption of Bonds of any Series. The Administration generally expects to apply excess Revenues or Prepayments to the redemption of the Series having the highest effective bond yield; provided, however, that the Administration reserves the right to redeem Bonds, including the 2026 Series FG Bonds, that do not have the highest effective bond yield.

As a result, the 2026 Series FG Bonds may be redeemed from excess Revenues and Prepayments of Mortgage Loans financed with the proceeds of other Series of Bonds, except that (i) the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds shall not be so redeemed to the extent such redemption would cause the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds to be redeemed in an amount which exceeds 75% of the SIFMA Model (as set forth above under "*PAC Bond Redemption – 2026 Series F PAC Bonds*"), until no other 2026 Series F Bonds remain Outstanding, and (ii) the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds shall not be so redeemed to the extent such redemption would cause the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds to be redeemed in an amount which exceeds 75% of the SIFMA Model (as set forth above under "PAC Bond Redemption – 2026 Series G PAC Bonds"), until no other 2026 Series G Bonds remain Outstanding. Excess Revenues and Prepayments generated from the 2026 Series FG Bonds may be applied to the redemption of other Series of Bonds, except as described above under the heading "PAC Bond Redemption" and the heading "Special Redemption."

The Administration may recycle excess Revenues and Prepayments of Mortgage Loans financed with proceeds of any Series of Bonds, including those generated from the 2026 Series FG Mortgage-Backed Securities, into future Mortgage Loans to the extent permitted by the 1986 Code and by the Bond Resolutions. The decision to recycle such excess Revenues and Prepayments will depend upon, among other things, the level of interest rates then applicable to the Outstanding Bonds and the Mortgage Loans that could be financed.

"*Ten Year Rule" Requirements*. The 1986 Code requires that prepayments of mortgages financed with an issue of qualified mortgage bonds must be used to redeem bonds of that issue by the close of the next semiannual period, if the prepayments are received more than ten years after the issuance of the bonds or any original bonds in the case of a refunding or series of refundings (the "Ten Year Rule"). Appendix F hereto is a table showing the percentage of mortgage prepayments received in any particular period that must, under the Ten Year Rule, be used for redemption of bonds of the issue that financed the mortgages,

including the 2026 Series F Bonds. The table is based on an allocation of bond proceeds between any "new money" (nonrefunding) portion, which will not be subject to the Ten Year Rule until ten years after the date of issuance, and any portion used, directly or indirectly, to refund one or more prior issues, each of which has its own ten year period which applies to the refunding issue. The Ten Year Rule applies generally to all issues of tax-exempt qualified mortgage bonds issued after December 31, 1988. The 2026 Series F PAC Bonds shall not be redeemed in accordance with the 10-Year Rule to the extent such redemption would cause the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds to be redeemed in an amount which exceeds 75% of the applicable SIFMA Model set forth above under "*PAC Bond Redemption – 2026 Series F PAC Bonds*", unless there are no other 2026 Series F Bonds then outstanding.

Risks of Redemption as a Result of Nonorigination. Subject to a de minimis exception, proceeds relating to the 2026 Series F Bonds deposited directly to the Program Fund to make or purchase Mortgage Loans and not used to finance Mortgage Loans within 42 months of the date of issuance will be used to redeem the 2026 Series F Bonds as required by the 1986 Code. See "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Application of 2026 Series FG Bond Proceeds", "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Redemption Provisions – Special Redemptions", Appendix B-1 – "THE PROGRAM – Existing Portfolio and Available Funds Under the Bond Resolution" and Appendix B-1 – "THE PROGRAM – Mortgage-Backed Securities; Sale of Mortgage-Backed Securities and Whole Mortgage Loans."

Risks of Redemption as a Result of Prepayments and Other Excess Revenues. All Mortgage Loans permit partial or complete prepayment without penalty. Mortgage Loans also may be terminated prior to their respective final maturities as a result of events such as default, sale (including potentially a sale of all or part of the Mortgage Loan portfolio), condemnation or casualty loss. A number of factors, including general economic conditions, homeowner mobility and mortgage market interest rates, will affect the rate of actual prepayments for a particular portfolio of mortgage loans. Therefore, it is difficult to predict prepayments for the Administration's portfolio from available data about other pools of mortgage loans. For information concerning the prepayment speeds of Mortgage Loans under the Program, see Appendix L – "RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND PROGRAM PREPAYMENT SPEEDS."

It is not possible to predict the amount of excess Revenues that may be generated under the Bond Resolution. Any excess Revenues or Prepayments of Mortgage Loans received under the Bond Resolution and not applied to make or purchase new Mortgage Loans, shall be applied in accordance with the provisions of the Bond Resolutions and federal tax laws, which provisions may permit or require the special redemption of Bonds from such excess Revenues or Prepayments.

General Provisions. If fewer than all of the 2026 Series F Bonds or 2026 Series G Bonds of like maturity are to be redeemed and are no longer held in book entry form, the Administration will determine the particular 2026 Series F Bonds or 2026 Series G Bonds or portions thereof to be called for redemption. The Trustee will mail notice of the redemption to the Registered Owners of any 2026 Series FG Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed not less than 15 days (or, in the case of 2026 Series FG Bonds then registered under DTC's book entry only system of registration, 30 days) nor more than 90 days before any date upon which 2026 Series FG Bonds may be redeemed at their last addresses appearing upon the registration books. Such notice by mail is sufficient and published notice of the call for redemption need not be given. The notice of redemption may be conditional. If conditional, the notice will set forth the conditions precedent to such redemption and that if such conditions have not been met prior to the redemption date, such notice will be of no force and effect. Notice otherwise having been provided, the 2026 Series FG Bonds designated in the notice will become due and payable at the applicable redemption price, plus interest accrued to the redemption date. On and after the redemption date, such 2026 Series FG Bonds will cease to bear interest and such 2026 Series FG Bonds will no longer be considered as outstanding under the Bond Resolution.

SECURITY FOR THE BONDS

Provisions of Bond Resolution

Pursuant to the Bond Resolution, the security for the Bonds is a pledge of and lien on:

(1) proceeds of the sale of Bonds (other than proceeds deposited in trust for the retirement of Outstanding Bonds);

(2) the Administration's right, title and interest in and to all Program Assets financed from such proceeds;

(3) Revenues;

(4) all money, investments and other assets held in the funds and accounts established by or pursuant to the Bond Resolution and the earnings thereon, except for any money, investments, assets or income held in the Rebate Fund or in any fund or account created by a Series Resolution or a Supplemental Resolution which provides that such fund or account shall not be subject to the lien of the Bond Resolution; and

(5) any and all other property of every description and nature from time to time hereafter by delivery or by writing of any kind conveyed, pledged, assigned or transferred to the Trustee as and for additional security under the Bond Resolution by the Administration or by anyone on its behalf or with its written consent.

The pledge and security interest are subject to (i) the power of the Administration to direct the withdrawal of amounts from such funds and accounts free and clear of such pledge and security interest upon the conditions provided in the Bond Resolution subject to the filing of a Cash Flow Certificate, (ii) other specific limitations set forth in the Bond Resolution and (iii) with respect to one or more Series of Bonds, the power of the Administration to grant a lien on the same property and rights (or any portion thereof) on a parity with or subordinate to the lien granted to the Trustee for the benefit of the owners of the Bonds (provided, however, any funds, assets or other property pledged to or for the benefit of the Credit Enhancer or Credit Facility Provider shall be available to the Credit Enhancer or Credit Facility Provider only after it has made payment under the Credit Enhancement or Credit Facility, as appropriate) and to exclude all moneys deposited into any fund or account with respect thereto from the pledge to the Trustee securing payment of the Bonds or to limit such pledge. Moneys necessary to pay arbitrage rebate, if any, to the United States are administered outside of, and are not subject to the lien of, the Bond Resolution. For a description of the provisions of the Bond Resolution for releasing of moneys or other assets from the lien of the Bond Resolution, see "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Cash Flow Statements and Certificates."

The pledge made and security interests granted by the Bond Resolution and the covenants and agreements therein set forth are for the equal benefit, protection and security of holders of all Bonds, all of which, regardless of the time or times of their issue or maturity, shall be of equal rank without preference, priority or distinction of any Bond over any other except as expressly provided or permitted herein. Subordinate Bonds need not be of equal rank with other Bonds and shall be entitled to the preferences and priorities provided in the Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of Subordinate Bonds. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Additional Bonds." The Administration may, from time to time, enter into Qualified Hedges which may be secured on a parity basis with the Bonds. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS - Interest Rate Swaps" and Appendix D - "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION."

The Bonds are special obligations of the Administration payable solely from the revenues and assets of the Administration pledged therefor under the Bond Resolution. The Administration has no taxing power. The Bonds do not constitute a debt of the State, any political subdivision thereof, the Administration or the Department, or a pledge of the faith, credit or taxing power of the State, any such political subdivision, the Administration or the Department.

Program Assets

Loans. Mortgage Loans, including Mortgage-Backed Securities, and any participations in Mortgage Loans, financed by the Administration with proceeds made available from the 2026 Series FG Bonds will be pledged as Program Assets under the Bond Resolution. The Trustee will retain all rights, title and interest in each such Mortgage Loan or participation interest for the equal and ratable security of the Bonds.

Each of the Loans financed with the proceeds of Prior Bonds issued under the Bond Resolution have been Mortgage Loans. Loans have been and may be insured by FHA or private mortgage insurance, acceptable to the Administration, the MHF, or guaranteed by VA or USDA/RD. Loans with a loan-to-value ratio of 80% or less may be uninsured if certain requirements of the Administration are met. See Appendix G – "MORTGAGE INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE PROGRAMS – The MHF Insurance Program." The Bond Resolution does not require that a Loan financed in the future be secured by Credit Enhancement. Credit Enhancement of all or a portion of a Loan, if any, will be provided in accordance with the applicable provisions set forth in the Series Resolution authorizing a particular Series of Bonds. Credit Enhancement of Loans includes (but is not limited to) any credit enhancement, insurance, guaranty, risk-sharing arrangement or any other form of credit support for a Loan (or any portion thereof) as provided in any Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution.

Mortgage Loans financed with the proceeds of the Prior Bonds have been secured primarily by a first lien mortgage. However, the Bond Resolution does not require that a Loan financed in the future be secured by a Mortgage constituting a mortgage lien on a Development, or that the lien of any Mortgage be a first lien. Any of the Loan requirements may be varied pursuant to Credit Enhancement of such Loan or, if the Loan is not Credit Enhanced, as required or permitted by the Administration.

Pursuant to the Bond Resolution, the Administration may, in its discretion: (i) sell any Loan not in default, (ii) release any Loan from the lien of the Bond Resolution, or (iii) materially modify, amend or alter any security for, or any terms or provisions, of any Loan or Mortgage. Before selling or otherwise transferring a Loan not in default (other than transfer of a Program Asset to a provider of Credit Enhancement or a Credit Facility provided that payment is made under the terms of the Credit Enhancement or Credit Facility), the Administration is required to file with the Trustee a Cash Flow Certificate taking such sale, release, cancellation, modification, amendment or alteration into account. The Administration may materially modify, amend, alter, release or cancel any terms or provisions of any Credit Enhancement.

Generally, the ability of the Administration to pay debt service on the Bonds depends upon the receipt of sufficient Revenues, principally comprising principal and interest payments on Loans, and earnings on investment of moneys in funds and accounts under the Bond Resolution. The Reserve Fund has been established to provide for the payment of debt service on the Bonds if Revenues for that purpose are at any time insufficient. If, however, Borrowers fail to satisfy their respective Loan obligations, and the proceeds of Credit Enhancement, if any, are insufficient, sufficient moneys may not be available to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds. The failure of a Borrower to make timely payment on its Loan or the occurrence of an event of default with respect to a Program Asset does not constitute a default with respect to any other Program Asset. Similarly, the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Bond Resolution does not, of itself, constitute an event of default with respect to any Program Asset. Under such

circumstances, neither the Administration nor the Trustee has the right to accelerate payment of any Program Asset not in default.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. Effective as of February 1, 2011, newly originated Mortgage Loans insured by FHA or private mortgage insurers or guaranteed by VA or RHS generally have been purchased and securitized into mortgage-backed securities (the "Mortgage-Backed Securities") guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). As described further below, Mortgage-Backed Securities guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac include Uniform Mortgage-Backed Securities ("UMBS"). U.S. Bank National Association, a GNMA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac approved master servicer (the "Servicer"), purchases, securitizes and services such Mortgage Loans pursuant to a Servicing Agreement between the Administration and U.S. Bank National Association. No assurance can be provided, however, that the Administration will continue to cause such Mortgage Loans to be securitized into Mortgage-Backed Securities. See Appendix O – "THE GNMA MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES PROGRAM", Appendix P – "THE FANNIE MAE MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES PROGRAM" and Appendix Q – "THE FREDDIE MAC MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES PROGRAM" for summaries of the GNMA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Mortgage-Backed Securities Programs, respectively.

The Administration has financed a substantial portion of its mortgage loan production through the sale of Mortgage-Backed Securities or whole loans to third parties. The Administration expects that sales of Mortgage-Backed Securities will continue to provide a source of financing for production in the near term, along with the issuance of Additional Bonds.

As of June 3, 2019, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac began issuing new, common, single mortgage-backed securities, formally known as the Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security ("UMBS"). The UMBS finance the same types of fixed-rate mortgages that currently back Fannie Mae Mortgage-Backed Securities and Freddie Mac Mortgage-Backed Securities and continue to be guaranteed by either Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac depending upon which entity issues the UMBS. The Federal Housing Finance Agency has stated that the UMBS have characteristics similar to Fannie Mae Mortgage-Backed Securities and offer investors the opportunity to exchange existing Freddie Mac Mortgage-Backed Securities for "mirror" UMBS backed by the same loans as the existing securities. Proceeds of the 2026 Series FG Bonds are expected to be used to purchase Mortgage-Backed Securities, which will include UMBS. For purposes of this Official Statement and the 2026 Series FG Resolutions, the term "Mortgage-Backed Securities" includes UMBS.

Developments. In addition to financing Loans, Bonds may be issued under the Bond Resolution to provide funds for the making, purchasing or otherwise financing or refinancing of Developments, including any project, facility, undertaking or purpose that the Administration is authorized to undertake, finance or provide financing for pursuant to the Act as now or hereafter in effect, including, without limitation, Single Family Residences, multi-family housing, group housing, shared living facilities, home improvements, housing rehabilitation and any undertaking or project, or portion thereof, which is defined as a "community development project," a "public purpose project," an "energy conservation project," a "home improvement project," an "infrastructure project" or a "special housing facility" by the Act.

Reserve Fund

The Reserve Requirement, as of any date of calculation, is the aggregate of the amounts specified as the Reserve Requirement for each Series of Bonds in the applicable Series Resolution. During fiscal year 1997, the Administration adopted the provisions of GASB 31, which require that the financial statements of the Administration reflect investments at fair value. Accordingly, the balance of the Reserve Fund reported at June 30, 2026 includes investments at fair value. As of June 30, 2026, the available balance

in the Reserve Fund was $13,708,447, of which $6,019,455 was cash equivalents. The fair value of investments was $7,688,992, of which $7,283,151 was the book value of investments and $405,840 was the increase in fair value of investments. See Appendix J – "INVESTMENTS HELD IN THE RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND FUNDS" herein. The amount currently on deposit in the Reserve Fund is at least equal to the aggregate Reserve Requirement established in the Series Resolutions which is 2% of the sum of: (i) the aggregate lendable proceeds on deposit in the Program Fund relating to all Prior Bonds, and (ii) the aggregate principal amount of the Mortgage Loans then outstanding made or purchased from amounts described in clause (i) above.

If moneys in the Revenue Fund are insufficient to provide for the payment when due of any Principal Installment, interest on the Bonds or any Sinking Fund Installment with respect to the Bonds, the Trustee shall withdraw from the Reserve Fund and pay into the Revenue Fund the amount of such deficiency. If any such withdrawal results in the balance in the Reserve Fund falling below the amount of the Reserve Requirement, any such deficiency shall be replenished from amounts available in the Revenue Fund following payment of Principal Installments, Sinking Fund Installments, redemption premium (if any) and interest on the Bonds. The failure of the Administration to maintain the Reserve Requirement will not, in and of itself, constitute an Event of Default under the Bond Resolution.

The Trustee may, at the direction of an Authorized Officer, withdraw any amount in the Reserve Fund in excess of the Reserve Requirement, and any amount anticipated to be withdrawn in connection with the purchase or redemption of Bonds, and credit such amount to the Revenue Fund. The Reserve Fund and the Reserve Requirement may be funded with moneys or Cash Equivalents, in accordance with the requirements of the Bond Resolution and any Supplemental Resolution, or as determined to be deposited therein by the Administration. If, pursuant to a Supplemental Resolution, amounts obtained under a Credit Facility or Credit Enhancement are to be used to pay the Principal Installments of and interest on Bonds, then amounts in the Reserve Fund that would otherwise have been used for such purposes may be applied to reimburse the Credit Facility Provider or Credit Enhancer for the amounts so obtained, all in accordance with such Supplemental Resolution.

Collateral Reserve Fund

The Administration has established a Collateral Reserve Fund under the Bond Resolution to provide additional pledged collateral as it deems appropriate. The Bond Resolution does not require the funding of the Collateral Reserve Fund, except as determined by the Administration. Any moneys, Cash Equivalents (e.g., letters of credit, insurance policies, sureties, guaranties or other security arrangements), Program Assets, Non-Conforming Loans (i.e., Loans which do not comply with the mortgage eligibility requirements of the Code) or other assets on deposit in the Collateral Reserve Fund are pledged as security for the Bonds, but may be transferred to any other Fund or Account or withdrawn, free and clear of the lien of the Bond Resolution, by the Administration upon receipt by the Trustee of an Administration Request and, with respect to amounts deposited pursuant to prior Series Resolutions, a Cash Flow Certificate.

Moneys, Cash Equivalents, Program Assets, Non-Conforming Loans and other assets may be deposited into the Collateral Reserve Fund in accordance with the requirements of a Series Resolution or a Supplemental Resolution. Such Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution may establish terms, conditions and provisions relating to the funding of the Collateral Reserve Fund, disbursement of moneys or Cash Equivalents and the sale, disposition or release of Non-Conforming Loans from the Collateral Reserve Fund as well as the maintenance of such assets required to be held in such fund with respect to either a Series of Bonds or generally. In June of 2009, excess revenue in the amount of $45 million of cash equivalents was transferred from three different indentures of the Administration to the Collateral Reserve Fund. Additionally, in August of 2009, and as a result of the defeasance of the Administration's Multi-Family Housing Revenue Bonds (Insured Mortgage Loans), the Administration transferred multi-family

loans with a principal balance of $50.8 million and cash equivalents of approximately $2 million from that indenture into the Collateral Reserve Fund. In connection with the retirement in August of 2010 of the Administration's general certificate dated May 1, 1980 (the "General Certificate") pursuant to which the Administration had previously issued certain series of single family program bonds, the Administration transferred to the Collateral Reserve Fund additional loans with a principal balance of approximately $106.4 million and cash equivalents of approximately $7.5 million. As of June 30, 2026 (and including the Warehouse Loan Fund described below), the Collateral Reserve Fund held Loans with an outstanding principal balance of $5,078,332 and Investment Obligations in the amount of $301,503,019. See Appendix J – "INVESTMENTS HELD IN THE RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND FUNDS" herein.

In addition, the Administration has established the Warehouse Loan Fund under the Collateral Reserve Fund of the Bond Resolution. Amounts on deposit in the Warehouse Loan Fund are used to purchase loans, including Mortgage Loans and Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Administration may apply certain amounts deposited into the Program Fund from proceeds of a Series of Bonds to purchase Mortgage Loans or Mortgage-Backed Securities from the Warehouse Loan Fund. For information on the status of the Warehouse Loan Fund, see Appendix B-1 – "THE PROGRAM – Existing Portfolio and Available Funds Under the Bond Resolution – Status of Available Funds" and Appendix J – "INVESTMENTS HELD IN THE RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND FUNDS" herein.

Cash Flow Statements and Certificates

The Administration is required to file with the Trustee a current Cash Flow Statement whenever any Series of Bonds is issued, unless such filing is not required by a Rating Agency, provided that the Administration shall file with the Trustee a current Cash Flow Statement at least annually.

A Cash Flow Statement shall consist of a certification and calculation made by or for the Administration and signed by an Authorized Officer giving effect to the action proposed to be taken and demonstrating that:

(i) Revenues;

(ii) interest and other income estimated by the Administration to be derived from the investment or deposit of money available for payment of the Parity Obligations in any fund or account created by or pursuant to the Bond Resolution (which estimate shall be based upon the investments or deposits in any fund or account at the rate of return thereon or, in the case of future investments or investments or deposits expected to be made at the time of such certificate, at an assumed rate or reinvestment rate reasonably determined by the Administration);

(iii) any fees charged by the Administration and any other available revenues; and

(iv) any other moneys or funds pledged to the payment of the Parity Obligations,

will be sufficient, in the judgment of an Authorized Officer of the Administration, to pay the principal of and interest on all Outstanding Bonds and other Parity Obligations described in the calculation in the current and in each succeeding Bond Year. A Cash Flow Statement shall include all Outstanding Bonds and other Parity Obligations, together with one or more Series of Bonds to be issued by the Administration, all as may be required by the Bond Resolution, and may exclude any or all Subordinate Contract Obligations. To the extent specified in a Supplemental Resolution, a fund or account established in said Supplemental Resolution shall not be taken into account when preparing a Cash Flow Statement.

In addition, the Cash Flow Statement shall demonstrate that: (1) the amount of moneys and Investment Obligations held in any Fund or Account pledged to the payment of the Bonds (valued at their cost to the Administration, as adjusted by amortization of the discount or premium paid upon purchase of such obligations ratably to their respective maturities), together with accrued but unpaid interest thereon, (2) the outstanding principal balance of Loans, together with accrued but unpaid interest thereon, and (3) any other assets, valued at their realizable value, pledged for the payment of the Bonds and other Parity Obligations, will equal or exceed the aggregate principal amount of and accrued but unpaid interest on Outstanding Bonds and other Parity Obligations; provided that in the event a Series Resolution specifies that, for purposes of the requirements of this paragraph, the Loans financed by such Series of Bonds shall be valued at other than their outstanding principal balance, then, with respect to such Loans, such other value shall be used in the calculations required by this paragraph.

The Administration is required to file with the Trustee a current Cash Flow Certificate:

(i) upon purchase or redemption of Bonds of a Series in a manner other than (A) as contemplated in the most recent Cash Flow Statement filed by the Administration with the Trustee, or (B) on a basis whereby the Bonds of each maturity of such Series are purchased or redeemed in the proportion that the amount Outstanding of such maturity bears to the total amount of all Outstanding Bonds of such Series, with respect to purchases or redemptions to be made from Recovery Payments or excess Revenues;

(ii) prior to withdrawing moneys from the Revenue Fund for payment to the Administration free and clear of the pledge and lien of the Bond Resolution, in an amount in excess of the amounts determined to be available for such purpose in the most recent Cash Flow Statement filed with the Trustee;

(iii) prior to selling or otherwise transferring any Loan not in default, except with respect to the sale or release of Non-Conforming Loans and Loans secured by a Credit Facility or a Credit Enhancement that continues in effect after such release provided that payment is made under the Credit Enhancement or Credit Facility.

A Cash Flow Certificate shall consist of a statement of an Authorized Officer of the Administration to the effect of one of the following: (1) the proposed action is consistent with the assumptions set forth in the most recent Cash Flow Statement; or (2) after giving effect to the proposed action, in the current and each succeeding Bond Year in which Bonds are scheduled to be Outstanding, the amounts described in clauses (i) through (iv) in the description of the Cash Flow Statement above will be sufficient, in the judgment of an Authorized Officer of the Administration, to pay the principal of and interest on all Outstanding Bonds described in the calculation, except that to the extent specified in a Supplemental Resolution, a fund or account established in said Supplemental Resolution shall not be taken into account in connection with such Cash Flow Certificate; or (3) the proposed action will not in and of itself materially adversely affect the amounts described in clauses (i) through (iv) in the description of the Cash Flow Statement above, except with respect to such funds or accounts that may be specified in such Supplemental Resolution to not be taken into account in connection with such Cash Flow Certificate. The Administration, at its option, may file a Cash Flow Statement in lieu of a Cash Flow Certificate in any instance when it is required to file a Cash Flow Certificate.

Cash Flow Statements and Cash Flow Certificates shall be based upon the Administration's reasonable expectations, and shall be based upon assumptions consistent with those used in the most recent Cash Flow Statement or such other assumptions as shall not adversely affect any of the Rating Agencies' ratings on the Bonds. Such assumptions and information are subject to change which may materially affect the conclusions expressed in the statement or certificate. Accordingly, Bondholders should be aware that

the existence of a Cash Flow Statement or Cash Flow Certificate does not assure that the conclusions expressed therein will accurately reflect future revenues or events.

Certain Withdrawals from the Bond Resolution

Under the terms of the Bond Resolution, the Administration may withdraw moneys free and clear of the pledge and lien of the Bond Resolution at any time subject to certain limitations. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS — Cash Flow Statements and Certificates" above. The Administration is contemplating an additional withdrawal from the Bond Resolution to make a second contribution to the Business Lending Program (as defined in APPENDIX A hereto). See APPENDIX A — "THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION — Business Lending Program." Any such withdrawal would be made in compliance with the Bond Resolution's requirements for withdrawals free and clear of the pledge and lien of the Bond Resolution. In no event will the Administration make a withdrawal from the Bond Resolution which would adversely affect the ratings of the Bonds. In the event of such a withdrawal, the Administration would not expect to reimburse the Bond Resolution for the funds withdrawn.

Investment of Funds

Pending application to the purposes of each fund or account, moneys held in the various funds and accounts under the Bond Resolution will be invested in Investment Obligations. See Appendix C – "DEFINITIONS – Investment Obligations" and Appendix B-1 – "THE PROGRAM – Existing Portfolio and Available Funds Under the Bond Resolution." As of June 30, 2026, the proceeds of Prior Bonds held in the Program Fund, the Revenue Fund, the Reserve Fund and the Collateral Reserve Fund were invested in the Investment Obligations set forth in Appendix J – "INVESTMENTS HELD IN THE RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND FUNDS."

In general, it is the Administration's policy to invest funds held in the Revenue Fund, the Reserve Fund, the Program Fund and the Collateral Reserve Fund in U.S. Treasury securities, collateralized investment contracts, accounts with financial institutions, and securities of other institutions created by the U.S. Government. In addition, the Administration expects to use all funds currently held in the Program Fund and the Collateral Reserve Fund to finance Mortgage Loans.

The Trustee may purchase Investment Obligations that do not meet the ratings requirements described in the definition of Investment Obligations, so long as the purchase of such Investment Obligations does not, as of the date of such purchase, in and of itself, result in a reduction or withdrawal of the then existing rating assigned to the Bonds (other than Subordinate Bonds) by any Rating Agency then rating the Bonds. If the rating of any Investment Obligation purchased by the Trustee changes adversely subsequent to the date of purchase, the Trustee is not required to sell such Investment Obligations. If a Rating Agency were to downgrade or withdraw the rating on any Investment Obligations previously purchased by the Trustee, the rating on the Bonds could be negatively affected. See "RATINGS" herein.

Credit Facilities

Under the Bond Resolution, payment of the principal or redemption or purchase price of and interest on each Series of Bonds issued thereunder may be, but is not required to be, secured by a Credit Facility. In connection with obtaining any such credit or liquidity facility, the Administration may under the Bond Resolution pledge to the provider thereof its interests in the Loans and the accounts created under the Bond Resolution and applicable Series Resolution relating to such Loans.

A Credit Facility may be: (i) an unconditional and irrevocable letter of credit in a form and drawn on a bank or banks acceptable to the Administration, so long as the providing of such letter of credit does

not, as of the date it is provided, in and of itself, result in a reduction or withdrawal of the then existing rating assigned to the Bonds (other than Subordinate Bonds) by any of the Rating Agencies, (ii) cash, (iii) a certified or bank check, (iv) Investment Obligations, or (v) any other credit facility similar to the above in purpose and effect, including, but not limited to, a guaranty, standby loan or purchase commitment, insurance policy, surety bond or financial security bond or any combination thereof, which, in any case secures all or a portion of one or more Series of Bonds.

Credit Enhancement

Forms of credit enhancement may include mortgage insurance provided through the FHA mortgage insurance programs, private mortgage insurance, the VA and the USDA/RD guarantee programs, private mortgage insurance policies and the Maryland Housing Fund ("MHF") mortgage insurance program. Other forms of credit enhancement also may include letters of credit, insurance policies, sureties, guarantees or any other security arrangement upon which the Administration or the Trustee may draw to provide credit support for Program Assets under the Bond Resolutions. All Loans with a loan-to-value ratio exceeding 80% will be secured by Credit Enhancement in the form of FHA mortgage insurance, private mortgage insurance, a VA or USDA/RD guarantee, or MHF insurance. Any secondary financing in connection with a Loan not covered by Credit Enhancement described in the preceding sentence must be acceptable to the Administration. The secondary financing may include, for example, certain grants or loans from governmental or non-profit entities; any loans must be non-amortizing or amortize at an interest rate below the market rate. In the future, Loans may be, but are not required to be, secured by Credit Enhancement. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS."

Variable Rate Bonds

The Administration had outstanding four (4) series of variable rate Bonds in an aggregate outstanding principal amount of $106,620,000 as of July 1, 2026.

Each Series of variable rate Bonds currently bears interest at a variable rate of interest determined either weekly or daily by a remarketing agent who sets the interest rate at a rate it determines would be necessary to clear such bonds at par. Additionally, each series of variable rate bonds are subject to tender at the option of the holders of such Bonds and to mandatory tender in accordance with the terms of the Bond Resolutions. Such Bonds may be converted to a different interest rate setting mode, following a mandatory tender of such Bonds as provided in the Bond Resolutions. The Administration has obtained a Liquidity Facility to provide funds for the purchase of Bonds of such series that have been tendered for purchase and not remarketed subject to the terms contained in the Liquidity Facility. The Administration has covenanted in each Series Resolution with respect to each such series of Bonds to maintain a Liquidity Facility with respect to each such series of variable rate Bonds prior to the date, if any, when all such variable rate Bonds of such series are converted to another interest rate mode not requiring a Liquidity Facility under the Series Resolution.

Upon the occurrence of certain events set forth in a related Liquidity Facility, including without limitation, a failed remarketing or certain notice termination events, variable rate Bonds may be subject to increased interest rates and accelerated amortization.

The series of variable rate Bonds currently outstanding and information relating to Liquidity Facilities in place with respect to such Bonds as of July 1, 2026, are as follows:

Bond Issue	Date of Initial Issuance	Outstanding Principal (as of July 1, 2026)	Liquidity Facility Provider	Liquidity Facility Expiration Date
2006 Series G	5/24/2006	$7,075,000	Wells Fargo Bank[(1)]	1/6/2027
2006 Series J	7/13/2006	$35,270,000	Wells Fargo Bank[(1)]	1/6/2027
2012 Series B	8/23/2012	$40,505,000	TD Bank[(2)]	8/20/2026[(3)]
2014 Series F	9/25/2014	$23,770,000	Wells Fargo Bank[(1)]	1/6/2027

(1) Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.
(2) TD Bank, N.A.
(3) Extended to August 20, 2031.

General Bond Reserve Fund

As an additional source of funds for the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds and notes issued or to be issued by the Administration, including the 2026 Series FG Bonds, the Administration has established the General Bond Reserve Fund (the "General Bond Reserve Fund") pursuant to an Indenture of Trust by and between the Administration and Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, as successor trustee (the "GBRF Trustee"), originally adopted as of June 29, 1984, and amended and restated as of July 1, 2014 (and as further amended by the below-defined Amendment, the "GBRF Trust Indenture"). The Administration and the GBRF Trustee have entered into a First Supplemental Trust Indenture (the "Amendment") which amends the GBRF Trust Indenture and establishes the Business Development Bond Account (the "Business Development Bond Account") within the General Bond Reserve Fund. The Administration may fund the Business Development Bond Account, at some future date, in its discretion. Amounts on deposit in the General Bond Reserve Fund and the Business Development Bond Account, to the extent available, may be used to pay the principal of and interest on certain bonds and notes of the Administration in the event that revenues and assets specifically pledged to such bonds and notes are not sufficient for the payment of principal of and interest on such notes or bonds. The Administration may use moneys in the General Bond Reserve Fund and the Business Development Bond Account for the payment, or reimbursement of payments already made, of the operating expenses of the Administration, and for direct payment or reimbursement in accordance with any other lawful purpose for which the Administration may expend moneys within its control. Notwithstanding the foregoing, during any period when one or more Notices of Default (as defined in the GBRF Trust Indenture) are pending, the Administration only may withdraw from the General Bond Reserve Fund and the Business Development Bond Account moneys in excess of (A) the aggregate amount of funds in any Notices of Default then pending plus (B) any funds in a Restricted Account (as defined in the GBRF Trust Indenture). Moneys in the Business Development Bond Account also may be made available for the payment of debt service on business development bonds issued by the Administration. In addition, moneys in the Business Development Bond Account, to the extent available, shall be used to purchase defaulted business loans.

Balances. During fiscal year 1997, the Administration adopted the provisions of GASB 31, an accounting standard adopted by the Government Accounting Standards Board. GASB 31 requires the financial statements of the Administration to reflect investments at fair value. Accordingly, the balance of the General Bond Reserve Fund as reported at June 30, 2026 includes investments at fair market value. As of June 30, 2026, the available balance in the General Bond Reserve Fund was $44,747,772, of which $39,747,772 was cash equivalents. The fair value of investments was $5,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was the book value of investments.

On May 19, 1997, the Director of the Administration adopted a determination (the "Determination"), approved by the Secretary, stating that it is the policy of the Administration to maintain a total amount of cash, Investment Obligations and loans under the Administration's special housing

opportunities program for financing group homes (the "Available Balance") in the General Bond Reserve Fund, as of July 1 of each year, of not less than $20,000,000.

The Determination also provides that the Administration shall provide Moody's with written notice (i) if, as of July 1 of any year, the Available Balance in the General Bond Reserve Fund falls below $20,000,000, such notice to be given no later than July 30 for unaudited amounts, and no later than September 30, for audited amounts; and (ii) of any event pursuant to which the Administration places or causes to be placed any lien or restriction upon all of any part of the funds held in the General Bond Reserve Fund (other than liens established in connection with the payment of principal of or interest on any of the Administration's bonds from the General Bond Reserve Fund).

Unless a default has occurred with respect to payment of any principal (or, if applicable, any redemption premium) of the Bonds or other bonds issued by the Administration, the Administration may, subject to any limitations set forth in the preceding paragraph, withdraw amounts in the General Bond Reserve Fund or may pledge amounts in the General Bond Reserve Fund to specific obligations at any time for any purposes under the Act. Upon the occurrence of an event of default or other determining event under a resolution or indenture with respect to any bonds secured by the General Bond Reserve Fund, the trustee for the defaulted bonds may file a claim against the General Bond Reserve Fund in an amount equal to the amount in default, and upon filing such a claim will have a lien on the General Bond Reserve Fund in the amount of such claim. In the event of multiple defaults, claims against the General Bond Reserve Fund are given priority based upon time of receipt by the General Bond Reserve Fund trustee. There can be no assurance that moneys will be available in the General Bond Reserve Fund for the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds. The Trustee is also the trustee for the General Bond Reserve Fund.

The Administration reserves the right to exclude the General Bond Reserve Fund as a potential source of security for Additional Bonds issued under the Bond Resolution.

Additional Bonds

General. The Administration, from time to time, may issue Additional Bonds that are on a parity with and shall be entitled to the same benefits and security under the Bond Resolution as all other Bonds previously issued under the Bond Resolution, including the 2026 Series FG Bonds and except Subordinate Bonds (described below). A series of Additional Bonds shall be authorized and issued under and secured by the Bond Resolution pursuant to the authorization contained in a resolution of the Administration relating to such series of Additional Bonds (a "Series Resolution"). A series of Additional Bonds may be issued to finance or refinance Program Assets, including, but not limited to, Mortgage Loans, to refund Bonds or other obligations (including bonds issued by the Administration under resolutions other than the Bond Resolution), to fund reserves, to pay Costs of Issuance or to achieve any other of the Administration's purposes. Each Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of such series of Additional Bonds shall set forth the details of such Additional Bonds as well as any determinations by the Administration relating to Program Assets to be financed with the proceeds of such Additional Bonds. See Appendix D – "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION – Issuance of the Bonds" herein.

Before a series of Additional Bonds shall be authenticated and delivered by the Trustee, the Administration shall cause to be on file with the Trustee, among certain items specified in the Bond Resolution, (i) an opinion of Bond Counsel concerning the security for such Bonds and the due adoption and valid and binding nature of the Bond Resolution and the Series Resolution, and (ii) a Cash Flow Statement, accompanied by a Certificate of the Administration to the effect that the Administration has been advised by each rating agency then maintaining a rating on the Bonds that the existing rating of Bonds then

outstanding (other than Subordinate Bonds and any Series of Bonds which has a rating based on a credit facility) will not be reduced as a result of the issuance of the series of Additional Bonds (published rating criteria by such rating agency constituting evidence of such advice). See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Cash Flow Statements and Certificates" herein.

Subordinate Bonds. The Administration, from time to time, may issue Additional Bonds to be secured by the Bond Resolution and a Series Resolution relating to such series of Additional Bonds, on a subordinated basis ("Subordinate Bonds"), subject to the conditions provided in the Bond Resolution and the related Series Resolution. A series of Subordinate Bonds may be payable from Revenues derived from the Bond Resolution, but only after payment of all other amounts payable from Revenues with respect to Bonds which are not Subordinate Bonds having a higher priority to payment from such Revenues. To date, the Administration has not issued Subordinate Bonds under the Bond Resolution. See Appendix D – "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION – Authorization of Subordinate Bonds; Conditions Precedent to Delivery" herein.

Taxable Bonds. As of June 30, 2026, the Administration has outstanding twenty (20) Series of taxable bonds under the Bond Resolution in an aggregate outstanding principal amount of $2,064,045,000. The 2026 Series G Bonds are being issued as an additional series of taxable bonds. Taxable bonds issued under the Resolution are equally and ratably secured on a parity basis with the Bonds. Taxable bond proceeds may be used to: (a) make or purchase Mortgage Loans, (b) purchase certain Loans meeting the eligibility requirements for the Administration's tax-exempt loans except for the first-time homebuyer requirement in a non-targeted area, (c) purchase Loans that refinance loans with an adjustable rate or an increased payment, or loans otherwise not affordable to borrowers, where the borrower meets income limit requirements for the tax-exempt program and where the appraised value of the property does not exceed the purchase limits for the tax-exempt program, (d) purchase certain other Loans that the Administration wishes to finance, and (e) refund other series of Bonds.

The Administration has previously reissued and reoffered some of its taxable bonds as tax-exempt bonds.

Interest Rate Swaps

The Administration terminated in full its last outstanding interest rate swap effective September 4, 2018. The Administration may determine in the future to enter into interest rate swaps or other derivatives in order to hedge interest rate risk on its variable rate bonds. Scheduled payments due under any interest rate swap would be secured on a parity basis with the Bonds while any termination payments would be secured on a subordinate basis (other than with respect to any Subordinate Bonds).

TAX STATUS AND RELATED CONSIDERATIONS

2026 Series F Bonds

General

The Code establishes certain conditions, restrictions and requirements that must be met upon and subsequent to the issuance of the 2026 Series F Bonds in order that interest thereon be and remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such requirements could cause the interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds to be includable in gross income retroactive to the date of original issuance of the 2026 Series F Bonds. The requirements of the Code include provisions that set forth limitations on the investment and use of the proceeds made available upon the issuance of the 2026

Series F Bonds, including mortgage eligibility requirements, and require that certain investment earnings be rebated on a periodic basis to the United States Treasury.

Section 143 of the Code imposes significant limitations on the financing of single-family Mortgage Loans with the proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds. The Administration requires that all Mortgage Loans financed by the proceeds made available upon the issuance of the 2026 Series F Bonds satisfy these requirements, including, but not limited to, the borrower income and purchase price limitations of Section 143 of the Code.

Under the Code, the following requirements must be met with respect to each Mortgage Loan financed, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds: (a) the residence being financed must reasonably be expected by the Administration to become the principal residence of the mortgagor within a reasonable time after the financing is provided, must not be intended primarily or expected to be used in a trade or business and may not be used as an investment property or as a recreational home; (b) subject to certain limited exceptions, at least 95% of the lendable proceeds of an issue, after deducting such proceeds used to make Mortgage Loans in "targeted areas," qualified rehabilitation loans or home improvement loans and mortgage loans made to certain "veteran" borrowers (as defined in 38 U.S.C. Section 101) who have not previously obtained mortgage loans financed by single-family mortgage revenue bonds, must be used to finance residences of borrowers who have not had a present ownership interest in a principal residence during the three-year period prior to the date on which the mortgage is executed; (c) the acquisition cost of the residence must not exceed certain limitations; (d) all mortgages must be made to borrowers whose income does not exceed certain limitations; (e) subject to certain limited exceptions, proceeds may not be applied to acquire or replace an existing mortgage, except for the replacement of temporary initial financing or qualified rehabilitation; and (f) a mortgage may not be assumed unless requirements (a) through (d) above are met by the assuming mortgagor at the time of assumption.

An issue of bonds is treated as meeting the mortgage eligibility requirements of the Code only if the issuer in good faith attempts to meet all of the mortgage eligibility requirements before the mortgages are executed and any failure to comply with the mortgage eligibility requirements is corrected within a reasonable period after such failure is first discovered. In addition, 95% or more of the proceeds of the issue used to make loans must be used to finance residences which met all such requirements at the time the loans were executed. In determining whether 95% of the proceeds have been so used, the issuer is entitled to rely on an affidavit of the mortgagor and on the mortgagor's income tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for the three years preceding the date the mortgage is executed even though the relevant information in such affidavit and returns should ultimately prove to be untrue, unless the issuer or its agent knows or has reason to believe that such information is false. If the relevant information in the affidavits obtained in connection with any loan is discovered to be untrue, however, the correction still must be made within a reasonable period.

The Code imposes additional non-mortgage loan eligibility requirements relating to the 2026 Series F Bonds to maintain the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds. For example, the Code limits the amount of the costs of issuance which may be paid from the proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds, limits the size of reserve funds established with the proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds and requires earnings on non-mortgage investments in excess of the yield on the 2026 Series F Bonds to be rebated to the United States. Principal prepayments and repayments on Mortgage Loans that are received more than 10 years after the date of issuance of the 2026 Series F Bonds or any original bonds in the case of a refunding or series of refundings must be used to redeem or retire the 2026 Series F Bonds, and such amounts may not be recycled into new mortgage loan originations. Subject to certain exceptions, proceeds of the 2026 Series F Bonds that are to be used to purchase Mortgage Loans must either be used to acquire Mortgage Loans within 42 months of the date of issuance of the 2026 Series F Bonds or be used to redeem the 2026 Series F Bonds by such date. The Code also imposes limitations

on the yield of the Mortgage Loans allocable to the 2026 Series F Bonds. Pursuant to the Bond Resolutions, the Administration covenants, in substance, to take such actions as are necessary to comply with such requirements unless, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, it is not necessary to comply with such requirements in order to assure the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds.

The terms and conditions of the Program documents have been designed to meet the requirements of the Code. The Administration covenants in the Bond Resolutions to meet these requirements and to take all steps necessary to comply with these requirements, including, but not limited to, initiating and pursuing foreclosure proceedings with respect to ineligible Mortgage Loans if repurchase obligations are either unavailable or prove to be unenforceable for any reason, so long as any Bonds issued to finance such Mortgage Loan are outstanding. Noncompliance with the requirements in the Program documents and the Bond Resolutions could cause interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds to become includable in the gross income of the holders thereof retroactively to the date of issue and adversely affect the price of the 2026 Series F Bonds in the secondary market. The Administration also covenants in the Bond Resolutions to meet any other applicable federal tax law requirements.

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, as enacted and construed on the date of initial delivery of the 2026 Series F Bonds, and assuming continuing compliance by the Administration with its covenants in the Bond Resolutions to comply with the Code, interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the holders thereof for purposes of federal income tax. Interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. However, interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. Additionally, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, the 2026 Series F Bonds, their transfer, the interest payable thereon and any income derived therefrom, including any profit realized in their sale or exchange, are exempt from taxation of every kind and nature whatsoever by the State, except that no opinion is expressed as to such exemption from State estate or inheritance taxes.

Bond Counsel has expressed no opinion regarding other federal or State tax consequences arising with respect to the 2026 Series F Bonds. Interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds may be subject to state or local income taxes in jurisdictions other than the State under applicable state or local tax laws.

The accrual or receipt of interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds may otherwise affect the federal income tax liability of the owners of the 2026 Series F Bonds. The extent of these other tax consequences will depend upon such owner's particular tax status and other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel has expressed no opinion regarding any such consequences. Purchasers of the 2026 Series F Bonds, particularly purchasers that are corporations (including S corporations, foreign corporations operating branches in the United States, and certain corporations subject to the alternative minimum tax), property or casualty insurance companies, banks, thrifts or other financial institutions, certain recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, purchasers otherwise entitled to claim the earned income credit or purchasers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, should consult their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of purchasing, owning or selling the 2026 Series F Bonds.

Original Issue Discount

The 2026 Series F Bonds that have an original yield above their respective interest rates, as shown on the inside cover of this Official Statement (collectively, the "Discount Bonds"), are being sold at an

original issue discount. The difference between the initial public offering prices of such Discount Bonds and their stated amounts to be paid at maturity (excluding "qualified stated interest" within the meaning of Section 1.1273-1 of the Regulations) constitutes original issue discount treated in the same manner for federal income tax purposes as interest, as described above.

The amount of original issue discount that is treated as having accrued with respect to a Discount Bond is added to the cost basis of the owner of the bond in determining, for federal income tax purposes, gain or loss upon disposition of such Discount Bond (including its sale, redemption or payment at maturity). Amounts received on disposition of such Discount Bond that are attributable to accrued original issue discount will be treated as tax-exempt interest, rather than as taxable gain, for federal income tax purposes.

Original issue discount is treated as compounding semiannually, at a rate determined by reference to the yield to maturity of each individual Discount Bond, on days that are determined by reference to the maturity date of such Discount Bond. The amount treated as original issue discount on such Discount Bond for a particular semiannual accrual period is equal to (a) the product of (i) the yield to maturity for such Discount Bond (determined by compounding at the close of each accrual period) and (ii) the amount that would have been the tax basis of such Discount Bond at the beginning of the particular accrual period if held by the original purchaser, less (b) the amount of any interest payable for such Discount Bond during the accrual period. The tax basis for purposes of the preceding sentence is determined by adding to the initial public offering price on such Discount Bond the sum of the amounts that have been treated as original issue discount for such purposes during all prior periods. If such Discount Bond is sold between semiannual compounding dates, original issue discount that would have been accrued for that semiannual compounding period for federal income tax purposes is to be apportioned in equal amounts among the days in such compounding period.

Owners of Discount Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to the determination and treatment of original issue discount accrued as of any date and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning a Discount Bond. Subsequent purchasers of Discount Bonds that purchase such bonds for a price that is higher or lower than the "adjusted issue price" of the bonds at the time of purchase should consult their tax advisors as to the effect on the accrual of original issue discount.

Original Issue Premium

The 2026 Series F Bonds that have an original yield below their respective interest rates, as shown on the inside cover of this Official Statement (collectively, the "Premium Bonds"), are being sold at a premium. An amount equal to the excess of the issue price of a Premium Bond over its stated redemption price at maturity constitutes premium on such Premium Bond. A purchaser of a Premium Bond must amortize any premium over such Premium Bond's term using constant yield principles, based on the purchaser's yield to maturity (or, in the case of Premium Bonds callable prior to their maturity, generally by amortizing the premium to the call date, based on the purchaser's yield to the call date and giving effect to any call premium). As premium is amortized, the amount of the amortization offsets a corresponding amount of interest for the period, and the purchaser's basis in such Premium Bond is reduced by a corresponding amount resulting in an increase in the gain (or decrease in the loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or disposition of such Premium Bond prior to its maturity. Even though the purchaser's basis may be reduced, no federal income tax deduction is allowed. Purchasers of the Premium Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to the determination and treatment of premium for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning a Premium Bond.

2026 Series G Bonds

General

Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the 2026 Series G Bonds is not excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that, under existing statutes, the 2026 Series G Bonds, their transfer, the interest payable thereon and any income derived therefrom, including any profit realized in their sale or exchange, are exempt from taxation of every kind and nature whatsoever by the State, except that no opinion is expressed as to such exemption from State estate or inheritance taxes. Bond Counsel has expressed no opinion regarding other tax consequences arising with respect to the 2026 Series G Bonds under the laws of the State or any other state or jurisdiction.

The following is a summary of certain anticipated federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the 2026 Series G Bonds under the Code and the Regulations, and the judicial and administrative rulings and court decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change or possible differing interpretations. The summary does not purport to address all aspects of federal income taxation that may affect particular investors in light of their individual circumstances, nor certain types of investors subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws. Potential purchasers of the 2026 Series G Bonds should consult their own tax advisors in determining the federal, state or local tax consequences to them of the purchase, holding and disposition of the 2026 Series G Bonds.

In general, interest paid on the 2026 Series G Bonds, original issue discount, if any, and market discount, if any, will be treated as ordinary income to the owners of the 2026 Series G Bonds, and principal payments (excluding the portion, if any, of such payments characterized as original issue discount or accrued market discount) will be treated as a return of capital.

Bond Premium

An investor that acquires a 2026 Series G Bond for a cost greater than its remaining stated redemption price at maturity and holds such instrument as a capital asset will be considered to have purchased such instrument at a premium. Such premium may generally be amortized under the constant yield method upon prior election permitted by Section 171(c) of the Code and, if so amortized, any call options of the Administration with respect to the 2026 Series G Bonds are generally disregarded such that the instruments are amortized to their maturity date. Except as may be provided by regulation, amortized premium will be allocated among, and treated as an offset to, interest payments. The basis reduction requirements of Section 1016(a)(5) of the Code apply to amortizing bond premium that reduces interest payments under Section 171 of the Code. Investors of any 2026 Series G Bond purchased with a bond premium should consult their own tax advisors as to the effect of such bond premium with respect to their own tax situation and as to the treatment of bond premium for state tax purposes.

Original Issue Discount

If the 2026 Series G Bonds are issued with original issue discount, Section 1272 of the Code requires the current ratable inclusion in income of original issue discount greater than a specified de minimis amount using a constant yield method of accounting. In general, original issue discount is calculated, with regard to any accrual period, by applying the instrument's yield to its adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period, reduced by any qualified stated interest allocable to the period. The aggregate original issue discount allocable to an accrual period is allocated to each day included in such period. As a general rule, the owner of a debt instrument must include in income the sum of the daily portions of original issue discount attributable to the number of days the owner owned the instrument. Owners of 2026 Series G Bonds purchased at a discount should consult their tax advisors with respect to the determination and

treatment of original issue discount accrued as of any date and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning such 2026 Series G Bonds.

Market Discount

An investor that acquires a 2026 Series G Bond for a price less than the adjusted issue price of such instrument may be subject to the market discount rules of Sections 1276 through 1278 of the Code. Under these sections and the principles applied by the Regulations, "market discount" means (a) in the case of a 2026 Series G Bond originally issued at a discount, the amount by which the issue price of such instrument, increased by all accrued original issue discount (as if held since the issue date), exceeds the initial tax basis of the owner therein, less any prior payments that did not constitute payments of qualified stated interest, and (b) in the case of a 2026 Series G Bond not originally issued at a discount, the amount by which the stated redemption price of such instrument at maturity exceeds the initial tax basis of the owner therein. Under Section 1276 of the Code, the owner of such a 2026 Series G Bond will generally be required (i) to allocate each principal payment to accrued market discount not previously included in income and, upon sale or other disposition of the instrument, to recognize the gain on such sale or disposition as ordinary income to the extent of such cumulative amount of accrued market discount as of the date of sale or other disposition of such an instrument or (ii) to elect to include such market discount in income currently as it accrues on all market discount instruments acquired by such owner on or after the first day of the taxable year to which such election applies.

The Code authorizes the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing for the method for accruing market discount on debt instruments the principal of which is payable in more than one installment. Until such time as regulations are issued by the Treasury Department, certain rules described in the legislative history will apply. Under those rules, market discount will be included in income either (a) on a constant interest basis or (b) in proportion to the accrual of stated interest or, in the case of a 2026 Series G Bond with original issue discount, in proportion to the accrual of original issue discount.

An owner of a 2026 Series G Bond that acquired such instrument at a market discount also may be required to defer, until the maturity date of such instrument or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction, the deduction of a portion of the amount of interest that the owner paid or accrued during the taxable year on indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry such instrument in excess of the aggregate amount of interest (including original issue discount) includable in such owner's gross income for the taxable year with respect to such instrument. The amount of such net interest expense deferred in a taxable year may not exceed the amount of market discount accrued on the 2026 Series G Bond for the days during the taxable year on which the owner held such instrument and, in general, would be deductible when such market discount is includable in income. The amount of any remaining deferred deduction is to be taken into account in the taxable year in which the 2026 Series G Bond matures or is disposed of in a taxable transaction. In the case of a disposition in which gain or loss is not recognized in whole or in part, any remaining deferred deduction will be allowed to the extent gain is recognized on the disposition. This deferral rule does not apply if the owner elects to include such market discount in income currently as it accrues on all market discount obligations acquired by such owner in that taxable year or thereafter.

Attention is called to the fact that Regulations implementing the market discount rules have not yet been issued. Therefore, investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules as well as the advisability of making any of the elections with respect thereto.

Unearned Income Medicare Contribution Tax

Pursuant to Section 1411 of the Code, as enacted by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, an additional tax is imposed on individuals earning certain investment income. Holders of the

2026 Series G Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of this tax to interest earned on the 2026 Series G Bonds and to gain on the sale of a 2026 Series G Bond.

Sales or Other Dispositions

If an owner of a 2026 Series G Bond sells the instrument, such person will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on such sale and such owner's basis in such instrument. Ordinarily, such gain or loss will be treated as a capital gain or loss.

If the terms of a 2026 Series G Bond were materially modified, in certain circumstances, a new debt obligation would be deemed created and exchanged for the prior obligation in a taxable transaction. Among the modifications that may be treated as material are those that relate to redemption provisions and, in the case of a nonrecourse obligation, those which involve the substitution of collateral. Each potential owner of a 2026 Series G Bond should consult its own tax advisor concerning the circumstances in which such instrument would be deemed reissued and the likely effects, if any, of such reissuance.

Defeasance

The legal defeasance of a 2026 Series G Bond may result in a deemed sale or exchange of such instrument under certain circumstances. The owner of such a 2026 Series G Bond should consult its tax advisors as to the federal income tax consequences of such a defeasance.

Foreign Investors

An owner of a 2026 Series G Bond that is not a "United States person" (as defined below) and is not subject to federal income tax as a result of any direct or indirect connection to the United States of America in addition to its ownership of a 2026 Series G Bond will generally not be subject to United States income or withholding tax in respect of a payment on a 2026 Series G Bond, provided that the owner complies to the extent necessary with certain identification requirements (including delivery of a statement, signed by the owner under penalties of perjury, certifying that such owner is not a United States person and providing the name and address of such owner). For this purpose the term "United States person" means a citizen or resident of the United States of America, a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States of America or any political subdivision thereof, or an estate or trust whose income from sources within the United States of America is includable in gross income for United States of America income tax purposes regardless of its connection with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States of America.

Except as explained in the preceding paragraph and subject to the provisions of any applicable tax treaty, a United States withholding tax may apply to interest paid and original issue discount accruing on 2026 Series G Bonds owned by foreign investors. In those instances in which payments of interest on the 2026 Series G Bonds continue to be subject to withholding, special rules apply with respect to the withholding of tax on payments of interest on, or the sale or exchange of 2026 Series G Bonds having original issue discount and held by foreign investors. Potential investors that are foreign persons should consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific tax consequences to them of owning a 2026 Series G Bond.

Tax-Exempt Investors

In general, an entity that is exempt from federal income tax under the provisions of Section 501 of the Code is subject to tax on its unrelated business taxable income. Unrelated business taxable income generally means the gross income derived by an organization from any unrelated trade or business as

defined in Section 513 of the Code. An unrelated trade or business is any trade or business that is not substantially related to the purpose that forms the basis for such entity's exemption. However, under the provisions of Section 512 of the Code, interest may be excluded from the calculation of unrelated business taxable income unless the obligation that gave rise to such interest is subject to acquisition indebtedness. Therefore, except to the extent any owner of a 2026 Series G Bond incurs acquisition indebtedness with respect to such instrument, interest paid or accrued with respect to such owner may be excluded by such tax-exempt owner from the calculation of unrelated business taxable income. Each potential tax-exempt holder of a 2026 Series G Bond is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the application of these provisions.

ERISA Considerations

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), imposes certain requirements on "employee benefit plans" (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA) subject to ERISA, including entities whose underlying assets are considered to include "plan assets" (within the meaning of 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3 (as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA), such as collective investment funds and separate accounts whose underlying assets include the assets of such plans (collectively, "ERISA Plans," and together with arrangements that are subject to Section 4975 of the Code or similar provisions under any other federal, state, local, non-United States or other laws or regulations or similar law, as applicable, "Plans")) and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to ERISA Plans. Investments by ERISA Plans are subject to ERISA's general fiduciary requirements, including the requirement of investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that an ERISA Plan's investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the ERISA Plan. The prudence of any investment by an ERISA Plan in the 2026 Series G Bonds must be determined by the responsible fiduciary of the ERISA Plan by taking into account the ERISA Plan's particular circumstances and all of the facts and circumstances of the investment. Government and non-electing church plans are generally not subject to ERISA. However, such plans may be subject to similar or other restrictions under state or local law.

In addition, ERISA and the Code generally prohibit certain transactions between an ERISA Plan or a qualified employee benefit plan under the Code and persons who, with respect to that plan, are fiduciaries or other "parties in interest" within the meaning of ERISA or "disqualified persons" within the meaning of the Code. In the absence of an applicable statutory, class or administrative exemption, transactions between an ERISA Plan and a party in interest with respect to an ERISA Plan, including the acquisition by one from the other of the 2026 Series G Bonds, could be viewed as violating those prohibitions. In addition, Section 4975 of the Code prohibits transactions between certain tax-favored vehicles such as Individual Retirement Accounts and disqualified persons. Section 503 of the Code includes similar restrictions with respect to governmental and church plans. In this regard, the issuer or conduit borrower, if any, of the 2026 Series G Bonds or any dealer of the 2026 Series G Bonds might be considered or might become a "party in interest" within the meaning of ERISA or a "disqualified person" within the meaning of the Code, with respect to an ERISA Plan or a plan or arrangement subject to Sections 4975 or 503 of the Code. Prohibited transactions within the meaning of ERISA and the Code may arise if the 2026 Series G Bonds are acquired by such plans or arrangements with respect to which the issuer or any conduit borrower of the 2026 Series G Bonds or any dealer is a party in interest or disqualified person.

In all events, fiduciaries of ERISA Plans and plans or arrangements subject to the above sections of the Code, in consultation with their advisors, should carefully consider the impact of ERISA and the Code on an investment in the 2026 Series G Bonds. The sale of the 2026 Series G Bonds to a Plan is in no respect a representation by the issuer or conduit borrower, if any, of the 2026 Series G Bonds or any dealer that such an investment meets the relevant legal requirements with respect to benefit plans generally or any particular Plan. Any plan proposing to invest in the 2026 Series G Bonds should consult with its counsel

to confirm that such investment is permitted under the plan documents and will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction and will satisfy the other requirements of ERISA, the Code and other applicable law.

Neither the issuer or conduit borrower, if any, of the 2026 Series G Bonds nor the Underwriter is acting as a fiduciary, or undertaking to provide impartial investment advice, or to give advice in a fiduciary capacity, to such purchaser or transferee with respect to the decision to purchase or hold the 2026 Series G Bonds or an interest in the 2026 Series G Bonds.

The foregoing discussion is general in nature and is not intended to be all-inclusive. Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed on persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is particularly important that fiduciaries, or other persons considering purchasing the 2026 Series G Bonds on behalf of, or with the assets of, any Plan, consult with their counsel regarding the potential applicability of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code and any similar laws to such investment and whether an exemption would be applicable to the purchase and holding of the 2026 Series G Bonds.

Backup Withholding

An owner of a 2026 Series FG Bond may be subject to backup withholding at the applicable rate determined by statute with respect to interest paid on the 2026 Series FG Bond if such owner fails to provide to any person required to collect such information pursuant to Section 6049 of the Code with such owner's taxpayer identification number, furnishes an incorrect taxpayer identification number, fails to properly report interest, dividends or other "reportable payments" (as defined in the Code), or, under certain circumstances, fails to provide such persons with a certified statement, under penalty of perjury, that such owner is not subject to backup withholding.

Changes in Federal and State Tax Law

From time to time, there are legislative proposals in the Congress and in the states that, if enacted, could alter or amend the federal and state tax matters referred to under this heading "TAX STATUS AND RELATED CONSIDERATIONS" or adversely affect the market value of the 2026 Series FG Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether if enacted it would apply to bonds issued prior to enactment. In addition, regulatory actions are from time to time announced or proposed and litigation is threatened or commenced which, if implemented or concluded in a particular manner, could adversely affect the market value of the 2026 Series FG Bonds. It cannot be predicted whether any such regulatory action will be implemented, how any particular litigation or judicial action will be resolved, or whether the 2026 Series FG Bonds or the market value thereof would be impacted thereby. Purchasers of the 2026 Series FG Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed legislation, regulatory initiatives or litigation. The opinions expressed by Bond Counsel are based on existing legislation and regulations as interpreted by relevant judicial and regulatory authorities as of the date of issuance and delivery of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, and Bond Counsel has expressed no opinion as of any date subsequent thereto or with respect to any pending legislation, regulatory initiatives or litigation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PROGRAM

The financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 of the Community Development Administration Residential Revenue Bonds are included in Appendix H to this Official Statement. The financial statements have been audited by CliftonLarsonAllen LLP, as described in the Independent Auditors' Report of CliftonLarsonAllen LLP accompanying such financial statements in Appendix H to this Official Statement, and as indicated in such report of the auditors such financial

statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States.

Under the terms of the Bond Resolution, the Administration may withdraw moneys and assets from the Bond Resolution at any time subject to certain limitations. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Cash Flow Statements and Certificates" and "– Certain Withdrawals from the Bond Resolution" herein.

LITIGATION

There is no pending litigation of any nature restraining or enjoining or seeking to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of the 2026 Series FG Bonds or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, the Bond Resolutions or other proceedings of the Secretary taken with respect to the issuance of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, the Bonds, the Program, the pledge or application of any moneys under the Bond Resolutions, or the existence or powers of the Administration.

LEGAL MATTERS

The authorization, issuance and delivery of the 2026 Series FG Bonds are subject to receipt of the opinion of Kutak Rock LLP, Bond Counsel, which will be in substantially the form set forth in Appendix M. Certain legal matters pertaining to the Administration will be passed upon by an Assistant Attorney General of the State and Counsel to the Department. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Chapman and Cutler LLP.

LEGALITY FOR INVESTMENT

Under the Act, the 2026 Series FG Bonds are securities in which all public officers and public units of the State and its political subdivisions and all State banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, investment companies, and others carrying on a banking business, all insurance companies, insurance associations, and others carrying on an insurance business, all State personal representatives, guardians, trustees, and other fiduciaries and all other persons, may legally and properly invest funds, including capital in their control or belonging to them. The 2026 Series FG Bonds are securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any State or municipal officer or any unit or political subdivision of the State for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of the State is authorized by law.

UNDERWRITING

The 2026 Series FG Bonds are being purchased by Jefferies LLC, BofA Securities, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, Bancroft Capital, LLC, and Loop Capital Markets LLC (together, the "Underwriters"). The Underwriters have agreed to purchase all but not less than all of the 2026 Series FG Bonds from the Administration at the prices set forth on the inside cover page and page ii hereof. The Underwriters will receive an underwriting fee of $_____ with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds.

The obligation of the Underwriters to purchase the 2026 Series FG Bonds will be subject to certain terms and conditions, the approval of certain legal matters by counsel and certain other conditions. The initial public offering prices of the 2026 Series FG Bonds may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters. The Underwriters may offer and sell the 2026 Series FG Bonds to certain dealers (including dealers depositing 2026 Series FG Bonds into investment trusts) and certain dealer banks and banks acting as agents at prices lower than the public offering prices stated on the inside cover page hereof.

Certain of the Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Such Underwriters and their respective affiliates, from time to time, may have performed and in the future may perform, various investment banking services for the Administration, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses. In the ordinary course of their various business activities, such Underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (which may include bank loans and/or credit default swaps) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the Administration.

BofA Securities, Inc., an underwriter of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, has entered into a distribution agreement with its affiliate Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("MLPF&S"). As part of this arrangement, BofA Securities, Inc. may distribute securities to MLPF&S, which may in turn distribute such securities to investors through the financial advisor network of MLPF&S. As part of this arrangement, BofA Securities, Inc. may compensate MLPF&S as a dealer for their selling efforts with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds.

Wells Fargo Securities is the trade name for certain securities-related capital markets and investment banking services of Wells Fargo & Company and its subsidiaries, including Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, which conducts its municipal securities sales, trading and underwriting operations through the Wells Fargo Bank, NA Municipal Finance Group, a separately identifiable department of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a municipal securities dealer pursuant to Section 15B(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, acting through its Municipal Finance Group ("WFBNA"), one of the underwriters of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, has entered into an agreement (the "WFA Distribution Agreement") with its affiliate, Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC (which uses the trade name "Wells Fargo Advisors") ("WFA"), for the distribution of certain municipal securities offerings, including the 2026 Series FG Bonds. Pursuant to the WFA Distribution Agreement, WFBNA will share a portion of its underwriting or remarketing agent compensation, as applicable, with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds with WFA. WFBNA has also entered into an agreement (the "WFSLLC Distribution Agreement") with its affiliate Wells Fargo Securities, LLC ("WFSLLC"), for the distribution of municipal securities offerings, including the 2026 Series FG Bonds. Pursuant to the WFSLLC Distribution Agreement, WFBNA pays a portion of WFSLLC's expenses based on its municipal securities transactions. WFBNA, WFSLLC, and WFA are each wholly-owned subsidiaries of Wells Fargo & Company.

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMS"), one of the Underwriters of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, has entered into negotiated dealer agreements (each, a "Dealer Agreement") with each of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("CS&Co.") and LPL Financial LLC ("LPL") for the retail distribution of certain securities offerings at the original issue prices. Pursuant to each Dealer Agreement, each of CS&Co. and LPL may purchase 2026 Series FG Bonds from JPMS at the original issue price less a negotiated portion of the selling concession applicable to any 2026 Series FG Bonds that such firm sells.

RBC Capital Markets, LLC ("RBCCM"), an underwriter of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, is a subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada. RBCCM serves as remarketing agent on separate Prior Bonds. Royal Bank of Canada has provided a standby bond purchase agreement for separate Prior Bonds. RBCCM has entered into a distribution arrangement with its affiliate RBC Securities, Inc. ("RBC Securities") (formerly known as City National Securities, Inc.). As part of this arrangement, RBCCM may distribute municipal securities to investors through the financial advisor network of RBC Securities. As part of this

arrangement, RBCCM may compensate RBC Securities for its selling efforts with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds. At times, RBCCM may be simultaneously engaged on single family and multifamily bond offerings for the Administration.

Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, an Underwriter of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, has entered into a retail distribution arrangement with its affiliate Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of the distribution arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may distribute municipal securities to retail investors through the financial advisor network of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of this arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may compensate Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC for its selling efforts with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds.

RATINGS

Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") has assigned the rating of "AA+" to the 2026 Series FG Bonds, with a stable outlook. Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") has assigned the rating of "Aa1" to the 2026 Series FG Bonds, with a stable outlook. Each rating and outlook reflects only the view of Fitch and Moody's, respectively, and an explanation of such rating and outlook may be obtained from the issuing rating agency. There is no assurance that such ratings or outlooks will be maintained for any given period of time or that they will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by the issuing rating agency, if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. A downward change in or withdrawal of a rating or outlook may have an adverse effect on the market price of the 2026 Series FG Bonds. The Administration has no obligation or duty to provide Owners of the 2026 Series FG Bonds with notice of any change in or withdrawal of a rating or outlook except as otherwise described under "SECONDARY MARKET DISCLOSURE" herein.

SECONDARY MARKET DISCLOSURE

The Administration has agreed, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"), adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, to provide to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") in an electronic format, within 120 days of the end of each fiscal year (which ends June 30), the following annual financial information and operating data:

(1) a copy of the annual financial statements of the Residential Revenue Bond Program prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and audited by a certified public accountant; and

(2) information regarding the status of the portfolio of Program Assets expected to be financed, and which are financed, with the proceeds of Bonds and the status of all Funds and Accounts held as security for the Bonds, which information shall be in a form generally provided by the Administration with respect to its existing single family program including:

(a) information concerning the existing Program Assets portfolio securing the Bonds;

(b) information concerning the status of available funds to finance Program Assets;

(c) information concerning any additional collateral or credit enhancements securing Program Assets or the Bonds;

(d) information concerning delinquencies and foreclosures of Program Assets; and

(e) information concerning Program Asset prepayments and Bond redemptions.

The Administration has reserved the right to modify from time to time the specific types of information provided and the format of the presentation of such information, to the extent necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the Administration; provided that the Administration has agreed that any such modification will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule. The Administration may, at its option, satisfy this obligation by providing an official statement for one or more Series of Bonds or by specific reference, in accordance with the Rule, to one or more official statements provided previously.

The Administration has agreed to provide, in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the related event, to the MSRB in an electronic format notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds:

i. principal and interest payment delinquencies,

ii. non-payment related defaults, if material,

iii. unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties,

iv. unscheduled draws on credit enhancements, if any, reflecting financial difficulties,

v. substitution of credit or liquidity providers, if any, or their failure to perform,

vi. 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 security, or other material events affecting the tax status of the 2026 Series F Bonds,

vii. modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material,

viii. bond calls, if material, and tender offers,

ix. defeasances,

x. release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, if material,

xi. rating changes,

xii. bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Administration,

Note: *for the purposes of the event identified in the above clause xii, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for an obligated person in a proceeding under the U.S. 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 obligated person, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governmental body and officials or officers 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 of liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all the assets or business of the obligated person,*

xiii. the consummation of a merger, consolidation or acquisition involving the Administration or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Administration, other than in the

ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such action, other than pursuant to its terms, if material,

xiv. appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material,

xv. the incurrence of a financial obligation of the Administration, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the Administration, any of which affect holders of the Bonds, if material, or

xvi. default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the Administration, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

Note: for the purposes of the events identified in clauses (xv) and (xvi) above, the term "financial obligation" means: (A) a debt obligation; (B) a 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) a guarantee of (A) or (B). The term "financial obligation" shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

In a timely manner, the Administration will give to the MSRB in an electronic format notice of any failure by the Administration to provide any information described in the first two paragraphs under this heading on or before the dates specified therein.

During the previous five years, there have been instances where the Administration has not complied in all material respects with undertakings related to certain bonds issued by the Administration.

On occasion, local governments who participate in the Administration's infrastructure lending program have not timely provided information to enable the Administration to timely file such information with respect to such program. In such cases the Administration has timely filed a notice of such failure and subsequently filed such required information upon its receipt from the local government.

The Administration has reserved the right to terminate its obligation to provide financial information and notices of material events, as described above, if and when the Administration no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds within the meaning of the Rule.

The Administration has agreed that its undertaking pursuant to the Rule described herein is intended to be for the benefit of the holders of the 2026 Series FG Bonds and will be enforceable by any holder of 2026 Series FG Bonds. Such holders' and beneficial owners' rights to enforce the provisions of this undertaking are limited to a right to obtain specific performance of the Administration's obligations with respect thereto. Any failure by the Administration to comply with the provisions of its undertaking will not be an event of default with respect to the Bonds, under the Bond Resolution or under the applicable Series Resolution.

The provisions of the undertaking with respect to the Rule described above may be amended, without the consent of the holders of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, to the extent required or permitted by any amendment to the Rule becoming effective after the date hereof.

MISCELLANEOUS

Summaries and Descriptions in Official Statement

The summaries and explanation of, or references to, the Act, the program documents, the Bond Resolutions and the 2026 Series FG Bonds included in this Official Statement do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive; such summaries, references and descriptions are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document, copies of which are on file at the offices of the Administration. The descriptions of the FHA insurance program, the VA mortgage guaranty program, the USDA/RD mortgage guarantee program, private mortgage insurance, the MHF insurance program and the GNMA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Mortgage-Backed Securities Programs do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the applicable statutes and regulations; and the description of private mortgage insurance does not purport to be comprehensive or definitive and is qualified by reference to applicable insurance policies and other such applicable information.

Municipal Advisor

Caine Mitter & Associates Incorporated ("Caine Mitter") has been engaged as a municipal advisor to the Administration in connection with the issuance of the 2026 Series FG Bonds. Caine Mitter is an independent registered municipal advisor and is not engaged in the underwriting, trading, or distribution of municipal or other public securities. Caine Mitter is not a public accounting firm and has not been engaged to compile, review, examine, or audit the information contained herein in accordance with accounting standards. Any cash flow projections, quantitative analyses, or other work products prepared by Caine Mitter rely on information obtained from the Administration and other parties to the transaction and third-party sources believed to be reliable, as well as assumptions provided by or on behalf of the Administration. Caine Mitter has not independently verified and assumes no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or fairness of the information contained in this Official Statement, compliance with any continuing disclosure undertakings, or the provisions of the legal documents relating to the 2026 Series FG Bonds. The Administration has also engaged People First Financial Advisors to provide certain municipal advisory services in connection with the 2026 Series FG Bonds.

Selection and Compensation of Professionals

The Administration selects its independent auditors through a competitive process in accordance with State procurement law. Compensation of the auditors is not contingent on the sale and delivery of the 2026 Series FG Bonds. The Financial Advisor is selected by the Maryland State Treasurer's Office periodically through a competitive process in accordance with State procurement law. Compensation of the Financial Advisor is not contingent on the sale of the 2026 Series FG Bonds. Bond Counsel was selected by the Office of the Attorney General of the State through a process of review of responses to a request for proposals. Compensation of Bond Counsel is not contingent on the sale of the 2026 Series FG Bonds. The Underwriters are selected by the Administration periodically through a process of solicitation of proposals. Compensation of the Underwriters and their counsel is contingent on the sale and delivery of the 2026 Series FG Bonds.

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This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the Administration and the owners of any of the 2026 Series FG Bonds.

The execution and delivery of this Official Statement and the incorporation of the Appendices hereto by the Administration have been duly authorized by the Secretary of Housing and Community Development.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

By: _____
Gregory V. Hare, Director

_____, 2026

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APPENDIX A

THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION

General Information

The Administration was created in 1970 as a division of the Department of Economic and Community Development to meet the shortage of adequate, safe and sanitary housing in the State, particularly for persons or families of limited incomes. Chapter 311 of the Acts of Maryland 1987, effective July 1, 1987, abolished the Department of Economic and Community Development, created the Department and assigned the Administration as a unit of the Division of Development Finance of the Department.

The Secretary of Housing and Community Development (the "Secretary") is the head of the Department and is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Department consists of five divisions: the Division of Development Finance, the Division of Credit Assurance, the Division of Finance and Administration, the Division of Neighborhood Revitalization and the Division of Information Technology. A chart showing the organization of the Department, its divisions, and the Administration and the Maryland Housing Fund appears on the last page of this Appendix A.

The Division of Development Finance is the lending and bond issuing division of the Department, originating loans under the Department's various lending programs and providing underwriting services for loans to the Department and its other divisions and governmental units. In addition, the Administration, which is a governmental unit within the Division, performs initial compliance review and approval of Mortgage Loans submitted by Mortgage Lenders.

The Secretary, with the approval of the Governor, appoints the Director of the Administration. The Director of the Administration, with the approval of the Secretary, appoints the Deputy Directors of the Administration and the other senior staff members of the Administration. The Act established a Housing Finance Review Committee (the "Review Committee") which has the responsibility to review and to give recommendations to the Secretary regarding loans or categories of loans and the investment and project financing policies of the Administration. The Review Committee consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, including three members of the public, three members of the Department and one member of the Executive Branch not employed by the Department. When urgent action is required, the Secretary may approve a specific loan request without receiving the recommendation of the Review Committee.

The Division of Credit Assurance, the insuring division of the Department, provides certain asset management, monitoring and workout related services to the Department and its divisions and governmental units, including the Administration. The Maryland Housing Fund ("MHF") is a governmental unit of the Department assigned to the Division of Credit Assurance.

The Division of Finance and Administration provides budget, accounting, auditing and administrative services to the Department. In addition, the Administration has a finance office which handles finance and accounting for lending and bond activities and insurance activities. The Administration's finance office reports directly to the Director of the Administration. MHF's finance function is a part of the Division of Finance and Administration.

The Division of Information Technology develops and maintains information systems and trains Department staff in the use of computer resources.

The Division of Neighborhood Revitalization provides state and federal financial assistance, including loans, grants, guaranties and state tax credits, throughout the State, focusing on sustainable

communities and priority funding areas; provides technical assistance programs to local governments, nonprofit organizations and small businesses to reinvest in these communities; and provides financial assistance to enable foreclosure prevention/mitigation housing and legal counseling.

The Department has a Revenue Bond Advisory Board (the "Board") that provides independent advice and expertise to the Department with respect to issuance of revenue bonds, including the Bonds. The Board consists of seven members appointed by the Secretary, including the Deputy Secretary (who chairs the Board), one other representative of the Department, two representatives from other executive branch agencies of State government (one from an agency which issues revenue bonds), one representative from the State Treasurer's Office, and two members of the public. The Board reviews and makes recommendations to the Secretary with respect to each issuance of bonds. The Secretary has the final authority to approve each issuance after receipt of the Board's recommendation. When urgent action is required, the Secretary may approve an issuance of bonds without action by the Board or may vary the terms of the Board's recommendation. In addition, the Board advises the Department on procedures for issuing bonds and on selection and performance of financial advisors and underwriters.

The Administration pays all costs and expenses of operating its programs from earnings received from its programs financed by bond indentures of the Administration in excess of the amounts required to pay principal of and interest on its bonds and notes.

The office of the Administration is located at 7800 Harkins Road, Lanham, Maryland 20706. Inquiries for documents or concerning this Official Statement should be directed to Investor Relations at (301) 429-7897 or by e-mail at cdabonds_mailbox.dhcd@maryland.gov.

Business Disruption Risk

Certain external events, such as pandemics, natural disasters, severe weather, technological emergencies, riots, acts of war or terrorism or other circumstances, could potentially disrupt the Administration's ability to conduct its business. A prolonged disruption in the Administration's operations could have an adverse effect on the Administration's financial condition and results of operations. To plan for and mitigate the impact such an event may have on its operations, the Department has developed the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development Continuity of Operations Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan is designed to (i) provide for the continued execution of the mission-essential functions of the Department and the Administration and minimize disruption if an emergency threatens, interrupts or incapacitates the Department's and the Administration's operations, (ii) provide Department and Administration leadership with timely direction, control and coordination before, during and after an emergency, and (iii) facilitate the return to normal operating conditions as soon as practical based on the circumstances surrounding any given emergency. No assurances can be given that the Department's efforts to mitigate the effects of an emergency or other event will be successful in preventing any and all disruptions to its operations in the event of an emergency.

From time to time, there are legislative proposals in the Congress and in the states that, if enacted, could alter or amend the matters referred to under this section. In addition, regulatory actions are from time to time announced or proposed and litigation is threatened or commenced which, if implemented or concluded in a particular manner, could alter or amend the matters referred to under this section. It cannot be predicted whether any such legislative proposals will be enacted, whether any such regulatory actions will be implemented, how any particular litigation or judicial action will be resolved, or whether the 2026 Series FG Bonds or the market value thereof would be impacted thereby. Purchasers of the 2026 Series FG Bonds should consult their advisors regarding any pending or proposed legislation, regulatory initiatives or litigation.

Principal Executive Officers

Certain principal executive officers of the Department and the Administration are briefly described below.

Jacob R. Day was appointed by the Governor as Secretary of the Department effective March 2, 2023. Mr. Day began serving as Acting Secretary on January 30, 2023 and remained in that capacity until March 2, 2023 when he was sworn into office as Secretary. Mr. Day previously served two terms as Mayor of Salisbury, Maryland, after serving on the Salisbury, Maryland City Council, most recently as President. Before becoming Mayor, he worked for the Eastern Shore Land Conservancy, most recently as Director of the Center for Towns. Mr. Day is a Major in the U.S. Army, currently assigned to the Army National Guard as an Information Operations and Special Technical Operations Officer with the 110th Information Operations Battalion. He served as the 79th President of the Maryland Municipal League, representing Maryland's 157 municipalities. He also served as one of Maryland's representatives to the Chesapeake Bay Program's Local Government Advisory Committee. Mr. Day earned a Master of Science degree in Nature, Society & Environmental Policy from Oxford University, where he graduated with distinction. He also earned a Master of Urban Design degree from Carnegie Mellon University and a Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture from the University of Maryland.

Julia Glanz was appointed in October 2023 as the Deputy Secretary for the Department. Prior to being appointed Deputy Secretary, Ms. Glanz served as the Department's Assistant Secretary for Strategic Initiatives, responsible for shaping new initiatives to achieve the policy objectives of the Department and the Governor's office. Before joining the Department, starting in 2015, she served in various positions for the City of Salisbury, including Assistant City Administrator, City Administrator, and Acting Mayor. Prior to her tenure at the City of Salisbury, she worked for the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. Ms. Glanz earned a Bachelor's degree in Business Management and Political Science and a Master's degree in Conflict Analysis and Dispute Resolution, both from Salisbury University.

Gregory V. Hare was appointed Director of the Administration effective as of April 1, 2023, after serving as Acting Director of the Administration since December 18, 2021. Prior to his appointment as Acting Director, Mr. Hare served as Deputy Director, Programs, of the Administration, Director of Multifamily Housing Programs, and Deputy Director of Multifamily Housing Programs. Before joining the Department, Mr. Hare served as the Administrator for the Housing Authority of Baltimore City in the Rental and Assisted Housing Division. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Management Science from Coppin State University, an MBA from Frostburg State University and is certified as a Tax Credit Specialist and Financial Specialist by the National Center for Housing Management. In addition, Mr. Hare holds a certification in Housing Choice Voucher Executive Management from Nan McKay and Associates. He is a longtime resident of Baltimore and has worked to advance affordable housing in the region for over a decade.

Joseph A. Pulver joined the Division of Credit Assurance of the Department as the Deputy Director of the Division of Credit Assurance in February 2023 and has been appointed as the Director of the Division of Credit Assurance and the Director of MHF effective as of August 1, 2023. Prior to joining the Division of Credit Assurance, Mr. Pulver worked as an Assistant Attorney General in the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Maryland assigned to the Department and the Division of Credit Assurance. Mr. Pulver has fourteen years of experience as an attorney representing primarily creditors in financial, banking and real estate workouts, litigation, and transactions, including his four years with the Office of the Attorney General, six years as a partner at Shapiro Sher Guinot & Sandler in Baltimore City, Maryland, and four years as an associate at Leitess Friedberg in Owings Mills, Maryland. Mr. Pulver has a Juris Doctorate degree and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Baltimore and a Bachelor

of Science degree in General Business from the Robert H. Smith School of Business at the University of Maryland.

Kristen Keenan Musallam was appointed Deputy Director, Bond Finance, for the Administration effective as of May 25, 2016. Ms. Musallam previously served as Director of Finance for the Administration from April 2015 until May 25, 2016. For the four years prior to her appointment as Director of Finance for the Administration, she served as Deputy Director of Finance for the Administration. Before joining the Administration, Ms. Musallam served as the Director of Growth for KIPP DC, a network of high-performing charter schools serving low-income students, where she managed tax-exempt bond issuances and tax credit financing for the new construction and rehabilitation of school facility projects. Previously, she held the positions of U.S. Equity Research Associate and Institutional Sales Analyst with J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Ms. Musallam holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Boston College and a Master of Business Administration degree from Harvard Business School.

Robyne Chaconas was appointed Deputy Director, Programs, for the Administration effective as of May 1, 2023. Ms. Chaconas was with the Department from 2006 to 2010, serving in several positions including Single Family Deputy Director, Legislative Liaison, and Budget Director. She rejoined the Department in 2016 as Deputy Director of Finance and Administration. She served as Chief of Staff of the Department from August 2019 to January 2022, and Chief Operating Officer of the Department from January 2022 to April 2023. From 2010 to 2016 she worked in private wealth management. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from University of Maryland College Park and a Master of Public Administration degree from the University of Baltimore.

Pradyot Behera was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Department effective October 14, 2026. A biography will be provided for the Official Statement.

Senior Staff of the Administration

Senior staff members of the Administration are as follows:

Name	**Position**
Alvin W. Lawson	Director, Multifamily Operations
Viorela "Maddy" Ciulu	Director, Single Family Programs
Michael C. Smith	Director of Finance for the Administration
Kenneth F. Fick	Director, Division of Finance and Administration

As of June 30, 2026, the staff of the Administration consists of approximately 181 positions, of which 21 are vacant, including professional and technical staff members with responsibilities in the fields of finance, mortgage loan underwriting, architectural review, construction inspection, rental services and administration. Of the entire staff, approximately 29 are currently involved in Single Family Housing Programs in a professional or technical capacity. Certain information relating to the senior staff who have primary responsibilities for Finance and for Single Family Housing is briefly described below.

Alvin W. Lawson was appointed Director of Multifamily Operations effective March 9, 2022. Prior to his current appointment, Mr. Lawson served as Construction Finance Team Leader and Multifamily Loan Underwriter for the Department. Before joining the Department, Mr. Lawson worked for several years as a single family loan underwriter. Mr. Lawson holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from Louisiana State University and served as a commissioned officer in the Army National Guard. Mr. Lawson also holds a certification in Rental Housing Development Finance from the National Development Council.

Viorela "Maddy" Ciulu was promoted to Director, Single Family Housing Programs effective August 29, 2016. From 2012 until her appointment as Director, Single Family Housing Programs, Ms. Ciulu served as Deputy Director, Single Family Housing Programs. Ms. Ciulu has over 18 years of experience in providing supervision and guidance to professional staff, specializing in financial analysis and loan underwriting for both commercial and institutional banking as well as lending and residential mortgage lending. Previously, she worked for four years in Asia in structured trade finance, four years in Europe in corporate finance and investment banking, and five years in Australia in corporate finance. Ms. Ciulu holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from the Academy of Economic Studies, Romania and has completed various international post-graduate and executive training programs.

Michael C. Smith was appointed Director of Finance for the Administration effective July 6, 2016. For the year prior to his appointment as Director, he served as Deputy Director of Finance for the Administration. He also served as Secondary Marketing Manager for the Administration from November 2012 until the Deputy Director appointment. Before joining the Administration, Mr. Smith served as Risk Manager for Ally Financial. He also held various positions at Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae over a 20-year period, the most recent as Execution and Market Analysis Director. Mr. Smith holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Maryland Baltimore County, and a Master of Business degree from the University of Baltimore.

Kenneth F. Fick was appointed Director of the Division of Finance and Administration effective January 10, 2024. Mr. Fick has extensive experience serving in key financial leadership positions at both private and public companies including serving as Vice President of Financial Planning and Analysis ("FP&A") at Citrin Cooperman & Company, LLP; Vice President of FP&A at Berkeley Research Group, LLC; Director in the Strategy & Transformation Services practice at MorganFranklin Consulting, LLC; Chief Financial Officer of Dreamscape Marketing, LLC; Senior Director of FP&A for Vertis Communications Inc. and Director in the Forensic and Litigation Consulting Practice at FTI Consulting Inc. Mr. Fick holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from the State University of New York at Buffalo and a Master of Business Administration degree from the College of William and Mary.

Other Housing Programs of the Department

In addition to the Residential Revenue Program which is financed with the proceeds of Bonds (see Appendix B-1 – "THE PROGRAM"), and the single family program financed with the proceeds of bonds issued under the New Issue Bond Program, the staff of the Administration also is responsible for a broad range of other housing programs operated by the Department. Proceeds of Bonds and other funds held under the Bond Resolution are not used to support the Department's other programs, except as described below under "Business Lending Program" in this Appendix A. Revenues generated by such other programs are not subject to the lien of the Bond Resolution or available to secure the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds. However, the executive officers of the Department and the Administration and certain senior staff members who are responsible for the Program also are responsible for the Department's other programs; therefore, under certain circumstances these other programs may compete with the Program for administrative and policy priority.

Single Family Programs. The Administration generally provides reduced-interest mortgage loans to eligible homebuyers. Since February 1, 2011, the Administration has financed a substantial portion of its recent mortgage loan production through the sale of mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association or the Federal National Mortgage Association rather than through the issuance of housing revenue bonds.

Single Family Programs include the Department's Homeownership Programs and Special Loan Programs. The Administration's Single Family Programs staff operates the Department's Homeownership

Programs that are funded with State appropriations. These state-funded programs, which may or may not be funded at varying levels from year to year, currently provide low interest mortgages to households of limited income. In addition, the Department may have funding available from time to time for a Downpayment and Settlement Expense Loan Program for loans to eligible borrowers who are also receiving loans under the Program. Single Family Housing also administers a federally-funded weatherization assistance program and the federally-funded HOME Program, as well as providing administrative management for the Maryland Affordable Housing Trust.

The Special Loan Programs, which are funded with State appropriations, provide rehabilitation loans for general rehabilitation, installation of indoor plumbing, abatement of asbestos and radon gas, reduction of lead paint, and creation of accessory shared and sheltered housing for low and moderate income households. Federal HOME funds may also be used to finance rehabilitation loans for households of limited income. These programs also provide loans to nonprofit organizations and individuals to purchase or construct group homes for low-income persons with special needs; group homes are funded with state appropriations, and are also funded from bonds issued under the Administration's Housing Revenue Bonds resolution.

The Administration has used proceeds of Prior Bonds to purchase Mortgage Loans under the Administration's Homeownership for Individuals with Disabilities Program (the "HIDP"). Under the HIDP, mortgage loans are made to individuals with disabilities, families with a disabled child or a guardian of a disabled person who are otherwise unable to obtain mortgage loans due to a lack of credit history or for other reasons related to their disability status. Funding for the HIDP has been made available through State appropriations, proceeds from Prior Bonds and proceeds from the sale of mortgage-backed securities.

The Administration may also provide forgivable second lien loans in conjunction with certain programs of the Administration, including forgivable second lien loans to be used to pay all of a Borrower's outstanding student debt obligations capped at amounts as determined by the Administration.

New Issue Bond Program. On December 1, 2009, the Administration created a separate resolution called the Single Family Housing Revenue Bond Resolution (the "NIBP Resolution") primarily for purposes of financing single family housing loans pursuant to the New Issue Bond Program of the Housing Finance Agency Initiative announced October 19, 2009 by the United States Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury"). There is only one series of bonds currently outstanding under the NIBP Resolution. The Administration does not currently anticipate issuing any new series of bonds under the NIBP Bond Resolution, but it may do so in the future. Bonds issued under the NIBP Resolution are not secured by or payable from the loans or assets of the Bond Resolution. The Bonds are not secured or payable from any loans or other assets held under the NIBP Resolution.

Multifamily Programs. Multifamily Programs include the Department's Rental Housing Programs and Rental Service Programs. The Department's Rental Housing Programs encompass a number of financing programs which support the production, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable rental housing, including the following:

The Administration's multifamily housing revenue bond program provides financing for development of rental developments whose owners are required to set aside certain percentages of available units for families of low or moderate income.

The Rental Housing Fund consists of the Rental Housing Program funded with State appropriations which provides low-interest mortgages with flexible repayment terms, interest rate write-downs and operating subsidies to increase the supply of new rental housing and to maintain and rehabilitate existing

rental housing for low income elderly and family tenants. Federal HOME funds are also available for these purposes.

The Partnership Rental Housing Program provides funding from general obligation bonds and potentially other State appropriations to local governments, housing authorities, and partnerships in which these entities are involved, to assist in financing the construction or rehabilitation of low income housing. Additionally, loans are made to private sector entities to provide units for very low income individuals with disabilities. The public entities provide the land and participate in the ownership and management of the properties. The properties are intended to remain low income housing in perpetuity, and the State moneys are required to be repaid only if the low income requirements are not enforced.

The Department's Rental Service Programs include the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program and the Rental Assistance Programs. Under the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program, the Department receives federal housing subsidy funds and has authority to serve as a public housing agency in utilizing these funds primarily in Maryland's rural jurisdictions. Under the Rental Assistance Programs, the Administration administers a Rental Allowance Program funded with State appropriations. The Rental Allowance Program is administered through local governments, housing agencies and non-profit organizations and provides fixed monthly housing assistance payments for up to twelve months, subject to extension by the Secretary, to lower income households that are homeless or at risk of being homeless.

In addition, the Department was selected by HUD as one of the contract administrators for the Performance Based Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments ("HAP") Contracts for the State of Maryland. As a contract administrator, the Department makes payments to property owners under the terms of the HAP Contracts and HUD regulations and requirements.

Infrastructure Financing Programs

The Infrastructure Financing Program was created to provide an additional, accessible and uncomplicated mechanism to finance the essential physical elements that constitute the basis of the public service system operated and maintained by local governments. More information on the Administration's outstanding infrastructure bonds can be found in Appendix E. These infrastructure loans and the assets and revenues held under these bond and series resolutions are not subject to the lien of the Bond Resolution and are not available to pay principal of or interest on the Bonds.

Neighborhood Revitalization Programs

The Department operates neighborhood revitalization programs, primarily through its Division of Neighborhood Revitalization ("DNR"). DNR administers a number of federally and state financed community development programs, including loans, grants, guaranties and state tax credits to Maryland's sustainable communities and priority funding areas, and provides financial assistance to enable foreclosure prevention/mitigation and legal counseling. The administration of DNR's Neighborhood Business Works Program ("NBW") has been delegated by the Secretary to the Administration. NBW provides financing to small businesses and non-profit organizations that are locating or expanding in communities designated for revitalization by local governments.

Business Lending Program

The Administration has developed a lending program to finance commercial business projects located in the State (the "Business Lending Program"). The Administration previously withdrew $10,000,000 from the Collateral Reserve Fund under the Bond Resolution in November 2017 in order to provide an initial contribution of funds to the Business Lending Program. The Bond Resolution will not be

reimbursed for such withdrawal. The Administration complied with the requirements for the release of such funds under the Bond Resolution and cleared such withdrawal with the Rating Agencies to ensure that no adverse impact would be taken with respect to the ratings on the Bonds.

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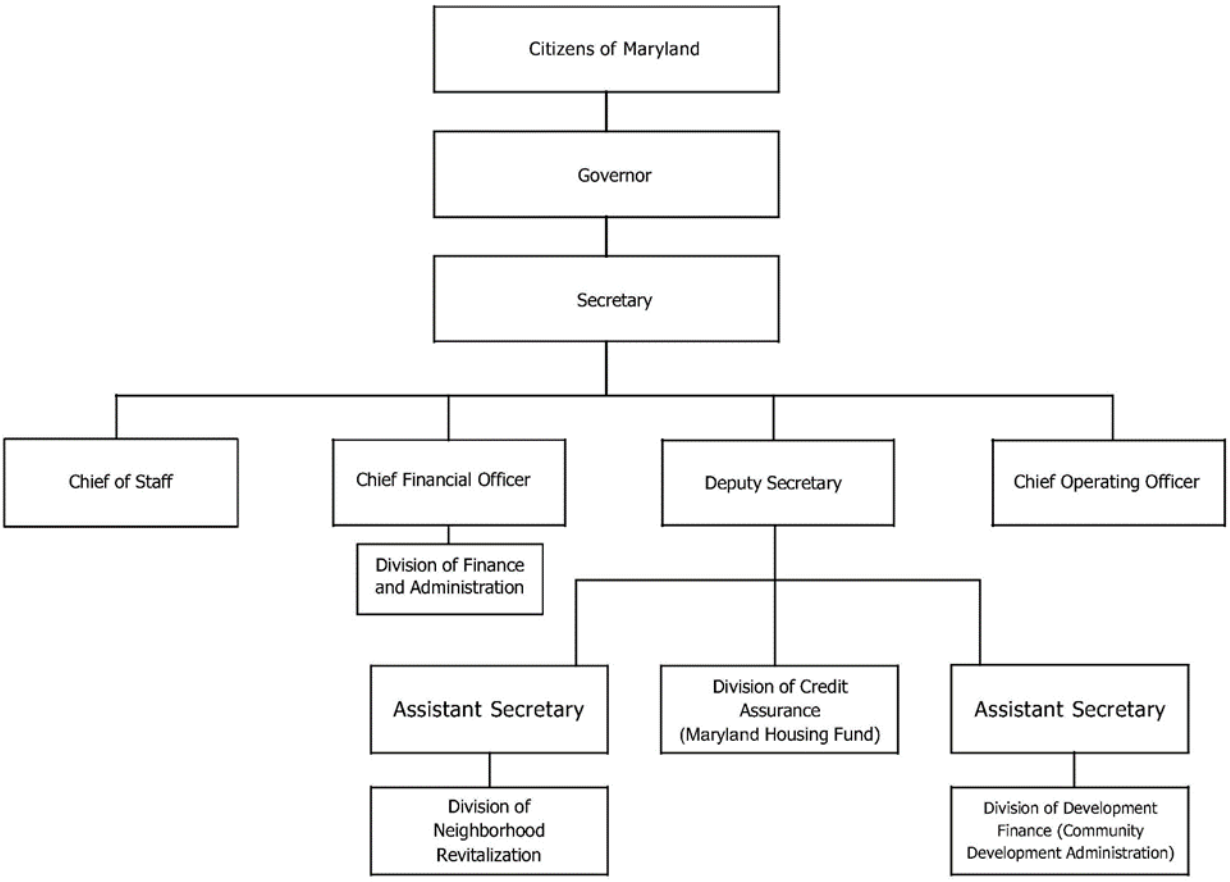
Department of Housing and Community Development
Organizational Chart



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APPENDIX B-1

THE PROGRAM

The Administration adopted the Bond Resolution in 1997 pursuant to the Act primarily to finance single family housing loans under the Residential Revenue Bond Program, but reserved the right to finance and also may issue Bonds to finance other kinds of housing and other types of loans permitted to be financed under the Bond Resolution. Prior to the adoption of the Bond Resolution, the Administration funded its single family program primarily through the issuance of bonds under the 1980 General Certificate. The 1980 General Certificate was retired in August of 2010. See "INTRODUCTION – Bonds Issued Under Bond Resolution" for a description of Bonds issued and outstanding under the Bond Resolution.

Information provided in this Appendix B-1 is derived from the Administration's statistics which are compiled from different sources on a weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis and later revised as necessary.

This Appendix B-1 generally describes Whole Mortgage Loans except where the context provides otherwise.

Existing Portfolio and Available Funds Under the Bond Resolution

Existing Portfolio. The Administration has been financing new loans for its single family program through the pooling of loans in exchange for Mortgage-Backed Securities and utilizing either sales into the capital markets or the issuance of Additional Bonds. It is expected that both executions will continue to be a source of financing for future production. As of June 30, 2026, single family Whole Mortgage Loans held in the Revenue Fund under the Bond Resolution total 3,652 in the outstanding principal amount of $294,440,304 and Mortgage-Backed Securities (including participations therein) held in the Revenue Fund under the Bond Resolution total $3,557,645,880. Additional Mortgage-Backed Securities are held in other funds as described in Appendix J to this report. See Appendix J – "INVESTMENTS HELD IN THE RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND FUNDS" for a description of the types of Mortgage-Backed Securities held in the Revenue Fund and in other funds under the Bond Resolution.

Participations in Mortgage Loans. The Administration may finance Mortgage Loans by purchasing participation interests in such Mortgage Loans, which may include Mortgage Loans financed with different Series of Bonds issued under the Bond Resolution. In the event that the Administration finances Mortgage Loans with the proceeds of two or more series of bonds under the Bond Resolution, funds from one or more of the series of bonds may earn interest at the rate of 0%. See "Certain Information Relating to Mortgage Loans" below.

Additionally, pursuant to the Agreement of Participation dated as of October 1, 2011 (the "Participation Agreement") by and among the Administration, Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, in its capacity as trustee under the Bond Resolution (the "Trustee") and Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, in its capacity as trustee under the NIBP Bond Resolution (the "NIBP Trustee"), the Administration has financed Mortgage Loans, and may continue to finance Mortgage Loans, through the purchase of participation interests in Mortgage-Backed Securities using amounts available under the Bond Resolution combined with amounts available under the NIBP Bond Resolution. Amounts received with respect to such Mortgage-Backed Securities are disbursed in accordance with the Participation Agreement.

Status of Available Proceeds. The Administration has certain available proceeds associated with prior Series of Bonds. Such available proceeds generally represent funds that may earn interest at the rate of 0% and are expected to be used to purchase participations in Mortgage-Backed Securities and/or Whole Mortgage Loans purchased with proceeds of future Additional Bonds and funds from the Additional

Collateral Fund. Some of these funds may also be used to fund subordinate Down Payment Assistance loans. Available proceeds generally represent funds that may earn interest at the rate of 0% and are expected to be used to purchase participations in Mortgage-Backed Securities and/or Whole Mortgage Loans purchased with proceeds of future Additional Bonds and funds from the Additional Collateral Funds. Some of these funds may also be used to fund subordinate Down Payment Assistance loans. As of June 30, 2026, the Administration had $409,059,872 of bond proceeds available in its Program Fund. Series with greater than $250,000 of available proceeds are set forth in the table below:

Residential Revenue Bond Series[1]	Total Available Proceeds (including original and recycled)
2011 Series B (Non-AMT)	$4,500,000
2014 Series C (Non-AMT) & 2014 Series D (AMT)	$325,000
2017 Series A (Federally Taxable)	$764,537
2019 Series B (Non-AMT)	$5,100,000
2019 Series C (Non-AMT)	$5,050,000
2024 Series A (Non-AMT)	$889,863
2025 Series E (Non-AMT)	$29,150,000
2025 Series I (Non-AMT)[2]	$288,860,669
2026 Series B (Non-AMT)	$73,976,056[3]

[1] Does not include the Administration's Residential Revenue Bonds, 2026 Series D and 2026 Series E, in the respective aggregate principal amounts of $135,000,000 and $215,000,000 issued on August 19, 2026.

[2] These bonds are convertible option bonds; pursuant to the applicable series resolution, the proceeds are held in a collateral account. The Administration plans to issue refunding bonds for these series at a later date; the proceeds of which are expected to be used to purchase participations in Mortgage-Backed Securities and/or Whole Mortgage Loans.

[3] As of June 30, 2026, the Program Fund for the 2026 Series B Bonds had $42,726,056 of the remaining original proceeds, which may be lent at a market-driven interest rate.

The available proceeds from the 2025 Series I Bonds are subject to mandatory tender on January 1, 2027. The Administration expects to refund each such sub-series of 2025 Series I Bonds on or before its mandatory tender date.

Certain Information on Loan Type. See Appendix K for additional information on Whole Mortgage Loans by origination year. The following table sets forth additional information with respect to its Whole Mortgage Loans as of June 30, 2026.

	Original Number of Loans	Original Principal Amount	Number of Outstanding Loans	Outstanding Principal Balance
30 Year Amortization	20,663	$2,402,018,526	3,060	$206,689,365
40 Year Amortization	802	170,290,867	115	16,564,184
30 Year with First 7 Years Interest Only Followed by 23 Year Amortization*	170	44,366,152	17	2,172,975
35 Year with First 5 Years Interest Only Followed by 30 Year Amortization*	2,491	547,685,728	369	53,105,111
40 Year with First 7 Years Interest Only Followed by 33 Year Amortization*	546	131,407,100	91	15,908,669
Total	24,672	$3,295,768,373	3,652	$294,440,304

*As of June 30, 2026, all loans in the portfolio that were originally interest only are now amortizing.

Eligible Mortgage Loans

General Provisions. Each Mortgage Loan must comply with the Act. Further, the Administration has set forth certain Series Program Determinations in Series Resolutions related to applicable Bonds which sets forth certain conditions related to the Mortgage Loans to be purchased with proceeds of such Bonds which includes the following: (1) a deed of trust must be executed and recorded in accordance with the requirements of existing laws; (2) the deed of trust must be the subject of a title insurance policy in an amount at least equal to the outstanding principal amount of the Mortgage Loan, insuring that the deed of trust constitutes a first lien (except as otherwise permitted by the Administration), subject only to permitted liens and encumbrances; (3) unless the Mortgage Loan has a loan-to-value ratio of 80% or less and meets other requirements of the Administration, the Mortgage Loan must be subject to FHA mortgage insurance, a VA or USDA/RD guarantee, private mortgage insurance or by the Maryland Housing Fund Insurance Program, or otherwise credit enhanced, provided that the credit enhancement does not have a negative impact on the ratings on the bonds, and must be insured, with a uniform standard extended coverage endorsement, as and to the extent required by the Administration to protect its interest against loss or damage by fire, and other hazards, and by flooding if the Single Family Residence is located in an area designated as having specific flood hazards. As discussed under "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Program Assets", the Administration has the right to materially modify, amend, alter, release or cancel any terms or provisions of any Credit Enhancement for a Mortgage Loan.

Purchase Price Limitations. The federal tax law and the Act place limits on the maximum purchase price of a residence financed with a Mortgage Loan. The maximum purchase price permitted under the Program (which are within the federal tax law requirements) vary from county to county, and currently range from $566,354 for homes in Non-Targeted areas of St. Mary's, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico and Worcester Counties to $1,597,413 for homes in Targeted Areas of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan statistical area (targeted areas in Frederick, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties). In addition, the maximum mortgage amounts permitted under the Program vary from county to county, and currently range from $541,287 for Allegany, Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico and Worcester Counties, to $832,750 for Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. In certain counties, the insurer's or guarantor's maximum mortgage amounts may be less or more than the maximum purchase prices permitted under federal tax law. The maximum purchase price of a residence financed by the Administration may not exceed the lesser of either the insurer's or guarantor's mortgage limit or the maximum purchase price established by federal tax law. Lower purchase price limits may apply to certain Mortgage Loans made available at interest rates that are lower than those generally available or for other programmatic reasons. In addition, maximum purchase price limits may be set lower for Mortgage Loans to be financed in particular community development projects of Single Family Residences or through Homeownership Initiatives. Current purchase price limitations are published on the Department's website at: https://mmp.maryland.gov/Lenders/Pages/Income-and-Purchase-Limits.aspx

Mortgage Loan Amounts. The maximum amount of a Mortgage Loan may not exceed the FHA maximum insured mortgage loan amount, the maximum loan amount guaranteed by VA or USDA/RD or insured under private mortgage insurance, as applicable. Under certain circumstances, the mortgage insurer or guarantor may allow financing above the amount of the purchase price of the mortgaged property in order to permit the financing of an up-front mortgage insurance premium, funding fee, guarantee fee, permitted closing costs, and other permitted costs such as rehabilitation and related costs permitted by FHA under the FHA Section 203(k) Rehabilitation Insured Mortgage Program, or by a lender that has an acquisition-rehabilitation program. The Administration may finance such costs as part of the Mortgage Loan. Therefore, a substantial proportion of the Mortgage Loans are expected to have loan-to-value ratios which equal or exceed 100%. The USDA/RD guarantee permits financing of closing costs and guarantee fee above the purchase price, as long as the total loan amount does not exceed the appraised value.

Borrower Income Limitations. The federal tax law and the Act place limits on maximum annual income of Borrowers eligible to receive Mortgage Loans. From time to time the Secretary may determine income limits other than those that are generally applicable (subject to the limits imposed by Section 143). In addition, the insurer or guarantor may have maximum income limits that may differ from the limits imposed by federal law or the Act. The maximum income limit permitted under the Program (which are within the federal tax law requirements), which is adjusted for household size, may vary from county to county, and currently ranges from $137,100 for a one or two-person household in Non-Targeted Areas of Cecil, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico and Worcester Counties, to $232,540 for a three-person or larger household in Targeted and Non-Targeted Areas of Frederick, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties and Non-Targeted Areas of Charles County. The maximum annual household income of Borrowers eligible to receive Mortgage Loans may not exceed the lesser of the maximum income limits permitted under federal tax law or by the mortgage insurer or guarantor. Lower income limits may apply to certain Mortgage Loans made available at interest rates that are lower than those generally available or for other programmatic reasons. In addition, maximum income limits may be set lower for Mortgage Loans to be financed in particular community development projects of Single Family Residences or through Homeownership Initiatives. Current borrower income limitations are published on the Department's website at: https://mmp.maryland.gov/Lenders/Pages/Income-and-Purchase-Limits.aspx.

"Smart Growth" Requirements. Title 5, Subtitle 7B (Priority Funding Areas) of the State Finance and Procurement Article of the Maryland Annotated Code (the "Smart Growth Act"), enacted in 1997, in general requires the Administration to ensure that newly constructed homes financed by Program loans are located in certain "priority funding areas." The Smart Growth Act requirement does not apply if the loan is financed through bonds issued under a county's transfer of its allocation to the Administration under Title 13, Subtitle 8 of the Financial Institutions Article. See "Existing Portfolio and Available Funds Under the Bond Resolution."

Compliance with Federal Tax Law and Program Requirements. Under the 1986 Code, the failure by a Borrower to occupy a Single Family Residence financed by a Mortgage Loan for a period of 12 consecutive months may result in the inability of such Borrower to deduct interest payments for income tax purposes with respect to such Mortgage Loan during such period. In addition, under the 1986 Code, Borrowers may be required to pay a recapture tax as a result of the sale or other disposition of the Single Family Residence.

In order to comply with Section 103A and Section 143 and to meet other Program requirements, the Administration will require that each Mortgage Loan meets certain additional requirements, including the following:

(1) each Borrower must certify that the proceeds of the Mortgage Loan will be used only to acquire a Single Family Residence located in the State to be owned and occupied by the Borrower, and, except in certain limited circumstances, will not be used to acquire or replace an existing mortgage or other financing of a residence or any improvements thereto;

(2) each Borrower must certify with respect to the residence to be acquired that the Borrower (a) is presently occupying such residence as the Borrower's principal residence, or shall occupy such residence as his principal residence in most cases within no more than 60 days after the closing of the Mortgage Loan, (b) intends thereafter to maintain the residence as the Borrower's sole residence, and (c) will not use all or any portion of the residence in any trade or business activity, except with the prior written permission of the Administration;

(3) subject to certain exceptions, each Borrower must (a) provide to the Mortgage Lender or the Administration such Borrower's credit report or income tax information filed with the Internal Revenue Service during the preceding three years and (b) certify, and the Administration also examines the credit report or income tax information as evidence, that the Borrower had no present ownership interest in a principal residence of the Borrower at any time during the three-year period ending on the date the Mortgage Loan is originated unless (a) the home to be financed is located in a Targeted Area, as defined below, where such prohibition on prior homeownership is not dictated, or (b) the borrower (or one of the co-borrowers) qualifies for a one-time exemption from these requirements as a veteran; and

(4) each Borrower and seller must certify the amount of the acquisition cost of the mortgaged property, and such acquisition cost may not exceed maximum acquisition costs established by the Administration in conformity with Section 143, FHA or other applicable maximum loan amounts, and Administration policy.

Targeted Area Set-Aside. As required by the 1986 Code, certain percentages of proceeds of Bonds may be required to be reserved to finance residences located in Targeted Areas throughout the State for a period of at least one year following the date of delivery of the related series of Bonds. A "Targeted Area," as defined in Section 143(j) of the 1986 Code, is an area which is either (1) a census tract in which 70% or more of the families have income which is 80% or less of the statewide median family income, or (2) an

area of chronic economic distress designated by the State as meeting State standards for such designation and the designation of which has been approved by the United States Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Remedies for Non-compliance. Mortgage Loans will provide that if the Administration discovers that any of the Borrower's covenants in the deed of trust, including the Borrower's and the seller's certifications concerning eligibility for the loan, is untrue or incomplete, the Administration may require that the Mortgage Loan become immediately due and payable.

Mortgage Loans purchased from Mortgage Lenders are subject to repurchase by such Mortgage Lenders in the event of certain types of non-compliance. See "Mortgage Loans Purchased from Mortgage Lenders – Provisions for Repurchase of Mortgage Loans" below.

In an effort to assure continued compliance with Sections 103A and 143, the Administration includes due-on-sale clauses in the Deeds of Trust for Mortgage Loans, except to the extent FHA, VA, or USDA/RD do not permit such provisions. The Administration will require borrowers to seek the permission of the Administration and the mortgage insurer for any assumption of Mortgage Loans by Borrowers. Under the federal Depository Institutions Act of 1982, due-on-sale clauses, such as those to be contained in the Deeds of Trust with respect to the Mortgage Loans, are generally enforceable, with certain exceptions which may affect the ability of the Administration to enforce such clauses. Although there has been no reported Maryland court decision on the enforceability by the Program of due-on-sale clauses, an Assistant Attorney General of the State, in his capacity as counsel to the Department, rendered an opinion in 1981 that due-on-sale clauses in the context of the Program would be enforceable under Maryland law. However, any such enforcement by equitable remedies, such as foreclosure, would be subject to the exercise of discretion by the courts.

Loans Financed from Taxable Bonds

The Administration has used the proceeds of taxable bonds to purchase Mortgage Loans or participations therein. The Administration was using taxable bond proceeds to support a temporary refinance program, which the Administration closed in August of 2018. The refinance program purchased Loans that refinanced (i) loans with an adjustable rate or an increased payment provision, (ii) loans that otherwise were not affordable for the borrowers, and (iii) loans for borrowers who owed more on their mortgage loans than their homes were worth and who were current on their mortgage loans. The refinance program required that the borrower meet the Administration's income limits for tax-exempt loans, and that the appraised value of the residence not exceed the purchase price limits of the Administration's tax-exempt loan program. The Administration may also finance from taxable bonds (a) Loans that meet the eligibility requirements for the Administration's tax-exempt loans except for the first-time homebuyer requirement in a non-targeted area or (b) certain other Loans that the Administration may wish to finance.

Mortgage Loans Purchased from Mortgage Lenders

The Administration purchases Mortgage Loans from qualified Mortgage Lenders. The Mortgage Lenders accept applications from potential Borrowers, screen them for eligibility, reserve funds with the Administration, obtain the required mortgage insurance commitment, obtain pre-closing compliance approval from the Administration, settle the Mortgage Loans with the Borrowers, and submit the Mortgage Loans to the Administration for purchase.

The Department's Division of Development Finance (the "Division") performs the initial screening of Mortgage Loans for eligibility under the criteria set forth above, unless a Mortgage Lender meets certain requirements to exempt the Mortgage Lender's loans from an initial screening. See "Eligible Mortgage

Loans" herein. After a Mortgage Lender obtains a reservation for a potential Borrower, the Mortgage Lender submits the potential Mortgage Loan to the Division. The Division reviews the potential Mortgage Loan for eligibility under the criteria set forth above.

The Administration purchases Mortgage Loans at a price equal to the outstanding principal balance thereof. Except as permitted otherwise by the Administration, the Mortgage Lender may collect origination fees ("points") which include any fee paid to the Administration. Under the three-point program, the Mortgage Lenders pay the Administration a fee ranging between one percent and three percent, depending on when the purchase file is approved. Under the two-point program, the Mortgage Lenders pay the Administration a fee ranging between zero percent and two percent, depending on when the purchase file is approved. The Mortgage Lender thus receives a zero to two percent origination fee depending on when the purchase file is approved. Such fees paid to the Administration are not revenues under the Bond Resolution. Under the one-point program, the Mortgage Lender receives a one-point origination fee and the Administration pays the Mortgage Lender a fee of up to one percent, depending on when the purchase file is approved. Under the zero-point program, the Administration pays the Mortgage Lender a fee ranging between zero percent and two percent, depending on when the purchase file is approved.

Eligibility of Mortgage Lenders. Each Mortgage Lender must be (1) a "mortgage lender" within the meaning of the Act, (2) an approved seller of mortgage loans to Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae or who otherwise meets origination and other requirements of the Administration, and (3) in compliance with all other applicable State and federal laws, rules and regulations governing the business of the Mortgage Lender and the making of loans for residential housing. Each Mortgage Lender must enter into a Purchase Agreement with the Administration. The Administration may permit, upon its written approval, assignment of a Purchase Agreement to another Mortgage Lender that meets the preceding criteria.

Representations of Mortgage Lenders. Each Purchase Agreement sets forth or will set forth certain representations and warranties by the Mortgage Lender to the Administration concerning the Mortgage Loans sold to the Administration, including, among others, that at the time of delivery of such Mortgage Loan to the Administration (1) there is no default or delinquency under the terms of the Mortgage Loan, and no payments are more than 20 days past due under the Mortgage Loan (except for certain refinancing loans insured through a set aside of the MHF Unallocated Reserve); (2) the Mortgage Loan has never been more than 45 days in arrears (except for certain refinancing loans insured through a set aside of the MHF Unallocated Reserve); (3) all documents required to be filed to perfect the lien on the mortgaged property against third parties have been filed; (4) the deed of trust for such mortgaged property is the subject of a title insurance policy by an insurer acceptable to the Administration in an amount at least equal to the original principal amount of the Mortgage Loan, insuring that the deed of trust constitutes a first lien (except as otherwise permitted by the Administration for Mortgage Loans which may be financed under future bond series), subject only to permitted liens and encumbrances; (5) the term of the Mortgage Loan does not exceed any limits set forth in the Purchase Agreement; (6) the Mortgage Loan meets all applicable State and federal laws, codes and regulations; (7) if the Mortgage Loan was made to finance the purchase of a newly constructed residence, the builder has warranted all materials, workmanship and mechanicals under a homeowners warranty acceptable to the mortgage insurer or credit enhancer; (8) the improvements constituting part of the property are covered by hazard insurance as required by the Administration; and (9) each Mortgage Loan with a loan-to-value ratio greater than eighty percent is subject to mortgage insurance from FHA, a mortgage guarantee from VA or USDA/RD, the Maryland Housing Fund or private mortgage insurance acceptable to the Administration. In addition, under the Act, each Mortgage Lender must certify that the Borrower does not have assets exceeding twenty percent of the purchase price, in order to assure that the Borrower could not obtain a mortgage loan to purchase property in the unassisted private lending market.

Special Mortgage Purchase Agreements. The Administration may enter into alternate mortgage purchase agreements with certain Mortgage Lenders that are not Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac approved sellers of mortgage loans, provided that the Mortgage Lenders meet origination and other requirements of the Administration, which include experience in residential mortgage lending and in working with governmental or private mortgage insurance programs approved for Mortgage Loans.

Provisions for Repurchase of Mortgage Loans. Each Purchase Agreement provides or will provide that the Mortgage Lender will repurchase any Mortgage Loan sold to the Administration, upon written notice by the Administration, if at any time (1) the Administration determines that any representation was untrue or incomplete when made or a misstatement of a material fact exists in any of the documents delivered in connection with such Mortgage Loan; (2) there is a failure to deliver required Mortgage Loan documents; (3) any mortgage insurance with respect to such Mortgage Loan lapses because of the negligence of the Mortgage Lender with respect to the servicing of such Mortgage Loan; (4) the Administration suffers or is threatened with a material loss by reason of the misfeasance, nonfeasance or malfeasance of the Mortgage Lender or its agent acting as servicer of such Mortgage Loan; (5) any payment of principal and interest is not made on the Mortgage Loan or the initial premium for any mortgage insurance is not paid and, on the basis of such non-payment, the issuer of mortgage insurance refuses to pay a claim on such Mortgage Loan; and (6) the Mortgage Lender, without prior written consent of the Administration, waives the enforcement of (or consents on behalf of the Administration to waive) the particular provisions of the Mortgage Loan requiring that (a) the Mortgage Loan is due on sale and may not be assumed except to the extent that the Mortgage Loan so provides; (b) at the time the Mortgage Loan is made, the Borrower shall not borrow additional amounts secured by the lien of the deed of trust without the consent of the Administration; and (c) an event of default permitting acceleration of the indebtedness shall occur if the Administration determines that any representation or statement of a material fact in any document executed in connection with the Borrower's application or the origination of such Mortgage Loan was or is untrue or incomplete.

If a Mortgage Lender refuses to repurchase a Mortgage Loan, then the Administration may seek enforcement through legal proceedings which are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting creditors' rights generally and to the exercise of judicial discretion in accordance with general principles of equity. Such legal proceedings may result in a delay of the repurchase. In addition, the Administration may exercise discretion in pursuing its rights and remedies under the Purchase Agreements. The ability of a Mortgage Lender to repurchase a Mortgage Loan will depend upon the financial condition of the Mortgage Lender at the time of the required repurchase. From January 1998 through June 30, 2026, 149 Mortgage Loans had been repurchased by the Mortgage Lender or servicer as required by the Administration. Five repurchase demands remain outstanding as of June 30, 2026. For more detail on such repurchase activity, see the most recent Asset-Backed Securities Disclosure Documents update for the Administration's Residential Revenue Bonds filed on EMMA.

Mortgage-Backed Securities; Sale of Mortgage-Backed Securities and Whole Mortgage Loans

Effective as of February 1, 2011, newly originated Mortgage Loans insured by FHA or guaranteed by VA, RHS or private mortgage insurers generally have been purchased and securitized into mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by GNMA, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac (the "Mortgage-Backed Securities"). U.S. Bank, National Association, a GNMA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac approved master servicer, purchases, securitizes and services such Mortgage Loans pursuant to a Servicing Agreement between the Administration and U.S. Bank National Association. No assurance can be provided, however, that the Administration will continue to cause such Mortgage Loans to be securitized into Mortgage-Backed Securities.

Given the interest rate environment for tax-exempt bonds and Mortgage Loans, the Administration has financed a substantial portion of its mortgage loan production through the sale of Mortgage-Backed Securities or whole loans to third parties rather than through the issuance of bonds. The Administration expects that sales of Mortgage-Backed Securities will continue to provide a source of financing for production in the near term, along with the issuance of Additional Bonds.

Homeownership Initiatives; Developer Reservations

Homeownership Initiatives. From time to time, the Administration may set aside a portion of proceeds of the Bonds for special initiatives that promote targeted homeownership objectives. For these special initiatives, the Administration may adjust interest rates, income limits and other eligibility criteria, within the requirements of the 1986 Code or the 1954 Code, as applicable, the requirements of the credit enhancer and the Act.

Developer Reservations. The Administration may agree to provide financing for Mortgage Loans to eligible purchasers of Single Family Residences in certain "community development projects" (the "Single Family Projects") pursuant to commitments to developers. The Administration requires the developer to submit an application acceptable to the Administration. Upon a determination by the Secretary of project eligibility under the Act, the Administration issues a commitment to a developer for a specified time period to finance Mortgage Loans to eligible purchasers with respect to the Single Family Project. A commitment reserves financing for prospective purchasers who qualify and are eligible under the Program and also sets forth maximum sales prices on units to be financed by the Administration and covenants and warranties to be made by the developer. The Administration may allow developers of Single Family Projects to make a deposit in an escrow account which will be applied to reduce the monthly payments due on Mortgage Loans made on residences in the Single Family Projects for up to four years after closing.

After a developer has sold a Single Family Residence and entered into a sales contract, the developer or a representative of the developer forwards the completed loan application to the Administration, if the Administration is expected to make the Mortgage Loan, or to a Mortgage Lender, if the Administration is expected to purchase the Mortgage Loan.

For developers who arrange for Mortgage Loan financing of individual Mortgage Loans through approved Mortgage Lenders, the Administration will purchase Mortgage Loans for Single Family Residences either in accordance with a Purchase Commitment or pursuant to a reservation initiated by the Mortgage Lender on behalf of the borrower.

Mortgage Loans Made by the Administration

The Administration may originate loans eligible for insurance through the Maryland Housing Fund, with Maryland Housing Fund approval, and may also originate uninsured loans that have acceptable secondary financing from the Department, a governmental agency or a non-profit, under circumstances authorized by the Act. The Administration will not originate FHA, VA, USDA/RD or privately insured loans unless it becomes an FHA, VA or USDA/RD lender or a lender authorized by a private mortgage issuer.

Mortgage Loans originated by the Administration that are found to be ineligible under Section 103A or Section 143 are not subject to repurchase by any Mortgage Lender. In order to preserve the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of the interest payable on the bonds, the loans may be sold out of the Bond Resolution portfolio or the Administration may declare such Mortgage Loans in default and commence foreclosure proceedings or take other appropriate measures. Foreclosure is an equitable remedy subject to various defenses and judicial discretion.

Servicing of Mortgage Loans

Whole Loan Servicer Agreement. As of the date hereof, 100% of all Whole Mortgage Loans are serviced by Dovenmuehle Mortgage, Inc. (the "Whole Loan Servicer"). Dovenmuehle Mortgage, Inc. assumed the servicing obligations of Bogman, Inc. as of July 1, 2016.

The agreement with the Whole Loan Servicer (the "Whole Loan Servicer Agreement") requires the Whole Loan Servicer to perform all duties and acts incident to the servicing of Mortgage Loans covered thereby that a reasonable, prudent mortgagee would perform with respect to mortgage loans owned by it. The Whole Loan Servicer is responsible for the collection of all payments from Borrowers and must render an accounting monthly to the Administration of all sums collected and disbursed under the Whole Loan Servicer Agreement. The Whole Loan Servicer is required to remit to the Trustee all Mortgage Repayments, Prepayments and curtailments it receives with respect to Mortgage Loans serviced under the Whole Loan Servicer Agreement. In addition, the Whole Loan Servicer Agreement requires the Whole Loan Servicer to have in effect (and maintain during the term of the Whole Loan Servicer Agreement), at no cost to the Administration, a fidelity bond and policies of insurance providing fire and extended coverage and errors and omissions coverage, all in amounts and with coverage satisfactory to the Administration, for mortgagee errors and omissions and insuring against loss arising from dishonest, criminal or fraudulent acts, and errors and omissions of the officers and employees of the Whole Loan Servicer.

If any default occurs on a Mortgage Loan covered by the Whole Loan Servicer Agreement, the Whole Loan Servicer must take all actions necessary and proper to enforce all applicable contractual provisions of the defaulted Mortgage Loan, including, at the direction of the Administration, the institution of foreclosure proceedings. The Administration will bear all foreclosure and related expenses, to the extent not reimbursable by the applicable mortgage insurance or collected from the Borrower. The failure of the Whole Loan Servicer to send notice properly and report to the Administration or the insurer of a Mortgage Loan as to the status of a delinquent Mortgage Loan may result in the Whole Loan Servicer being required to compensate the Administration.

The Whole Loan Servicer is required to comply with detailed requirements set forth in the Department's servicing manual.

Asset Management. Asset management for Mortgage Loans is provided to the Administration by the Single Family Operations section of the Division of Credit Assurance ("Asset Management").

With respect to the Mortgage Loans, Asset Management:

(1) monitors the servicing performance of the Whole Loan Servicer for compliance with the requirements of the Whole Loan Servicer Agreement and the Department's servicing manual by requiring from the Whole Loan Servicer:

(a) monthly Mortgage Loan delinquency reports;

(b) annual audited financial statements; and

(c) an annual certification that the Whole Loan Servicer is complying with the Servicer Agreement and the Department's servicing manual;

(2) directs and reviews Whole Loan Servicer's handling of Mortgage Loan delinquencies;

(3) directs and evaluates Whole Loan Servicer's actions in connection with foreclosure proceedings; and

(4) analyzes delinquencies and foreclosures and creates and implements corrective action plans.

The Division of Credit Assurance contracts with two different private sector realty companies which provide REO management and disposition services for properties in the REO portfolio. Asset Management staff monitors these services.

Servicemembers Civil Relief Act. It is possible that one or more of the Mortgage Loans could be affected by the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, as amended (formerly, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940), which applies to persons called to active duty in the armed forces. The act applies only if the service member was not in the military when the loan was made. The act creates a rebuttable presumption that any persons called to active duty will experience a "material impairment of their ability to pay their debts". As a result, the outstanding debts of a person called to active duty may be reduced to bear interest at an annual rate of 6% for the period of military service. The act also provides that foreclosure on such debt will not be permitted for a period up to one (1) year after the end of active duty. A mortgagee, such as the Administration, may apply to any federal or State court to override the presumption and preclude its effects on a debt, such as a Mortgage Loan.

Loan Modifications

In the case of delinquencies of Mortgage Loans insured or guaranteed by FHA, VA or Rural Development or by any private insurance companies, the Administration modifies the terms of such Mortgage Loans in accordance with the requirements of the mortgage insurer or guarantor. Such modifications may include the deferral of monthly payments of principal and interest, the extension of the maturity dates and re-amortization of the outstanding principal balances of the Mortgage Loans, and, in the case of FHA insured mortgage loans, the payment by FHA of partial insurance claims.

Since October 23, 2009, FHA has required lenders holding FHA insured mortgage loans in default to modify such mortgage loans by reducing the interest rates to current market rates and by extending the term to a full 30 years from the date of loan modification. The Administration has received a letter from FHA waiving such requirements; however, no assurance can be given as to whether FHA will continue such waiver or, if not continued, what the impact will be on the Bonds as a result of any such modifications of the Administration's FHA insured mortgage loans.

On March 4, 2009, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced guidelines to enable mortgage loan servicers to begin modifications of eligible mortgage loans under the Homeowner Affordability and Stability Plan, (the "Plan"). The Administration is not participating in the Making Home Affordable Program, which is part of the Plan, and is not modifying the Administration's Mortgage Loans through the Home Affordable Modification Program, which is also part of the Plan. No assurance can be given whether the Administration will commence the modification of the Administration's Mortgage Loans pursuant to such guidelines or the Plan.

Estimated Revenues of Program

Under Section 143 of the Code, the yield of the Mortgage Loans or participations therein allocable to each Series of federally tax-exempt Bonds issued under the Bond Resolution (other than with any contributions by the Administration) may not exceed the yield of such Series of Bonds by more than 1-1/8 percentage points. All Revenues derived from such Mortgage Loans are available for payment of the

Bonds. However, except as otherwise permitted under the 1986 Code, an amount equal to the portion of Revenues derived from investments in Investment Obligations made in connection with such Series of Bonds (other than with contributions by the Administration) that exceeds a yield equal to the yield of such Series of Bonds (calculated in accordance with Section 143 of the Code, whichever is applicable) or represents gains made on such investments must be paid to the United States. Such restrictions limit the amounts available to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. The Administration estimates that, in each year in which the bonds are scheduled to be outstanding, there will be sufficient moneys available under the Bond Resolution to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds, after payment of (1) fees and expenses of the fiduciaries and (2) the estimated costs of servicing the Mortgage Loans and other Program expenses.

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Certain Information Relating to Whole Mortgage Loans

In general, funds made available from the issuance of Bonds may be used to finance Mortgage Loans. Origination fees (including discount points) for the Mortgage Loans currently range from zero points to three points. At this time, the Administration would purchase Mortgage Loans that have an original term of 30 years with even monthly payments of principal and interest. Pending application to the purposes of each fund or account, monies held in various funds and accounts under the Bond Resolution will be invested in Investment Obligations.

The Administration may use all or a portion of proceeds available for Mortgage Loans to finance Mortgage Loans on behalf of the Participating Counties (described below) for Single Family Residences located in those counties, where the Participating Counties have requested the Administration to issue their allocable portion of qualified mortgage bonds. The participating counties are the Counties of Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester and the City of Baltimore (the "Participating Counties"). If the Participating County does not use some or all of its allocation within any required period, the Administration may reallocate the funds to another Participating County or use the funds to purchase Mortgage Loans that finance the acquisition of Single Family Residences located in other jurisdictions of the State.

Certain information relating to the Whole Mortgage Loans (including participations in Whole Mortgage Loans) made or purchased with proceeds of prior Series of Bonds as of June 30, 2026 is set forth in Appendix K. The following table sets forth as of June 30, 2026 the number, outstanding principal balance and percentage of the total outstanding balance of the Whole Mortgage Loans which have been financed in each of the political subdivisions of the State.

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RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND PROGRAM LOAN PORTFOLIO BY COUNTY
as of June 30, 2026

County	Current Number of Mortgage Loans[1]	Current Outstanding Principal [1]	Percent of Current Total Outstanding Principal [1]
Allegany County	76	$3,213,645	1.09%
Anne Arundel County	156	$17,104,322	5.81%
Baltimore City	1,567	$95,542,844	32.45%
Baltimore County	647	$51,225,021	17.40%
Calvert County	17	$2,714,572	0.92%
Caroline County	20	$1,543,468	0.52%
Carroll County	26	$3,676,939	1.25%
Cecil County	22	$1,833,368	0.62%
Charles County	60	$8,991,540	3.05%
Dorchester County	16	$1,100,245	0.37%
Frederick County	52	$6,554,229	2.23%
Garrett County	5	$333,130	0.11%
Harford County	156	$13,561,542	4.61%
Howard County	49	$5,094,274	1.73%
Kent County	6	$492,832	0.17%
Montgomery County	60	$8,283,732	2.81%
Prince George's County	398	$50,404,764	17.12%
Queen Anne's County	6	$1,064,635	0.36%
Saint Mary's County	21	$2,265,095	0.77%
Somerset County	23	$1,401,629	0.48%
Talbot County	14	$990,631	0.34%
Washington County	139	$8,991,222	3.05%
Wicomico County	102	$7,176,814	2.44%
Worcester County	14	$879,809	0.30%
	3,652	$294,440,304	100.00%

Note:

(1) Individual amounts may not add up to the total amount because of rounding.

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RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND PROGRAM – WHOLE LOANS BY INSURER

As of June 30, 2026, the Mortgage Loans (including participations in Mortgage Loans) made or purchased by the Administration with proceeds of prior Series of Bonds were originally covered by primary mortgage insurance or guarantees as of the date of the origination thereof as follows:

Primary Mortgage Insurer or Guarantor	Current Number of Mortgage Loans[1]	Current Outstanding Principal [1]	Percent of Current Total Outstanding Principal [1]	
FHA	**2,174**	**125,878,086**	**42.75%**	
VA	**43**	**2,929,449**	**0.99%**	
RHS	**67**	**4,871,242**	**1.65%**	
All Privately Insured[2]	**1,048**	**134,831,243**	**45.79%**	
Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation	497	68,704,728	23.33%	(3)
Republic Mortgage Insurance Company	170	21,568,263	7.33%	(3)
United Guaranty Residential Insurance Company	261	29,356,726	9.97%	(3)
PMI Mortgage Insurance Company	44	5,196,918	1.77%	(3)
Genworth Financial	41	5,376,585	1.83%	(3)
Triad Guaranty Insurance Corporation	12	1,018,740	0.35%	(3)
Radian Guaranty, Incorporated	23	3,609,283	1.23%	(3)
MHF	**126**	**8,529,056**	**2.90%**	
Uninsured Paid Down (current loan to value ratio of less than 80%)	**1**	**17,131**	**0.01%**	
Uninsured (original loan to value ratio of more than 80%)	**1**	**12,505**	**0.00%**	
Uninsured (original loan to value ratio of less than 80%)	**192**	**17,371,593**	**5.90%**	
	3,652	**294,440,304**	**100.00%**	

Notes:

(1) Individual amounts may not add up to the total amount because of rounding.

(2) Currently, coverage of 35% is required of private mortgage insurance policies; the Administration is not currently financing Mortgage Loans that are insured by private mortgage insurance companies but may do so in the future. According to their respective websites, due to financial conditions, PMI Mortgage Insurance Company, and Triad Guaranty Insurance Corporation are each currently acting under supervision of their respective regulators and as a result are paying only a percentage of any claim allowed under an applicable insurance policy. The Administration makes no representation regarding the financial condition of any of the private mortgage insurance companies or their ability to make full and timely payments to the Administration on Mortgage Loans on which losses are incurred and has no obligation to provide continuing disclosure with respect thereto.

(3) This percentage represents the portion of the private insurer as a percentage for the total of all privately insured.

Based on reports to the Administration from the Whole Loan Servicer and based on reports to the National Delinquency Survey prepared by the Economic and Research Department of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, the following tables set forth information about delinquencies and foreclosures of mortgage loans, reported by certain mortgage servicers.

	National Delinquency Survey (defined as a percentage)			Residential Revenue Bond Program [1][2][4]
	U.S.A. All Types 6/30/2026	Maryland All Types 6/30/2026	Maryland FHA [3] 6/30/2026	Program 6/30/2026
30 days delinquent	2.24%	2.63%	6.28%	6.41%
60 days delinquent	0.70%	0.83%	1.88%	2.20%
90 days+ delinquent	1.39%	1.88%	5.74%	4.95%
In foreclosure	0.67%	0.87%	2.06%	0.11%
Placed in foreclosure during last three months	0.20%	0.24%	0.66%	1.56%

Mortgages Sixty Days or More Delinquent or in Foreclosure

Quarter Ended	U.S.A. All Types	Maryland All Types	Maryland FHA [3]	Program [1][2] 6/30/2026
6/30/2022	2.64%	3.30%	6.92%	9.16%
6/30/2023	2.18%	2.76%	6.45%	7.20%
6/30/2024	2.13%	2.60%	5.95%	6.34%
6/30/2025	2.27%	2.74%	6.65%	6.25%
6/30/2026	2.76%	3.58%	9.68%	7.26%

Notes:

(1) The delinquency statistics in the tables above include all whole loans financed entirely from the Bond Resolution.

(2) The Program purchased the first Mortgage Loan on October 29, 1997.

(3) Includes all types of FHA mortgage loans.

(4) Program delinquency rates do not include mortgage loans residing in Collateral Reserves (C) or the Administration's refinanced (Lifeline/Homesaver) loans.

APPENDIX B-2

SOCIAL BONDS DESIGNATION

The Administration is designating the 2026 Series FG Bonds as Social Bonds based on the intended use of proceeds of such bonds to finance Mortgage Loans for the purchase of owner-occupied single family residences by persons or families of limited income. As described below, the Social Bonds designation reflects the intended use of proceeds of the Social Bonds in a manner that is intended to generally comport with the "Social Bond Principles: Voluntary Process Guidelines for Issuing Social Bonds" as promulgated by the International Capital Market Association ("ICMA"). By reference to the ICMA's "Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds: A High Level Mapping to the Sustainable Development Goals," the Administration has determined that the Administration's Social Bonds designation reflects the use of the proceeds in a manner that is consistent with "Goal 1: No Poverty," "Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth," "Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities," and "Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities" of the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals (referred to as "UNSDGs" generally and "SDG 1," "SDG 8," "SDG 10," and "SDG 11," specifically). The UNSDGs were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 as part of its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. According to the United Nations, SDG 1 is focused on ending poverty in all its forms everywhere, SDG 8 is focused on sustainable and inclusive growth, SDG 10 is focused on the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations, and SDG 11 is focused on making cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The ICMA's "Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds: A High Level Mapping to the Sustainable Development Goals" maps the following UNSDG targets to ICMA Social Bond Principles Categories:

UNSDG Goal	UNSDG Target	ICMA Social Bond Principles Category
Goal 1: No Poverty	1.4	• Affordable Housing • Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment • Access to Essential Services
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.10	• Access to Essential Services
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	10.2	• Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment • Access to Essential Services
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.1	• Affordable Housing • Affordable Basic Infrastructure

To further the Administration's mission to remedy the shortage of adequate, safe and sanitary housing in the State, particularly for persons or families with limited income, the Administration offers a variety of first time homebuyer mortgage loan products through the Program that can make purchasing and owning a home more affordable. All borrowers who receive a Program loan are required to take an approved homebuyer education course and meet established income and purchase price limits. One of the mortgage loan product lines includes 1st Time Advantage loans, that are designed to offer eligible first-time homebuyers the lowest 30-year fixed interest rate available for Program loans. In addition to competitive interest rates offered on these first mortgage loans, the Program offers down payment and closing cost assistance products to help borrowers obtain the initial funds to purchase a home. Certain products may be combined with external sources of down payment assistance and may be eligible for additional partner matching funds. Below is a summary of the Administration's First Time Homebuyer Mortgage Loan Products:

- 1st Time Advantage Direct – This product offers a 30-year fixed rate first mortgage loan. No down payment assistance is available, but this product usually offers the Program's most competitive interest rate. External sources of down payment assistance may be layered with this product as long as the combined loan to value does not exceed insurer guidelines.

- 1st Time Advantage 6000 – This product combines a 1st Time Advantage first mortgage loan with a $6,000 second mortgage loan for down payment and closing costs. The second mortgage loan has a 0% percent interest rate, and no payments are due for the life of the first mortgage loan. As soon as the first mortgage loan ends (repayment, refinance, transfer, sale, etc.), the second mortgage loan is due and payable. This product is also eligible for a Partner Match, where an external partner provides closing and down payment assistance funds and the Administration matches that assistance up to $2,500, which is added to the base $6,000 second mortgage loan on the same terms.

- 1st Time Advantage 3%, 4%, or 5% Loan – This product combines a 1st Time Advantage first mortgage loan with a second mortgage loan equal to 3%, 4%, or 5% of the first mortgage loan, as applicable. The second mortgage loan is used for down payment and closing costs, has a 0% percent interest rate, and no payments are due for the life of the first mortgage loan. As soon as the first mortgage loan ends (repayment, refinance, transfer, sale, etc.), the second mortgage loan is due and payable. In addition, the Administration offers a HomeStart product designed to assist Maryland homebuyers with an income at or below 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI). The product offers a Maryland Mortgage Program (MMP) first mortgage loan with a competitive interest rate and 30-year term, and a 6% Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance (DPA) second mortgage loan with a 0% interest rate and 30-year term. No payments are due for the DPA second mortgage loan for the life of the MMP first mortgage loan. As soon as the MMP first mortgage loan ends (repayment, refinance, transfer, sale, etc.), the DPA second mortgage loan is due and payable.

- Maryland SmartBuy 3.0 – This special product combines a conventional first mortgage loan with a second, unsecured loan of up to 15% of the home purchase price for the borrower to pay off their outstanding student debt. This second loan has a 5-year forgivable promissory note and may not exceed a maximum amount of $20,000. Twenty percent of the second loan is forgiven for each year the borrower resides at the home. The loan must pay off completely a borrower's outstanding student debt balance at the time of home purchase. If there are two borrowers on the loan, only one borrower's student loan balance must be paid off. This product also offers an optional down payment assistance loan of $6,000 (or 6% of the first mortgage loan for 50% AMI borrowers) in a zero percent deferred third loan (second mortgage). As soon as the first mortgage loan ends (repayment, refinance, transfer, sale, etc.), the down payment assistance loan is due and payable.

- HomeAbility – This is a special product designed to assist Maryland homebuyers with disabilities to finance their home purchase. This is a conventional loan and provides up to a 95% Loan-to-Value (LTV) first mortgage loan, and up to 25% of the purchase price (with a maximum of $45,000) in a second mortgage loan to assist with down payment and closing costs. The combined LTV may not exceed 105%. The second mortgage loan has a 0% percent interest rate, and no payments are due for the life of the first mortgage loan. As soon as the first mortgage loan ends (repayment, refinance, transfer, sale, etc.), the second mortgage loan is due and payable. To be eligible for HomeAbility, borrowers must have income below the 80% Area Median Income ("AMI").

The following tables summarize data describing historical loan origination activity and historical Borrower profile for Mortgage Loans financed by the Administration with Residential Revenue Bonds for the period from June 2023 to June 2025.

Community Development Administration
Maryland Mortgage Program Highlights (June 2023 – June 2025)
For Mortgage Loans Financed with Residential Revenue Bonds[1]

Total Mortgage Loans Originated	5,160 loans totaling $1,591.0 million
Down Payment Assistance Program Loans	4,209 of total first loans or 83% totaling $59.9 million
Average Loan Amount	$308,275
Average Purchase Price	$319,243
Borrowers Average Annual Gross Income[2]	$104,235
Loans to Minority Borrowers[3]	66.6% of total first loans

Community Development Administration
Mortgage Loans Originated by Borrower Income as a
Percentage of Area Median Income[2]
and Financed under the Residential Revenue Bond Indenture
(June 2023 – June 2025)

AMI Band	# of Loans	$ of Loans ($000s)	Cumulative % by $
80% and below	2,917	$806,964	51%
80.1%-100%	1,377	$468,045	80%
Greater Than 100%	866	$315,691	100%
Totals	5,160	$1,590,700	

(1) Mortgage Loans financed with proceeds of Residential Revenue Bonds.
(2) Borrowers' incomes are based on the respective Borrower's Uniform Residential Loan Application form 1003 or Lender provided and the Administration makes no representation with respect to the same. Area median incomes are based on HUD's published Area Median Family Incomes.
(3) 528 of the Borrowers did not respond to this question and are not included in the calculation.

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To provide the most recent historical data the following table provides the AMI information for Mortgage Loans purchased with proceeds of the 2026 Series BC Bonds.

Mortgage Loans (Pooled into Mortgage-Backed Securities)
Purchased with
2026 Series BC Bond Proceeds
as of June 30, 2026
by Borrower Income as a Percent of
Area Median Income (AMI)[(2)]

AMI Band	# of Loans	$ of Loans	Cumulative % by $
50% and below	111	22,959,098	11%
50.1% - 60%	100	25,864,356	24%
60.1% - 70%	126	35,555,018	41%
70.1% - 80%	111	31,907,526	56%
80.1% - 90%	89	25,040,350	68%
90.1% - 100%	71	20,937,104	78%
100.1% - 140%	128	43,571,297	100%
Over 140%	4	880,923	100%
Totals	740	206,715,671	

(1) Mortgage Loans financed with proceeds of Residential Revenue Bonds.
(2) Borrowers' incomes are based on the respective Borrower's Uniform Residential Loan Application form 1003 or Lender provided and the Administration makes no representation with respect to the same. Area median incomes are based on HUD's published Area Median Family Incomes.
(3) 528 of the Borrowers did not respond to this question and are not included in the calculation.

The Administration's determination of the Social Bond designation for the 2026 Series FG Bonds is based on the following:

Use of Proceeds. The proceeds of the 2026 Series FG Bonds are expected to finance Mortgage Loans generally made to first-time homebuyers of low and moderate income throughout the State as described above and in APPENDIX B-1 – "THE PROGRAM – Eligible Mortgage Loans."

Project Evaluation and Selection. Mortgage Loans funded by the 2026 Series FG Bond proceeds will be originated by qualified Mortgage Lenders and will be consistent with the 1st Time Advantage and other products described above and subject to the purchase price limitations, borrower income limitations, and first-time homebuyer restrictions, as described in "APPENDIX B-1 – THE PROGRAM – Eligible Mortgage Loans" and "APPENDIX B-1 – THE PROGRAM – Mortgage Loans Purchased from Mortgage Lenders."

Management of Proceeds. Net of certain transaction costs, the proceeds of the 2026 Series FG Bonds will be deposited in segregated accounts under the Bond Resolution and invested in Investment Obligations as permitted by the Bond Resolution until disbursed to finance Mortgage Loans. Such disbursements will be tracked by the Administration. See APPENDIX C – "DEFINITIONS – Investment Obligations" for more details on Investment Obligations.

Post-Issuance Reporting. The Administration expects to provide annual updates, within 120 days of the end of each fiscal year of the Administration, commencing with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2027, regarding the disbursement of the proceeds of the Social Bonds for the financing of Mortgage Loans. The Administration will cease to update such information when the applicable Social Bonds proceeds have been fully disbursed. This reporting is separate from the Administration's obligations described in "SECONDARY MARKET DISCLOSURE" in this Official Statement and will be provided on EMMA. Failure by the Administration to provide such updates is not a default or an event of default under the Resolutions or the Continuing Disclosure Agreement. The Administration expects that such annual updates will consist of the information outlined in "APPENDIX B-3 – FORM OF SOCIAL BONDS REPORTING." The specific form and content of such updates are in the absolute discretion of the Administration. Once all proceeds of the Social Bonds have been disbursed, no further updates will be provided.

Designation Does Not Involve Provision of Additional Security or Assumption of Special Risk. The term "Social Bonds" is neither defined in nor related to provisions in the Bond Resolution. The use of such term in this Official Statement is for identification purposes only and is not intended to provide or imply that an owner of Bonds so designated, including the Social Bonds, are entitled to any additional security beyond that provided therefor in the Bond Resolution. Holders of the Social Bonds do not assume any specific risk with respect to any of the funded loans by reason of the Social Bonds being designated as Social Bonds, and such Social Bonds are secured on parity with all other Parity Bonds issued and to be issued under the Bond Resolution.

The information set forth herein concerning the designation of the 2026 Series FG Bonds as "Social Bonds" has been furnished by the Administration and by other sources that are believed to be reliable. It should be noted that there is currently no clearly articulated definition of (legal, regulatory, or otherwise), nor market consensus as to what constitutes a "social bond" or an equivalently labeled program. Nor is there an agreed upon standard as to what precise attributes are required for a particular program to be defined as "social" or such other equivalent label. No assurance can be given that a clear definition will develop over time, or that, if developed, will include the program to be financed with the proceeds of the 2026 Series FG Bonds. Accordingly, no assurance is or can be given to investors that any uses of the 2026 Series FG Bonds will meet investor expectations regarding "social" or other equivalently labelled performance objectives.

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APPENDIX B-3
FORM OF SOCIAL BONDS REPORTING

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Residential Revenue Bonds
$100,000,000* 2026 Series F (Non-AMT) (Social Bonds)
$200,000,000* 2026 Series G (Federally Taxable) (Social Bonds)

The table below constitutes the Social Bonds Annual Reporting for the above-captioned bonds (the "Bonds") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 20[__].

Series Bond Proceeds Summary		
Total Proceeds	Proceeds Spent as of __/__/__	Proceeds Remaining
$[_____]	$[_____]	$[_____]

Mortgage Loans Originated By Borrower Income as a % of Area Median Income ("AMI")			
% of AMI:	**$ of Loans**	**# of Loans**	**Cumulative % of Proceeds**
50% and below			
50.1% - 60%			
60.1% - 70%			
70.1% - 80%			
80.1% - 90%			
90.1% - 100%			
100.1% - 140%			
Over 140%			

NOTE: As described in "APPENDIX B-2 - DESIGNATION OF THE SERIES BONDS AS SOCIAL BONDS – Post Issuance Reporting," once all bond proceeds have been spent, no further updates will be provided.

*Preliminary; subject to change.

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APPENDIX C
DEFINITIONS

"Acquired Development" means a Development constructed, owned, operated or administered by reason of the Administration's obtaining title, possession or effective control thereof when the Mortgage with respect thereto is in default under its terms.

"Acquired Development Expense Requirement" means such amount of money as may, from time to time, by resolution of the Administration, with the approval of the Secretary of Housing and Community Development, be determined to be necessary for the payment or as a reserve for the payment of any costs and expenses incurred in connection with the operation or ownership of an Acquired Development.

"Acquired Development Expenses" means any and all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the operation or ownership of an Acquired Development as the Administration determines from time to time to be necessary and appropriate in carrying out the rights and duties of the Administration under the Bond Resolution with respect to an Acquired Development.

"Act" means Sections 4-101 to 4-255, inclusive, of the Housing and Community Development Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended from time to time, including, without limitation, future amendments or successor laws thereto.

"Additional Bonds" means bonds issued under the Bond Resolution other than Prior Bonds.

"Administration" means the Community Development Administration, a unit of the Division of Development Finance of the Department of Housing and Community Development, a principal department of the State of Maryland, and any successor entity thereto.

"Administration Request" means a written request or direction of the Administration signed by an Authorized Officer.

"Amortized Value" means the purchase price of securities, excluding accrued interest, plus an amortization of any discount or less an amortization of any premium on the purchase price.

"Authorized Officer" means the Secretary of Housing and Community Development, the Deputy Secretary of Housing and Community Development, the Director of the Administration, a Deputy Director of the Administration, any Director of any program or division of the Administration or any other person duly authorized by the Secretary of Housing and Community Development to perform such act or discharge such duty.

"Bond" or "Bonds" means any Bond or Bonds issued pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

"Bond Resolution" means the Residential Revenue Bond Resolution, originally adopted by the Administration as of August 1, 1997 and amended and restated as of July 15, 2005.

"Bond Year" means the year which begins on March 2 of any year during which Bonds are outstanding and ends on March 1 of the next succeeding year.

"Borrower" means the obligor under a Loan, which may include the Administration.

"Cash Equivalent" means a letter of credit, insurance policy, surety, guarantee or other security arrangement upon which the Administration or Trustee may make a draw to provide funds as needed for any other Fund or Account or to provide Credit Enhancement or for any other purpose.

"Cash Flow Certificate" means the calculation made by or for the Administration pursuant to Section 608(d) of the Bond Resolution.

"Cash Flow Statement" means the calculation made by or for the Administration pursuant to Section 608(b) of the Bond Resolution.

"Certificate" means a signed document either attesting to or acknowledging the circumstances, representations or other matters stated in it or setting forth matters to be determined pursuant to the Bond Resolution or a Series Resolution.

"Code" or "1986 Code" means applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the applicable regulations under it, or predecessor or successor provisions, as applicable.

"Collateral Reserve Fund" means the fund so designated which is established by Section 401 of the Bond Resolution.

"Costs of Issuance" means items of expense payable or reimbursable directly or indirectly by the Administration and related to the authorization, sale, issuance and remarketing of the Bonds.

"Credit Enhancement" means any credit enhancement, insurance, guaranty, Cash Equivalent, risk-sharing arrangement or any other form of credit support for one or more Program Assets (or any portion or portions thereof) as provided in any Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution.

"Credit Enhancer" means the issuer or provider of any Credit Enhancement.

"Credit Facility" means any credit facility which secures all or a portion of one or more Series of Bonds including, but not limited to, a guaranty, standby loan or purchase commitment, insurance policy, surety bond or financial security bond or any combination thereof, which, in any case secures all or a portion of one or more Series of Bonds, a Parity Obligation, a Subordinate Bond or a Subordinate Contract Obligation.

"Credit Facility Provider" means the issuer of or obligor under a Credit Facility.

"Development" means any project, facility, undertaking or purpose which the Administration is authorized to undertake, finance or provide financing for pursuant to the Act as now or hereafter in effect, including, without limitation, a Single Family Residence, multi-family housing, group housing, shared living facilities, home improvements, housing rehabilitation and any undertaking or project, or portion thereof, which is defined as a "community development project", a "public purpose project", an "energy conservation project", a "home improvement project", an "infrastructure project" or a "special housing facility" by the Act.

"Escrow Payment" means any payment made to obtain or maintain mortgage insurance and fire and other hazard insurance, including payments for any federal, state, local or private program intended to assist in providing Loans, and any payments required to be made with respect to Mortgages for taxes or other governmental charges or other similar charges to a Borrower customarily required to be escrowed, and payments or charges constituting construction or operating contingency, performance or completion or replacement reserves required pursuant to the applicable Loan.

"Expenses" means any money required by the Administration to pay the fees or expenses of the Trustee and any expenses which the Administration lawfully may pay relating to the Program including, without limitation, administrative and operating expenses of the Administration, servicing fees, Credit Enhancement, Credit Facilities, or the redemption of Bonds, or rebates of arbitrage as required by the Code, except as limited with respect to any Series of Bonds by the applicable Series Resolution.

"FHA" means the Federal Housing Administration of HUD.

"Fiscal Year" means the twelve calendar months commencing on July 1 in any calendar year and ending on June 30 in the following calendar year or such other period of twelve calendar months as determined by the Administration.

"Fund" or "Account" means a Fund or Account created by or pursuant to the Bond Resolution or a Series Resolution.

"Government Obligations" means direct general obligations of, or obligations the payment of the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America, including obligations issued or held in book-entry form on the books of the Department of Treasury of the United States of America.

"Hedge Receipt" means, if and to the extent designated as such pursuant to the Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution authorizing the related Qualified Hedge, the amount required to be paid to the Administration under a Qualified Hedge.

"HUD" means the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"Insurance Proceeds" means payments received with respect to the Program Assets under any insurance policy, guarantee or fidelity bond, including amounts available under any Credit Enhancement, less any expenses incurred in realizing such payments and less any reimbursements of advances due the insurer or provider of such guarantee or bond.

"Investment Obligations" means any of the following investments which at the same time are legal investments for moneys of the Administration which are then proposed to be invested therein:

(1) Government Obligations;

(2) Bonds, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any federal agency, instrumentality or public corporation the obligations of which represent or are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America, including (without limitation): the Rural Housing Service, General Services Administration, U.S. Maritime Administration, Small Business Administration, Government National Mortgage Association, and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development;

(3) Bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness having a rating at least comparable to a Rating Agency's existing rating on the Bonds (other than Subordinate Bonds) or the comparable rating of any other nationally recognized rating agency issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or any similar entity;

(4) U.S. dollar denominated deposit accounts, federal funds and banker's acceptances with domestic commercial banks (or the domestic agency or branch of foreign commercial banks) which have a rating in a long-term rating category at least comparable to the long-term rating on

the Bonds (other than Subordinate Bonds) or on their short term accounts or securities on the date of purchase not less than F-1/P1 or the comparable rating of a Rating Agency or of any other nationally recognized rating agency and maturing no more than 360 days after the date of purchase. (Ratings on holding companies are not considered as the rating of the bank);

(5) Interest bearing time or demand deposits, certificates of deposit or other similar banking arrangements with banks (which may include the Trustee) which are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, provided that, to the extent such deposits exceed available federal deposit insurance, such deposits are fully collateralized and secured by obligations described in clauses (1) and (2) above which have a market value (exclusive of accrued interest) at least equal to such deposits so secured, including interest;

(6) Commercial paper which is rated at the time of purchase in a long-term rating category at least comparable to the long-term rating on the Bonds (other than Subordinate Bonds) and a rating on their short-term accounts or deposits not less than F-1/P1 or the comparable rating of a Rating Agency or of any other nationally recognized rating agency and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase;

(7) Investments in a money market fund having a rating not less than F-1/P1 or the comparable rating of a Rating Agency or any other nationally recognized rating agency, which may be established by a Ratings Certificate;

(8) Pre-Refunded Municipal Obligations having a rating at least comparable to a Rating Agency's highest possible rating category or the comparable rating of any other nationally recognized rating agency;

(9) Investment agreements with any financial institution or other entity either (i) with debt rated at least comparable to a Rating Agency's existing rating on the Bonds (other than Subordinate Bonds) or the comparable rating of any other nationally recognized rating agency or (ii) if an investment agreement maintains only a short-term rating, a rating not less than F-1/P1 or the comparable rating of a Rating Agency or of any other nationally recognized rating agency, which may be established by a Ratings Certificate;

(10) Contracts for the purchase and sale of obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) of this definition, provided that: (i) if the parties with which such contracts are made are not members of the Federal Reserve System or if such parties (including members of the Federal Reserve System) are not required to set aside and otherwise identify obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above to such contracts as security or reserve therefore, such obligations are to be delivered to and held by a fiduciary during the term of such contracts, (ii) such obligations are to be continuously maintained at a market value at least equal to 100% of the face value of each such contract, and (iii) the provider of such contract will not adversely affect the rating on the Bonds then in effect;

(11) Investments in any mutual fund the portfolio of which is limited to Investment Obligations, including any proprietary mutual fund of the Trustee for which the Trustee or an affiliate is investment advisor or provides other services to such mutual fund and receives reasonable compensation for such services (and if such mutual fund consists solely of Government Obligations, then such fund will constitute "Government Obligations" for the purposes of the Bond Resolution); and

(12) Any investments authorized in a Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of Bonds or a Supplemental Resolution.

For purposes of this definition, "institution" means an individual, partnership, corporation, trust or unincorporated organization, or a government or agency, instrumentality, program, account, fund, political subdivision or corporation of a government. Any reference in this definition to the highest rating of short-term obligations is without regard to any refinement or gradation such as "+" or "-."

The Trustee may purchase Investment Obligations that do not meet the requirements set forth in this definition, so long as the purchase of such Investment Obligations does not, as of the date of such investment, in and of itself, result in a reduction or withdrawal of the then existing rating assigned to the Bonds (other than Subordinate Bonds) by any Rating Agency. If the rating of any Investment Obligation purchased by the Trustee changes adversely subsequent to the date of purchase, the Trustee is not required to sell such Investment Obligation.

The definition of Investment Obligation may be amended and additional obligations or investments included pursuant to a Supplemental Resolution or a Series Resolution, provided such amendments will not in and of themselves cause a reduction in the rating of the Bonds as in effect immediately before such amendment which may be established by a Ratings Certificate.

"Liquidation Proceeds" means the net amounts (other than Insurance Proceeds) received in connection with the liquidation of a defaulted Program Asset, whether through foreclosure, trustee's sale, repurchase by a mortgage lender, or otherwise, less any costs and expenses incurred in realizing those amounts.

"Loan" means: (1) a loan, made or purchased or otherwise financed by the Administration; (2) a portion of, or participation in, a loan made or purchased or otherwise financed by the Administration; or (3) a mortgage-backed security, security or certificate in connection with a loan exchanged for or otherwise evidencing ownership of an interest in a loan purchased or otherwise financed by the Administration, which may (but is not required to) be subject to Credit Enhancement. A Loan may or may not relate to a Single Family Residence and may or may not be secured by a Mortgage, to the extent permitted by the Act.

"Mortgage" means a mortgage, deed of trust or other instrument securing a Program Asset.

"Mortgage Lender" means a bank, trust company, savings institution, savings and loan association, national bank association, mortgage banker or other financial institution that is approved by the Administration as an originator and that maintains an office in the State and engages in making or originating "residential mortgage loans," as defined in the Act; any insurance company that is authorized to transact business in the State; the Maryland Home Financing Program established pursuant to Sections 4-801 through 4-816 of the Housing and Community Development Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended and supplemented from time to time; and any other program, instrumentality, fund, account, corporation or agency of the State from which the Administration may be authorized under the Act to purchase "residential mortgage loans," as defined in the Act.

"Mortgage Loan" means a Loan relating to a Single Family Residence secured by a Mortgage, including a portion of or a participation in such Loan.

"Non-Conforming Loan" means a Loan which does not comply with the mortgage eligibility requirements of the Code.

"Outstanding" means, with respect to any Bonds as of any date, all Bonds authenticated and delivered by the Trustee under the Bond Resolution to that date, except:

1. any Bond (or portion thereof) deemed to be paid in accordance with the Bond Resolution;

2. any Bond canceled by, or delivered for cancellation to, the Trustee because of payment at maturity or redemption or purchase prior to maturity; and

3. any Bond in lieu of or in substitution for which another Bond has been authenticated and delivered pursuant to the Bond Resolution, unless proof satisfactory to the Trustee is presented that any Bond for which such Bond has been authenticated and delivered is held by a bona fide purchaser, as that term is defined in Article Eight of the Uniform Commercial Code of the State, as amended, in which case both the Bond so substituted and replaced and the Bond or Bonds authenticated and delivered in lieu of, or in substitution for, it shall be deemed outstanding.

"Parity Bonds" means Bonds which have a first priority pledge of, lien on, and security interest in, the trust estate established by the granting clauses of the Bond Resolution.

"Parity Hedge Obligation" has the meaning provided in the Bond Resolution.

"Parity Obligations" means Parity Bonds and Parity Hedge Obligations.

"Parties" or "Party" means any person(s), other than the Administration, that is/are party(ies) to a Parity Obligation other than Bonds or to a Subordinate Contract Obligation.

"Pledged Property" means Revenues and all other money and property pledged to the payment of the Bonds as set forth in the Bond Resolution.

"Prepayment" means any money received from a payment of principal on a Loan in excess of the scheduled payments of principal then due.

"Pre-Refunded Municipal Obligations" means any bonds or other obligations of any state of the United States of America or of any agency, instrumentality or local governmental unit of any such state which are not callable at the option of the obligor prior to maturity or as to which irrevocable instructions have been given by the obligor to call on the date specified in the notice; and (A) which are rated, based on the escrow, in the highest rating category of any nationally recognized rating agency; or (B) (i) which are fully secured as to principal and interest and redemption premium, if any, by a fund consisting only of cash or Government Obligations, which fund may be applied only to the payment of such principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on such bonds or other obligations on the maturity date or dates thereof or the specified redemption date or dates pursuant to such irrevocable instructions, as appropriate, and (ii) which fund is sufficient, as verified by a nationally recognized independent certified public accountant, to pay principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on the bonds or other obligations described in this paragraph on the maturity date or dates thereof or on the redemption date or dates specified in the irrevocable instructions referred to above, as appropriate.

"Program" means the Administration's program of making or purchasing or otherwise financing Qualified Program Assets pursuant to the provisions of the Bond Resolution.

"Program Asset" means a Loan or a Development.

"Purchase Commitment" means a written commitment by the Administration, signed by an authorized Officer and accepted by the developer, as amended or supplemented from time to time, to purchase from a Mortgage Lender one or more Loans.

"Qualified Hedge" means, to the extent from time to time permitted by law, any financial arrangement (i) which is entered into by the Administration with an entity that is a Qualified Hedge Provider at the time the arrangement is entered into; (ii) which is a cap, floor or collar; forward rate; future rate; swap; asset, index, price or market-linked transaction or agreement; other interest rate exchange or rate protection transaction agreement; other similar transaction (however designated); or any combination thereof; or any option with respect thereto; or any similar arrangement; and (iii) which has been designated in writing to the Trustee by an Authorized Officer as a Qualified Hedge.

"Qualified Hedge Provider" means a provider of a Qualified Hedge as determined in a Certificate of the Administration.

"Qualified Program Asset" means a Program Asset satisfying the conditions set forth in the Bond Resolution.

"Rating" means at any date the then existing rating of Bonds (other than Subordinate Bonds and other than any Series of Bonds which has a rating based on a Credit Facility) by a Rating Agency.

"Rating Agency" means any nationally recognized rating agency maintaining a rating of any Bonds (other than Subordinate Bonds), pursuant to a request for a rating by the Administration.

"Rating Certificate" means, in connection with certain actions to be taken by the Administration, a Certificate of an Authorized Officer filed with the Trustee that the Administration has been advised by each Rating Agency that the Rating of that Rating Agency will not be reduced as a result of the Administration taking that action. Published rating criteria by a Rating Agency shall also constitute advice of that Rating Agency.

"Record Date" means the fifteenth day preceding an Interest Payment Date; provided, however, that if the Record Date is not a Business Day, then such Record Date shall be deemed to be the first Business Day following such Record Date.

"Recovery Payment" means any payment by a mortgagor or any other recovery of principal on a Loan not applied to scheduled installment of principal and interest on the Loan (including any deficiency in the payment of any scheduled installments of principal and interest then due and payable or interest paid in connection with a Prepayment of a Loan). A Recovery Payment includes, without limitation, (i) Prepayments, (ii) the portion of any Insurance Proceeds (to the extent not applied to the repair or restoration of any mortgaged premises), (iii) Liquidation Proceeds, and (iv) amounts from the sale, transfer or other disposition of a Program Asset, or net recovery from Credit Enhancement to the extent not included in Insurance Proceeds, in each case representing such principal amounts.

"Refunding Bonds" means any bonds issued by the Administration to refund one or more Series of Bonds or any portion thereof. Bonds issued for the purpose of refunding bonds, notes or other obligations, whether issued by the Administration or any other person, under any authorizing or issuing document, resolution, certificate or indenture other than the Bond Resolution are not Refunding Bonds under the Bond Resolution.

"Reserve Fund" means the Fund of that name established pursuant to Section 401 of the Bond Resolution.

"Reserve Requirement" means, as of any particular date of calculation, an amount equal to the sum of all amounts established as Series Reserve Requirements in the Series Resolutions for all Series of Bonds Outstanding authorizing the issuance of such Outstanding Bonds. The Trustee may rely upon a Certificate from an Authorized Officer of the Administration which states the Reserve Requirement as of the date of the Certificate.

"Revenue Fund" means the Fund of that name established pursuant to Section 401 of the Bond Resolution.

"Revenues" means all payments, proceeds, rents, charges and other cash income derived by or for the account of the Administration from or related to the Program, including, without limitation, the payments of principal of and interest on Loans (whether paid by or on behalf of the Borrower), including the payments of principal of and interest on Loans subject to Credit Enhancement, and investment income from all funds and accounts described in Section 401 of the Bond Resolution subject to the lien of the Bond Resolution, Hedge Receipts and Termination Receipts, including Recovery Payments or Acquired Development Receipts, and not including any fees received by the Administration for its own account pursuant to annual contribution contracts between the Administration and HUD, if any, with respect to Project Assets financed by Loans, or financing, commitment or similar fees or charges of the Administration at or prior to the time of making, purchasing or otherwise financing a Program Asset. Any arbitrage rebate payable to the United States are not Revenues and are not subject to the lien of the Bond Resolution.

"Serial Bonds" means Bonds which are not Term Bonds.

"Series" means one of the Series of Bonds issued under the Bond Resolution pursuant to a Series Resolution.

"Series Program Determinations" means determinations by the Administration relating to Program Assets and certain other matters required to be set forth in connection with a Series of Bonds under the Program (or provision to be determined at certain specified times in the future), as provided in a Series Resolution. Series Program Determinations shall be consistent with the Bond Resolution. They may include, without limitation, (i) the security which may be provided for each Program Asset; (ii) the principal and interest payment provisions of Loans; (iii) the maximum term to maturity of Loans; (iv) the nature of the residences to which the Loans relate and limitations on who may be a mortgagor; (v) required credit standards and other terms of primary mortgage insurance or other credit support, if any, and the levels of coverage and applicable loan to value ratios, if appropriate; (vi) Credit Enhancement, if any; (vii) the application of a Credit Facility, if any; (viii) the manner and extent of funding, and provisions designating the use of, the Collateral Reserve Fund, if any, or any modification of the Collateral Reserve Funds; (ix) provisions for limiting or restricting use of Recovery Payments; and (x) limitations on Expenses.

"Series Reserve Requirement" means an amount established by a Series Resolution as a component of the Reserve Requirement while Bonds of the Series are Outstanding.

"Series Resolution" means a resolution of the Administration authorizing the issuance of a Series of Bonds and includes any determination with regard to that Series made by an Authorized Officer pursuant to the authority delegated by the Series Resolution, and executed prior to issuance of those Bonds. Series Resolution includes any resolution of the Administration amending a Series Resolution as provided in the Bond Resolution or the related Series Resolution.

"Single Family Residence" means a residential dwelling of one or more units located within the State, occupied or to be occupied within a reasonable period of time as a principal residence of the Borrower,

including, without limitation, manufactured housing or mobile homes permanently affixed to the property, condominiums, and cooperative housing to the extent permitted by the Act.

"Sinking Fund Requirement" means, as of any particular date of calculation, with respect to the Term Bonds of any Series and maturity, the amount of money required to be applied on any applicable date to the redemption prior to maturity or the purchase of those Bonds. Sinking Fund Requirements may be established as fixed dollar amounts or by formula.

"State" means the State of Maryland.

"Subordinate Bonds" means bonds authorized under this Resolution and issued pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

"Subordinate Contract Obligation" means (a) Subordinate Bonds, (b) any payment obligation of the Administration (other than a payment obligation constituting a Parity Obligation) arising under any Qualified Hedge, or portion of a Qualified Hedge, which has been designated as constituting a "Subordinate Contract Obligation" pursuant to the Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Qualified Hedge, and (c) any other contract, agreement or other obligation authorized by a Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution and designated as constituting a "Subordinate Contract Obligation" in such authorizing Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution. Each Subordinate Contract Obligation shall be payable from Revenues subject and subordinate to the payments to be made with respect to the Parity Obligations, and shall be secured by a lien on and pledge of Revenues junior and inferior to the lien on and pledge of the Revenues pursuant to the Bond Resolution created for the payment of the Parity Obligations, all as set forth in the Bond Resolution.

"Subordinate Contract Obligation Accounts" means the Accounts of that name in the Revenue Fund established pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

"Supplemental Resolution" means any resolution of the Administration supplementing or amending the Bond Resolution.

"Term Bonds" means the Bonds of a Series with respect to which Sinking Fund Requirements have been established.

"Termination Receipt" means an amount required to be paid to the Administration under a Qualified Hedge by the Qualified Hedge Provider as a result of the termination of such a Qualified Hedge.

"Trustee" means any institution named in the Series Resolution related to the initial Series of Bonds and designated to act as trustee with respect to the Bonds and its successors and any consolidation or merger to which it or its successors may be a party.

"USDA/RD" means the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Guaranteed Rural Housing Program.

"VA" means the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

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APPENDIX D
SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION

The following is a brief summary of certain provisions of the Bond Resolution and such summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Bond Resolution.

Purposes for Which Bonds May be Issued

The Bond Resolution provides that Bonds may be issued to provide funds for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) for the making, purchasing or otherwise financing Program Assets;

(b) for the refinancing of Program Assets (including, without limitation, Program Assets in default);

(c) for the refunding of any or all Outstanding Bonds or any other bonds, notes or other obligations, whether or not the Administration is the issuer thereof, including any or all interest and redemption premiums thereon;

(d) for the funding of reserves;

(e) for the funding of costs of issuance, redemption premiums relating to Bonds and Administration expenses; or

(f) achieving any other of the Administration's purposes, as described in the Act, as now or hereafter in effect. [§101]

Contract with Trustee and Bondholders

As provided in the Act and as covenanted in the Bond Resolution, in consideration of (i) the acceptance by the Trustee of the trusts created, (ii) the purchase and acceptance of Bonds of any Series issued thereunder by any who shall from time to time be holders thereof and (iii) the entering into of other Parity Obligations or Subordinate Contract Obligations:

(a) The provisions of the Bond Resolution and applicable Series Resolutions are contracts of the Administration with the Trustee, the Parties and the holders of the Bonds.

(b) The Administration covenants that it will cause to be paid to and deposited with the Trustee all proceeds of Bonds, all payments of Loans, and all income and receipts therefrom. [§103]

Issuance of the Bonds

Each Series of Bonds shall be authorized and issued under and secured by the Bond Resolution pursuant to the authorization contained in a Series Resolution. The Bonds of each Series shall be designated as provided by the Series Resolution. The Bonds shall be in such subseries (if any), shall be in such denominations, shall be dated, shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding the maximum rate then permitted by law payable beginning on such date, shall be stated to mature on such dates, shall be made redeemable at such times and prices (subject to the provisions of the Bond Resolution), shall have such interest payment dates, shall be numbered and the Term Bonds of such Series shall have such Sinking Fund

Requirements, all as may be provided by the Series Resolution for such Bonds. Except as may otherwise be provided in the Series Resolution for Subordinate Bonds, and except as to any differences in the maturities or the interest payment dates or the rate or rates of interest or the provisions for redemption, such Bonds shall be on a parity with and shall be entitled to the same benefits and security under the Bond Resolution as all other Parity Obligations under the Bond Resolution.

Each Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of a Series of Bonds shall include a determination by the Director of the Administration that the issuance of such Series of Bonds is necessary to achieve one or more purposes of the Administration, and may specify and determine such other details as may be required.

Before the Bonds of the Series shall be authenticated and delivered by the Trustee, there shall be on file with the Trustee the following: (i) a copy of the Bond Resolution and the Series Resolution duly certified by an Authorized Officer; (ii) a Bond Counsel's Opinion stating in the Opinion of such counsel that (A) the Bond Resolution and the applicable Series Resolution have been duly adopted and are valid and binding upon the Administration (subject to reasonable exceptions with respect to enforceability under bankruptcy laws, the police power of the State or other similar laws, and the availability of specific performance and other equitable remedies under State law) and (B) the Bonds being issued are valid and legally binding special limited obligations of the Administration secured in the manner and to the extent set forth in the Bond Resolution and the applicable Series Resolution and are entitled to the benefit, protection and security of the provisions, covenants and agreements contained in the Bond Resolution and the applicable Series Resolution; (iii) a Cash Flow Statement conforming to the requirements of the Bond Resolution, accompanied by a Rating Certificate with respect to Bonds other than Subordinate Bonds; and (iv) a request and authorization to the Trustee on behalf of the Administration, signed by an Authorized Officer, to authenticate and deliver the Bonds to the purchaser or purchasers identified in such request upon payment (or provision therefor) to the Trustee for the account of the Administration of the purchase price of the Bonds or, in the instance of Bonds purchased for delivery at a later date or dates, upon such later date(s) as specified in a Series Resolution. [§209]

Authorization of Subordinate Contract Obligations; Conditions Precedent to Delivery

The Administration may from time to time enter into Subordinate Contract Obligations to be secured by the Bond Resolution on a subordinated basis, subject to the conditions hereinafter provided.

Payment of Subordinate Contract Obligations, including the principal or redemption price of and interest on, and the purchase price of each Series of Subordinate Bonds, may be secured by the pledge of funds and accounts under certain provisions of the Bond Resolution, including Subordinate Contract Obligation Accounts, to the extent specified in the Series Resolution, subordinate, however, to the pledge securing Parity Obligations, and upon such terms and conditions set forth in the Series Resolution authorizing such Subordinate Contract Obligations. Subordinate Contract Obligations may be payable from Revenues derived under the Bond Resolution, but only after payment of all other amounts payable from Revenues with respect to Parity Obligations and with respect to any Subordinate Contract Obligations having a higher priority to payment from such Revenues.

The Series Resolution authorizing a Subordinate Contract Obligation may provide that such Subordinate Contract Obligation shall be secured solely by such proceeds or Revenues and not by any other moneys, funds or accounts held under the Bond Resolution, and that such proceeds or Revenues shall not constitute security for or a source of payment of any other Bonds or other Subordinate Contract Obligations outstanding or thereafter issued or entered into in accordance with the Bond Resolution. The Series Resolution authorizing a Subordinate Contract Obligation may establish different priorities of payment and security among different Subordinate Contract Obligations. [§210]

Qualified Hedges

The Administration may, to the extent from time to time permitted pursuant to law, enter into Qualified Hedges. The Administration's obligation to pay any amount under any Qualified Hedge may be secured by a pledge of, and a lien on, Revenues on a parity with the lien securing the Parity Obligations (a "Parity Hedge Obligation"), or may constitute a Subordinate Contract Obligation, as determined by the Administration in the Series Resolution authorizing the related issue of Bonds or in a Supplemental Resolution. Parity Hedge Obligations shall not include any payments of any termination (including Termination Payments) or other fees, expenses, indemnification or other similar obligations to a Party to a Qualified Hedge, which payments shall be Subordinate Contract Obligations payable from Revenues deposited into a Subordinate Contract Obligation Account in the order of priority set forth in the Bond Resolution. [§214] [§406]

Purchase of Bonds

Amounts on deposit in the Revenue Fund may be applied as applicable to the purchase of Bonds of each Series then Outstanding, whether or not such Bonds or portions thereof shall then be subject to redemption. The Trustee, upon Administration Request accompanied by a Cash Flow Certificate if required by the Bond Resolution, is required to purchase from such amounts such Bonds, whether they be Serial Bonds or Term Bonds, as specified in such Administration Request. The Trustee is required to pay the interest accrued on such Bonds or portions of Bonds to the date of settlement for the Bonds from the Revenue Fund. The Bond Resolution provides that no purchase of a Bond is to be made by the Trustee after the giving of notice of redemption as to that Bond by the Trustee. Purchased Bonds are required to be delivered to the Trustee for cancellation. [§405]

Funds and Accounts Established by the Bond Resolution

The Bond Resolution establishes the following funds and accounts to be held by the Trustee in trust for application in accordance with the Bond Resolution;

(i) Program Fund, which, for each Series of Bonds, will contain a Series Program Account;

(ii) Revenue Fund, which will consist of:

  (a) Debt Service Account,

  (b) Recovery Payment Account,

  (c) Redemption Account, and

  (d) Subordinate Contract Obligation Accounts;

(iii) Reserve Fund;

(iv) Collateral Reserve Fund;

(v) Acquired Development Fund; and

(vi) Rebate Fund. [§401]

Additional Funds and Accounts (including for the purpose of depositing amounts required to be rebated to mortgagors or the United States) may be created and designated in Series Resolutions.

Program Fund

Except as may be provided by a Series Resolution for Subordinate Bonds, amounts received upon the sale of a Series of Bonds are to be deposited in the Program Fund and credited to the related Series Program Account in the amount, if any, provided in the applicable Series Resolution. In addition, amounts are to be deposited in the Program Fund from the Revenue Fund as provided in the Bond Resolution and from any other source and are to be credited to the Series Program Account as specified in the Administration Request directing the transfer.

Amounts in a Series Program Account may be used to pay Costs of Issuance of the related Series of Bonds, or to reimburse the Administration for Costs of Issuance, in either case in the amount specified in or pursuant to the Series Resolution, upon a requisition stating generally the nature and amount of those Costs of Issuance signed by an Authorized Officer. Amounts in Series Program Accounts other than amounts used or to be used to pay Costs of Issuance are to be applied by the Trustee upon Administration Request: (i) to finance the making or acquisition of Program Assets, (ii) to pay costs of Credit Enhancement with regard to Program Assets or any Credit Facility with regard to Bonds, (iii) to pay costs of completing an Acquired Development as set forth in the Bond Resolution, and (iv) as otherwise provided in the Series Resolution. [§402]

Revenue Fund

The Trustee is required to transfer to and deposit in the Revenue Fund all amounts transferred to it from the Program Fund as provided in the Bond Resolution or from the Reserve Fund as provided in the Bond Resolution and credit those amounts to the Accounts as specified in the Bond Resolution. Amounts received upon the sale of a Series of Bonds are to be deposited in the Revenue Fund in the amount, if any, provided in the applicable Series Resolution, for credit to the Debt Service Account to pay debt service as specified in the Series Resolution.

Recovery Payments are to be credited to the Recovery Payment Account. Except as may be limited by a Series Resolution, amounts in the Recovery Payment Account may be transferred at any time upon an Administration Request to the Redemption Account, the Debt Service Account or any Series Program Account.

At any time, upon Administration Request, the Trustee is required to apply amounts in the Revenue Fund not credited to any Account in the Fund to pay the accrued interest portion of the cost of acquiring any Loan consistent with the related Series Resolution.

Upon their receipt, the Administration is required to notify the Trustee as to any amounts which have been received for accrued interest with respect to Loans made or acquired from amounts which were expended from the Series Program Account (to the extent not so funded from a transfer from the Revenue Fund). The Trustee is required to transfer those amounts to the credit of the applicable Series Program Account.

On or prior to each payment date for the following obligations the Trustee is required to transfer all amounts in the Revenue Fund not in any Account in the Revenue Fund to the credit of Funds and Accounts in the following priority:

(1) to the Debt Service Account, an amount sufficient, together with amounts on deposit in that Account, timely to pay interest and principal, at maturity or mandatory redemption, due on such debt service payment date on Parity Bonds, and any other payments due on such payment date on other Parity Obligations, and to pay any Expenses in connection with any Credit

Facility related to such Parity Obligations, as set forth in the Series Resolution or a Supplemental Resolution;

(2) to the payment of Expenses specified in a Series Resolution, or such other Expenses provided in an Administration Request;

(3) to the Reserve Fund, an amount sufficient to cause the amount on deposit in that Fund, including Cash Equivalents permitted by a Series Resolution, to equal the Reserve Requirement;

(4) to the Redemption Account, an amount as specified in an Administration Request;

(5) to any Series Program Account in the Program Fund, an amount as specified in an Administration Request; or

(6) to any Subordinate Contract Obligation Accounts, an amount sufficient together with amounts on deposit in that Account, established by a Series Resolution for Subordinate Contract Obligations, timely to pay when due, any Subordinate Contract Obligation and to pay any Expenses in connection with any Credit Facility related to such Subordinate Contract Obligations, as set forth in the Series Resolution or a Supplemental Resolution or to provide any reserve with respect to Subordinate Contract Obligations.

At any time the Trustee is required to, upon Administration Request, accompanied by a Cash Flow Certificate, release amounts on deposit in the Revenue Fund to the Administration for any lawful purpose free and clear of the pledge and lien of the Bond Resolution.

At any time the Trustee is required to, upon Administration Request, apply amounts in the Revenue Fund not credited to any Account in it or the Rebate Fund to make required rebates pursuant to the Code.

At any time the Trustee is required to apply, upon an Administration Request, amounts in the Revenue Fund and not credited to any Account in it to the purchase of Bonds at the times, in the manner and for the purposes set forth in the Bond Resolution.

At any time, upon Administration Request, amounts on deposit in the Revenue Fund may be applied to pay Expenses as specified in an Administration Request. [§403]

Reserve Fund

The Administration is required to deposit amounts in the Reserve Fund as provided in the Series Resolutions and as provided in the Bond Resolution. The Trustee is required to transfer money held in the Reserve Fund to the Debt Service Account, pursuant to the Bond Resolution. Amounts held in the Reserve Fund as of any date in excess of the Reserve Requirement, taking into account any Cash Equivalents in the Reserve Fund, are required to, upon an Administration Request, be transferred to the Revenue Fund. A Series Resolution may provide that the Reserve Requirement or any excess balances in the Reserve Fund with respect to the applicable Series of Bonds may be funded in whole or in part through Cash Equivalents or other Program Assets. [§408]

Collateral Reserve Fund

Moneys, Cash Equivalents, Program Assets, Non-Conforming Loans and other assets may be deposited into the Collateral Reserve Fund in accordance with the requirements of a Series Resolution or a

Supplemental Resolution, which may establish terms, conditions and provisions relating to the funding of the Collateral Reserve Fund, the making or purchase of loans or other assets approved by the Administration, disbursement of moneys or Cash Equivalents and the sale, disposition or release of Program Assets, Non-Conforming Loans from such fund, and maintenance of moneys, Cash Equivalents, Program Assets or Non-Conforming Loans, or assets required to be held in such fund with respect to either a Series of Bonds or generally. Any moneys, Cash Equivalents, Program Assets, Non-Conforming Loans or other assets on deposit in the Collateral Reserve Fund may be transferred to any other Fund or Account or withdrawn by the Administration upon receipt by the Trustee of an Administration Request.

The Trustee is required to transfer amounts from the Collateral Reserve Fund to the credit of the Debt Service Account as provided in the Bond Resolution. [§409]

Acquired Development Fund

Acquired Development Receipts are required to be held by the Trustee in the Acquired Development Fund and are required to be used solely for the payment of Acquired Development Expenses; provided that any amount specified by an Authorized Officer as not being needed to maintain the Acquired Development Expense Requirement is required to be transferred to the Revenue Fund.

Payments from the Acquired Development Fund are required to be made upon the direction of an Authorized Officer. Upon receipt of each such direction of an Authorized Officer, the Trustee is required to pay the amount stated therein to the Administration by check or draft or is required to arrange for the transfer, deposit or payment of such amounts as directed by the Authorized Officer.

The Administration is required to maintain on its books of account a separate account within the Acquired Development Fund for each Acquired Development, showing all disbursements of money withdrawn for it from the Acquired Development Fund, and is required to provide to the Trustee, at least quarterly, a report showing in reasonable detail the expenditures for each Acquired Development.

The Trustee is required to transfer amounts from the Acquired Development Fund to the credit of the Debt Service Account as provided in the Bond Resolution. [§410]

Sale of Program Assets; Release of Lien of Resolution

The Administration is authorized to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of a Program Asset (and to release the same from the lien of the Bond Resolution), in addition to a sale, assignment or disposition pursuant to the Bond Resolution or any applicable Supplemental Resolution, provided that, with respect to any Program Asset not in default, the Administration files with the Trustee a Cash Flow Certificate taking into account such sale, assignment or disposition pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

The Administration is authorized to release a Program Asset secured by a Credit Facility or Credit Enhancement, reserves created or held with respect to such Program Asset or the Series of Bonds (or portion of such Series) issued to make, purchase or finance such Program Asset and any other moneys to be received with respect to such Program Asset from the lien of the Bond Resolution at the direction of the Credit Facility Provider or Credit Enhancer which issued or provided any Credit Facility securing the Series of Bonds which financed the Program Asset or the Credit Enhancement securing the Program Asset, provided such Credit Facility or Credit Enhancement continues in effect. Such release may occur only after payment is made under the terms of the Credit Facility or Credit Enhancement. [§617]

Cash Flow Statements and Certificates

See the discussion of Cash Flow Statements and Certificates under the heading "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Cash Flow Statements and Certificates."

The Cash Flow Statement shall be based upon the Administration's reasonable expectations, and shall be based upon assumptions consistent with those used in the most recent Cash Flow Statement or such other assumptions as shall not adversely affect any of the Rating Agency's ratings on the Bonds. In calculating the amount of interest due on Bonds in the current and each succeeding Bond Year in which Bonds are scheduled to be Outstanding on Bonds bearing interest at a variable rate as defined in a Supplemental Resolution, the initial interest rate shall be used so long as doing so does not adversely affect any of the Rating Agency's ratings on the Bonds. [§608]

Redemption of Bonds

The Bonds issued under the provisions of the Bond Resolution are subject to redemption, both in whole and in part and at such times and redemption prices, as may be provided in the applicable Series Resolution. Term Bonds may be made subject to sinking fund redemption pursuant to their Sinking Fund Requirements on the dates and during the period during which such Sinking Fund Requirements are in effect, as established in the applicable Series Resolution.

The Trustee, at the direction of the Administration, is required to select the Bonds or portions of Bonds to be redeemed or purchased in accordance with the Bond Resolution and the applicable Series Resolution. Except as otherwise stated in the related Series Resolution, money is required to, upon an Administration Request to the Trustee accompanied by a Cash Flow Certificate, as may be required by the Bond Resolution, be applied by the Trustee to the purchase or the redemption of Bonds selected from among the Series (and subseries, if applicable), maturities and interest rates on the basis specified by the Administration in that Administration Request. Except as otherwise provided in a Series Resolution, the Administration Request relating to each redemption of Bonds is required to be filed with the Trustee at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date upon which notice of redemption is caused to be delivered by the Trustee to all Registered Owners of Bonds to be redeemed, or such lesser number of days as are acceptable to the Trustee.

Except as otherwise provided in a Series Resolution, if less than all of the Bonds of one Series (and subseries, if applicable) and one maturity bearing the same interest rate (and otherwise of like tenor) are called for redemption, the particular Bonds of such Series (and subseries if applicable) and maturity bearing the same rate of interest (and otherwise of like tenor) to be redeemed are to be selected not later than fifteen (15) days prior to the date upon which notice of redemption is caused to be delivered by the Trustee to all Registered Owners of Bonds to be redeemed, or such lesser number of days as are acceptable to the Trustee in such manner as directed by the Administration. If no such direction is received by the Trustee, the Trustee is required to select the Bonds to be redeemed by lot or in such other manner as it in its discretion may determine. The portion of Bonds of any Series (and subseries, if applicable) to be redeemed is required to be in the minimum principal amount or some integral multiple of such minimum principal amount established for such Bonds in the applicable Series Resolution, and in selecting Bonds for redemption, the Trustee is required to treat each Bond as representing that number of Bonds which is obtained by dividing the principal amount of such Bond by such minimum principal amount.

If less than all of the Term Bonds Outstanding of any one maturity of a Series (or subseries, if applicable) are purchased for cancellation or called for redemption (other than in satisfaction of Sinking Fund Requirements), the principal amount of such Term Bonds that are so purchased or redeemed is to be credited, to the extent practicable, except as otherwise provided in an Administration Request, against all

remaining Sinking Fund Requirements for the Term Bonds of such Series (and subseries, if applicable) and maturity in the proportion which the then remaining balance of each such Sinking Fund Requirement bears to the total of all Bonds of such Series (and subseries, if applicable) and maturity then Outstanding. [§301]

Investment of Moneys Held by the Trustee

Any and all money held by the Trustee under the Bond Resolution, except as otherwise expressly provided in the Bond Resolution, is to be held in trust, is to be applied only in accordance with provisions of the Bond Resolution and are not to be subject to any lien, charge or attachment by any creditor of the Administration.

Money deposited under the Bond Resolution is to, as nearly as is practicable, be fully and continuously invested or reinvested by the Trustee upon the direction of an Authorized Officer (promptly confirmed by delivery of an Administration Request) in Investment Obligations which are to be in such amounts and bear interest at such rates that sufficient money will be available to pay the principal and interest when due on the Bonds and the other obligations permitted under the Bond Resolution and which mature, or which are subject to redemption by the holder at the option of the holder, such that sufficient money will be available for the purposes intended.

Any Investment Obligations so purchased in any Account or Fund are to be deemed at all times to be part of such Account or Fund. Unless the Administration otherwise directs, any interest paid on the investment in any Account or Fund (except the Rebate Fund) is to be credited to the Revenue Fund and is to be treated as Revenues. Any interest paid on the investment of the Rebate Fund is required to be credited to the Rebate Fund. Any profit or loss resulting from an investment is to be credited to or charged against the applicable Account or Fund of which it is an investment. The Trustee is required to sell or present for redemption any obligations so purchased whenever it is necessary to do so in order to provide money to meet any payment or transfer from any such Account or Fund. The Trustee, when authorized by an Authorized Officer, may trade with itself in the purchase and sale of securities for such investment. Neither the Trustee nor the Administration is liable or responsible for any loss resulting from any such investment. [§§501 and 502]

Program Covenants; Enforcement of Mortgage Loans

The Administration covenants in the Bond Resolution that:

(i) the Administration will use and apply the proceeds of the Bonds, to the extent not required by the Bond Resolution for other Program purposes, to make or purchase or otherwise finance Qualified Program Assets or otherwise apply such proceeds in accordance with the provisions and requirements of each applicable Series Resolution;

(ii) the Administration will do all such acts and things as are necessary to receive and collect Revenues and such payments for taxes, insurance and similar items as are normally escrowed by prudent mortgage servicing institutions in the State, consistent with sound practices and principles;

(iii) the Administration will diligently enforce and take all steps, actions and proceedings reasonably necessary, in the judgment of the Administration, for the enforcement of all terms, covenants and conditions of Mortgages and Loans;

(iv) the Administration will establish income and occupancy requirements to assure compliance with the Act for the Borrower for each Single Family Residence or Development financed with the proceeds of a Loan; and

(v) the Administration will take all reasonable steps, actions and proceedings it deems appropriate or necessary for the enforcement of all terms, covenants and conditions of Loans made, purchased or financed by the Administration, including the prompt collection of Loan repayments and fees and charges and other Revenues. [§615]

Tax Covenants

The Administration covenants in the Bond Resolution that it will comply with the applicable tax covenants contained in any applicable Series Resolution. [§609]

Events of Default

Each of the following constitutes an Event of Default under the Bond Resolution:

(1) payment of interest on or the principal or redemption price of any of the Bonds is not made when due and payable; or

(2) default in the due and punctual performance of any other covenants or agreements contained in the Bonds or in the Bond Resolution or any Series Resolution and such default continues for ninety (90) days after written notice requiring the default to be remedied, has been given to the Administration by the Trustee. The Trustee may give such notice in its discretion and shall give such notice at the written request of the owners of not less than twenty-five percent (25%) in aggregate principal amount of Bonds then Outstanding. However, if such default can be remedied, so long as following such notice the Administration is diligently taking actions to remedy such default, such default is not an Event of Default under the Bond Resolution.

An Event of Default with respect to Subordinate Bonds is not an Event of Default on Bonds which are not Subordinate Bonds. For purposes of determining the percentages of Owners of Bonds as provided in the Bond Resolution, only Bonds other than Subordinate Bonds are to be taken into account unless the Event of Default relates only to Subordinate Bonds in which case the percentage relates only to Subordinate Bonds. In the case of an Event of Default relating only to Subordinate Bonds any acceleration or other remedy will relate only to Subordinate Bonds.

Except as expressly provided above, under no circumstances shall the Administration's failure to pay (i) Parity Hedge Obligations, (ii) Termination Payments or (iii) Subordinate Contract Obligations constitute an Event of Default under the Bond Resolution. [§701]

Remedies; Rights of Bondholders

Upon the happening and continuance of any Event of Default, then and in every such case the Trustee may, and upon the written direction of the Owners of not less than twenty-five percent (25%) in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds is required to proceed, subject to the provisions of the Bond Resolution, to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the Bondowners under applicable laws or under the Bond Resolution by such suits, actions or special proceedings in equity or at law, or by proceedings in the office of any board or officer having jurisdiction, either for the specific performance of any covenant or agreement contained in the Bond Resolution or in aid or execution of any power granted

in the Bond Resolution or for the enforcement of any proper legal or equitable remedy, as the Trustee, being advised by counsel, deems most effectual to protect and enforce such rights.

In the enforcement of any remedy under the Bond Resolution the Trustee is entitled (1) to sue for, enforce payment of and recover judgment for, in its own name as Trustee of an express trust, any and all amounts then or after any default becoming, and at any time remaining, due from the Administration for unpaid principal, premium, if any, interest or otherwise under any of the provisions of the Bond Resolution or the Bonds, with, to the extent permitted by the applicable law, interest on overdue payments of principal of and interest at the rate or rates of interest specified in the Bonds, together with any and all costs and expenses of collection and of all proceedings under the Bond Resolution and under the Bonds, without prejudice to any other right or remedy of the Trustee or of the Bondowners, and (2) to recover and enforce any judgment or decree against the Administration, but solely as provided in the Bond Resolution, the Series Resolution, and in the Bonds, for any portion of such amounts remaining unpaid and interest, costs and expenses as above provided and to collect, in any manner provided by law, the money adjudged or decreed to be payable.

Regardless of the happening of an Event of Default, the Trustee may, and, subject to the Bond Resolution, if requested in writing by the Owners of not less than twenty-five percent (25%) in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Parity Bonds, is required to institute and maintain such suits and proceedings as it may be advised are necessary or expedient (i) to prevent any impairment of the Pledged Property by any acts which may be unlawful or in violation of the Bond Resolution or of any Series Resolution or (ii) to preserve or protect the interest of the Bondowners, provided that such request is in accordance with law and the provisions of the Bond Resolution and, in the sole judgment of the Trustee, is not unduly prejudicial to the interests of the Owners of Bonds not making such request.

If a covenant is set forth in a Series Resolution, limitations on the remedies available upon an Event of Default related to such covenant may be set forth in such Series Resolution. [§703]

Rights of Bondholders to Direct Proceedings

Notwithstanding anything in the Bond Resolution to the contrary, the Owners of a majority in principal amount of the Parity Bonds then Outstanding shall have the right, subject to the provisions of the Bond Resolution, by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing executed and delivered to the Trustee, to direct the method and place of conducting all remedial proceedings to be taken by the Trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the Trustee, provided that such direction shall not be otherwise than in accordance with law, the provisions of the Bond Resolution and the Act and, in the sole judgment of the Trustee, is not unduly prejudicial to the interests of Bondowners not joining in such direction. [§707]

Waiver of Events of Default

The Trustee, upon written direction of the Owners of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds, is required to waive any Event of Default, which in the opinion of those Owners has been remedied before the entry of final judgment or decree in any suit, action or proceeding instituted by them under the provisions of the Bond Resolution or before the completion of the enforcement of any other remedy under the Bond Resolution, but no such waiver may extend to or affect any other existing or any subsequent Event or Events of Default or impair any rights or remedies consequent to it. [§713]

Modification of Resolutions and Outstanding Bonds

The Bond Resolution provides procedures whereby the Administration may amend the Bond Resolution or a Series Resolution by adoption of a Supplemental Resolution. Amendments that may be made without the consent of Bondholders may be only for certain purposes and include curing any ambiguity, defect or omission in the Bond Resolution or conferring upon the Trustee additional rights, remedies, powers, authority or security that may be lawfully granted. [§1001]

Amendments of certain of the respective rights and obligations of the Administration and the Bondholders may be made with the written consent of the holders of greater than fifty percent (50%) in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds; however, without the consent of all adversely affected Bondowners, no Supplemental Resolution may (a) change the terms of redemption or of the maturity of the principal of or the interest on any Bond, or (b) reduce the principal amount of any Bond or the redemption premium or the rate of interest on it, or (c) create or grant a pledge, assignment, lien or security interest of the Pledged Property, or any part of it, other than as created or permitted by the Bond Resolution without the Supplemental Resolution, or (d) create a preference or priority of any Bond or Bonds over any other Bond or Bonds, except as may be permitted by the Bond Resolution or (e) reduce the aggregate principal amount or classes of the Bonds required for consent to such Supplemental Resolution. If any such modification, supplement or amendment will by its terms, not take effect so long as any Bonds of any specified Series and maturity remain Outstanding, the consent of the Owners of those Bonds are not required and such Bonds will not be deemed to be Outstanding for the purpose of any calculation of Outstanding Bonds under the Bond Resolution. [§1002]

Defeasance

If the Administration shall pay or cause to be paid, or there shall otherwise be paid, to the Registered Owners of the Bonds then Outstanding, the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest to become due thereon, at the times and in the manner stipulated in the Bond Resolution and in the Series Resolutions, then the covenants, agreements and other obligations of the Administration to the Registered Owners of the Bonds shall be discharged and satisfied. If the Administration pays or causes to be paid, or there is otherwise paid, to a Party to a Parity Obligation, other than Parity Bonds, or to a Subordinate Contract Obligation, other than Subordinate Bonds, at the times and in the manner stipulated in the Bond Resolution and in the Series Resolution, then the obligations of the Administration to such Parties shall be discharged and satisfied. In such event, the Trustee shall pay over or deliver to the Administration all money or securities held by it pursuant to the Bond Resolution which are no longer required for the payment or redemption of Bonds not already then surrendered for such payment or redemption or for the payment of Parity Obligations, other than Parity Bonds, and Subordinate Contract Obligations, other than Subordinate Bonds, which are no longer required for such payments. [§1101(a)]

Pursuant to the Bond Resolution, all Bonds will, prior to their maturity or redemption date, be deemed to have been paid pursuant to the Bond Resolution if, among other things, there is deposited with the Trustee either money in an amount which is sufficient, or Government Obligations the principal of and interest on which when due will provide money which, without reinvestment, when added to the money, if any, deposited with such Trustee at the same time, is sufficient to pay the principal of those Bonds at maturity, or on sinking fund installment dates for Term Bonds, or the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest due and to become due on those Bonds on and prior to the redemption date or maturity date (or sinking fund installment dates for Term Bonds) of the Bonds, as the case may be. [§1101(b)]

Trustee

The Trustee is required to undertake the duties and obligations imposed upon it under the Bond Resolution and each of the Series Resolutions. If an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee is required to exercise such of the rights and powers vested in it by the Bond Resolution, and is required to use the same degree of care that a prudent person would exercise in the circumstances in the conduct of such person's own affairs. However, the Trustee is under no obligation or duty to perform any act which would involve it in expense or liability, to institute or defend any action or suit in respect of the Bond Resolution or Bonds, or to advance any of its own moneys, unless properly indemnified in accordance with the Bond Resolution. The Bond Resolution provides that the Trustee will not be liable in connection with the performance of its duties under the Bond Resolution, except for its own negligence or default. [§§801-803]

The Trustee may resign and thereby become discharged from the trusts, by notice in writing to be given to the Administration and mailed, first class, postage prepaid, to all Registered Owners of Bonds at their addresses as they appear on the registration books kept by the Trustee, not less than sixty (60) days before such resignation is to take effect, but such resignation will take effect immediately upon the appointment of a new Trustee, if such new Trustee is appointed before the time limited by such notice and then accepts the trusts. The Bond Resolution provides that no resignation of the Trustee is effective if an Event of Default, or any event which upon the passage of time would be an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing except upon the consent of Owners of a majority in principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds. [§812]

Subject to the Bond Resolution, the Trustee may be removed at any time by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing executed by the Owners of not less than a majority in principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds and filed with the Administration. A facsimile copy of each such instrument is required to be delivered promptly by the Administration to the Trustee. The Trustee may also be removed at any time for reasonable cause by any court of competent jurisdiction upon the application of Owners of not less than ten percent (10%) in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds. The Trustee may be removed at any time by the Administration (provided that the Administration is not in default under the Bond Resolution) in its sole discretion by written notice to the Trustee. [§813]

APPENDIX E
OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

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APPENDIX E

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Outstanding Residential Revenue Bonds

The following table sets forth certain information relating to Bonds issued by the Administration under the Bond Resolution outstanding as of July 1, 2026.

	Effective Bond Yield	Year of Issue	Final Maturity	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding	
Residential Revenue Bonds						
2006 Series G	(2)	2006	9/1/2040	$ 40,000,000	$ 7,075,000	(1)
2006 Series J	(2)	2006	9/1/2040	60,000,000	35,270,000	(1)
2012 Series B	(2)	2012	9/1/2033	45,000,000	40,505,000	(1)(3)
2014 Series C	3.369241%	2014	9/1/2044	47,960,000	7,135,000	(1)
2014 Series E	3.395849%	2014	9/1/2040	53,205,000	6,350,000	(1)(3)
2014 Series F	(2)	2014	9/1/2044	25,000,000	23,770,000	(3)
2015 Series A	3.379090%	2015	9/1/2045	24,235,000	380,000	(1)
2016 Series A	3.401702%	2016	9/1/2047	325,800,000	131,455,000	(1)(3)
2017 Series A	3.734510%	2017	9/1/2048	263,060,000	69,160,000	(1)(3)
2018 Series A	3.958382%	2018	9/1/2048	239,565,000	16,265,000	(1)
2018 Series B	3.958382%	2018	9/1/2048	40,435,000	8,550,000	(1)
2019 Series A	3.650455%	2019	9/1/2049	140,000,000	33,495,000	(1)
2019 Series B	3.277965%	2019	9/1/2049	210,000,000	99,900,000	(1)
2019 Series C	2.940750%	2019	3/1/2050	319,580,000	186,975,000	(1)
2019 Series D	2.898117%	2019	3/1/2050	27,490,000	8,240,000	(1)(3)
2020 Series A	2.753368%	2020	3/1/2050	130,750,000	83,125,000	(1)
2020 Series D	2.344036%	2020	9/1/2050	160,000,000	105,430,000	(1)
2021 Series A	2.117790%	2021	9/1/2051	197,725,000	139,885,000	(1)
2021 Series B	2.235000%	2021	9/1/2051	170,000,000	124,225,000	(1)
2021 Series C	2.509600%	2021	9/1/2051	221,770,000	188,145,000	(1)
2021 Series D	1.620900%	2021	3/1/2027	30,000,000	6,455,000	(1)(3)
2022 Series A	4.708570%	2022	9/1/2052	111,625,000	92,655,000	(1)
2022 Series B	4.354550%	2022	9/1/2034	37,375,000	28,380,000	(1)(3)
2022 Series C	4.740098%	2022	3/1/2053	98,720,000	78,055,000	(1)(3)
2022 Series D	5.173272%	2022	3/1/2053	100,000,000	85,170,000	(1)
2023 Series A	5.100551%	2023	9/1/2053	60,000,000	53,195,000	(1)
2023 Series B	5.100551%	2023	9/1/2053	90,000,000	73,250,000	(1)(3)
2023 Series C	4.720410%	2023	9/1/2054	115,000,000	106,430,000	(1)
2023 Series D	5.683140%	2023	9/1/2053	185,000,000	163,135,000	(1)(3)
2023 Series E	5.335730%	2023	3/1/2054	75,000,000	68,160,000	(1)
2023 Series F	6.330970%	2023	9/1/2053	325,000,000	288,410,000	(1)(3)
2024 Series A	4.930500%	2024	9/1/2055	40,000,000	38,715,000	(1)
2024 Series B	6.052800%	2024	9/1/2054	210,000,000	201,220,000	(1)(3)
2024 Series C	4.891628%	2024	9/1/2055	47,375,000	46,030,000	(1)
2024 Series D	5.614846%	2024	3/1/2055	100,000,000	96,920,000	(1)(3)
2024 Series E	4.871700%	2024	9/1/2055	40,000,000	38,945,000	(1)
2024 Series F	5.801000%	2024	3/1/2055	80,000,000	78,340,000	(1)(3)
2025 Series A	4.644300%	2025	3/1/2056	75,975,000	75,220,000	(1)
2025 Series B	5.768800%	2025	9/1/2055	174,025,000	171,530,000	(1)(3)
2025 Series C	5.031000%	2025	3/1/2056	45,000,000	44,930,000	(1)
2025 Series D	5.918000%	2025	9/1/2055	155,000,000	154,000,000	(1)(3)
2025 Series E	5.204100%	2025	9/1/2056	95,000,000	94,915,000	(1)
2025 Series F	5.901700%	2025	3/1/2056	155,000,000	154,870,000	(1)(3)
` 2025 Series G	4.862100%	2025	9/1/2056	60,000,000	60,000,000	(1)
2025 Series H	5.628400%	2025	3/1/2056	140,000,000	140,000,000	(1)(3)
2025 Series I	3.398700%	2025	3/1/2056	358,400,669	288,860,669	(9)
2026 Series B	4.921600%	2026	9/1/2056	125,000,000	125,000,000	(1)
2026 Series C	5.556200%	2026	9/1/2056	150,000,000	150,000,000	(1)(3)
Total Residential Revenue Bonds				$ 6,020,070,669	$ 4,318,125,669	

Other Outstanding Bonds of the Administration

The following table sets forth certain information relating to Bonds issued by the Administration under its other programs and outstanding as of July 1, 2026.

	Year of Issue	Final Maturity	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding	
Single Family Housing Revenue Bonds					
2013 Series A (Pass-Through Program)……	2013	7/1/2043	$ 55,987,759	$ 8,642,640	(6)
Total Single Family Housing Revenue Bonds …….			$ 55,987,759	$ 8,642,640	

	Year of Issue	Final Maturity	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding	
Housing Revenue Bonds					
Series 2013 A …….	2013	7/1/2054	$ 10,925,000	$ 8,980,000	
Series 2013 E …….	2013	7/1/2045	41,795,000	20,910,000	(2)(4)
Series 2013 F …….	2013	7/1/2055	16,255,000	4,910,000	
Series 2014 A …….	2014	1/1/2055	4,805,000	2,855,000	
Series 2014 B …….	2014	7/1/2055	3,790,000	1,085,000	
Series 2014 C …….	2014	1/1/2046	3,700,000	1,815,000	
Series 2014 D …….	2014	1/1/2056	10,060,000	8,545,000	
Series 2015 A …….	2015	1/1/2057	13,395,000	6,985,000	
Series 2015 B …….	2015	7/1/2057	48,200,000	39,915,000	
Series 2016 A …….	2016	7/1/2058	15,730,000	6,520,000	
Series 2017 A …….	2017	11/1/2058	18,720,000	13,616,711	(8)
Series 2017 B …….	2017	3/1/2059	12,000,000	5,749,865	(8)
Series 2017 C …….	2017	7/1/2059	28,755,000	16,310,000	
Series 2018 A …….	2018	1/1/2060	42,430,000	23,140,000	
Series 2019 A …….	2019	1/1/2061	14,715,000	10,795,000	
Series 2019 B …….	2019	1/1/2061	10,040,000	9,275,000	
Series 2019 C …….	2019	7/1/2061	19,665,000	13,625,000	
Series 2019 D …….	2019	7/1/2061	30,440,000	28,335,000	
Series 2019 E …….	2019	7/1/2061	6,020,000	2,560,000	
Series 2020 A …….	2020	7/1/2062	10,315,000	9,665,000	
Series 2020 C …….	2020	7/1/2062	19,350,000	8,720,000	
Series 2020 D …….	2020	7/1/2062	11,485,000	8,065,000	
Series 2020 E …….	2020	7/1/2062	23,860,000	20,615,000	
Series 2021 A …….	2021	7/1/2063	13,605,000	12,940,000	
Series 2021 B …….	2021	1/1/2041	11,395,000	10,765,000	
Series 2021 C …….	2021	7/1/2064	44,585,000	27,870,000	
Series 2022 A …….	2022	1/1/2042	23,270,000	17,555,000	
Series 2022 B …….	2022	7/1/2064	6,465,000	3,535,000	
Series 2022 C …….	2022	7/1/2042	11,555,000	9,305,000	
Series 2023 A …….	2023	1/1/2065	17,205,000	8,310,000	
Series 2023 B …….	2023	7/1/2043	25,575,000	18,075,000	
Series 2023 C …….	2023	7/1/2065	25,880,000	14,745,000	
Series 2023 D …….	2023	1/1/2066	29,920,000	12,510,000	
Series 2023 E …….	2023	7/1/2043	14,605,000	12,150,000	
Series 2024 A …….	2024	7/1/2066	14,765,000	6,915,000	
Series 2024 B …….	2024	1/1/2068	40,890,000	40,260,000	
Series 2024 C …….	2024	1/1/2028	1,565,000	1,565,000	
Series 2024 D …….	2024	1/1/2067	58,205,000	46,870,000	
Series 2024 E …….	2024	1/1/2067	27,550,000	24,110,000	
Series 2025 A …….	2025	7/1/2067	21,520,000	21,520,000	
Series 2025 B …….	2025	7/1/2067	14,465,000	14,465,000	
Series 2025 C …….	2025	7/1/2067	48,470,000	48,470,000	
Series 2025 D …….	2025	7/1/2045	7,420,000	7,420,000	
Series 2026 A …….	2026	1/1/2068	14,700,000	14,700,000	
Series 2026 B …….	2026	7/1/2069	76,315,000	76,315,000	
Series 2026 C …….	2026	1/1/2069	16,430,000	16,430,000	
Total Housing Revenue Bonds ……			$ 982,805,000	$ 739,791,576	

Other Outstanding Bonds of the Administration

	Year of Issue	Final Maturity	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding	
Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds					
Series 2010 A (New Issue) ……..	2010	7/1/2030	$ 8,410,000	$ 2,425,000	
Series 2009 A-1 (Released Program Bonds) ……	2010	7/1/2051	24,380,000	24,380,000	
Series 2010 B (New Issue) ……..	2010	7/1/2045	16,730,000	2,220,000	
Series 2009 A-2 (Released Program Bonds) ……	2010	7/1/2051	6,610,000	1,880,000	
Series 2009 A-3 (Released Program Bonds) ……	2010	1/1/2044	5,410,000	3,875,000	(5)
Series 2010 D (New Issue) ……..	2010	1/1/2035	6,880,000	2,920,000	
Series 2009 A-4 (Released Program Bonds) ……	2010	7/1/2051	10,760,000	10,760,000	
Series 2009 A-5 (Released Program Bonds) ……	2011	7/1/2051	8,460,000	8,460,000	
Series 2011 B (New Issue) ……..	2011	1/1/2028	8,680,000	390,000	
Series 2009 A-6 (Released Program Bonds) ……	2011	7/1/2051	13,230,000	13,230,000	
Series 2011 C (New Issue) ……..	2011	7/1/2051	16,685,000	8,715,000	
Series 2009 A-7 (Released Program Bonds) ……	2011	7/1/2051	23,190,000	23,190,000	
Total Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds …….			$ 149,425,000	$ 102,445,000	
				-	
Local Government Infrastructure Bonds					
2012 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2012	6/1/2032	$ 9,550,000	$ 1,085,000	
2012 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2012	6/1/2032	4,420,000	570,000	
2012 Series B-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2012	6/1/2032	14,900,000	2,015,000	
2012 Series B-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2012	6/1/2032	6,855,000	825,000	
2013 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2013	6/1/2043	14,660,000	655,000	
2013 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2013	6/1/2043	6,720,000	630,000	
2014 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2014	6/1/2034	27,605,000	3,600,000	
2014 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2014	6/1/2034	12,720,000	2,135,000	
2015 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2015	6/1/2045	13,215,000	6,185,000	
2015 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2015	6/1/2045	5,650,000	2,645,000	
2016 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2016	6/1/2036	18,020,000	6,435,000	
2016 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2016	6/1/2036	7,715,000	2,760,000	
2017 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2017	6/1/2047	27,310,000	15,310,000	
2017 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2017	6/1/2047	11,725,000	6,580,000	
2018 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2018	6/1/2048	4,535,000	2,990,000	
2018 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2018	6/1/2048	1,925,000	1,270,000	
2019 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2019	6/1/2049	11,340,000	9,590,000	
2019 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2019	6/1/2049	4,875,000	4,125,000	
2019 Series B-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2019	6/1/2049	11,810,000	8,970,000	
2019 Series B-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2019	6/1/2049	5,260,000	4,040,000	
2020 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2020	6/1/2049	16,740,000	11,355,000	
2020 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2020	6/1/2049	7,470,000	5,160,000	
2021 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2021	6/1/2051	18,980,000	16,450,000	
2021 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2021	6/1/2051	8,170,000	7,100,000	
2023 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2023	6/1/2043	15,475,000	13,825,000	
2023 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2023	6/1/2043	7,050,000	6,320,000	
2024 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2024	6/1/2054	24,005,000	22,570,000	
2024 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2024	6/1/2054	10,750,000	10,110,000	
2025 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2025	6/1/2045	8,085,000	7,770,000	
2025 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2025	6/1/2045	3,655,000	3,510,000	
2026 Series A-1 (Senior Obligations) …….	2026	6/1/2056	28,790,000	28,790,000	
2026 Series A-2 (Subordinate Obligations) …….	2026	6/1/2056	13,140,000	13,140,000	
Total Local Government Infrastructure Bonds ……			$ 383,120,000	$ 228,515,000	

Other Outstanding Bonds of the Administration

	Year of Issue	Final Maturity	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding	
Multifamily Development Revenue Bonds					
Series 2006 A (Barclay Greenmount Apartments)……	2006	4/1/2035	$ 4,535,000	$ 1,980,000	
Series 2007 A (Brunswick House Apartments)……	2007	10/1/2037	3,000,000	1,690,000	
Series 2007 B (Park View at Catonsville)……	2007	12/1/2037	5,200,000	4,440,000	(2)
Series 2008 B (Shakespeare Park Apartments)……	2008	5/1/2038	7,200,000	7,200,000	(2)
Series 2008 C (The Residences at Ellicott Gardens)….	2008	12/1/2040	9,105,000	6,175,000	(2)
Series 2008 D (Crusader Arms Apartments)……	2008	2/1/2041	3,885,000	2,660,000	(2)
Series 2008 E (MonteVerde Apartments)……	2008	3/1/2041	15,200,000	12,495,000	(2)
Series 2012 A (Park View at Bladensburg)……..	2012	12/1/2030	3,500,000	2,315,000	
Series 2013 G (Glen Manor Apartments)……	2013	1/1/2031	13,640,000	10,435,000	
Series 2014 I (Marlborough Apartments)…….	2014	12/15/2031	27,590,000	19,645,000	
Series 2015 D (Cumberland Arms Apartments)……	2015	9/1/2032	6,315,000	3,085,000	
Series 2017 G (Bolton North)……	2017	9/15/2034	25,200,000	21,305,000	
Series 2021 C-1 (PV at Ellicott City II)……...	2021	11/1/2038	7,115,000	6,721,326	
Series 2021 D-1 (PV at Furnace Branch)…….	2021	11/1/2038	9,505,000	8,979,087	
Series 2021 E-1 (PV at Snowden River)…….	2021	11/1/2038	7,750,000	7,321,191	
Series 2021 F (Homes at Oxon Hill) ……	2021	7/1/2043	24,660,000	24,427,285	
Series 2022 B-1 (Weinberg Place Apartments)……	2022	6/1/2040	18,790,000	18,660,339	
Series 2022 E-1 (Roslyn Rise)…….....	2022	3/1/2043	14,975,000	14,941,915	
Series 2024 B (Patuxent Commons)…….....	2024	8/1/2026	22,920,000	22,920,000	
Series 2024 C (Walker Mews)…….....	2024	4/1/2042	22,620,000	22,290,000	
Series 2024 D-1 (Villages at Marley Station)……	2024	2/1/2044	98,810,000	98,810,000	
Series 2024 D-2 (Villages at Marley Station)……	2024	1/1/2029	79,190,000	79,190,000	
Series 2024 E (Beacon House Square)……..	2024	7/1/2027	19,455,000	19,455,000	
Series 2025 A (Ranleagh Court)…….....	2025	3/1/2027	21,440,000	21,440,000	
Series 2025 B (Essex Co-Op Apartments)……	2025	5/1/2027	27,995,000	27,995,000	
Series 2025 C-1 (Park Place at Addison Road Metro)….	2025	2/1/2046	27,915,000	27,915,000	
Series 2025 C-2 (Park Place at Addison Road Metro)….	2025	1/1/2029	16,510,000	16,510,000	
Series 2025 D (Hopkins Village Apartments)……	2025	7/1/2042	26,610,000	26,445,000	
Series 2025 E (Weinberg House)…….....	2025	12/1/2027	16,565,000	16,565,000	
Series 2025 G (Holly Lane Apartments)……	2025	10/1/2027	28,220,000	28,220,000	
Series 2025 F-1 (New Carrollton Senior Phase-1)……	2025	6/1/2046	16,015,000	16,015,000	
Series 2025 F-2 (New Carrollton Senior Phase-1)……	2025	11/1/2028	1,620,000	1,620,000	
Series 2025 H (Wiley H. Bates Apartments)……	2025	11/1/2027	16,735,000	16,735,000	
Series 2025 I-1 (Belvedere Place Apartments)……	2025	2/1/2044	7,235,000	7,235,000	
Series 2025 I-2 (Belvedere Place Apartments)……	2025	1/1/2028	15,015,000	15,015,000	
Series 206 A-1 (Laurens and Carey House)……	2026	4/1/2044	3,675,000	3,675,000	
Series 2026 A-2 (Laurens and Carey House)……	2026	3/1/2029	3,580,000	3,580,000	
Series 2026 B (Arbor Oaks Apartments)……	2026	4/1/2029	19,105,000	19,105,000	
Series 2026 C (New Carrollton Affordable MF I)……	2026	12/1/2046	16,720,000	16,720,000	
Total Multifamily Development Revenue Bonds ……			$ 715,115,000	$ 681,931,144	

	Year of Issue	Final Maturity	Amount of Note	Amount Outstanding	
Multifamily Notes					(7)
Victory Crossing - Freddie TEL ……	2016	6/1/2037	$ 7,675,000	$ 6,973,523	
Riviera Apartments - Freddie TEL ……	2017	6/1/2034	2,430,000	2,215,181	
Momentum at Shady Grove Metro - Freddie TEL ……	2018	1/1/2039	12,900,000	12,377,877	
Victory Haven - Freddie TEL ……	2018	7/1/2037	6,080,000	5,873,034	
J.Van Story Branch Apartments - Freddie TEL ……	2018	6/1/2039	18,604,000	17,685,018	
Silver Spring Artspace Lofts - Freddie TEL ……	2019	1/1/2037	8,100,000	7,635,217	
Greenmount and Chase - Freddie TEL ……	2019	8/1/2036	1,790,000	1,698,039	
Glenarden Hills 2 - Freddie TEL ……	2019	1/1/2039	5,562,000	5,287,233	
Ox Fibre Apartments - Freddie TEL ……	2020	4/1/2037	11,030,000	10,446,876	
Windsor and Main - Freddie TEL ……	2020	5/1/2039	5,500,000	5,225,798	
Hollander Ridge - Freddie TEL ……	2020	5/1/2040	6,850,000	6,559,509	

Other Outstanding Bonds of the Administration

	Year of Issue	Final Maturity	Amount of Note	Amount Outstanding	
Multifamily Notes continued					(7)
Knowles Manor - Freddie TEL ……	2020	8/1/2040	$ 13,975,000	$ 13,506,105	
Suitland - Freddie TEL ……	2020	4/1/2041	19,100,000	18,413,038	
Snowden's Ridge Apartments - Freddie TEL ……	2020	1/1/2038	21,100,000	19,633,473	
Newtowne 20 - Freddie TEL ……..	2020	7/1/2041	9,350,000	9,051,662	
Rye Street Apartments - Freddie TEL …….	2020	1/1/2042	53,908,000	53,534,831	
Hillbrooke Towers - Freddie TEL……	2021	8/1/2040	6,772,000	6,573,140	
525 Aisquith Apartments - Freddie TEL……..	2021	1/1/2042	14,023,000	13,797,833	
420 Aisquith Apartments - Freddie TEL……..	2021	6/1/2041	7,525,000	7,421,138	
Hillwood Manor - Freddie TEL…….....	2021	7/1/2041	10,300,000	10,125,017	
Sandy Spring Sr. Village - Freddie TEL ….....	2022	3/1/2039	7,215,000	7,152,105	
Woodland Gardens II - Freddie TEL……	2022	10/1/2039	1,085,000	1,066,224	
Cain Commons (St.Anne's Senior Apartments)-Freddie TEL.	2022	11/1/2041	8,956,000	8,886,826	
Frederick Road Senior Apartments - Freddie TEL……	2022	12/1/2041	16,633,000	16,512,234	
Residences at Springbrook - Freddie TEL……	2022	1/1/2040	8,707,000	8,665,690	
Perkins Phase I - Freddie TEL…….....	2022	1/1/2042	13,500,000	13,450,210	
Highlandtown Plaza CO-OP - Freddie TEL……	2022	1/1/2042	1,425,000	1,407,863	
Guardian House - Freddie TEL……..	2022	8/1/2042	6,025,000	6,000,914	
Cold Spring Lane - Freddie TEL…….	2022	9/1/2042	14,080,000	14,080,000	
4010 Randolph Road - Freddie TEL……	2022	12/1/2040	41,555,000	35,255,000	
Autumn Woods - Freddie TEL……...	2022	1/1/2041	61,330,000	61,330,000	
Glenarden Hills Phase 3 - Freddie TEL……	2022	1/1/2043	21,150,000	21,150,000	
Perkins Phase II B - Freddie TEL……..	2022	7/1/2042	6,163,000	6,161,414	
Residences at Forest Glen 4 - Freddie TEL……	2023	2/1/2044	33,790,000	33,790,000	
Charles Landing - Freddie TEL……..	2023	2/1/2040	9,050,000	8,579,127	
Willows At Salisbury - Freddie TEL……	2023	10/1/2040	3,304,000	3,291,583	
Bon Secourts Apartments - Freddie TEL……	2023	8/1/2042	10,260,000	2,804,031	
Hill House at Beechfield - Freddie TEL……	2023	8/1/2041	28,275,000	28,275,000	
Gardens of Gaithersburg (North Frederick Apts) - Freddie TE	2023	4/1/2043	8,224,000	8,215,198	
Park Montgomery Apartments - Freddie TEL……	2023	4/1/2043	30,350,000	30,350,000	
Sligo Apartments 4 - Freddie TEL……..	2023	5/1/2041	14,160,000	14,160,000	
Flats at College Park - Freddie TEL…….	2023	12/1/2043	65,500,000	65,500,000	
North Odenton - Freddie TEL……...	2023	1/1/2042	14,815,000	13,790,932	
Perkins Homes Phase III - Freddie TEL……	2023	1/1/2045	32,400,000	32,400,000	
Overlook East - Freddie TEL…….....	2024	8/1/2041	15,940,000	15,940,000	
Foxwell Memorial - Freddie TEL……..	2024	5/1/2043	6,102,000	6,098,396	
Residences at Irvington Woods - Freddie TEL……	2024	6/1/2043	11,500,000	11,500,000	
Amber Commons - Long Term - Freddie TEL……	2024	8/1/2040	37,720,000	37,720,000	
Amber Commons - Short Term - Freddie TEL……	2024	2/1/2027	11,685,000	11,685,000	
Nebel Street Apartment 4 - Freddie TEL……	2024	9/1/2045	35,035,000	22,596,816	
Waverly Winds - Freddie TEL……...	2025	3/1/2045	15,000,000	12,663,664	
Perkins Homes Phase IVB - Freddie TEL……	2025	4/1/2045	25,185,000	10,693,944	
1910 University Senior Housing - Freddie TEL……	2025	1/1/2045	20,700,000	15,873,121	
Keys Pointe 2A - Freddie TEL……...	2025	7/1/2043	17,400,000	3,418,794	
The Highlands - Freddie TEL…….....	2025	8/1/2043	19,305,000	3,967,181	
Townes at the Terraces - Freddie TEL……	2025	12/1/2043	46,500,000	8,690,085	
NoBe - Freddie TEL…….....	2025	12/1/2045	57,055,000	2,792,026	
Somerset Jefferson - Freddie TEL……	2026	2/1/2047	42,515,000	273,291	
Sojourner Place at Park -TEL…….....	2026	8/1/2043	11,525,000	1,916,279	
Total Multifamily Notes……			$ 1,073,693,000	$ 842,136,489	

Other Outstanding Bonds of the Administration

Total Amount of Other Bonds and Notes Outstanding	$ 3,360,145,759	$ 2,603,461,849
Total Amount of Residential Revenue Bonds Outstanding (10)	$ 6,020,070,669	$ 4,318,125,669
Total Amount of All Bonds and Notes Outstanding	$ 9,380,216,428	$ 6,921,587,518

(1) Certain prepayments of mortgage loans financed with the proceeds of such series of bonds are to be applied first to the redemption of certain bonds within such series.

(2) These are variable rate bonds that are repriced according to the terms in the respective Official Statement.

(3) These are taxable bonds with redemption provisions pertaining only to these bonds. For a description of the redemption provisions refer to the Official Statement.

(4) These are taxable bonds.

(5) Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds Series 2009 A-3 are non-parity bonds under this bond resolution. These bonds are special obligations payable solely from the trust estate pledged under the series resolution.

(6) These pass-through bonds are subject to mandatory payment, without premium, on the first day of each month from scheduled principal payments and prepayments. For a description of the principal payment and redemption provisions refer to the Official Statement.

(7) These are tax-exempt loans ("TELs"), which are predominantly Freddie Mac tax-exempt loans ("Freddie TELs"), with CDA as the governmental lender and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as the fiscal agent. For one project, the TEL was financed without Freddie Mac involvement.

(8) These bonds are stand-alone non-parity bonds under the Bond Resolution pledged solely from the trust estate pledged under the applicable series resolution and not from revenues or other amounts pledged to parity bonds. These bonds are pass-through bonds and are subject to mandatory payment, without premium, on the first day of each month from scheduled principal payments and prepayments. For a description of the principal payment and redemption provisions refer to the Official Statements for these

(9) The 2025 Series I Bonds are subject to mandatory tender on January 1, 2027 with respect to the 2025 Series I-1 and I-2 Bonds. The Administration expects to refund each such sub-series of 2025 Series I Bonds on or before its mandatory tender date.

(10) See information under caption "Outstanding Residential Revenue Bonds" above.

For updated information on issuances and/or redemptions after July 1, 2026, please refer to the website www.dhcd.maryland.gov, Investors.

APPENDIX F
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS
TEN YEAR RULE PERCENTAGES*

Bond Series	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027	12/31/2028	12/31/2029	12/31/2030	12/31/2031	12/31/2032	12/31/2033	12/31/2034	12/31/2035	12/31/2036
2006 Series E/F/G	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2006 Series H/I/J	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2014 Series C/D	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2015 Series A	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2018 Series A/B	53.60%	53.60%	53.60%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2019 Series A	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2019 Series B	3.24%	3.24%	3.24%	4.33%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2019 Series C	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2020 Series A/B	12.99%	12.99%	12.99%	16.73%	22.46%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2020 Series D	14.01%	14.01%	14.01%	18.01%	26.19%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2021 Series A	60.27%	60.27%	60.27%	73.64%	98.71%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2021 Series B	12.73%	12.73%	12.73%	15.69%	60.68%	67.03%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2021 Series C	17.29%	17.29%	17.29%	18.32%	41.68%	43.39%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2022 Series A	7.84%	7.84%	7.84%	12.98%	43.46%	48.07%	49.16%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2022 Series D	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2023 Series A	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	3.63%	10.39%	11.81%	12.06%	80.21%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2023 Series C	9.17%	9.17%	9.17%	11.89%	33.18%	41.56%	45.65%	97.33%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2023 Series E	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%	4.53%	12.96%	14.73%	15.04%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2024 Series A	4.78%	4.78%	4.78%	6.58%	17.03%	20.96%	22.78%	51.27%	96.79%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2024 Series C	16.14%	16.14%	16.14%	19.68%	60.11%	74.95%	83.98%	95.68%	96.12%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2024 Series E	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	6.79%	17.59%	21.66%	23.54%	52.98%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2025 Series A	13.58%	13.58%	13.58%	19.40%	50.61%	60.90%	68.50%	80.56%	83.80%	97.43%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2025 Series C	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.99%	5.15%	6.34%	6.89%	15.50%	29.26%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2025 Series E	10.52%	10.52%	10.52%	13.92%	39.77%	48.19%	53.25%	65.89%	71.60%	97.12%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2025 Series G	1.38%	1.38%	1.38%	1.90%	4.93%	6.07%	6.60%	14.85%	28.03%	95.80%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2025 Series I	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.41%	3.64%	4.48%	4.87%	10.96%	20.69%	70.71%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2026 Series A	12.48%	12.48%	12.48%	16.59%	58.76%	72.28%	80.33%	97.98%	99.57%	99.96%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2026 Series B	6.22%	6.22%	6.22%	8.29%	28.64%	35.23%	39.09%	50.43%	56.47%	83.98%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
2026 Series D	5.03%	5.03%	5.03%	6.62%	27.67%	33.56%	36.74%	47.63%	53.73%	81.04%	96.70%	**100.00%**
2026 Series F*	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.41%	3.64%	4.48%	4.87%	5.20%	20.69%	70.71%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Percentage represents the amount of each repayment of principal and prepayment received in each series which must be used to pay the principal portion of debt service or redeem bonds of that series. Percentages are requirements as of December 31 of each year.

*Preliminary; subject to change.

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APPENDIX G

MORTGAGE INSURANCE AND GUARANTY PROGRAMS
FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM,
VA HOME LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM,
USDA/RD MORTGAGE GUARANTY PROGRAM,
PRIVATE MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM AND
THE MHF INSURANCE PROGRAM

Introduction

The Administration has prepared the following description of the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program, the VA Home Loan Guaranty Program, the USDA/RD Mortgage Guaranty Program, and private mortgage insurance. This description is only a brief outline and does not purport to summarize or describe all of the provisions of these programs, and the Administration does not warrant or represent the accuracy or completeness of such description. For a more complete description of the terms of this program, reference is made to the provisions of the insurance and guaranty contracts embodied in the regulations of FHA, VA and USDA/RD, respectively, and of the regulations, master insurance contracts and other such applicable information for those programs and for applicable private mortgage insurance. Credit Enhancement for Mortgage Loans made or purchased by the Administration with the proceeds is limited by the Bond Resolutions to insurance under the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program, the VA Home Loan Guaranty Program, the USDA/RD Guarantee Program, and private mortgage insurance (described below). In addition, Mortgage Loans may be insured by the Maryland Housing Fund. See THE MHF INSURANCE PROGRAM below. Moreover, Mortgage Loans with a loan-to-value ratio of 80% or less are not required to have a credit enhancement as described above. If a Mortgage Loan without credit enhancement is supported by secondary financing, then such financing must be acceptable to the Administration. The secondary financing may include, for example, certain grants or loans from governmental or non-profit entities; any loans must be non-amortizing or amortize at an interest rate below the market rate. However, the Bond Resolution does not require that a Mortgage Loan financed in the future be secured by Credit Enhancement. Credit Enhancement of all or a portion of a Mortgage Loan, if any, will be provided in accordance with the provisions therefor set forth in the Series Resolution authorizing a particular Series of Bonds. Credit Enhancement of Mortgage Loans includes (but is not limited to) any credit enhancement, insurance, guaranty, risk-sharing arrangement or any other form of credit support for a Mortgage Loan (or any portion thereof) as provided in any Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution and it is possible that insurance benefits under other federal, State or private programs in which the Administration may participate could have different terms.

FHA Mortgage Insurance Program

Section 221 and Section 203 of the National Housing Act, as amended (the "Housing Act"), authorize the FHA to insure mortgage loans of up to 40 years for the purchase of one to four family dwelling units, or 30 years if the mortgage is not approved for insurance prior to construction. Section 234 of the Housing Act authorizes the FHA to insure mortgage loans of up to 35 years for the purchase of one-family dwelling units in multi-family condominium projects. The regulations promulgated to implement the Housing Act provide for insurance of mortgage loans for up to 30 years.

Mortgage Loans shall bear interest at a rate agreed upon by the mortgagee and Borrower. Mortgage Loans under any of the foregoing programs must be in conformity with the maximum mortgage loan amount limitations and minimum downpayment requirements specified in the Housing Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. In addition, the Borrower must establish to the satisfaction of FHA that his or her income is adequate to meet the periodic payments required on the mortgage loan.

FHA permits the fully insured Mortgage Loan amount to include not only the up-front mortgage insurance premium, but, under certain circumstances, certain closing costs and other costs as well. Furthermore, through the FHA Section 203(k) Program, FHA will insure certain loans for up to 110 percent of the expected after-rehabilitation value of the property, plus permitted closing costs.

Under the terms of the foregoing program, the mortgagee, upon a default by the Borrower, is required to take certain actions, and is subject to certain limitations, before the mortgagee is entitled to initiate foreclosure proceedings or to claim insurance benefits. The mortgagee is subject to certain requirements and limitations, including the following: (1) the mortgagee must give notice of default to the Borrower and make reasonable efforts to conduct a face-to-face interview with the Borrower; (2) the mortgagee is required to undertake a pre-foreclosure review to ensure compliance with applicable requirements; and (3) the mortgagee may not commence foreclosure until at least three full monthly installments are in default. In addition, various types of forbearance may be required, including a reduction in mortgage payments, recasting the mortgage to reduce payments, temporary mortgage assistance payments, or pre-foreclosure sale. The mortgage also is subject to reinstatement until completion of foreclosure proceedings. The Housing Act gives discretionary authority to the Secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") to settle claims for insurance benefits for insured mortgages either in cash or debentures; claim payments currently are being made in cash. HUD debentures bear interest at the rate in effect as of the time of origination of the mortgage loan or when the mortgage loan is endorsed, whichever rate is higher.

Insurance benefits are paid on foreclosure and conveyance of title. The amount of benefits paid by FHA on conveyed properties, except in certain circumstances as described below, is equal to the unpaid principal amount of the mortgage loan plus certain tax, insurance and other payments made by the mortgagee, a percentage of any foreclosure expenses incurred by the mortgagee, which percentage shall be determined in accordance with such terms as HUD shall prescribe, and reasonable expenses incurred by the mortgagee for the preservation, protection and operation of the properties prior to conveyance, as well as interest from date of default at a rate equivalent to the debenture interest rate (which may be less than the interest rate of the insured mortgage loan), less certain amounts received or retained by the mortgagee in respect of the mortgaged property.

When any property to be conveyed to the FHA has been damaged by fire, earthquake, flood or tornado, it is generally required, as a condition to payment of an insurance claim, that such property be repaired by the mortgagee prior to such conveyance.

VA Home Loan Guaranty Program

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, permits a veteran (or in certain instances, the veteran's spouse) to obtain a loan guarantee by the VA covering mortgage financing of the purchase of a one-to-four family dwelling unit at interest rates permitted by the VA. The program has no mortgage loan limits, requires no down payment from the purchaser and permits the guarantee of mortgage loans with terms of up to 30 years and 32 days. VA will guarantee up to 50 percent of a home loan up to $45,000. For loans between $45,000 and $144,000, the minimum guaranty amount is $22,500; and the maximum guaranty is up to 40 percent of the loan, up to $36,000, subject to the amount of entitlement a veteran has available. For loans of more than $144,000 the maximum guaranty is the lesser of 25 percent of the loan or the dollar amount that is equal to 25 percent of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation conforming loan limitation determined under Section 505(a)(2) of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act (12 U.S.C. 1454(a)(2)) for a single-family residence, as adjusted for the year involved. The liability on the guarantee is reduced or increased pro rata with any reduction or increase in the amount of the indebtedness, but in no event will the amount payable on the guarantee exceed the amount of the original guarantee. Notwithstanding the dollar and percentage limitations of the guarantee, a mortgage

lender will ordinarily suffer a monetary loss only where the difference between the unsatisfied indebtedness and the proceeds of a foreclosure sale of a mortgaged premises is greater than the original guarantee, as adjusted. The VA may, at its option and without regard to the guarantee, make full payment to a mortgage lender of unsatisfied indebtedness on a mortgage upon its assignment to the VA.

USDA/RD Mortgage Guarantee Program

The Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 authorized the establishment of the USDA/RD Guaranteed Rural Housing Loan Program. Households with annual incomes at or below one hundred fifteen percent (115%) of median area income are eligible for these loans, subject to the geographic restrictions described below. Households with annual incomes at or below eighty percent (80%) of the area median income may be eligible for interest assistance, in addition to the loan guarantee. The interest assistance paid monthly by USDA/RD to the loan servicer reduces the borrower's effective interest rate. The amount of interest rate reduction is dependent upon the households' annual income, which is re-certified by the loan servicer annually. No funds currently are available for interest assistance.

The USDA/RD Guaranteed Rural Housing Loan Program is limited to only certain rural areas of the State. Any city, place, town or village with a population not exceeding 20,000, based on the most recent decennial census, will be considered rural.

The USDA/RD guaranty covers the lesser of (a) any loss equal to ninety percent (90%) of the original principal amount of the loan or (b) any loss in full up to thirty-five percent (35%) of the original principal amount of the loan plus any additional loss on the remaining sixty-five (65%) to be shared approximately eighty-five percent (85%) by USDA/RD and approximately fifteen percent (15%) by the mortgagee.

USDA/RD does not accept conveyance of the property, but rather pays the lender's claim upon foreclosure. The claim payment includes certain actual costs incurred by the lender prior to foreclosure, including interest expense, and an allowance for the costs associated with liquidating the property. The claim payment amount is based on the net sales proceeds if the property is sold within six (6) months, or if no sale occurs within six (6) months, the claim payment amount is determined according to a formula based upon an appraisal of the property performed by USDA/RD. The lender's actual disposition costs may be higher than the USDA/RD claim payment.

Private Mortgage Insurance

Each private mortgage insurance policy with respect to a Mortgage Loan must contain provisions substantially as follows: (a) the mortgage insurer must pay a claim, including unpaid principal, accrued interest, the amounts equal to deferred interest in connection with Mortgage Loans with graduated payments schedules, if any, and expenses, within sixty days of presentation of the claim by the Administration; (b) when a claim for the outstanding principal amount, accrued interest and expenses is presented, the mortgage insurer must either (i) pay such claim in full and take title to the mortgaged property and arrange for its sale or (ii) pay the insured percentage of such claim and allow the Administration to retain title to the mortgaged property or (iii) settle a claim for actual losses where such losses are less than the insured percentage of the claim. (See the "Homeowners Protection Act" below for a discussion of federal legislation that affects private mortgage insurance.) *Recent rating agencies' reviews of private mortgage insurers may be indicative of some future inability of these insurers generally to fulfill in full their obligations, if and when required upon a mortgage default, to make timely payments on policies. The Administration makes no representation regarding the financial condition of any of the private mortgage insurance companies or their ability to make full and timely payments to the Administration on Mortgage Loans on which losses are incurred.*

Homeowners Protection Act

The Homeowners Protection Act of 1998 (the "Homeowners Protection Act") permits a borrower to cancel private mortgage insurance (for which the borrower pays the premium) on the date on which the principal balance of the mortgage loan is scheduled to reach 80% of the original value of the residence or on the date on which the principal balance actually reaches 80% of the original value of the residence. The original value is the lesser of the sales price or the appraised value at the time the mortgage loan transaction was consummated. In order to effect such cancellation, the borrower must request in writing that the cancellation be initiated, must have a good payment history with respect to the mortgage loan (i.e., no mortgage payment was, during the year beginning two years prior to cancellation, 60 or more days delinquent, and no mortgage payment was, during the year beginning one year prior to cancellation, 30 or more days delinquent), and must satisfy any requirements of the lender for evidence that the value of the residence has not declined below its original value and for certification that the borrower's equity in the residence is not encumbered by a subordinate loan. This Homeowners Protection Act further provides for automatic termination of mortgage insurance on the date on which the principal balance of the mortgage loan is schedule to reach 78% of the original value of the residence, or if the borrower is not then current on his mortgage loan payments, on the date on which the borrower subsequently becomes current on such payments. These termination and cancellation provisions do not apply to mortgage loans characterized as high risk loans. Even if the private mortgage insurance is not canceled or terminated as described above, private mortgage insurance must be terminated on the first day of the month immediately following the date that is the midpoint of the amortization period of the mortgage loan if the mortgagor is then current on his mortgage loan payments. This Homeowners Protection Act also requires that borrowers be provided with certain disclosures and notices regarding termination and cancellation of private mortgage insurance. This Homeowners Protection Act applies to mortgage loans closed on or after July 29, 1999.

This Homeowners Protection Act applies to insurance provided by the Maryland Housing Fund as well as private mortgage insurance described above.

In addition to termination and cancellation rights available to the borrower under the Homeowners Protection Act, the Administration also permits a borrower to request cancellation of private mortgage insurance or insurance through the Maryland Housing Fund for loans made after January 1, 2005, provided that: (1) the loan balance is 75% or less of the current value of the home as established by a new appraisal acceptable to the Administration; (2) none of the borrower's payments were 30 days or more past due within the 12-month period before the mortgage insurance will be cancelled; (3) none of the borrower's payments were 60 days or more past due during the 24-month period before the mortgage insurance will be cancelled; and (4) the loan is between two and five years old. If the loan is more than five years old, the loan balance may be 80% (instead of 75%) or less of the current value of the home as established by a new appraisal acceptable to the Administration; conditions (2) and (3) also apply.

THE MHF INSURANCE PROGRAM

The following describes the mortgage insurance programs administered by the Maryland Housing Fund ("MHF") pursuant to Section 3-201 through 3-208 of the Housing and Community Development Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended (the "MHF Statute"), and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the MHF Statute and the regulations thereunder (the "MHF Regulations").

MHF was created in 1971 as a special insurance fund of the State of Maryland and is a governmental unit in the Division of Credit Assurance of the Department. MHF is authorized to insure mortgage loans, including mortgage loans for multifamily developments financed by public agencies such as the Administration ("Multifamily loans"), to provide primary insurance for single family mortgage loans ("Single Family loans"), and to provide credit enhancement for loans to businesses ("Business loans").

MHF insures against certain monetary losses incurred as a result of nonpayment of principal, interest or other sums agreed to be paid and certain other events of default under the terms of any insured loan, but does not insure against property losses, including without limitation, title risk, risks of defective construction or casualty, or any other reduction in project value due to insurable risk or force majeure, casualty or title loss.

In early 1997, the Department suspended all insurance activity of MHF (except for pool insurance for certain Single Family loans), partly as a result of concerns expressed by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") during the 1996 and 1997 rating review. The Department responded to Moody's concerns and has consulted with Moody's regarding the implementation of certain MHF's insurance programs. MHF continues to service active insured loans originated prior to 1997 and is operating the insurance programs described below.

Multifamily Loan Programs

MHF insures mortgage loans under a group home loan program known as "SHOP" (Special Housing Opportunities Program) that finance or refinance the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of shared living and related facilities for the special needs population, which are owned by and sponsored by nonprofit organizations. This is an active program with loans funded through the Administration and insured by MHF.

The Administration is a participant in the Federal Housing Administration's ("FHA") Risk-Sharing Program (the "FHA Risk-Sharing Program") for multifamily loans. As a Level I participant under the FHA Risk-Sharing Program, upon payment of a claim by FHA, the Administration would be responsible for reimbursement to FHA of up to 50% of such claim. As a Level II participant, the Administration would be responsible for reimbursement to FHA of up to 25% of such claim. The Administration expects that MHF would reimburse the Administration for its share of such losses, pursuant to a commitment letter issued by MHF to the Administration in connection with each loan. Between 1997 and 2004, the Administration participated in the FHA Risk-Sharing Program only in connection with the refinancing of loans then insured by MHF where the Administration was able to decrease the dollar amount of MHF's insurance exposure with respect to such loans. In 2004, the Department expanded its MHF insurance program for new loans funded through the Administration with credit enhancement under the FHA Risk-Sharing Program.

MHF has also provided mortgage insurance for short term loans made by the Administration pursuant to the Tax Credit Bridge Loan Insurance program. For a project which qualifies for federal low income housing tax credits, MHF provides limited insurance for bridge loans made by the Administration until equity capital contributions are made by the tax credit investor. The Tax Credit Bridge Loan Insurance program is governed by Sections 3-203 and 3-206 of the MHF Statute and COMAR 05.06.02 of the MHF Regulations. There are no loans currently insured under this program.

Effective December 9, 2014, MHF and the Administration created a Demonstration program (the "MHF Demonstration Program") whereby MHF insures short term loans ("Short Term Loans") financed with proceeds from the sale of short-term bonds (the "Short Term Bonds") issued under the Administration's multifamily Housing Revenue Bond Resolution ("HRB"). The MHF Demonstration Program is an additional cost-effective option extended to borrowers for the provision of credit enhancement for Short Term Loans financed under HRB. Eligibility for the MHF Demonstration Program is limited to projects where the project would need to use more than 25% of its projected tax credit equity to cash collateralize a letter of credit ("LOC") that otherwise would be delivered to secure Short Term Bonds during construction, and the amount of the Short Term Loan (which equals the amount of the cash collateral account that would be required by a LOC provider) is greater than 25% of the projected tax credit equity. No borrower, including all related entities, may have Short Term Loans insured under the MHF Demonstration Program

at any one time in excess of $5 million. In addition, 25% of the projected amount of tax credit equity to be generated by a project must be contributed to the project at the closing of the Short-Term Loan. MHF's obligations under the MHF Demonstration Program are backed only by MHF's Unallocated Reserve. The aggregate amount of outstanding indebtedness to be insured under the MHF Demonstration Program may not exceed $10 million. There are no loans currently insured under this program.

Single Family Loan Programs

In June 2005, the Department opened a program of MHF to insure 30-year and 40-year amortizing Single Family loans being purchased by the Administration. Because market conditions caused unexpectedly high demand for this insurance, the Department suspended the program as of November 10, 2008.

In June 2006, the Department authorized the expenditure of up to $1 million of the Revitalization Program Insurance Reserve to provide credit enhancement to a loan program that is sponsored by a nonprofit corporation, which is intended to stabilize and strengthen property values in targeted areas of the City of Baltimore. In this agreement, MHF agreed to provide credit enhancement on loans enrolled in the program for a period of up to 10 years from the date the loan is enrolled in the pool. MHF's ability to enroll new loans under that agreement terminated March 31, 2012, and the ten-year coverage of the last loans enrolled in this pool ended on March 28, 2022.

The Department negotiated an agreement dated January 12, 2012, authorizing the expenditure of up to an additional $800,000 of the Revitalization Program Insurance Reserve to provide credit enhancement for a second loan pool. Similar to the first loan pool, the credit enhancement will last for a period of up to ten years after the date the loan is enrolled in the pool; the enrollment period for the second pool ended in January 2020. There are 49 loans in this second pool totaling $6,604,216 in outstanding balances with a remaining contingent liability of $132,084. A new agreement effective January 2, 2020 was negotiated authorizing the expenditure of up to an additional $600,000 of the Revitalization Program Insurance Reserve to provide credit enhancement for a third loan pool. On January 2, 2025, MHF consented to an extension of the enrollment period and term of the third loan pool by an additional four years to a total period of nine years from the original agreement date; credit enhancement for each loan remains at ten years from the date of enrollment. With this extension, all new loans to be credit enhanced in this third pool must be enrolled by January 2, 2029. There are currently 89 loans enrolled in the third pool totaling $12,525,922 in outstanding balances with a current contingent liability of $250,519.

In 2008, MHF committed $10 million of the Unallocated Reserve to provide credit enhancement for certain single family refinancing loans made by private lenders under the Department's Home Owners' Preserving Equity ("HOPE") initiative. The General Reserve Insurance ("General Reserve") was officially established by regulation in November 2008 to insure a broad range of programs, including the HOPE initiative. There have been no new loans under this program in the past several years that by June 2023, MHF reduced the General Reserve initially set aside to back the insurance obligation in this program to $2,593,422, transferring $6 million of the reduction to Multifamily. As of June 30, 2026, there are only 6 remaining loans insured in this program with outstanding balances totaling $1,137,029.

Business Loan Programs

Legislation was passed effective July 1, 2016, allowing MHF to provide insurance coverage and credit enhancement to loans originated by the Administration or other eligible lenders on business projects that will acquire, operate, construct or rehabilitate businesses located in publicly designated renewal or redevelopment areas. This program is governed by Sections 3-203 and 3-206 of the MHF Statute. A

separate Business Insurance Reserve ("Business Reserve") allocated for this program stands at $5,000,000 as of June 30, 2026. There are no loans currently insured under this program.

Additional Information

For fiscal year 2003, the Maryland Department of Legislative Services asked MHF and the Administration whether there were funds available for transfer to the State. After being advised by Moody's that a transfer, in and of itself, would not have an adverse effect on the rating of the Administration's outstanding parity debt, including the bonds, MHF transferred $10 million from the Unallocated Reserve to the State. No transfer occurred in 2004, 2005, 2006, or 2007. Legislation was enacted during the 2008 session (SB 983) requiring another $10 million to be transferred. Beginning in fiscal year 2010, and as codified at Section 3-203(i) of the MHF Statute, any amount in the Unallocated Reserve at the end of any fiscal year that exceeds the amount necessary to provide backing for insurance issued by MHF by more than $10 million, shall be transferred to the Department's revolving housing loan funds. During the fiscal years ending June 30, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, MHF transferred $2.1 million, $1.1 million, $0.77 million, $0.88 million, $0.87 million, and $0.94 million, respectively. As the amount in the Unallocated Reserve at end of fiscal years June 30, 2017 through 2019 and June 30, 2021 through 2025 was less than $10 million; no transfer was required in fiscal years 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2022 through 2026. While in fiscal year 2021 MHF transferred $152 thousand based upon the balance outstanding in that reserve as of June 30, 2020. For more information, see "Management's Presentation of the MHF Program" below.

MANAGEMENT'S PRESENTATION OF THE MHF PROGRAM

The following information is management's presentation of the MHF Program.

Financial Statements and Information

The financial statements of MHF for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 have been audited by CliftonLarsonAllen LLP. As indicated in the report of the auditors, such financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles and the audits conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. The financial statements of MHF are reported on a consolidated basis combining results of operations for all MHF Programs.

Income and Reserves

MHF's income from insurance premiums is used to pay expenses.

MHF currently maintains six insurance reserves, which are separate from MHF's operating funds. Five of the reserves cover specific categories of insurance: the Multifamily Insurance Reserve, the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve, the Revitalization Program Insurance Reserve, the Business Reserve and the General Reserve. The investment earnings on each of the five specific reserves are credited to a sixth reserve, the Unallocated Reserve, which may be used to pay claims on all categories of insurance, or may be transferred into any other reserve, or may be restricted for claims under a particular category. The Unallocated Reserve is available for any category of claims or for any other purpose consistent with contractual obligations with the Administration's bondholders. Prior to 2011, MHF had maintained a reserve for the Home and Energy Loan Program. The reserve balance of $500,000 was transferred into the Unallocated Reserve when the last loan insured under the program paid off in fiscal year 2009.

The MHF Statute provides that any moneys of MHF that the Department creates as an identifiable insurance reserve may be used only in conformance with the terms and conditions creating that reserve.

MHF Regulations provide that each reserve is maintained to pay claims arising from its respective category of insurance and may not be subject to claims arising from other categories of insurance except for the Unallocated Reserve. All reserves are held by the Office of the Treasurer of the State, which credits MHF with interest income based on the total reserve balance for the benefit of MHF.

MHF does not insure the bonds, and the assets of MHF are not available to the Administration or the Trustee to satisfy obligations to holders of the Bonds. The obligation of MHF is limited to the payment of mortgage insurance claims as described herein. An insurance claim against MHF is payable from and limited to the applicable MHF reserve and does not constitute a general obligation of MHF, the Department, or the State.

Statements of Net Assets Discussion

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, the overall equity decreased from $86,921,758 of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, to $86,595,755. The slight decrease of $326,003 is due to an operating loss of $271,796 primarily coming from the additional allowance for insurance losses on newly closed loans and deterioration in risk rating of some risk A accounts to B risk category in Multi-Family portfolio, plus the prior period adjustment of $54,207 due to the implementation of the new accounting standard on the recognition and measurement of compensated absences which resulted to an understatement of the beginning balance of the compensated absences liability, requiring the corresponding adjustment to equity. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, the overall equity increased from $86,595,755 as of June 30, 2025 to $92,052,625. This net increase of $5,456,870 is primarily attributed to the interest income on insurance reserve funds totaling $3,597,609 and the $2,045,332 reversal of the allowance for loan losses. The reversal is driven mainly by improved loan risk ratings in fiscal year 2026 ($1,861,617) and the full collection of the outstanding principal and interest for the Mt. Pleasant Apartments Project Deed of Trust Note ($695,567). These gains were partially offset by the allowance on additional accrued interest for the Renaissance Plaza mortgage. *(Refer to [27] and [28] Renaissance Plaza Project and Mt Pleasant Apartments Deed of Trust Notes, respectively under Notes to the Multi-Family Claims for additional details on page G-20)*

The Unrestricted Accumulated Deficit is a part of the overall equity. The Unrestricted Accumulated Deficit, which decreases when claims are paid from the insurance reserves, represents the cumulative net income (loss) of MHF since its inception less any investment income earned on the insurance reserves. When MHF's insurance reserves are greater than its net position, there will be an accumulated deficit in the net position section of the MHF Statement of Net Assets.

In fiscal year 2025, the accumulated deficit increased by $5,992,539 from the June 30, 2024 level mainly due to the operating loss discussed above, coupled with the secretary's determination restricting the $3,727,604 interest income to Insurance Reserves and the additional allocation of $2,000,000 for Multi-Family Reserve. In fiscal year 2026 the accumulated deficit improved by $1,929,960 decreasing from $10,565,652 in FY2025 to of 8,635,692. This improvement is primarily attributed to the recovery of the allowance on loan losses driven by improved loan risk ratings, as well as the collection of a mortgage receivable discussed in the earlier paragraph of this section.

Discussion of Changes in Net Position

For fiscal year 2025, MHF reported a $271,796 reduction in Net Position, decreasing from the 2024 year-end level of $86,867,551 to $86,595,755. This reduction was primarily due to high provisioning for insurance losses discussed in the preceding sections. In fiscal year 2026, MHF's Net Position increased by $5,456,870 over the 2025 year-end level. This growth was primarily due to interest income on Reserves and a reversal of allowance for loan losses discussed in the preceding section.

As described below in "Single Family Information – Certain Additional Expected Single Family Claims" and in "Multifamily Information – Certain Additional Expected Multifamily Claims," the Administration has notified MHF of defaults under insured mortgages that are expected to result in additional claims to MHF. MHF included provisions for these claims in its allowance for unpaid insurance losses.

Discussion of Operating Cash Account

Selected Activity in MHF's Operating Cash Account

The following table is management's presentation of selected activity in MHF's operating cash account as of June 30, 2026.

	Single Family	Multifamily	Business	Total
Premiums and Fees Collected [1]	$ 29,759	$ 2,402,889	$ 0	$ 2,432,648
Operating Expenses Paid [2]	(1,854,484)	(794,779)	0	(2,649,263)
Premiums Net of Operating Expenses	(1,824,725)	1,608,110	0	(216,615)
Claims [3]	(50,980)		0	(50,980)
Recoveries [4]	4,282	701,726	0	706,008
Net Claim Activity	(46,698)	701,726	0	655,028
Other [5]	(8,604)	(3,343,865)	0	(3,352,469)
Net Cash from Selected Activity	($1,880,027)	($1,034,029)	$ 0	($2,914,056)

Notes:
[1] Premiums and credit enhancement related fees as collected.
[2] Operating expenses include salaries and benefits, general administrative and intradepartmental expenses.
[3] Claims include principal, interest, and supplemental expenses incurred on claims.
[4] Includes payment receipts on mortgage receivables and collections from the MD Central Collection Unit
[5] Amount includes the advances to CDA and to Renaissance Plaza Project Receivership to correct certain life, health and safety issues at the project properties and preservation expenses to maintain the collateral pending sale.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, the net activity in MHF's operating cash was ($1,292,485) for Single Family and ($310,188) for Multi-Family. The change in operating cash in Single Family was primarily due to allocated operating expenses exceeding revenues. The change in operating cash in Multi-Family was primarily due to cash advances made to the court-appointed receiver for the Renaissance Plaza Project to address certain life, health and safety issues that were identified by the receiver at the three project properties; partially offset by premium and applications fees collected on new insurance applications. (*For additional details refer to [27] Renaissance Plaza Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $7,000,000 under Notes to the Multi-Family Claims on page G-20.*)

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, the net activity in the Maryland Housing Fund (MHF) operating cash was ($1,880,027) for Single Family and ($1,034,029) for Multi-Family. The change in Single Family operating cash was primarily due to allocated operating expenses exceeding revenues. The change in Multi-Family operating cash was due to additional cash advances made to the court-appointed receiver for the Renaissance Plaza properties discussed in the preceding paragraph, as well as the transfer of $2,000,000 in operating cash to the restricted Multifamily Reserves.

Liquidity

MHF's primary uses of funds are to pay its operating expenses (direct and indirect) and to satisfy Business, Multifamily and Single Family claims under its insurance policies resulting from loan defaults (payment or physical) by insured borrowers. In general, MHF's insurance policies require MHF to pay claims to lenders, which include the total principal outstanding, interest in arrears (through foreclosure), and other expenses associated with failed real estate loans (e.g., foreclosure costs, negative escrows, etc.). MHF occasionally acquires a loan or property with the payment of a claim. The proceeds of the sale of acquired loans or properties are deducted from the original claims to derive the net loss (or net gain) associated with the defaulted loan claims.

In addition to any proceeds from the sale of assets acquired through the payment of claims, MHF's primary revenue sources result from mortgage insurance premiums paid by borrowers and the investment earnings on insurance reserves. These assets, together with the corpus of the reserves held by MHF, are available to pay insurance claims and related expenses. The available reserves are leveraged against insurance commitments outstanding. Calculations for the leverage ratios are shown in "Discussion of Leverage Ratios" below.

To manage MHF's resources effectively from both a business and liquidity sense, the management of MHF has developed several claim paying strategies. For Multifamily defaulted loans, MHF may pay a debt service claim after a borrower has missed a total of six-monthly payments. These claim payments represent any unpaid principal and interest due from the regular scheduled payment. While making these monthly payments, MHF, working with the Administration, attempts to work out the loan to minimize its loss. When the final workout of the loan is completed, MHF either pays a partial claim or pays the full claim. A workout may be accomplished through (a) refinancing of the loan after re-underwriting the debt to enable the project to meet debt service from net operating income or (b) payment of claims and resale of the asset to minimize the total size of the claim.

For Single Family defaulted loans, MHF generally requires the lender to foreclose on the loan and secure the property before it pays the claim. This affords MHF the ability to begin marketing the property for resale at the same time as it has paid out the cash. MHF attempts to resell Single Family properties in a manner that provides for recoveries as soon as possible while minimizing holding costs. While MHF strives to sell its Real Estate Owned (REO) to homebuyers, its desire to conduct quick turnaround sales does necessitate the selling of a significant portion of the REO to investors and non-profit organizations. Selling to investors generally increases the overall net loss on the claim to MHF.

Discussion of Single Family Regular Insurance Leverage Ratios

MHF operates its Single Family insurance in accordance with an insurance agreement with the Administration dated as of August 1, 2010 (the "2010 Single Family Insurance Agreement"). Claims under the 2010 Single Family Insurance Agreement may be paid from the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve.

The 2010 Single Family Insurance Agreement amended and restated an insurance agreement dated as of May 14, 1980 (the "1980 Single Family Insurance Agreement") and an insurance agreement dated as of June 20, 2005. Under the 1980 Single Family Insurance Agreement, pool insurance was provided for single family mortgages financed under a bond resolution for which no bonds remain outstanding. As of August 1, 2010, under the 2010 Single Family Insurance Agreement, MHF was released from the obligation to provide pool insurance under the 1980 Single Family Insurance Agreement.

Under the 2010 Single Family Insurance Agreement, MHF has contracted with the Administration that, except as necessary to pay claims or advances on claims, MHF will not permit the ratio of the aggregate dollar amount of the Single Family insurance to assets in the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve (as may be reduced as described below) to exceed 25 to 1, and that no new insurance payable from the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve shall be issued or committed to, if upon such issuance or commitment and subsequent issuance, that ratio would be exceeded.

Due to MHF having never insured loans that were securitized by Fannie Mae, on April 4, 2014 MHF notified Fannie Mae of its intent to cease seeking certification as a Fannie Mae qualified insurer and requested that Fannie Mae remove MHF from its list of eligible mortgage insurance providers. The Administration and MHF have entered into the First Amendment to the 2010 Single Family Insurance Agreement between MHF and the Administration, dated as of April 30, 2014, which eliminates the obligation of MHF to take all actions necessary for the qualification of Single Family Regular Program insurance as mortgage insurance from a qualified insurer within the meaning of Section 3.02(6)(2) of the Fannie Mae Charter Act.

Selected Information about the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve Ratios

	06/30/24	06/30/25	06/30/26
Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve[(1)(2)]	$13,692,636	$13,685,775	$13,615,076
Amount Available for Calculation of Ratio of Insurance to Available Reserve[(3)]	13,692,636	13,685,775	13,615,076
Primary Insurance coverage in force[(4)]			
Insurance Agreement prior to 2005	501,967	313,293	228,283
Insurance Agreement post 2005	2,750,214	2,389,416	2,303,256
Pool Insurance coverage in force[(5)]	-	-	-
Ratio of Mortgage Loans to the Regular Reserve	0.24 to 1	0.20 to 1	0.19 to 1

Notes:

(1) The Single Family Program does not include amounts, if any, which have been restricted for possible additional insurance coverage in the Unallocated Reserve. As of June 30, 2026, MHF had committed no additional primary insurance coverage.

(2) Fund balances for MHF reserves are calculated in the same manner as in the financial statements of MHF and include investment income earned and allocated by the Secretary to the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve.

(3) In order to determine the leverage ratios, if the Unrestricted Accumulated Deficit exceeds the Unallocated Reserve, the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve or the Multifamily Insurance Reserve may be reduced in a manner determined by MHF to be appropriate. As of June 30, 2026, there was no reduction in the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve to cover the accumulated deficit.

(4) The primary insurance coverage is 25% of the allowable claim for loans insured prior to 2005 under the Single Family Insurance Agreement ($913,132 at June 30, 2026). The primary insurance coverage is 35% of the allowable claim for loans insured under the 2005 Single Family Insurance Agreement ($6,580,730 at June 30, 2026).

(5) In 2010, MHF provided pool coverage for certain loans done by the Administration prior to 1997. Effective August 1, 2010 the Administration released MHF from any obligation to provide pool insurance for MHF Pool-Insured Loans.

Discussion of Multifamily Insurance Leverage Ratios

MHF operates its multifamily insurance in accordance with an amended and restated insurance agreement dated February 12, 2006, with the Administration (the "Insurance Agreement").

Under the Insurance Agreement, MHF has contracted with the Administration that, except as necessary to pay claims or advances on claims, MHF will not permit the ratio of Multifamily insurance to assets in the Multifamily Insurance Reserve (as may be reduced as described below) to exceed 10 to 1, and that no new insurance payable from the Multifamily Insurance Reserve shall be issued or committed to if upon such issuance or commitment and subsequent issuance the ratio would exceed 10 to 1. (Under the terms of the Insurance Agreement, loans insured by MHF that are reinsured without contingent liability on the part of MHF are not taken into account in determining MHF's compliance with the maximum 10 to 1 ratio of amounts insured to assets in the Multifamily Insurance Reserve).

Selected Information about the Multifamily Insurance Reserve Ratios

	06/30/24	06/30/25	06/30/26
Total Multifamily Insurance Reserve[1]	$60,698,739	$66,698,739	$71,698,739
Amount Available for Calculation of Ratio of Insurance to Available Reserve[2]	60,698,739	66,698,739	71,698,739
Insurance Outstanding			
Multifamily mortgage insurance in force	$209,185,247	$262,481,502	$279,451,655
Ratio of Insurance to Available Reserve	3.74 to 1	3.94 to 1	3.90 to 1

Notes:

(1) The Multifamily Insurance Reserve does not include amounts, if any, which have been restricted for possible additional insurance coverage in the Unallocated Reserve. As of June 30, 2026, MHF had committed to additional mortgages in the amount of $31,447,890.

(2) In order to determine the leverage ratios, if the Unrestricted Accumulated Deficit exceeds the Unallocated Reserve, the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve or the Multifamily Insurance Reserve may be reduced in a manner determined by MHF to be appropriate. As of June 30, 2026, there was no reduction in the Multifamily Insurance Reserve to cover the accumulated deficit.

The total amount of the Multifamily Insurance Reserve is available to pay multifamily insurance claims. In addition, to the extent available, MHF could elect to pay all or part of any multifamily claim from the Unallocated Reserve or from operating funds. MHF maintains other reserves that are not available to pay such claims (e.g., the Single Family Regular, Revitalization, and General Reserves).

SINGLE FAMILY INFORMATION

Certain Additional Expected Single Family Claims

Under its Single Family Regular insurance program, MHF is not obligated to pay claims on Single Family insurance until after the insured lender has completed foreclosure, evicted the occupants of the properties (if necessary) and restored the property to a condition satisfactory to MHF. As a result, at any time there are a number of mortgages that have been foreclosed and which are likely to result in payment of claims, but which have not yet reached the point where MHF recognizes them as liabilities in its financial statements. MHF includes its projection of net losses with respect to these potential claims in its financial statements as part of the allowance for Single Family insurance losses. These amounts are potentially payable from other resources of MHF, including operating cash, the Unallocated Reserve and the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve.

Discussion of Single Family Operations

MHF has taken steps to address the potential Single Family claims. A part of this focus is applying active loss mitigation strategies to Single Family loans to prevent them from going to foreclosure, including forbearance and extended repayment plans. In addition, operational reviews of the loan servicers are ongoing. The reviews are intended to ensure that loss mitigation strategies are being pursued in applicable cases.

MHF is also managing its sales of units acquired through foreclosure or similar action to improve overall returns by employing private sector contractors and real estate brokers to perform repairs, listings and sales of all REO units.

Single Family Claims Experience

The following chart sets forth information about claims on mortgage loans insured under the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve and the Revitalization Program Insurance Reserve. Prior to 2016, MHF acquired properties upon paying a claim. No properties have been acquired by MHF since fiscal year 2016 as the Administration has elected to keep title to all acquired properties and only request MHF to pay its pro rata claim amount. The data for all reporting periods is subject to adjustment due to additional expenses paid and proceeds received after the close of the reporting periods.

Single Family Claims Experience

	06/30/24	06/30/25	06/30/26
Pro-Rata Claims Paid	$201,030	$105,619	$50,980
Properties Acquired	-	-	-
Gross Claims Paid	201,030	105,619	50,980
Recoveries		(5,529)	(4,282)
Net Claims Paid	$201,030	$100,090	$46,698

2010 Single Family Insurance Agreement

The 2010 Single Family Insurance Agreement provides as follows:

(1) MHF will not decrease the amount of funds in the Single Family Regular Insurance Reserve as increased from time to time for any reason except to pay claims and advances against claims arising under the Program and for expenditures with respect to properties acquired by MHF as a result of payment of such claims.

(2) Except as necessary to pay claims and advances on claims and except for expenditures with respect to properties acquired by MHF as a result of payment of such claims, MHF will not exceed a certain leverage ratio. See "Management's Presentation of the MHF Program – Discussion of Leverage Ratios."

(3) MHF and the Administration agree that MHF is released from any obligation to continue to provide pool insurance for loans originally covered by pool insurance under the 1980 Single Family Insurance Agreement.

Terms of Single Family Insurance Coverage

MHF insures mortgage loans on one-to-four family structures under its Single Family Regular Program, which includes the Primary Insurance Program and the Pool Insurance Program.

Pool Insurance. Effective August 1, 2010, MHF was released from any obligation to provide pool insurance for loans originally covered by pool insurance under the 1980 Single Family Insurance Agreement.

Payment of Claims, MHF pays all claims in cash and may settle under one of four options:

(1) Loan Assignment – MHF takes an assignment of the mortgage and pays the claim (but not including expenses of foreclosure and acquisition of title);

(2) Fixed Percentage Settlement – claim settlement under this option is applicable when MHF provides for payment based on a declared percentage of the outstanding loan amount before foreclosure sale, and MHF, under this method, also waives any interest in the subject property;

(3) Lender Acquisition Settlement – the lender acquires title at foreclosure (or by deed in lieu of foreclosure) and transfers title to MHF, and MHF pays the amount of the claim up to the percentage specified in the insurance policy; and

(4) Third Party Acquisition – when the property is sold to a third party (at foreclosure, by the lender after taking a deed in lieu of foreclosure, or by the borrower after the commencement of foreclosure proceedings), with the approval of MHF, MHF pays the lesser of the percentage specified in the primary policy before crediting net sales proceeds or the full claim after crediting net proceeds of sale.

For claims paid under the Lender Acquisition Settlement method, MHF requires the Administration to take all steps required after default to deliver the property to MHF in a condition satisfactory to MHF. These steps may include foreclosure, eviction of the occupants if necessary, and cleaning of the property. As a result, a substantial period may elapse between the time an insured loan goes into default and payment of a claim. MHF Regulations regarding Single Family mortgage insurance do not require MHF to pay interest on a claim from the time an insured lender acquires title to the property, or from the date MHF agrees to take a Loan Assignment or make a Fixed Percentage Settlement, to the time the claim is paid. Claims are paid after the title to the property has been conveyed, which is at least 60 days after foreclosure and could be longer.

MHF will review cases that involve claims of more than nine months of delinquent interest on a case-by-case basis to ascertain the cause for the delayed claim and determine the amount of interest, if any, in excess of nine months to be paid. Interest will be paid in excess of nine months where circumstances beyond the control of the insured lender caused the delay in making the claim, such as the filing of bankruptcy by the mortgagor.

MULTIFAMILY INFORMATION

Multifamily Insurance in Force and Available Reserves

The following table sets forth information about outstanding insurance on mortgage loans under MHF's Multifamily program as of June 30, 2026. The amounts shown are net of debt service claim payments.

Outstanding Multifamily Insurance

Lender	Units	# Of Loans	Original Insured Principal Amount	Current Balances
CDA permanent financing on large multifamily projects [1]	9,564	108	$296,135,850	$240,422,637
CDA Demonstration Program [2]	-	-	-	-
CDA Special Housing Opportunity Program (SHOP)[3]	266	80	13,420,394	7,581,128
TOTAL	**9,830**	**188**	**$309,556,244**	**$248,003,765**

(1) Loans financed with proceeds of the Administration's Housing Revenue Bonds and the Administration's Multi-Family Residential Revenue Bonds (Insured Mortgage Loans). The loans provided permanent financing for construction and for developments located in 21 counties and the City of Baltimore. The projects (not including SHOP) contain units that are assisted under the Section 8 Program.

(2) On December 9, 2014, CDA and MHF created a new Demonstration Program whereby MHF insures short term loans. By utilizing MHF for this purpose, borrowers may avoid the need to obtain costly letters of credit. No loans are outstanding under this program at June 30, 2026.

(3) Loans financed with proceeds of the Administration's Special Housing Opportunities Program.

Charts detailing the multifamily loans insured by MHF and financed by the Administration may be found in the Administration's filings in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission with the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") for Housing Revenue Bonds and for Multifamily Housing Revenue Bonds (Insured Mortgage Loans).

Certain Additional Expected Multifamily Claims

MHF Regulations provide that after a multifamily mortgage loan insured by MHF has been in default for six months, the Administration or any other public agency that is an insured lender may require that the mortgage loan be assigned to MHF and an insurance claim paid by MHF to the Administration or such public agency. MHF currently has no insured loans in financial default.

Discussion of Multifamily Operations

Portfolio Risk Rating. Since June 1997, the Department has developed and implemented a rating system for the MHF-insured Multifamily portfolio. The Department evaluates each insured project each quarter and assigns the loan a rating of "A," "B," or "C." Factors considered in evaluating projects include the project type, the vacancy level, net operating income and debt service coverage ratio, whether the mortgage is delinquent, the age of the loan and the age of the project, whether there is significant deferred maintenance, adequacy of funds held in reserve for replacements in relation to age and condition of project, rating by the Department in its annual management review, and stability of the market surrounding the property.

"A" Projects are those projects that require no more than standard attention because factors indicate the least prospect of default.

"B" Projects are those projects which are not in default but require more oversight and monitoring and present the possibility for default if existing conditions deteriorate further.

"C" Projects are those projects that are in financial or physical default or otherwise present a strong risk of financial or physical default.

MHF's Risk Rating of the Multifamily Projects as of June 30, 2026

	Outstanding Principal Balances	Percentage of Total Principal	Number of Loans	Number of Projects
"A" Loans:[1]	$473,210,293	70.5%	85	77
"B" Loans:	198,049,873	29.5%	23	23
"C" Loans:				
Portfolio Totals:	$671,260,166	100%	108	100

[1] Included in the 'A' Loans, in the "Outstanding Principal Balance" column, is $7,581,128 for 80 group home (SHOP) loans, which are not reflected in the 'Number of Loans' nor 'Number of Projects' columns

Portfolio Management. The Division evaluates each of the loans in the "B" and "C" categories to develop an appropriate plan for mitigating risk of potential default. Strategies may include loan modification, use of additional resources, adjustments to funding of reserves for replacement going forward, payment forbearance, and replacement of management agents.

Multifamily Claims Experience

The following chart describes claims paid by MHF on loans insured under the Multifamily Insurance Reserve as of June 30, 2026.

In the column entitled "Claims Net of Cash Recoveries," the figures show the result as of June 30, 2026. Workouts are in progress. See the individual footnotes below for further information.

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MULTIFAMILY CLAIMS PAID BY MHF

Development/Claim Status	Principal	Interest & Carrying Costs	Total	Recoveries	Claims Net of Cash Recoveries	Date Claim Paid
Closed Claims						
Single Family Mortgage Loans[1]	$ 309,392	$ -	$ 309,392	$ 346,620	$ 37,228	Various
Beethoven Apartments	40,000	-	40,000	40,000	-	
Douglynne Woods & Rhoda's Legacy	566,658	-	566,658	566,658	-	04/1982
Bond Street[2]	543,940	71,711	615,651	408,859	(206,792)	08/1989
Belleview-Manchester[3]	288,333	-	288,333	-	(288,333)	10/1990
Strathdale Manor Apartments[4]	10,700,000	2,376,830	13,076,830	-	(13,076,830)	05/1994
Walker Mill[5]	3,346,441	1,229,080	4,575,521	2,314,817	(2,260,704)	01/1997
Edmondale[6]	457,739	24,206	481,945	-	(481,945)	04/1997
Town Properties[7]	819,111	12,493	831,604	582,989	(248,615)	07/1997
Loch Raven[8]	12,103,623	1,065,472	13,169,095	9,080,444	(4,088,651)	02/1998
Village Home Apartments[9]	954,202	55,182	1,009,384	649,523	(359,861)	12/1998
Regent Apartments[10]	1,227,455	72,446	1,299,901	860,603	(439,298)	01/1999
Maple Avenue[11]	3,053,892	211,540	3,265,432	1,748,397	(1,517,035)	06/1999
Westfield Apartments[12]	4,401,438	390,924	4,792,362	2,910,539	(1,881,823)	11/1999
Westfield Gardens[13]	496,757	1,735	498,492	279,435	(219,057)	11/1999
Apartments at the Greens[14]	6,337,284	21,927	6,359,211	6,010,026	(349,185)	11/1999
Stewarttown[15]	2,543,590	-	2,543,590	2,150,000	(393,590)	12/1999
Telephone Apartments[16]	1,030,275	33,569	1,063,844	773,833	(290,011)	01/2001
Robinwood Townhomes[17]	2,451,741	218,057	2,669,798	2,630,807	(38,991)	11/2001
North Avenue Terraces[18]	1,155,285	48,762	1,204,047	750,000	(454,047)	07/2002
SHOP Loans[19]	772,987	78,925	851,912	725,068	(126,844)	03/2001
Bell Haven Apartments[20]	5,856,640	2,449,128	8,305,768	5,842,157	(2,463,611)	03/1996
Quail Run/Bay Street Properties[21]	1,182,578	37,677	1,220,255	1,186,575	(33,680)	03/2003
Tomall Apartments[22]	152,885	994	153,879	75,000	(78,879)	06/2004
Market Mews[23]	1,700,014	1,565,862	3,265,876	2,168,828	(1,097,048)	12/1985
Eastdale[24]	3,302,667	320,060	3,622,727	3,622,727	-	11/1999
Villages of Laurel[25]	5,036,854	607,133	5,643,987	5,643,987	-	11/1999
Hollins Townhouses[26]	2,445,475	1,073,289	3,518,764	2,052,599	(1,466,165)	10/1990
Lease Purchase[29]	1,534,088	82,619	1,616,707	1,000,277	(616,430)	05/1996
Claims where debt is outstanding						
Renaissance Plaza[27]	$6,907,349	$4,680,554	$11,587,903	$5,071,731	($6,516,168)	02/1991
Mount Pleasant[28]	3,506,595	601,296	4,107,891	4,066,175	(41,716)	02/1996

Notes:

(1) Claims on eight Single Family loans insured under the Multi-Family Reserve before 1980.

(2) Bond Street Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $543,940.

(3) Belleview-Manchester was a Construction Loan under Administration's HELP Program; secured by a second mortgage. First insured lender bought property at the foreclosure sale.

(4) Strathdale Manor Apartments Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $14,285,000. Claim amount paid by MHF included $10,700,000 of original principal on the Note and $145,139 in interest. MHF paid $2,205,204 of operating deficits for the project. The proceeds of a letter of credit in the amount of $3,585,000 provided by Maryland National Bank were used to cover the rest of the original principal portion of the Note. As required by an intercreditor agreement between MHF and Maryland National Bank, MHF filed for foreclosure on August 4, 1994, and after prolonged negotiations with Baltimore City, the project developer, and other developers interested in further renovating the project proved unsuccessful, the property was sold to Baltimore City at foreclosure on April 15, 1997. The property was sold for an amount that was insufficient to provide any recovery to MHF.

(5) Walker Mill Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $4,400,000, as modified by an allonge dated November 5, 1987, reducing the principal amount of the Note to $3,400,000. The Deed of Trust Note was sold and assigned to an unrelated third-party purchaser on February 6, 1997.

(6) Edmondale Deed of Trust Note was in the original principal amount of $508,000.

(7) Town Properties Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $884,984. The property was sold to an unrelated third party at foreclosure on August 7, 1997.

(8) Loch Raven Deed of Trust in the original principal amounts, as amended into two, Deed of Trust Notes: of $9,765,000 and $2,785,000, respectively. In return, the Administration accepted a demand note from MHF in the principal amount of $11,782,615, the amount of the outstanding indebtedness net of the non-refundable deposit for the sale of the Deed of Trust Notes bearing interest at 8.25%. The Deed of Trust Notes were sold and assigned to an affiliate of the borrower on February 3, 1998. MHF received net sale proceeds in the amount of $8,900,000, which were combined with additional claim payments totaling $2,890,216 to repay the claim note and accrued interest. The net loss on the transaction was paid from the Unallocated Reserve.

(9) Village Home Apartments Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $986,856, dated September 30, 1993. The property was sold for $640,000. The Administration accepted a claim note from MHF for $1,009,109. MHF paid $318,664 plus $50,720 paid previously as pre-claim payments and $275 per diem interest and then signed over the proceeds to repay the claim note in December 1999.

(10) Regent Apartments Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $1,255,000 dated September 16, 1994. The property was sold for $860,603. The Administration accepted a claim note from MHF for $1,299,265. MHF paid $383,187 plus $55,475 paid previously as pre-claim payments and $636 per diem interest and then signed over the proceeds to repay the claim note in January 1999.

(11) Maple Avenue Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $3,150,000 dated March 12, 1992. The property was sold for $1,700,000 less settlement charges. The Administration accepted a claim note from MHF for $2,953,878. MHF paid $1,288,286 plus $310,294 paid previously as pre-claim payments, $1,259 per diem interest, signed over the proceeds, and, with $10,000 received directly by the Administration, repaid the claim note in June 1999.

(12) Westfield Apartments Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $4,600,000 dated April 12, 1983. The property was sold for $2,910,539. MHF paid a partial claim in the amount of $1,433,520 that includes $390,924 of accrued interest plus $448,303 paid previously as pre-claim payments.

(13) Westfield Gardens Deed of Trust Notes in the original principal amounts of $498,908 and $28,150 dated September 21, 1983. The property was sold for $279,435. MHF paid a partial claim in the amount of $180,318, which included $1,735 of accrued interest, plus $38,739 paid previously as pre-claim payments.

(14) Apartments at the Greens Deed of Trust Notes in the original principal amounts of $6,348,627 and $341,850 dated April 21, 1983. The property was sold for $6,010,026. MHF paid a partial claim in the amount of $302,222, which included $21,927 of accrued interest, plus $46,963 paid previously as pre-claim payments.

(15) Stewarttown Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $3,136,100 dated July 18, 1975. The property was sold for $2,150,000. MHF paid a partial claim payment in the amount of $393,590.

(16) In May 1993, MHF paid a partial claim on a project called Telephone Apartments, in the amount of $291,487 for which a promissory note has been received. On February 8, 2001, MHF sold the Deed of Trust Note. The proceeds of the sale exceeded the claim paid to the Administration by MHF by $1,477. The partial claim of $291,487 will not be repaid. MHF had an allowance for loan loss for the full amount of this note.

(17) Robinwood Townhomes Deed of Trust Note was in the original principal amount of $2,641,750. MHF paid a claim in full in the amount of $2,653,883 on November 9, 2001. MHF foreclosed on this property on November 15, 2001. MHF sold the property for the purchase amount of $2,410,000. The Circuit Court of Baltimore City ratified the sale on January 10, 2002. On June 24, 2002, MHF collected $2,330,331 in net sales proceeds.

(18) In July 2002, MHF issued a claim note to the Administration and accepted assignment of an insured Deed of Trust and Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $1,350,000 that financed a project known as North Avenue Terrace. MHF sold the Deed of Trust Note and received sales proceeds in the amount of $750,000 on July 25, 2002. MHF paid the claim note in full with payment to the Administration in the amount of $1,145,826 on July 30, 2002.

(19) Nine Deed of Trust Notes in the original principal amounts of $833,650 for the various SHOP loans. MHF paid full claim payments on the nine loans in the amounts of $824,224. In March 2001, MHF accepted five loan assignments in the original principal amount of $502,950. MHF paid full claims on the five loans for $491,062 and received full recovery on the first and fourth loans by virtue of third party sales at foreclosure on June 7, 2001. MHF realized losses on the sale of the second and third loans of approximately $27,000 and $22,000, respectively. MHF realized a loss of approximately $40,000 on the fifth loan by virtue of third party purchasing on June 7, 2001. In August 2001, MHF accepted one assignment in the principal amount of $108,000. MHF paid a full claim on the loan for $106,372 and realized full recovery at a third party foreclosure sale on August 16, 2001. In October 2001, MHF accepted another three assignments in the original principal amount of $222,700. MHF paid full claims on the three loans for $226,790 and received full recovery on one loan at the third party foreclosure sale on June 13, 2002. MHF realized losses of approximately $18,000 and $16,000 on the two loans at the third party foreclosure sale on June 13, 2002. The court ratified the foreclosure sales on July 26, 2002.

(20) In June 1996, MHF accepted assignment of a Deed of Trust and Deed of Trust Note, for a project named Belle Haven, in the original amount of $6,186,990. MHF paid a claim in full for the project in the amount of $7,995,330 on June 26, 1996. MHF received partial recovery of this amount upon disposition of the underlying collateral. The property was brought-in by MHF with a bid of $5,100,000 at foreclosure auction held on July 25, 2000. The Circuit Court of Prince George's County ratified the foreclosure sale on January 25, 2001. A contract for the sale of the property was executed on February 7, 2001, and sold on August 30, 2001, in the amount of $5,100,000. MHF received net proceeds from the sale in the amount of $4,844,394 and a Note in the remaining amount of $210,000 payable by February 1, 2004. The purchaser made payments on the MHF Note totaling $232,981, including the final payment in the amount of $130,772, which was received on May 21, 2003.

(21) In March 2003, MHF accepted assignment of an insured Deed of Trust and Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $1,276,037 that financed a project known as Quail Run Apartments (Bay Street Properties). MHF paid the claim note in full on March 13, 2003 with a payment to the Administration in the amount of $1,058,783. The property was sold at foreclosure auction on June 27, 2003 for $1,160,000. Settlement of the transaction occurred on November 5, 2003. On December 2, 2003, the Circuit Court for Worcester County ratified the auditor's report of the transaction. On December 4, 2003, after payment of the auctioneer's commission and advertising expenses, sales proceeds in the amount of $1,174,575 were collected with additional interest received.

(22) On September 19, 1984, the Administration made a loan in the principal amount of $250,000 to Ronald H. Thomas in connection with a project called Tomall Apartments. MHF paid the claim note in full on June 28, 2004 with a payment to the Administration in the amount of $153,879. On June 30, 2004, MHF collected $75,000, which represents a partial recovery. The property was sold to a new owner who plans to rehabilitate the project.

(23) Market Mews Deed of Trust Note is in the original principal amount of $1,700,000. MHF paid all amounts in arrears totaling $151,733. The Administration accepted a promissory note from MHF in the total principal amount of $1,693,568, with interest at the annual rate of 7%, which had a maturity date of December 31, 1995. MHF paid the claim note in full as of February 22, 1995. To date, MHF has paid principal and interest on the claim note and operating deficits in the total amount of $3,265,876. MHF foreclosed on this development in an uncontested foreclosure proceeding held on July 14, 1995. The original collateral for the loan consisted of 31 scattered site units of which all units were sold.

(24) Eastdale Deed of Trust was in the original amount of $3,401,000. The loan was refunded with $2,450,000 in new bond proceeds. MHF made a partial claim payment in the amount of $746,513 and pre-claim payments in the amount of $426,214. MHF received cash of $54,324 and a Cash Flow Note in the amount of $1,118,403, equal to the net claim paid. The MHF Note is secured by a second deed of trust lien on the land and improvements on which the project is located. To date the project has made net payments on the MHF Note of $490,510. In July 2010, the loan was paid off and MHF received payment in the amount of $627,893.

(25) Villages of Laurel Deed of Trust Note is in the original amount of $5,140,000. The loan was refunded with $3,173,200 in new bond proceeds. MHF made a partial claim payment in the amount of $1,645,098 and pre-claim payments in the amount of $825,689. MHF received cash of $54,023 and a Cash Flow Note in the amount of $2,416,765, equal to the net claim paid. The MHF Note is secured by a second deed of trust lien on the land and

improvements on which the project is located. To date the project has made net payments on the MHF Note of $686,059. In March 2011, the loan was paid off and MHF received payment in the amount of $1,730,706.

(26) Hollins Townhouses Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $2,300,000. MHF paid all amounts in arrears totaling $176,025, and the Administration accepted a promissory note from MHF in the total principal amount of $2,427,094, with interest at the annual rate of 7%, which had a maturity date of December 31, 1995. MHF paid the claim note in full as of February 22, 1995. To date, MHF has paid principal and interest on the claim note and operating deficits in full as of February 22, 1995. To date, MHF has paid principal and interest on the claim note and operating deficits in the total amount of $3,518,764. MHF foreclosed on this development in an uncontested foreclosure proceeding held on July 14, 1995. The original collateral for the loan consisted of 48 scattered site units of which the last unit was sold in April 2011.

(27) Renaissance Plaza Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $7,000,000. MHF paid all amounts in arrears totaling $428,052 in February 1991. In connection with the default, MHF also paid additional principal of $6,880,050; interest totaling $1,498,664, and operating deficits in the amount of $2,781,137. The Renaissance Plaza project, which consists of three buildings, was sold pursuant to the orders of a judicial receivership. Closing on the sale of one building (Renaissance Plaza I) occurred on December 30, 1993. MHF received two notes in payment of the purchase price: a first lien mortgage in the amount of $2,722,544 at 6.22% interest, $365,000 of which is an amortizing loan, the balance to be paid out of cash flow, if any from the properties; and a second lien gap note in the amount of $512,404 at 0% interest until maturity. The gap note was paid in full at the closing of financing for rehabilitation of the building on February 18, 1994. The closing of the other two buildings (Renaissance Plaza II) occurred on December 14, 1994. MHF received three notes in payment of the purchase price for the two buildings: a first lien mortgage in the amount of $2,600,000 at 7.4% interest to begin amortizing on January 1, 1997; a second lien mortgage in the amount of $4,450,000 at 8.23% interest to be paid out of cash flow, if any, from the properties; and a third lien gap note in the amount of $500,000 at 0% interest until maturity (April 13, 1995), and a default rate of 7.4% interest. The gap note was paid in full at the closing of financing for rehabilitation of the two buildings on February 14, 1995. The $2,600,000 deed of trust note was sold at par and assigned to the Administration on September 24, 1996, in connection with an issuance of bonds by the Administration.

On January 1, 2024, the $2,722,544 Renaissance Plaza I mortgage note matured with a remaining principal balance of $2,357,544 and minimum principal and interest build up in the amount of $6,147,309.35. MHF ordered an appraisal to determine the final amount due pursuant to the repayment terms of the note. Upon completion of the appraisal and reconciliation process under the mortgage note, the entire balance of the note was immediately due. On February 22, 2024, MHF made separate demand on the owner of Renaissance Plaza I relating to the physical condition at the project, which demands were not timely addressed to MHF's satisfaction. On April 23, 2024, MHF accelerated the outstanding debt on the Renaissance Plaza II properties. In May 2024, Reliable Property Management, Inc. was appointed Receiver by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City to take possession and control of the Renaissance Plaza I and Renaissance Plaza II properties and improvements consisting of the Esplanade, Emersonian and Temple Gardens. In June 2024, $2,454,439.76 in net cash proceeds of a matured Zero-Coupon Bond assigned to MHF as collateral on the mortgage notes was applied to the outstanding interest on the Renaissance Plaza Notes on a pro-rata basis. Since the Receiver has been in place, MHF has funded $2,865,123 to the Receiverships to correct certain life, health and safety issues identified at the property and for other care and preservation expenses to maintain the collateral pending sale.

(28) In February 1996, MHF accepted assignment of a Deed of Trust and Deed of Trust Note in the original principal amount of $3,900,000 for a project called Mount Pleasant. MHF paid a claim for the project in the amount of $4,107,891 on February 15, 1996. The property was sold to new ownership that planned to rehabilitate the project using a combination of new equity funds and State and City of Baltimore financing in combination with proceeds of the Administration's Multi-Family 1995 December Bond Issue in the amount of $2,550,000. New Administration and MHF loan documents were executed in conjunction with a loan closing in July 1996. MHF received a Deed of Trust Note in the amount of $1,087,259 of which $293,770 is an amortizing 0% interest loan, and the balance is a cash flow loan with interest accruing at 2% per annum. MHF received partial recovery of $2,450,000 at the time of closing and $1,066,720 in September 1996. Reserves for construction contingences and various operating expenses, in the amount of $460,305, were funded from the recovery proceeds. In June 1998, a construction reserve held by MHF in the amount of $198,000 and cost certification savings received from the Administration in the amount of $100,513 were applied to reduce the outstanding principal balance of the Deed of Trust note held by MHF. On March 16, 2026, the mortgagor fully paid off the remaining "Must Pay" portion

of $85,683 and "Surplus Cash" portion of $440,758 on the said MHF Deed of Trust Note, along with the related accrued interest of $170,389.

(29) In May 1996, MHF accepted assignment of a Deed of Trust and Deed of Trust Note in the original amount of $2,000,000, which financed a project known as Lease Purchase. MHF paid a claim for the project in the amount of $1,587,498 on May 15, 1996. MHF received partial recovery of this amount upon disposition of the underlying collateral. MHF accepted a deed of assignment on this project on July 12, 1996. The original collateral for the loan consisted of 40 scattered site units, the last two of which were sold in April 2020.

Actuarial Study

The Insurance Agreement amended in 2006 no longer requires periodic actuarial studies.

Staff

The Director of MHF is appointed by the Secretary of the Department and serves at the pleasure of the Secretary, with such authority as the Secretary determines to delegate to the Director. The Director also serves as the Director of the Division of Credit Assurance of the Department.

Financial operations for MHF have been centralized and are now within the Division of Finance and Administration for the Department.

Certain senior staff members of the Division of Credit Assurance, the Division of Finance and Administration, and MHF are as follows:

Name	Position
Joseph A. Pulver	Director, Division of Credit Assurance and MHF
Pradyot Behera	Chief Financial Officer
Kenneth F. Fick	Director, Division of Finance and Administration
Crystal Quinzani	Deputy Director, Division of Finance and Administration
Eizebel Trojillo	Deputy Director, Division of Finance and Administration

Joseph A. Pulver joined the Division of Credit Assurance as Deputy Director in February 2023. Prior to joining the Division of Credit Assurance, Mr. Pulver worked as an Assistant Attorney General in the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Maryland assigned to the Department of Housing and Community Development and, primarily, the Division of Credit Assurance. Mr. Pulver has 14 years' experience as an attorney representing primarily creditors in financial, banking and real estate workouts, litigation and transactions, including his four years with the Office of the Attorney General, six years as an associate and partner at Shapiro Sher Guinot & Sandler in Baltimore City, MD, and four years an associate at Leitess Friedberg in Owings Mills, MD. Mr. Pulver has a Juris Doctorate (JD) and Masters in Business Administration (MBA) from the University of Baltimore and a Bachelor of Science (BS) degree in General Business from the Robert H. Smith School of Business at the University of Maryland.

Kenneth F. Fick was appointed Director of the Division of Finance and Administration effective January 10, 2024. Mr. Fick has extensive experience serving in key financial leadership positions at both private and public companies including serving as Vice President of Financial Planning and Analysis ("FP&A") at Citrin Cooperman & Company, LLP; Vice President of FP&A at Berkeley Research Group, LLC; Director in the Strategy & Transformation Services practice at Morgan Franklin Consulting, LLC; Chief Financial Officer of Dreamscape Marketing, LLC; Senior Director of FP&A for Vertis Communications Inc. and Director in the Forensic and Litigation Consulting Practice at FTI Consulting

Inc. Mr. Fick holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from the State University of New York at Buffalo and a Master of Business Administration degree from the College of William and Mary.

Crystal Quinzani is Deputy Director for the Division of Finance and Administration (DFA), a position that she held since May 2022. She also served as the Acting Director of DFA from August 2023 to January 2024. Ms. Quinzani joined the Department in August 2016 as Director of Financial Analysis for DFA and in July 2017 became Director of MHF Finance for DFA. She came to the Department from the State of Florida, where she worked for the Florida Office of Financial Regulation for seven years and was Area Financial Manager for the Division of Banking. Prior to her work with the State of Florida, she spent 16 years working in various capacities in community banks in the Orlando, Florida area. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Finance from the University of Central Florida.

Eizebel Trojillo was appointed Deputy Director of the Division of Finance and Administration (DFA), effective May 2022. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Trojillo served as the Director of Budget Analysis for DFA, a position that she held since November 2019. Before joining the Department, Ms. Trojillo worked overseas with Royal Dutch Shell Philippines for 20 years, with her last position being the Downstream Compliance Manager in charge of Governance, Risk, and Sarbanes-Oxley Act Compliance. Ms. Trojillo holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from the Assumption College, Makati, Philippines, and is a Certified Public Accountant (Philippines chapter).

Additional Information

For additional information, please contact Investor Relations via phone at (301) 429-7897 or via email at cdabonds_mailbox.DHCD@maryland.gov

APPENDIX H

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS
TABLE OF CONTENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	**1**
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION	**4**
STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION	**5**
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS	**6**
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	**8**
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS AND MORTGAGE BACKED SECURITIES	**29**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Office of the Secretary
Department of Housing and Community Development
Lanham, Maryland

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Community Development Administration Residential Revenue Bonds (the Fund) of the Department of Housing and Community Development of the State of Maryland, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund, as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the changes in financial position, and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the State of Maryland and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Financial Statement Presentation

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the financial position, the changes in financial position and cash flows of the Fund and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the Department of Housing and Community Development of the State of Maryland as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified with respect to this matter.

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Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; 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' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

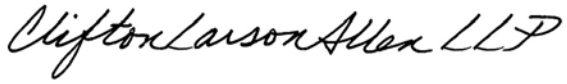
Management has elected to omit the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The Supplemental Disclosure of Changes in Fair Value of Investments and Mortgage-Backed Securities, which is the responsibility of management, is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 24, 2026, on our consideration of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Fund's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Baltimore, Maryland
September 24, 2026

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
(in thousands)
JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
RESTRICTED ASSETS		
RESTRICTED CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents on Deposit	$ 652,801	$ 698,641
Investments	284,308	425,736
Mortgage-Backed Securities	335,400	214,857
Single-Family Mortgage Loans	18,388	16,239
Multi-Family Mortgage Loans	295	519
Business Loans	221	208
Accrued Interest and Other Receivables	37,062	45,086
Claims Receivable on Foreclosed and Other Loans, Net of Allowance	724	767
Real Estate Owned	1,198	721
Total Restricted Current Assets	1,330,397	1,402,774
RESTRICTED LONG-TERM ASSETS		
Investments, Net of Current Portion	7,689	18,038
Mortgage-Backed Securities, Net of Current Portion	3,246,225	2,708,884
Single-Family Mortgage Loans, Net of Current Portion and Allowance	355,474	355,874
Multi-Family Mortgage Loans, Net of Current Portion	1,746	2,261
Business Loans, Net of Current Portion	7,883	8,104
Total Restricted Long-Term Assets	3,619,017	3,093,161
Total Restricted Assets	$ 4,949,414	$ 4,495,935
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued Interest Payable	$ 62,030	$ 53,942
Accounts Payable	2,538	2,514
Rebate Liability	63	875
Bonds Payable	509,446	560,772
Deposits by Borrowers	244	1,095
Due to Other Funds	233	-
Total Current Liabilities	574,554	619,198
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Rebate Liability, Net of Current Portion	1,315	1,625
Bonds Payable, Net of Current Portion	3,868,079	3,444,945
Deposits by Borrowers, Net of Current Portion	241	951
Total Long-Term Liabilities	3,869,635	3,447,521
Total Liabilities	4,444,189	4,066,719
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Inflow on Refunding of Bond Debt	382	412
NET POSITION		
Restricted by Bond Indenture	504,843	428,804
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 4,949,414	$ 4,495,935

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS
STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
(in thousands)
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
OPERATING REVENUE		
Interest on Mortgage Loans	$ 17,792	$ 19,117
Interest on Mortgage-Backed Securities	171,265	132,778
Realized Gains on Sale of Mortgage-Backed Securities	14,808	16,892
Other Operating Revenues	1	15
Total Operating Revenue	203,866	168,802
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Professional Fees and Other Operating Expenses	18,832	15,230
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Loan Losses	4,846	(180)
Other Loan Losses and Write-Offs	76	15
Losses (Recoveries) and Expenses on Real Estate Owned, Net	142	(36)
Recoveries on Foreclosure Claims, Net	(154)	(67)
Total Operating Expenses	23,742	14,962
Operating Income	180,124	153,840
NONCAPITAL SUBSIDIES		
Transfer of Funds as Permitted by the Resolution	(15,000)	(1,688)
Operating Income and Noncapital Subsidies	165,124	152,152
OTHER NONOPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES		
Interest on Mortgage-Backed Securities, Held as Investments	1,159	1,261
Increase in Fair Value of Mortgage-Backed Securities	49,660	70,371
Interest Income on Investments, Net of Rebate	39,813	41,322
(Decrease) Increase in Fair Value of Investments	(216)	484
Gain on Early Retirement of Debt	8,380	7,833
Interest Expense on Bonds	(181,582)	(146,043)
Bond Issuance Costs	(5,447)	(5,903)
Other Bond Financing Expenses	(852)	(827)
Total Other Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses	(89,085)	(31,502)
CHANGE IN FUND NET POSITION	76,039	120,650
FUND NET POSITION - RESTRICTED AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	428,804	308,154
FUND NET POSITION - RESTRICTED AT END OF YEAR	$ 504,843	$ 428,804

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Principal and Interest Received on Mortgage Loans	$ 50,763	$ 52,081
Principal and Interest Received on Mortgage-Backed Securities	408,872	292,595
Deposits by Borrowers Received	639	1,095
Deposits by Borrowers Paid	(2,200)	(604)
Mortgage Insurance Claims and Other Loan Proceeds Received	2,117	4,610
Foreclosure Expenses Paid	(416)	(563)
Purchase of Mortgage Loans	(40,474)	(13,757)
Purchase of Mortgage-Backed Securities	(1,104,008)	(953,776)
Funds Received from Sale of Mortgage-Backed Securities	267,617	301,282
Professional Fees and Other Operating Expenses	(18,973)	(15,246)
Other Operating Revenues	1	15
Other Reimbursements (Disbursements), Net	7,269	(4,391)
Due to Other Funds	233	-
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(428,560)	(336,659)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Maturities or Sales of Investments, Net of Cash Equivalents	567,961	680,613
Purchases of Investments, Net of Cash Equivalents	(416,121)	(896,983)
Principal Repaid on Mortgage-Backed Securities, Held as Investments	2,193	2,693
Interest Received on Investments	43,939	33,692
Interest Received on Mortgage-Backed Securities, Held as Investments	1,159	1,261
Arbitrage Rebate Paid to the IRS	(1,692)	(34)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	197,439	(178,758)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	1,156,333	1,135,883
Payments on Bond Principal	(773,462)	(385,398)
Bond Issuance Costs	(5,515)	(5,781)
Interest on Bonds	(176,207)	(136,227)
Other Bond Financing Expenses	(868)	(819)
Transfers Among Funds	(15,000)	(10,000)
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	185,281	597,658
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS ON DEPOSIT	(45,840)	82,241
Adjustments to Report Cash Equivalents at Fair Value:		
Amortized Investment Discount on Cash Equivalents	-	1,762
ADJUSTED NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS ON DEPOSIT	(45,840)	84,003
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS ON DEPOSIT - BEGINNING OF YEAR	698,641	614,638
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS ON DEPOSIT - END OF YEAR	$ 652,801	$ 698,641

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
(in thousands)
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating Income	$ 180,124	$ 153,840
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:		
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Loan Losses	4,846	(180)
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:		
Mortgage Loans	(5,659)	20,326
Mortgage-Backed Securities	(610,417)	(506,694)
Accrued Interest and Other Receivables	4,189	(6,756)
Claims Receivable on Foreclosed and Other Loans	54	1,929
Real Estate Owned	(477)	609
Due to Other Funds	233	-
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	108	(224)
Deposits by Borrowers	(1,561)	491
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	$ (428,560)	$ (336,659)

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

NOTE 1 AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Community Development Administration (CDA) was created in 1970 by Sections 266 DD-1 to 266 DD-8 of Article 41 (now in Sections 4-101 through 4-255 of the Housing and Community Development Article) of the Annotated Code of Maryland to meet the shortage of adequate, safe, and sanitary housing in the state of Maryland, particularly for persons or families of limited income. CDA is in the Division of Development Finance in the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) of the State of Maryland.

The accompanying financial statements only include CDA's Residential Revenue Bonds (the Fund). CDA's other Funds are not included. The Fund was established to issue bonds primarily to originate or purchase single-family mortgage loans.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The Fund is accounted for as an enterprise fund. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared using the accrual method of accounting and on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The basis of accounting for the Fund is determined by measurement focus. The flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are used to account for the Fund. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the Fund are included on the Statements of Net Position. The Fund is required to follow all statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America

CDA reports its financial activities by applying Standards of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting as promulgated by GASB. Consequently, CDA applies all applicable GASB pronouncements.

In accordance with accounting guidance issued by GASB, net position should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use is either: externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Accordingly, the net position of the Fund is restricted as to its use as the net position is pledged to bondholders.

Since CDA is an enterprise fund included in the state of Maryland's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, a separate Management's Discussion and Analysis is not included in these financial statements.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and Cash Equivalents on Deposit

Cash equivalents may include money market funds, repurchase agreements, investment agreements, and any other investments, primarily obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agencies, which have maturities of 90 or less days at the time of purchase. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, all of the Fund's cash equivalents were invested in a money market mutual fund. Cash equivalents are more fully described in Note 3.

Investments

Investments are principally governmental debt securities or investment agreements collateralized by governmental debt securities. Debt securities are stated at fair value, based on quoted market prices. Investments are classified as current or long-term based on the maturity date or call date, with the exception of State Housing Agency (HFA) Variable Rate Demand Obligations (VRDO), which are short-term (7-day) instruments that can be tendered at 7 days' notice. Callable investments are classified as current, if exercise of the call within the next fiscal year is probable. Investments are more fully described in Note 3.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

These guaranteed securities are issued in connection with mortgage loans on single-family homes. They are stated at fair value, based on quoted market prices. Mortgage-backed securities are more fully described in Note 3.

Mortgage Loans

Mortgage loans are carried at their unpaid principal balances, net of allowance for loan losses. Any single-family mortgage loan in foreclosure with a pending insurance claim is recorded as claims receivable. See Notes 4 and 13 for additional information on mortgage loans and mortgage insurance, respectively.

Accrued Interest and Other Receivables

Accrued interest and other receivables include interest on loans and investments. On insured single-family loans, interest ceases to accrue after foreclosure. On insured multi-family mortgage loans that are in default, CDA continues to accrue interest until receipt of a mortgage insurance claim. See Note 5 for additional information.

Claims Receivable on Foreclosed and Other Loans

Claims receivable on foreclosed and other loans include insured single-family loans that are in foreclosure or other single-family loans with pending insurance claims, recorded net of allowance. These loans are primarily insured by U.S. Government Agencies or private mortgage insurers. Foreclosed loans insured by private mortgage insurers are held in this account until the insurer has made a final determination as to claim payment or transfer of the property to CDA.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Real Estate Owned

Real estate owned represents real estate acquired through foreclosure or deeds-in-lieu and is stated at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Expenses incurred related to real estate owned are reported on the Statements of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position.

Allowance for Loan Losses

Substantially all single-family mortgage loans of the Fund are insured or guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. Government, the Maryland Housing Fund (MHF), or private mortgage insurers. Most primary coverage levels range from 25% to 100% of the loan. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, CDA has established an allowance for loan losses on the uninsured portions of single-family mortgage loans. CDA has also established an allowance for loan losses on single-family loans that are in foreclosure. Management believes the allowance established is adequate based on prior experience and evaluations from DHCD's asset management group as well as a current assessment of probability and risk of loss due to default or deteriorating economic conditions. During fiscal year 2026, CDA established an allowance for loan losses on down payment assistance (DPA) loans. DPA loans are subordinate to the related first-lien single-family mortgage loans and are not separately serviced to determine delinquency status. Accordingly, CDA evaluates DPA loan collectability based on the delinquency status of the associated first-lien mortgage loans. The allowance is estimated by identifying first-lien mortgage loans that are 120 days or more delinquent and applying the resulting delinquency rate to the outstanding DPA loan balance. Management believes the allowance is adequate based on the available delinquency information and its assessment of the risk of loss. Multi-family mortgage loans of the Fund are insured or guaranteed; as such, no allowance for loans losses was necessary as of June 30, 2026 and 2025. See Note 4 for additional information on allowance for loan losses.

Bond Issuance Costs

Bond issuance costs are recognized and expensed in the period incurred.

Bonds Payable

Bonds payable are carried at their unpaid principal balances, net of unamortized original issue discounts or premiums. However, in an economic refunding, any costs incurred from the refunding of bonds would be reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources on the Statements of Net Position. See Notes 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 for additional information on bonds.

Deposits by Borrowers

This account consists of escrows and reserves held by CDA on behalf of multi-family housing developments. CDA invests these deposits and, for reserves, allows earnings to accrue to the benefit of the mortgagor. Escrows represent amounts held by CDA for mortgage insurance and hazard insurance premiums and real estate taxes, all of which are generally paid annually, and which are classified as a current liability. Based on the current year's reserve disbursements, CDA has estimated the current reserve liability. The balance of the reserves is classified as long term. See Note 11 for further information on changes in long-term obligations.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Rebate Liability on Investments

Regulations governing the issuance of tax-exempt debt place limitations on permitted investment yield on borrowed funds. Based on these regulations, CDA is required to periodically rebate excess earnings from investments to the United States Treasury. In addition, the liability may also include an estimate of the rebate obligation related to unrealized gains as a result of recording investments at fair value. Rebate liability is more fully described in Note 10.

Mortgage Yield Limitations

All mortgage loans are subject to yield limitations under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) in order for the associated bonds to maintain their tax-exempt status. At the time of bond issuance and over the term of the bonds, CDA determines and maintains compliance with the permitted mortgage yield on the loans. In certain bond refunding transactions, CDA transfers loans from prior series of bonds to the refunding series. CDA monitors the yield on these transferred loans to ensure that the composite yield over the term of the bonds is within the yield limitations of the IRC. If at any time the composite yields on the transferred loans are out of compliance with the IRC, CDA has certain remedies available to bring the yield into compliance. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, all mortgage loan yields were in compliance with the IRC.

Interest on Mortgage Loans and Mortgage-Backed Securities

Interest on mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities is calculated using the effective interest method.

Administrative Support

In addition to expenses incurred directly by the Fund, CDA receives certain support services from other divisions of DHCD. Support services and the operating expenses of CDA have been allocated to CDA's General Bond Reserve Fund and reported in the financial statements of CDA's Revenue Obligation Funds. The General Bond Reserve Fund records these expenses as invoiced by DHCD for the fiscal year.

The employees of CDA are covered by the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System. See Note 14 for additional information.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, gains, and losses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Adopted Accounting Principles

During fiscal year 2026, CDA implemented GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. In connection with the implementation of Statement No. 103 and CDA's application of the operating and nonoperating definitions, certain revenues and expenses related to investing and financing activities previously reported as operating are now reported as nonoperating. Fiscal year 2025 comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the fiscal year 2026 presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the previously reported change in fund net position or total net position.

NOTE 3 CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, INVESTMENTS, AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES

Bond proceeds and revenues from mortgages, mortgage-backed securities, and investments are invested in authorized investments as defined in the Residential Revenue Bond Resolution (the Resolution) and in CDA's Investment Policy until required for purchasing mortgage-backed securities or originating mortgage loans, funding reserves, paying bond debt service, or redeeming outstanding bonds and funding program expenses. Authorized investments include State Housing Finance Agency (HFA) Variable Rate Demand Obligations (VRDO), obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government Agencies, repurchase agreements, investment agreements, money market funds, and certificates of deposit.

The following assets, reported at fair value and held by the Fund as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, are evaluated in accordance with GASB accounting guidance for interest rate risk, credit risk, concentration of credit risk and custodial credit risk.

Assets	2026	2025
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
BlackRock Liquidity FedFund Administration Shares	$ 644,579	$ 690,634
Demand Deposit Account	8,222	8,007
Investments:		
State HFA VRDOs	25,465	25,465
U.S. Treasury Securities	258,843	410,454
Obligations of U.S. Government Agencies	5,281	5,447
Repurchase and Investment Agreements	2,408	2,408
Mortgage-Backed Securities:		
GNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities	2,130,925	1,641,191
FNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities	955,601	841,255
FHLMC Mortgage-Backed Securities	495,099	441,295
Total	$ 4,526,423	$ 4,066,156

NOTE 3 CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, INVESTMENTS, AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses from rising interest rates, CDA's Investment Policy requires that the maturities of the investment portfolio are scheduled to meet the cash requirements for bond debt service, projected loan originations and ongoing operations.

As of June 30, 2026, the amortized cost, fair value, and maturities for these assets were as follows:

			Maturities (in Years)				
Asset	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	More Than 15
BlackRock Liquidity FedFund Administration Shares	$ 644,579	$ 644,579	$ 644,579	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Demand Deposit Account	8,222	8,222	8,222	-	-	-	-
State HFA VRDOs	25,465	25,465	25,465	-	-	-	-
U.S. Treasury Securities	258,833	258,843	258,843	-	-	-	-
Obligations of U.S. Government Agencies	4,875	5,281	-	3,036	2,245	-	-
Repurchase Agreements/ Investment Agreements	2,408	2,408	-	2,408	-	-	-
GNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities	2,130,858	2,130,925	-	-	-	-	2,130,925
FNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities	968,140	955,601	-	-	-	-	955,601
FHLMC Mortgage-Backed Securities	485,028	495,099	-	-	-	-	495,099
Total	$ 4,528,408	$ 4,526,423	$ 937,109	$ 5,444	$ 2,245	$ -	$ 3,581,625

As of June 30, 2025, the amortized cost, fair value, and maturities for these assets were as follows:

			Maturities (in Years)				
Asset	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	More Than 15
BlackRock Liquidity FedFund Administration Shares	$ 690,634	$ 690,634	$ 690,634	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Demand Deposit Account	8,007	8,007	8,007	-	-	-	-
State HFA VRDOs	25,465	25,465	25,465	-	-	-	-
U.S. Treasury Securities	410,392	410,454	400,271	10,183	-	-	-
Obligations of U.S. Government Agencies	4,877	5,447	-	3,141	2,306	-	-
Repurchase Agreements/ Investment Agreements	2,408	2,408	-	1,232	1,176	-	-
GNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,673,445	1,641,191	-	-	-	-	1,641,191
FNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities	865,727	841,255	-	-	-	-	841,255
FHLMC Mortgage-Backed Securities	436,630	441,295	-	-	-	-	441,295
Total	$ 4,117,585	$ 4,066,156	$ 1,124,377	$ 14,556	$ 3,482	$ -	$ 2,923,741

NOTE 3 CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, INVESTMENTS, AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

The current portions of Mortgage-Backed Securities classified as current assets on the Statements of Net Position for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 in the amounts of $335,400 and $214,857, respectively, represent principal repayments expected to be received within the next twelve months, including both scheduled repayments and anticipated prepayments, and are not reflected in the tables above as current.

The BlackRock Liquidity FedFund Administration Shares invests primarily in cash, U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and other obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations or cash and operates in accordance with Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. It can reasonably be expected to have a fair value that will be unaffected by interest rate changes because the interest rates are variable and the principal can be recovered on demand. As noted above, as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the cost of the money market mutual fund approximated fair value.

Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Neither CDA's Investment Policy nor the Resolution requires investment agreements or deposits to be collateralized. CDA's Investment Policy places no limit on the amount that CDA may invest in any one issuer or counterparty. According to the Resolution and CDA's Investment Policy, securities must be at a rating no lower than the rating on the bonds or, if an investment maintains only a short-term rating, a rating not less than F1/P-1; and financial institutions who are a counterparty to CDA in investment agreements must be rated at least comparable to the existing rating on CDA bonds unless counterparty ratings lower than the bond ratings are permitted and do not affect the ratings on the bonds. In addition, certain investment and repurchase agreements require counterparty ratings no less than the ratings on the bonds. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, all counterparty ratings were at least equal to the ratings on the Fund's bonds. The ratings on Residential Revenue Bonds as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 were Aa1 by Moody's Investors Service and AA+ by Fitch Ratings. The following tables provide credit quality rating information for the investment portfolio and individual issuers if they represent 5% or more of total investments in accordance with accounting guidance issued by GASB.

NOTE 3 CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, INVESTMENTS, AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)

The market value of the underlying collateralized securities in repurchase agreements and investment agreements is maintained at a minimum of 102% of the principal of and accrued interest on the invested funds by marking to market at least weekly and using an immediate under value cure provision.

The State HFA VRDOs held in CDA's investment portfolio are short-term (7-day) instruments that can be tendered at 7 days' notice at par. The rate is reset weekly by a remarketing agent, therefore the market value of the bonds is approximately 100% of the principal amount of the bonds during any period.

In order to facilitate a transaction with a liquidity provider, CDA has invested in a demand deposit account that is classified as cash and cash equivalents. This investment is backed by an Irrevocable Standby Letter of Credit dated July 26, 2021, that was established by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, and is automatically extended each year until July 27, 2026. This date corresponds with the termination date of the standby purchase agreement.

As of June 30, 2026, credit ratings and allocation by type of investments for the following assets were:

Asset	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments	Money Market Fund Rating	Securities Credit Rating	Rating Agency
BlackRock Liquidity FedFund Administration Shares	$ 644,579	14.24 %	Aaa-mf		Moody's
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) Mortgage-Backed Securities	2,130,925	47.08 %		Direct U.S. Obligations	
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) Mortgage-Backed Securities	955,601	21.11 %		Aa1	Moody's
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) Mortgage-Backed Securities	495,099	10.94 %		Aa1	Moody's
U.S. Treasury Securities	258,843	5.72 %		Direct U.S. Obligations	

NOTE 3 CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, INVESTMENTS, AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)

As of June 30, 2025, credit ratings and allocation by type of investments for the following assets were:

Asset	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments	Money Market Fund Rating	Securities Credit Rating	Rating Agency
BlackRock Liquidity FedFund Administration Shares	$ 690,634	16.98 %	Aaa-mf		Moody's
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,641,191	40.36 %		Direct U.S. Obligations	
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) Mortgage-Backed Securities	841,255	20.69 %		Aa1	Moody's
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) Mortgage-Backed Securities	441,295	10.85 %		Aa1	Moody's
U.S. Treasury Securities	410,454	10.09 %		Direct U.S. Obligations	

Mortgage-Backed Securities

All mortgage-backed securities held by CDA are guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac).

GNMA mortgage-backed securities are instrumentalities of the United States Government and are “fully modified pass-through” mortgage-backed securities which require monthly payments by a Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Veterans Administration (VA) or United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA RD) lender, as the issuer of the guaranteed security to CDA. GNMA guarantees timely payment of principal and interest on Guaranteed Securities.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities are “guaranteed mortgage pass-through securities” which supplement amounts received by a trust created under a trust agreement as required permitting timely payments of principal and interest on the securities to CDA. The securities and payments of principal and interest on the securities are not guaranteed by the United States and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities other than Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

NOTE 3 CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, INVESTMENTS, AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

Mortgage-Backed Securities (Continued)

As an investor of GNMA I mortgage-backed securities (MBS), CDA receives separate principal and interest payments on the 15th of each month; however, for GNMA II MBS, CDA receives the total principal and interest from a central paying agent on the 20th of each month. CDA receives the total principal and interest from the trustee on the 25th of each month for both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac securities and on the 15th of each month for some Freddie Mac securities. All mortgages backing a GNMA I MBS have the same mortgage rate equal to 50 basis points greater than the coupon, with 44 basis points of servicing fee and 6 basis points of guaranty fee. Similarly, GNMA II MBS also have 6 basis points of guaranty fee, but the mortgage rate for the loans backing the security can vary between 25 to 75 basis points greater than the coupon which may result in a variety of servicing fees. As of June 30, 2026, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac securities have a guaranty fee of approximately 50 basis points and a servicing fee of 25 basis points. CDA also participates from time to time in the Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac buy-up or buy-down of the guaranty fee created in the pooling process in order to maximize pooling of securities for efficiency and effectiveness.

In January 2012, CDA expanded the sources of financing for its mortgage-backed securities program through the ongoing sale of forward contracts of GNMA, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities. These securities are comprised of single family mortgage loans originated by CDA's network of approved lender partners. As part of this program, CDA periodically enters into forward contracts to sell GNMA, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities to investors before the securities are ready for delivery (referred to as to-be-announced or TBA Mortgage-Backed Security Contract). These forward contracts are settled monthly, using funds held in Residential Revenue Bonds' additional collateral account, prior to being sold into the secondary market. As of June 30, 2026, CDA entered into TBA Mortgage-Backed Security Contracts with a notional amount of $8,500 outstanding. At June 30, 2025, the notional amount outstanding was $4,900.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank or counterparty failure, CDA will not be able to recover its deposits or the value of its collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Fund's investments were not subject to custodial credit risk under accounting guidance issued by GASB. CDA's investments and collateralized securities are held in trust by the trustee or the trustee's agent, kept separate from the assets of the bank and from other trust accounts and are held in CDA's name.

NOTE 3 CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, INVESTMENTS, AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

Fair Value Measurements

CDA categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments in money market mutual funds are not subject to the fair value measurement requirements.
The Fund has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2026 and 2025:

- U.S. Government Agencies of $5,281 and $5,447, respectively, are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1).
- U.S. Treasury Securities of $258,843 and $410,454, respectively, are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1).
- State HFA VRDOs of $25,465 are valued using the matrix pricing technique (Level 2).
- GNMA, FNMA, and FHLMC mortgage-backed securities of $3,581,625 and $2,923,741, respectively, are valued using the matrix pricing technique (Level 2).

NOTE 4 MORTGAGE LOANS

Substantially all of the Fund's single family mortgage loans are secured by first liens on the related property. Approximately 94% of all single family outstanding loan amounts are credit enhanced through the FHA mortgage insurance programs, the VA and USDA RD guarantee programs, Maryland Housing Fund (MHF), or by private mortgage insurance policies. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, interest rates on such loans ranged from 0.00% to 9.50% with remaining loan terms ranging approximately from less than 1 year to 41 years and less than 1 year to 42 years, respectively.

All of the Fund's multi-family mortgage loans are credit-enhanced through FHA or MHF. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, interest rates on such loans ranged from 6.00% to 8.25%, with remaining loan terms ranging from less than 3 years to 9 years and from less than 1 year to 10 years, respectively.

On June 30, 2025, CDA transferred all business loans, amounting to a total of $8,312, from the General Bond Reserve Fund into the Residential Revenue Bond Indenture. A corresponding gain of the same amount was recognized in the Residential Revenue Bond Indenture.

NOTE 4 MORTGAGE LOANS (CONTINUED)

For the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the mortgage loan and claims receivable balances, net of the allowances for loan losses on the multi-family loans, down payment assistance loans and on the uninsured portions of single family loans, including loans in foreclosure and other loans with pending insurance claims, were as follows:

	2026	2025
Single Family Mortgage Loans	$ 380,077	$ 373,471
Allowance for Loan Losses	(6,215)	(1,358)
Single Family Mortgage Loans, Net of Allowance	$ 373,862	$ 372,113
Multi-Family Mortgage Loans	$ 2,041	$ 2,780
Allowance for Loan Losses	-	-
Multi-Family Mortgage Loans, Net of Allowance	$ 2,041	$ 2,780
Business Loans	$ 8,104	$ 8,312
Allowance for Loan Losses	-	-
Business Loans, Net of Allowance	$ 8,104	$ 8,312
Claims Receivable on Foreclosed and Other Loans	$ 783	$ 870
Allowance for Loan Losses	(59)	(103)
Claims Receivable on Foreclosed and Other Loans, Net of Allowance	$ 724	$ 767

Beginning in fiscal year 2026, the allowance for single family loan losses includes estimated losses on down payment assistance loans associated with first-lien mortgage loans identified as delinquent.

NOTE 5 ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Accrued interest and other receivables as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	2026	2025
Accrued Mortgage Loan Interest	$ 2,317	$ 2,414
Accrued Mortgage-Backed Securities Interest	15,938	12,769
Accrued Investment Interest	6,883	10,712
Reimbursement Due for State-Funded Loans	8,696	15,977
Reimbursement Due for Pre-Foreclosure Costs Incurred on Mortgage Loans	3,055	2,918
Miscellaneous Billings	173	296
Total	$ 37,062	$ 45,086

NOTE 6 SHORT-TERM DEBT

CDA issues short-term debt to preserve expiring volume cap and to facilitate the refunding of prepayments and repayments from existing mortgages. Proceeds of the short-term debt are used to refund and to pay at maturity prior series of bonds. At the time of the refunding, prepayments and repayments of mortgage loans financed by these prior series of bonds are transferred to accounts in the short-term series. CDA expects to make these funds available to purchase mortgage loans upon the maturity or earlier redemption of the short-term debt. CDA issues long-term refunding bonds to redeem the short-term debt and the prepayments and repayments are used to fund new mortgages. During the fiscal year 2026, CDA issued $358,401 and $57,720 of 2025 Series I and 2026 Series A short-term debt, with a remaining balance of $288,861 and $0, respectively, as of June 30, 2026. During the fiscal year 2025, CDA issued $408,627 of 2024 Series G short-term debt, with a remaining balance of $393,627 as of June 30, 2025 and a remaining balance of $0 as of June 30, 2026.

NOTE 7 BONDS PAYABLE

The bonds and notes issued by CDA are special obligations of CDA and are payable from the revenue and special funds of the Resolution. These bonds and notes do not constitute debt of and are not guaranteed by the State of Maryland or any other program of the State of Maryland or any political subdivision.

The provisions of the Resolution require or allow for the special redemption of bonds at par through the use of unexpended bond proceeds and excess funds accumulated primarily through prepayment of mortgage loans. All outstanding bonds are subject to optional redemption, in whole or in part at any time, after certain dates, as specified in the respective series resolutions, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. When bonds are redeemed, whether as a special or optional redemption, CDA writes off a proportionate share of any unamortized original issue premiums, net of any unamortized original issue discounts, as a gain on early retirement of debt in the accompanying Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position. If unamortized original issue discounts exceed unamortized original issue premiums, CDA records a loss.

The following lists those bonds which are at variable rates and the terms by which the variable rates change. All other bonds have fixed interest rates.

2006 Series G and J; 2012 Series B; and 2014 Series F.

The rate is set weekly by a remarketing agent so that the market value of the bonds is as close as possible to 100% of the principal amount of the bonds. In no event will the bonds bear interest at a rate in excess of 12%.

The following bonds are taxable. All other bonds are tax-exempt.

2012 Series B; 2014 Series E and F; 2015 Series B; 2016 Series A; 2017 Series A; 2019 Series D; 2021 Series D; 2022 Series B and C; 2023 Series B; 2023 Series D; 2023 Series F; 2024 Series B; 2024 Series D; 2024 Series F; 2025 Series B; 2025 Series D; 2025 Series F; 2025 Series H and 2026 Series C.

NOTE 7 BONDS PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of the bond activity for the year ended June 30, 2026, and the debt outstanding and bonds payable as of June 30, 2026:

					Bond Activity					
	Issue Dated	Range of Interest Rates	Range of Maturities	Debt Outstanding - June 30, 2025	New Bonds Issued	Scheduled Maturity Payments	Bonds Redeemed	Debt Outstanding - June 30, 2026	Bond Premium/ Discount Deferred	Bonds Payable - June 30, 2026
Residential Revenue Bonds:										
2006 Series G	5/24/2006	Variable Rate	2027-2040	$ 8,230	$ -	$ -	$ (1,155)	$ 7,075	$ -	$ 7,075
2006 Series J	7/13/2006	Variable Rate	2029-2040	37,305	-	-	(2,035)	35,270	-	35,270
2012 Series B	8/23/2012	Variable Rate	2026-2033	44,060	-	(3,555)	-	40,505	-	40,505
2014 Series C	9/25/2014	3.20%	2026-2028	9,830	-	(2,240)	(455)	7,135	-	7,135
2014 Series D	9/25/2014	N/A	N/A	575	-	-	(575)	-	-	-
2014 Series E	9/25/2014	4.146%	2026-2029	8,165	-	(1,815)	-	6,350	-	6,350
2014 Series F	9/25/2014	Variable Rate	2041-2044	23,770	-	-	-	23,770	-	23,770
2015 Series A	12/3/2015	2.95% - 3.10%	2026-2027	1,205	-	(235)	(590)	380	-	380
2015 Series B	12/3/2015	N/A	N/A	515	-	-	(515)	-	-	-
2016 Series A	8/31/2016	2.863% - 3.797%	2026-2047	144,250	-	(9,335)	(3,460)	131,455	98	131,553
2017 Series A	4/27/2017	3.242% - 4.103%	2026-2048	80,615	-	(7,705)	(3,750)	69,160	-	69,160
2018 Series A	11/8/2018	3.15% - 4.50%	2026-2048	23,705	-	(1,110)	(6,330)	16,265	795	17,060
2018 Series B	11/8/2018	4.50%	2036-2048	12,350	-	-	(3,800)	8,550	427	8,977
2019 Series A	3/13/2019	2.40% - 4.25%	2026-2049	36,090	-	(2,595)	-	33,495	758	34,253
2019 Series B	6/13/2019	2.55% - 5.00%	2026-2049	113,185	-	(4,080)	(9,205)	99,900	2,156	102,056
2019 Series C	10/16/2019	1.95% - 5.00%	2026-2050	205,155	-	(5,545)	(12,635)	186,975	5,578	192,553
2019 Series D	10/16/2019	2.348% - 2.931%	2026-2050	9,960	-	(685)	(1,035)	8,240	-	8,240
2020 Series AB	2/25/2020	1.40% - 3.75%	2026-2050	91,625	-	(2,935)	(5,565)	83,125	1,739	84,864
2020 Series D	8/27/2020	0.95% - 3.25%	2026-2050	116,935	-	(4,370)	(7,135)	105,430	1,928	107,358
2021 Series A	2/25/2021	0.55% - 3.00%	2026-2051	154,175	-	(5,455)	(8,835)	139,885	2,909	142,794
2021 Series B	8/26/2021	0.75% - 3.00%	2026-2051	136,330	-	(4,390)	(7,715)	124,225	2,944	127,169
2021 Series C	12/14/2021	1.10% - 3.00%	2027-2051	200,190	-	-	(12,045)	188,145	3,364	191,509
2021 Series D	12/14/2021	1.65% - 1.80%	2026-2027	12,780	-	(6,325)	-	6,455	-	6,455
2022 Series A	6/15/2022	3.80% - 5.00%	2030-2052	100,630	-	-	(7,975)	92,655	1,884	94,539
2022 Series B	6/15/2022	3.641% - 4.638%	2026-2034	31,065	-	(2,685)	-	28,380	-	28,380
2022 Series C	9/15/2022	3.934% - 5.091%	2026-2053	85,235	-	(1,830)	(5,350)	78,055	-	78,055
2022 Series D	12/14/2022	3.55% - 6.00%	2026-2053	92,190	-	(1,645)	(5,375)	85,170	1,518	86,688
2023 Series A	5/11/2023	2.95% - 5.50%	2026-2053	56,645	-	(845)	(2,605)	53,195	1,772	54,967
2023 Series B	5/11/2023	4.463% - 5.750%	2026-2053	81,400	-	(1,605)	(6,545)	73,250	1,100	74,350
2023 Series C	8/15/2023	3.30% - 5.75%	2026-2054	111,185	-	(1,525)	(3,230)	106,430	2,228	108,658
2023 Series D	8/15/2023	4.982% - 6.00%	2026-2053	174,910	-	(3,115)	(8,660)	163,135	1,140	164,275
2023 Series E	11/14/2023	3.75% - 6.25%	2026-2054	72,345	-	(1,085)	(3,100)	68,160	1,415	69,575
2023 Series F	11/14/2023	5.465% - 6.362%	2026-2053	314,590	-	(4,290)	(21,890)	288,410	-	288,410
2024 Series A	5/16/2024	3.35% - 6.25%	2026-2055	39,665	-	(435)	(515)	38,715	1,219	39,934
2024 Series B	5/16/2024	5.007% - 6.091%	2026-2054	208,755	-	(2,765)	(4,770)	201,220	-	201,220
2024 Series C	8/28/2024	3.25%–6.25%	2026-2055	47,310	-	(605)	(675)	46,030	1,768	47,798
2024 Series D	8/28/2024	4.272% - 6.000%	2026-2055	99,915	-	(1,500)	(1,495)	96,920	1,314	98,234
2024 Series E	11/13/2024	3.05% - 6.25%	2026-2055	40,000	-	(490)	(565)	38,945	2,195	41,140
2024 Series F	11/13/2024	4.339% - 6.000%	2026-2055	80,000	-	(1,080)	(580)	78,340	422	78,762
2024 Series G	12/1/2024	N/A	N/A	393,627	-	(303,217)	(90,410)	-	-	-
2025 Series A	2/26/2025	2.95% - 6.25%	2026-2056	75,975	-	(600)	(155)	75,220	1,946	77,166
2025 Series B	2/26/2025	4.472% - 6.000%	2026-2055	174,025	-	(1,770)	(725)	171,530	827	172,357
2025 Series C	6/18/2025	3.40% - 5.50%	2026-2056	45,000	-	-	(70)	44,930	715	45,645
2025 Series D	6/18/2025	4.464% - 6.249%	2026-2055	155,000	-	(545)	(455)	154,000	151	154,151
2025 Series E	8/27/2025	2.850% - 6.250%	2026-2056	-	95,000	-	(85)	94,915	2,772	97,687
2025 Series F	8/27/2025	4.159% - 6.250%	2026-2056	-	155,000	-	(130)	154,870	2,183	157,053
2025 Series G	11/20/2025	2.800% - 6.250%	2027-2056	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	2,607	62,607
2025 Series H	11/20/2025	3.755% - 6.000%	2026-2056	-	140,000	-	-	140,000	1,842	141,842
2025 Series I	12/17/2025	3.370% - 3.450%	2027	-	358,401	-	(69,540)	288,861	-	288,861
2026 Series A	2/26/2026	N/A	N/A	-	57,720	(57,720)	-	-	-	-
2026 Series B	5/7/2026	2.950% - 6.250%	2030-2056	-	125,000	-	-	125,000	2,259	127,259
2026 Series C	5/7/2026	3.920% - 6.250%	2027-2056	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	3,426	153,426
Total				$ 3,950,467	$ 1,141,121	$ (451,727)	$ (321,735)	$ 4,318,126	$ 59,399	$ 4,377,525

NOTE 7 BONDS PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of the bond activity for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the debt outstanding and bonds payable as of June 30, 2025:

					Bond Activity					
	Issue Dated	Range of Interest Rates	Range of Maturities	Debt Outstanding - June 30, 2024	New Bonds Issued	Scheduled Maturity Payments	Bonds Redeemed	Debt Outstanding - June 30, 2025	Bond Premium/ Discount Deferred	Bonds Payable - June 30, 2025
Residential Revenue Bonds:										
2006 Series G	5/24/2006	Variable Rate	2027-2040	$ 10,130	$ -	$ -	$ (1,900)	$ 8,230	$ -	$ 8,230
2006 Series J	7/13/2006	Variable Rate	2029-2040	39,310	-	-	(2,005)	37,305	-	37,305
2012 Series B	8/23/2012	Variable Rate	2025-2033	44,345	-	-	(285)	44,060	-	44,060
2014 Series B	2/20/2014	N/A	N/A	500	-	-	(500)	-	-	-
2014 Series C	9/25/2014	2.95% - 4.00%	2025-2044	11,945	-	(1,715)	(400)	9,830	35	9,865
2014 Series D	9/25/2014	4.00%	2031-2036	1,095	-	-	(520)	575	32	607
2014 Series E	9/25/2014	3.696% - 4.146%	2025-2029	10,770	-	(1,920)	(685)	8,165	-	8,165
2014 Series F	9/25/2014	Variable Rate	2041-2044	23,770	-	-	-	23,770	-	23,770
2015 Series A	12/3/2015	2.80% - 3.50%	2025-2045	1,850	-	(225)	(420)	1,205	27	1,232
2015 Series B	12/3/2015	3.16%	2032-2041	2,605	-	-	(2,090)	515	-	515
2016 Series A	8/31/2016	2.763% - 3.797%	2025-2047	156,555	-	(8,855)	(3,450)	144,250	202	144,452
2017 Series A	4/27/2017	3.242% - 4.103%	2025-2048	91,735	-	(7,270)	(3,850)	80,615	-	80,615
2018 Series A	11/8/2018	3.00% - 4.50%	2025-2048	31,735	-	(1,070)	(6,960)	23,705	1,177	24,882
2018 Series B	11/8/2018	4.50%	2036-2048	16,530	-	-	(4,180)	12,350	632	12,982
2019 Series A	3/13/2019	2.25% - 4.25%	2025-2049	38,630	-	(2,540)	-	36,090	778	36,868
2019 Series B	6/13/2019	2.00% - 5.00%	2025-2049	122,250	-	(3,310)	(5,755)	113,185	3,445	116,630
2019 Series C	10/16/2019	1.80% - 5.00%	2025-2050	222,910	-	(5,445)	(12,310)	205,155	7,373	212,528
2019 Series D	10/16/2019	2.248% - 2.931%	2025-2050	11,810	-	(675)	(1,175)	9,960	-	9,960
2020 Series A	2/25/2020	1.25% - 3.75%	2025-2050	99,240	-	(2,900)	(4,715)	91,625	2,334	93,959
2020 Series D	8/27/2020	0.75% - 3.25%	2025-2050	129,210	-	(4,345)	(7,930)	116,935	2,703	119,638
2021 Series A	2/25/2021	0.40% - 3.00%	2025-2051	170,750	-	(5,430)	(11,145)	154,175	3,932	158,107
2021 Series B	8/26/2021	0.55% - 3.00%	2025-2051	150,195	-	(4,355)	(9,510)	136,330	3,801	140,131
2021 Series C	12/14/2021	1.10% - 3.00%	2027-2051	212,420	-	-	(12,230)	200,190	4,415	204,605
2021 Series D	12/14/2021	1.45% - 1.80%	2025-2027	18,995	-	(6,215)	-	12,780	-	12,780
2022 Series A	6/15/2022	3.80% - 5.00%	2030-2052	107,495	-	-	(6,865)	100,630	2,392	103,022
2022 Series B	6/15/2022	3.491% - 4.638%	2025-2034	33,655	-	(2,590)	-	31,065	-	31,065
2022 Series C	9/15/2022	3.803% - 5.091%	2025-2053	94,820	-	(1,765)	(7,820)	85,235	-	85,235
2022 Series D	12/14/2022	3.35% - 6.00%	2025-2053	97,440	-	(1,585)	(3,665)	92,190	1,928	94,118
2023 Series A	5/11/2023	2.90% - 5.50%	2025-2053	59,080	-	(735)	(1,700)	56,645	2,046	58,691
2023 Series B	5/11/2023	4.383% - 5.750%	2025-2053	89,255	-	(1,535)	(6,320)	81,400	1,316	82,716
2023 Series C	8/15/2023	3.25% - 5.75%	2025-2054	114,265	-	(1,365)	(1,715)	111,185	2,541	113,726
2023 Series D	8/15/2023	4.982% - 6.00%	2025-2053	185,000	-	(2,970)	(7,120)	174,910	1,406	176,316
2023 Series E	11/14/2023	3.65% - 6.25%	2025-2054	75,000	-	(1,040)	(1,615)	72,345	1,655	74,000
2023 Series F	11/14/2023	5.455% - 6.362%	2025-2053	325,000	-	(4,065)	(6,345)	314,590	-	314,590
2023 Series G	12/19/2023	N/A	N/A	159,568	-	(159,568)	-	-	-	-
2024 Series A	5/16/2024	3.35% - 6.25%	2025-2055	40,000	-	(210)	(125)	39,665	1,294	40,959
2024 Series B	5/16/2024	5.007% - 6.091%	2025-2054	210,000	-	(795)	(450)	208,755	-	208,755
2024 Series C	8/28/2024	3.15%–6.25%	2025-2055	-	47,375	-	(65)	47,310	1,881	49,191
2024 Series D	8/28/2024	4.272% - 6.000%	2025-2055	-	100,000	-	(85)	99,915	1,403	101,318
2024 Series E	11/13/2024	3.05% - 6.25%	2025-2055	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	2,312	42,312
2024 Series F	11/13/2024	4.339% - 6.000%	2025-2055	-	80,000	-	-	80,000	446	80,446
2024 Series G	12/1/2024	3.79% - 3.99%	2025-2055	-	408,627	-	(15,000)	393,627	-	393,627
2025 Series A	2/26/2025	2.90% - 6.25%	2026-2056	-	75,975	-	-	75,975	1,997	77,972
2025 Series B	2/26/2025	4.472% - 6.000%	2026-2055	-	174,025	-	-	174,025	861	174,886
2025 Series C	6/18/2025	3.40% - 5.50%	2026-2056	-	45,000	-	-	45,000	731	45,731
2025 Series D	6/18/2025	4.464% - 6.249%	2026-2055	-	155,000	-	-	155,000	155	155,155
Total				$ 3,209,863	$ 1,126,002	$ (234,493)	$ (150,905)	$ 3,950,467	$ 55,250	$ 4,005,717

NOTE 8 DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

As of June 30, 2026, the required principal payments for bonds (including mandatory sinking fund payments and special and optional redemptions that occurred subsequent to June 30, 2026 and excluding the effect of unamortized premiums as shown in Note 7) and interest payments for each of the next five years and in five-year increments thereafter, were as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Interest	Principal
2027	$ 185,216	$ 509,446
2028	174,037	118,895
2029	169,927	122,100
2030	165,559	126,445
2031	160,948	129,250
2032 - 2036	731,703	648,395
2037 - 2041	598,255	698,315
2042 - 2046	442,251	698,720
2047 - 2051	269,195	716,775
2052 - 2056	78,131	541,170
2057 - 2061	269	8,615
Total	$ 2,975,491	$ 4,318,126

The interest calculations on outstanding variable rate bonds in the amount of $106,620 are based on the variable rates in effect on June 30, 2026, and are not indicative of the actual interest expense that will be incurred in future years. As rates vary, variable rate bond interest payments will vary.

As of June 30, 2025, the required principal payments for bonds (including mandatory sinking fund payments and special and optional redemptions that occurred subsequent to June 30, 2025 and excluding the effect of unamortized premiums as shown in Note 7) and interest payments for each of the next five years and in five-year increments thereafter were as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Interest	Principal
2026	$ 162,624	$ 560,772
2027	148,750	104,350
2028	145,297	108,035
2029	141,581	110,645
2030	137,648	114,630
2031 - 2035	624,344	579,195
2036 - 2040	513,313	611,250
2041 - 2045	385,911	611,810
2046 - 2050	237,979	643,540
2051 - 2055	70,874	494,935
2056 - 2060	348	11,305
Total	$ 2,568,669	$ 3,950,467

NOTE 8 DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

The interest calculations on outstanding variable rate bonds in the amount of $113,365 are based on the variable rates in effect on June 30, 2025, and are not indicative of the actual interest expense that will be incurred in future years. As rates vary, variable rate bond interest payments will vary.

NOTE 9 BOND REFUNDINGS

Certain refundings of debt are due to the prepayments of single family mortgage loans. In these cases, CDA transfers the proceeds of the refunding bonds to a redemption account to redeem previously issued bonds and, simultaneously, transfers the prepayments of single family mortgage loans financed by these prior bonds to the refunding bonds' accounts for the purpose of originating new loans. This recycling of prepayments enables CDA to originate new loans that are not subject to the limitations of the IRS volume cap. CDA does not pay call premiums on these special redemptions, and the refundings are not undertaken to reduce interest rates, revise payment schedules, or modify restrictions related to the old debt. CDA writes off any unamortized original issue premiums, net of any unamortized original issue discounts, as a gain on early retirement of debt in the accompanying statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position. If unamortized original issue discounts exceed unamortized original issue premiums, CDA records a loss.

For current refundings of debt in an optional redemption, CDA replaces previously issued bonds for the purpose of lowering debt costs by reducing interest rates or for other purposes such as revising payment schedules or modifying restrictions related to the old debt. This type of transaction is commonly known as an economic refunding.

There were no economic refundings for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

NOTE 10 REBATE LIABILITY

In accordance with the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), the Fund may record a rebate liability for excess investment earnings in tax-exempt bond and note issues. The excess investment earnings arise due to actual investment yields earned by the Fund being greater than yields permitted to be retained by the Fund under the IRC. The IRC requires 90% of such excess investment earnings to be remitted to the United States Treasury every five years and in full at the final redemption of the bonds. Interest income on the Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position is reduced by the rebate liability due to excess investment earnings. CDA has no rebate liability from interest income or from unrealized gains on mortgage-backed securities. For the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the rebate liability was $1,378 and $2,500, respectively.

	2026	2025
Beginning Rebate Liability	$ 2,500	$ 1,298
Change in Estimated Liability due to Excess Earnings (Calculated as of the Interim Computation Period Ending 6/30)	570	1,236
Less Payments Made	(1,692)	(34)
Ending Rebate Liability	$ 1,378	$ 2,500

NOTE 11 LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long-term obligations for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	2026	2025
Rebate Liability:		
Beginning Balance at June 30,	$ 2,500	$ 1,298
Additions	570	1,236
Reductions	(1,692)	(34)
Ending Balance at June 30,	1,378	2,500
Less Due Within One Year	(63)	(875)
Total Long-Term Rebate Liability	1,315	1,625
Bonds Payable:		
Beginning Balance at June 30,	4,005,717	3,265,777
Additions	1,141,121	1,126,002
Reductions	(773,462)	(385,398)
Change in Deferred Amounts for Issuance Premiums	4,149	(664)
Ending Balance at June 30,	4,377,525	4,005,717
Less Due Within One Year	(509,446)	(560,772)
Total Long-Term Bonds Payable	3,868,079	3,444,945
Deposits by Borrowers:		
Beginning Balance at June 30,	2,046	1,555
Additions	639	1,095
Reductions	(2,200)	(604)
Ending Balance at June 30,	485	2,046
Less Due Within One Year	(244)	(1,095)
Total Long-Term Deposits by Borrowers	241	951
Total Long-Term Liabilities	$ 3,869,635	$ 3,447,521

NOTE 12 INTERFUND ACTIVITY

In accordance with the Resolution, net position in the Fund is restricted and pledged to bondholders. However, restricted assets may be transferred to other Funds, subject to the provisions of the Resolution. Generally, an officer of CDA must authorize such withdrawals and a cash flow analysis must demonstrate that sufficient monies remain in the Resolution to meet the obligations of the Fund in current and future years.

NOTE 12 INTERFUND ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

During the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Fund transferred the following amounts, as permitted, among Funds:

	2026	2025
Excess Revenue Transferred to the General Bond Reserve Fund	$ (15,000)	$ (10,000)
Business Loans Transferred to Residential Revenue Bonds	-	8,312
Total	$ (15,000)	$ (1,688)

NOTE 13 MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Substantially all mortgage loans in the Fund have mortgage insurance as described in Note 4.

Multi-family mortgagors pay premiums for mortgage insurance and insurance coverage is 100% of the unpaid principal balance of the loan.

For the single family loan portfolio, approximately 45% of the outstanding loan amounts are insured by agencies of the U.S. Government in an amount substantially equal to the unpaid principal amount of the loan. Approximately 49% of the outstanding loan amounts have primary mortgage insurance in an amount that is at least 25% of the loan amount. Approximately 6% of the outstanding loan amounts of the first lien loans either did not have primary mortgage insurance due to their original loan-to-value ratios of less than 80% or have cancelled primary mortgage insurance due to their outstanding balance falling below 80% of the original loan amount.

Approximately 49% of outstanding loan amounts are insured by private mortgage insurers and MHF. Approximately 99% of the outstanding loan amounts insured by private mortgage insurers and MHF are covered at 35% of the loan amount, while 1% of the outstanding loan amounts are covered at 25%. There are two private mortgage insurers who, due to financial constraints or receivership, are currently paying to CDA approximately three quarters of the amount determined to be due. These two private mortgage insurers represent approximately 2% of the outstanding loan amounts insured by private mortgage insurers and MHF.

An allowance for loan losses has been established for all the loans insured by FHA, VA, USDA RD, MHF and private mortgage insurers.

Mortgage insurance premiums are paid by single family mortgagors.

NOTE 14 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Eligible employees of CDA and employees of the state of Maryland are covered under the retirement plans of the State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland (the System) and are also entitled to certain healthcare benefits upon retirement. CDA's only obligation for retirement and postemployment benefits is its required annual contribution, which was paid in full by CDA to the state of Maryland prior to year-end. The liability for the employees is recorded by the general fund of the state of Maryland and is not allocated to CDA. The System prepares a separate audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained from the State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland, 120 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202 or by visiting the website at www.sra.maryland.gov.

NOTE 15 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

CDA has identified the following activity that occurred subsequent to June 30, 2026.

On August 19, 2026, CDA issued 2026 Series DE Bonds in the amount of $350,000.

On August 31, 2026, CDA redeemed the following bonds:

2006 Series G	$1,095
2006 Series J	$865
2018 Series A	$2,940
2018 Series B	$1,770
2019 Series A	$2,660
2019 Series B	$4,325
2019 Series C	$5,920
2019 Series D	$480
2020 Series A	$2,675
2020 Series D	$3,205
2021 Series A	$3,745
2021 Series B	$3,615
2021 Series C	$5,180
2022 Series A	$3,760
2022 Series C	$2,575
2022 Series D	$2,660
2023 Series A	$1,425
2023 Series B	$2,415
2023 Series C	$2,195
2023 Series D	$5,115
2023 Series E	$1,985
2023 Series F	$25,415
2024 Series A	$460
2024 Series B	$10,745
2024 Series C	$590
2024 Series D	$1,920
2024 Series E	$570
2024 Series F	$1,355
2025 Series A	$335
2025 Series B	$3,640
2025 Series C	$255
2025 Series D	$1,165
2025 Series E	$415
2025 Series F	$810
2025 Series G	$70
2025 Series H	$460
2025 Series I	$74,430
2026 Series B	$10
2026 Series C	$25

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES
(in thousands)
JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

In accordance with accounting guidance issued by GASB, CDA reflects investments and mortgage-backed securities at fair value, and the increase or decrease in fair value is included in the Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position.

For investments held by the Fund as of June 30, 2026, the following schedule summarizes annual increases/(decreases) in fair value and the cumulative difference between fair value and amortized cost:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Annual Increases/ (Decreases)	Cumulative Total
2000	$ (227)	$ (227)
2001	551	324
2002	97	421
2003	544	965
2004	(674)	291
2005	403	694
2006	(1,567)	(873)
2007	1,062	189
2008	785	974
2009	46	1,020
2010	2,747	3,767
2011	(2,244)	1,523
2012	1,374	2,897
2013	(855)	2,042
2014	243	2,285
2015	43	2,328
2016	445	2,773
2017	(646)	2,127
2018	(866)	1,261
2019	768	2,029
2020	532	2,561
2021	(460)	2,101
2022	(3,527)	(1,426)
2023	(660)	(2,086)
2024	2,234	148
2025	484	632
2026	(216)	416

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (CONTINUED)
(in thousands)
JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

For mortgage-backed securities held by the Fund as of June 30, 2026, the following schedule summarizes annual increases/(decreases) in fair value and the cumulative difference between fair value and cost:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Annual Increases/ (Decreases)	Cumulative Total
2011	$ (585)	$ (585)
2012	1,858	1,273
2013	(5,593)	(4,320)
2014	3,127	(1,193)
2015	503	(690)
2016	4,216	3,526
2017	(3,294)	232
2018	(4,093)	(3,861)
2019	23,239	19,378
2020	50,845	70,223
2021	(14,252)	55,971
2022	(115,172)	(59,201)
2023	(50,159)	(109,360)
2024	(13,072)	(122,432)
2025	70,371	(52,061)
2026	49,660	(2,401)

APPENDIX I

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE MARYLAND HOUSING FUND

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MARYLAND HOUSING FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

MARYLAND HOUSING FUND
TABLE OF CONTENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	**1**
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION	**4**
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION	**6**
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS	**7**
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	**8**

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Office of the Secretary
Department of Housing and Community Development
Lanham, Maryland

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Maryland Housing Fund (MHF) of the Department of Housing and Community Development of the State of Maryland, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the Table of Contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MHF, as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the State of Maryland and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Financial Statement Presentation

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements present only the financial position, changes in financial position, and cash flows of MHF and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the Department of Housing and Community Development of the State of Maryland as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the changes in its net position and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified with respect to this matter.

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Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

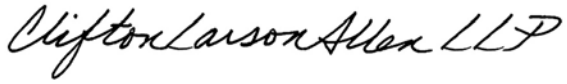
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of MHF's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Management has elected to omit the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the financial statements is not affected by this missing information.



CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Baltimore, Maryland
September 25, 2026

MARYLAND HOUSING FUND
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Unrestricted Current Assets:		
Deposit with State Treasurer:		
Operating Account	$ 2,687,719	$ 3,601,774
Loans and Interest Receivable, Net of Allowance for Loans and Related Losses	-	-
Due from Other Funds	15,496	1,510
Other	2,972,889	1,862,168
Total Unrestricted Current Assets	5,676,104	5,465,452
Restricted Current Assets:		
Deposit with State Treasurer:		
Reserve Accounts	100,759,013	97,168,267
Total Restricted Current Assets	100,759,013	97,168,267
Total Current Assets	106,435,117	102,633,719
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Loans and Interest Receivable, Net of Allowance for Loans and Related Losses and Current Portion	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	-	-
Total Assets	$ 106,435,117	$ 102,633,719

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

MARYLAND HOUSING FUND
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ 149,763	$ 165,997
Accrued Compensated Absences	97,654	70,566
Accrued Workers' Compensation	900	3,000
Unearned Premiums	656,042	565,070
Unearned Fees	13,064	12,426
Allowance for Unpaid Insurance Losses	76,807	54,110
Total Current Liabilities	994,230	871,169
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued Compensated Absences, Net of Current Portion	170,679	52,998
Accrued Workers' Compensation, Net of Current Portion	5,100	17,000
Allowance for Unpaid Insurance Losses, Net of Current Portion	13,212,483	15,096,797
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	13,388,262	15,166,795
Total Liabilities	14,382,492	16,037,964
NET POSITION		
Restricted Net Position:		
Multi-Family Reserve	71,698,739	66,698,739
Single Family Regular Reserve	13,615,076	13,685,775
Revitalization (Pilot) Reserve	2,185,258	2,185,258
Small Business Reserve	5,000,000	5,000,000
General Reserve	2,593,422	2,593,422
Unallocated Reserve	5,595,822	6,998,213
Total Restricted Net Position	100,688,317	97,161,407
Unrestricted Accumulated Deficit	(8,635,692)	(10,565,652)
Total Net Position	92,052,625	86,595,755
Total Liabilities and Net Position	$ 106,435,117	$ 102,633,719

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

MARYLAND HOUSING FUND
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
OPERATING REVENUES		
Net Premiums	$ 922,459	$ 905,597
Interest Income on Reserves	3,597,609	3,727,604
Interest Income on Loans	519,317	522,051
Other Income	1,230,956	1,644,939
Total Operating Revenues	6,270,341	6,800,191
OPERATING EXPENSES		
General and Administrative	2,788,104	2,026,103
Direct Losses on Claims	70,699	6,861
Provision (Benefit) for Insurance and Loan Losses	(2,045,332)	5,039,023
Total Operating Expenses	813,471	7,071,987
CHANGE IN FUND NET POSITION	5,456,870	(271,796)
Fund Net Position - Beginning of Year, As Restated / As Previously Reported	86,595,755	86,921,758
Prior Period Adjustment - Change in Accounting Principle	-	(54,207)
Fund Net Position - Beginning of Year, As Restated	86,595,755	86,867,551
FUND NET POSITION - END OF YEAR, AS RESTATED	$ 92,052,625	$ 86,595,755

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

MARYLAND HOUSING FUND
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Premiums, Net	$ 1,200,657	$ 867,804
Receipts from Principal and Interest on Loans	703,032	8,767
Payments on Behalf of CDA	(14,342)	-
Cash Advances to Receivership	(1,297,589)	(1,567,534)
Payments from Mortgage Escrows	-	(437,949)
Receipts from Miscellaneous Fees	1,231,594	1,644,780
Payments for General and Administrative Expenses	(2,673,571)	(2,312,713)
Payments for Claims	(70,699)	(6,861)
Receipts from Interest Earned on Reserves	3,597,609	3,727,604
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	2,676,691	1,923,898
NET INCREASE IN CASH	2,676,691	1,923,898
Deposit with State Treasurer, Balance - Beginning of Year	100,770,041	98,846,143
DEPOSIT WITH STATE TREASURER, BALANCE - END OF YEAR	$ 103,446,732	$ 100,770,041
RECONCILIATION OF CHANGE IN OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating (Loss) Income	$ 5,456,870	$ (271,796)
Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Position to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Effects of Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Loans and Interest Receivable	183,715	(513,283)
Investments and Other Assets	-	(437,950)
Due to (from) CDA	(14,342)	122,642
Other Receivables	(1,110,365)	(1,775,491)
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	114,535	(287,118)
Allowance for Unpaid Insurance Losses	(2,045,332)	5,039,531
Unearned Premiums	90,972	47,522
Unearned Fees	638	(159)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ 2,676,691	$ 1,923,898

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

NOTE 1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Maryland Housing Fund (MHF) was established in 1971 by Section 3-201 through 3-208 of the Housing and Community Development Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended, to encourage the flow of private investment capital into multiple-unit and Single Family housing by insuring qualified lending institutions against losses on mortgage loans. MHF is authorized to insure mortgage loans, including mortgage loans for Multi-Family developments financed by public agencies such as the Community Development Administration (CDA), a governmental unit within the Division of Development Finance of the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) and to provide primary insurance for Single Family mortgage loans. Legislation enacted in 2016 expanded MHF's authority to insure business loans originated by qualified lending institutions. MHF insures against certain monetary losses incurred as a result of nonpayment of principal, interest or other sums agreed to be paid and certain other events of default under the terms of any insured mortgage loan, but does not insure against property losses, including without limitation, title risk, risks of defective construction or casualty, or any other reduction in project value due to insurable risk or force majeure, casualty or title loss. Legislation enacted in 1981 enables MHF to originate mortgage loans to assist in the disposal of property acquired through foreclosure or pursuant to any other payment in settlement of a claim or loss. MHF is a governmental unit within DHCD's Division of Credit Assurance.

MHF maintains six restricted insurance reserves, which are separate from MHF's operating funds. Five of the reserves cover specific categories of insurance; the Multi-Family Reserve, the Single Family Regular Program Reserve, the Revitalization Reserve (formerly known as the PILOT program insurance reserve), the Business Reserve, and the General Reserve. The investment earnings on each of the five specific reserves are credited to a sixth reserve, the Unallocated Reserve. The Unallocated Reserve may be allocated and transferred by the Secretary into each of the reserves, restricted by the Secretary as a reserve to pay claims on all categories of claims, applied by MHF as payment of a claim, or retained in the Unallocated Reserve pending allocation, transfer, or restriction. In 2008, legislation was passed pursuant to Senate Bill 983 requiring MHF to transfer from the Unallocated Reserve to DHCD's Homeownership Programs Fund, Rental Housing Programs Fund, and Special Loan Programs Fund all amounts in excess of $10,000,000 at the end of each fiscal year. These transfers can be found in Note 8 of this document.

The MHF statute provides that any moneys of MHF that DHCD creates as an identifiable insurance reserve may be used only in conformance with the terms and conditions creating that reserve. MHF regulations provide that each reserve is maintained to pay claims arising from its respective category of insurance and may not be subject to claims arising from other categories of insurance except for the Unallocated Reserve.

MHF's reserve funds are derived from the net proceeds of five issues of the State of Maryland (State) general obligation bonds aggregating $39,300,000 and $7,500,000 in proceeds derived from State appropriations. In addition, the funds have earned investment income and paid claims. The unrestricted accumulated deficit reflects MHF's operations since inception less interest income. The reserves are held by the Office of the Treasurer of the State, which credits MHF with income on investment of reserves for the benefit of MHF.

NOTE 1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

The Multi-Family Reserve supports several programs. All existing Multi-Family insurance insures projects financed by CDA's revenue bonds. These programs include:

- Risk-Share Program insures both construction and permanent mortgages financed with CDA bond proceeds with credit enhancement under the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Risk Sharing Program. As a Level I participant under the FHA Risk-Sharing Program, upon payment of a claim by FHA, CDA is responsible for reimbursing FHA up to 50% of such claim. As a Level II participant under the FHA Risk-Sharing Program, upon payment of a claim by FHA, CDA is responsible for reimbursing FHA up to 25% of such claim. MHF then reimburses CDA for its share of such losses. This is an active multi-family program.

- Special Housing Opportunity Program (SHOP) insures mortgages financed or refinanced for the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of shared living and related facilities for the special needs population which are owned by and sponsored by nonprofit organizations. This is an active multi-family program.

- MHF Demonstration Program – Effective December 9, 2014, MHF and CDA created a demonstration program (the MHF Demonstration Program) whereby MHF insures short term loans (Short Term Loans) financed with proceeds from the sale of short term bonds (Short Term Bonds) issued under CDA's multi-family Housing Revenue Bond Resolution (HRB). The MHF Demonstration Program is an additional cost-effective option extended to borrowers for the provision of credit enhancement for Short Term Loans financed under HRB. Eligibility for the MHF Demonstration Program is limited to projects that: (i) need to use more than 25% of its projected tax credit equity to cash collateralize a letter of credit (LOC) that otherwise would be delivered to secure Short Term Bonds during construction, and (ii) where the amount of the Short Term Loan (which equals the amount of the cash collateral account that would be required by a LOC provider) is greater than 25% of the projected tax credit equity. No borrower, including all related entities, may have Short Term Loans insured under the MHF Demonstration Program at any one time in excess of $5 million. In addition, 25% of the projected amount of tax credit equity to be generated by a project must be contributed to the project at the closing of the Short Term Loan. MHF's obligations under the MHF Demonstration Program are backed only by MHF's Unallocated Reserve. The aggregate amount of outstanding indebtedness to be insured under the MHF Demonstration Program may not exceed $10 million from MHF's Unallocated Reserve at any given time. There are no loans currently insured under this program.

NOTE 1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

The Single-Family Regular Reserve insures mortgages funded by private Maryland lending institutions and CDA. These programs include:

- Single-Family Regular Insurance Program consists of mortgages originated prior to 1997. These mortgages may have had primary insurance (MHF is liable for the top 25% of the original mortgage) and/or pool insurance (MHF is liable for the bottom 75% of the original mortgage). Pool insurance coverage was limited to 10% of lendable proceeds for the aggregate of revenue bond issues (stop-loss). Effective August 1, 2010, MHF was released from any obligation to provide the pool insurance on these loans. MHF continues to provide primary insurance on these loans.

- Mortgage Protection Program consists of 30 and 40 year mortgages originated after 2005, funded with CDA bond proceeds with insurance coverage only for the top 35% of the original mortgage and up to six months of mortgage payments (limited to no more than $2,000 per month). These mortgages maintain a fixed rate of interest for the full loan term and allow borrowers to finance a one-time mortgage insurance premium as part of the mortgage, thereby requiring no additional outlay of cash by the borrower at the closing, resulting in a lower monthly mortgage payment. MHF no longer issues new insurance under this program.

The Revitalization (Pilot) Reserve insures mortgages funded through CDA and private Maryland lenders for up to 100% of the mortgage balance.

- The Healthy Neighborhood Program provides credit enhancement to a loan program sponsored by a nonprofit corporation, which is intended to stabilize and strengthen property values in targeted areas in the City of Baltimore. MHF insures less than 3% of the outstanding loan balance under this program.

Small Business Insurance Reserve

- Business Loan Program provides insurance coverage and credit enhancement on loans originated by CDA or other eligible lenders to stimulate the flow of private capital to fund business projects located in publicly designated renewal or redevelopment areas. There are currently no loans insured under this program.

General Reserve

- The General Insurance Reserve provides 35% insurance on certain CDA single-family mortgages as an incentive to refinance or restructure loans for Maryland borrowers with an existing CDA loan. MHF continues to maintain active mortgages but no longer issues new commitments under this program.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

MHF is accounted for as an enterprise fund. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared using the accrual method of accounting and on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The basis of accounting for MHF is determined by measurement focus. The flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are used to account for MHF. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of MHF are included on the Statements of Net Position. MHF is required to follow all statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Relationship with the State

MHF is one of many programs administered by DHCD and the State. Other State agencies, such as the Department of Budget and Management, support DHCD by providing services for DHCD and thus allocate a portion of their expenses to DHCD. MHF has no direct employees and is entirely supported by staff at DHCD to perform all necessary functions of MHF. Thus, MHF's accompanying financial statements are not indicative of MHF as if it were a stand-alone entity. MHF is included in the enterprise funds of the State.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

MHF reports its financial activities by applying Standards of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Consequently, MHF applies all applicable GASB pronouncements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, gains, and losses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents on Deposit

Cash and cash equivalents may include money market funds, repurchase agreements, investment agreements and any other investments, primarily obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government Agencies, which have maturities of 90 or less days at the time of purchase.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Loans and Interest Receivable, Net of Allowance for Loans and Related Losses

Loans and interest receivable, net of allowance for loans and related losses, consist of loans made directly by MHF and loans originally made by others and subsequently assigned to MHF under the provisions of the insurance agreements plus interest receivable, net of possible losses. Based on Management's assessment, MHF has reviewed these loans and determined that collection is unlikely given the financial situation of the borrowers. A full allowance has been recorded.

Allowance for Unpaid Insurance Losses

MHF provides for estimated insurance losses under each insurance plan. The allowance for unpaid insurance losses is increased by provisions charged to current operating expenses and reduced by claim payments. The provision for possible insurance losses is based on management's review of insured properties, considering past loss experience, current economic conditions, and other environmental factors which may affect the frequency of claims and the recovery of claim costs. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Compensated Absences

Regular employees of the State of Maryland earn different types of leave that are considered compensated absences. Employees may use or accumulate leave, subject to certain limitations, such as annual leave, sick leave, personal leave and compensatory time. Different usage rules apply to each class of leave, and upon separation from State service, unused leave is forfeited or paid out to the employee according to established criteria; upon retirement, unused sick leave converts to creditable service time and becomes a liability of the State. In June 2022, GASB issued updated guidance, GASB 101, Compensated Absences, which details the requirements for recognizing and measuring the financial liability of various leave types. The State of Maryland adopted this guidance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. The new standard now applies a measurement for leave that is more likely than not going to be used or paid out and requires retroactive application by restating the beginning net positions for the current period.

Restricted Net Position

In accordance with accounting guidance issued by the GASB, net position should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either: externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Accordingly, all funds and accounts whose purpose is to pay possible future claims are restricted as to their use, as is interest earned on these restricted assets. MHF first applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which those restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Premium Income Recognition

Premium income on all loans is recognized on a straight-line basis over the benefit period covered by the premiums.

General and Administrative

MHF is subject to an allocation of intradepartmental support costs of the DHCD, which are included in general and administrative in the Statements of Revenues and Expenses. Such costs could affect MHF's financial position or operating results in a manner that differs from those that might have been obtained if MHF was autonomous. MHF records these costs as invoiced by DHCD for the fiscal year. However, the allocation is subject to review and adjustment subsequent to year-end.

New Accounting Pronouncement

During the year, MHF Implemented GASB Statement No, 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. The objective of this statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making. The financial statements have been updated to reflect the implementation of this statement.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Deposit with State Treasurer

MHF defines cash and cash equivalents as cash and short-term investments that are held on deposit with the State Treasurer. Cash receipts and disbursements of MHF are made through a cash pool maintained by the State Treasurer. None is uninsured and uncollateralized. MHF has on deposit with the State Treasurer both unrestricted and restricted cash and cash equivalents. MHF reports its operating account as unrestricted. MHF reserve accounts are reported as restricted.

Additional information can be obtained from the State of Maryland Annual Comprehensive Financial Report by visiting the website https://www.marylandtaxes.gov/reports/cafr.php.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. MHF adheres to Maryland State Treasurer's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates. The Maryland State Treasurer's investment policy states that to the extent possible, it will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the Treasurer's Office will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five years from the date of purchase.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. MHF's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with Maryland State Treasurer's policy, which requires that the Treasurer's investments in repurchase agreements be collateralized by U.S. Treasury and agency obligations. In addition, investments may be made directly in U.S. Treasuries or agency obligations.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. MHF's policy for reducing this risk of loss is to comply with the Maryland State Treasurer's policy, which limits the amount of repurchase agreements to be invested with a particular institution to 30% of the portfolio. Otherwise, there is no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank or counterparty failure, MHF will not be able to recover its deposits or the value of its collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investments and collateralized securities are held in trust by the trustee or the trustee agent, kept separate from the assets of the bank and from other trust accounts and are held in MHF's name.

Fair Value Measurements

MHF categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Funds have the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2026:

- Pooled cash maintained by the State Treasurer of $103,446,732 (Level 1).

The Funds have the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2025:

- Pooled cash maintained by the State Treasurer of $100,770,041 (Level 1).

NOTE 4 LOANS AND INTEREST RECEIVABLE, NET OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOANS AND RELATED LOSSES

Loans and interest receivable, net of allowance for loans and related losses, consist of loans made directly by MHF and loans originally made by others and subsequently assigned to MHF under the provisions of the insurance agreements plus interest receivable, net of possible losses. Based on Management's assessment, MHF has reviewed these loans and determined that collection is unlikely given the financial situation of the borrowers. A full allowance has been recorded. Mortgage loans, notes receivable, and interest receivable were as follows for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025:

	2026	2025
Multi-Family	$ 6,807,544	$ 7,338,881
Single-Family	178,490	178,490
Other	5,639	6,660
Interest Receivable on Loans	12,578,654	12,230,011
Total	19,570,327	19,754,042
Allowance for Possible Losses on Multi-Family Loans	(6,807,544)	(7,338,881)
Allowance for Possible Losses on Single-Family Loans	(178,490)	(177,429)
Allowance for Possible Losses on Other	(5,639)	(7,721)
Allowance for Possible Losses on Interest Receivable	(12,578,654)	(12,230,011)
Total Allowance for Possible Losses	(19,570,327)	(19,754,042)
Loans and Interest Receivable, Net of Allowance for Loans and Related Losses	$ -	$ -

Changes in the allowance for possible losses on loans and interest receivable were as follows for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025:

	2026	2025
Balance - Beginning of Year	$ 19,754,042	$ 19,240,757
Increase (Decrease) in Provision	(183,715)	513,285
Balance - End of Year	$ 19,570,327	$ 19,754,042

NOTE 5 UNEARNED PREMIUMS

The unearned premiums for the unexpired terms of all policies in force or written as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the changes for the years then ended were as follows:

	2026			
	Unearned Premiums at Beginning of Year	Premiums Written	Premiums Earned	Unearned Premiums at End of Year
Multi-Family Programs:				
Construction and Permanent Mortgages	$ 548,184	$ 967,765	$ 872,155	$ 643,794
SHOP Loans	7,319	10,509	11,245	6,583
Total Multi-Family Programs	555,503	978,274	883,400	650,377
Single Family Programs:				
Single Family Regular:				
Primary	9,567	10,851	14,753	5,665
Total - Year Ended June 30, 2026	$ 565,070	$ 989,125	$ 898,153	$ 656,042

	2025			
	Unearned Premiums at Beginning of Year	Premiums Written	Premiums Earned	Unearned Premiums at End of Year
Multi-Family Programs:				
Construction and Permanent Mortgages	$ 491,454	$ 900,982	$ 844,252	$ 548,184
SHOP Loans	8,059	11,915	12,655	7,319
Total Multi-Family Programs	499,513	912,897	856,907	555,503
Single-Family Programs:				
Single-Family Regular:				
Primary	18,035	15,761	24,229	9,567
Total - Year Ended June 30, 2025	$ 517,548	$ 928,658	$ 881,136	$ 565,070

NOTE 6 NONCURRENT OBLIGATIONS

Changes in noncurrent obligations for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	2026				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amount Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences*	$ 123,564	$ 144,769	$ -	$ 268,333	$ 97,654
Workers' Compensation	20,000	-	(14,000)	6,000	900
Investment Held for Borrower	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for Unpaid Insurance Losses	15,150,907	-	(1,861,617)	13,289,290	76,807
Total - Year Ended June 30, 2026	$ 15,294,471	$ 144,769	$ (1,875,617)	$ 13,563,623	$ 175,361

	2025				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amount Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences, as Restated*	$ 162,434	$ -	$ (38,870)	$ 123,564	$ 70,566
Workers' Compensation	3,000	17,000	-	20,000	3,000
Investment Held for Borrower	437,949	-	(437,949)	-	-
Allowance for Unpaid Insurance Losses	10,624,661	4,526,246	-	15,150,907	54,110
Total - Year Ended June 30, 2025	$ 11,228,044	$ 4,543,246	$ (476,819)	$ 15,294,471	$ 127,676

*The change in the compensated absences liability is presented as a net change.

NOTE 7 ALLOWANCE FOR UNPAID INSURANCE LOSSES

The allowance for unpaid insurance losses is the estimated claims settlement on notices of default that has been received by MHF, as well as loan defaults that have been incurred but have not been reported by the lenders. Although current accounting guidance specifically excludes mortgage guaranty insurance from its guidance relating to the reserves for losses, MHF establishes loss reserves using the general principles contained in the insurance standard.

For insured Multi-Family program properties, MHF establishes loss reserves on a case-by-case basis when insured loans are identified as currently in default based on MHF's expected claim payment, net of estimated recovery. At June 30, 2026, MHF had no Multi-Family loans in default. As a result, MHF provides only limited loss reserves on the Multi-Family portfolio.

NOTE 7 ALLOWANCE FOR UNPAID INSURANCE LOSSES (CONTINUED)

For insured Single Family loans, MHF establishes its loss reserves based on past loss experiences and the current real estate market. MHF also reserves for defaults that have been incurred but have not been reported prior to the close of an accounting period, using estimated claim rates and claim sizes for the estimated number of defaults not reported. For Single Family program properties, insured loans which have gone through foreclosure and MHF has not paid a claim, MHF also reserves for losses based on past loss experiences and the current real estate market.

MHF's reserve process is based upon the assumptions of past experience, including the current real estate market and housing values in the locations where MHF has experienced high claim rates. Therefore, the reserves are necessarily based on estimates and the ultimate liability may vary from such estimates. Management regularly reviews the evaluation of the loss reserves utilizing current information and updates the assumptions in the estimation process accordingly. Any resulting adjustments are reflected in the current period's earnings as either a provision for losses or reduction in losses. Management believes that the allowance for unpaid insurance losses at June 30, 2026 was appropriately established on an aggregate basis and was adequate to cover the ultimate net cost of settling reported and unreported claims.

Changes in allowance for unpaid insurance losses were as follows:

	Multi-Family	Single-Family	Total
Balance - June 30, 2024	$ 10,169,992	$ 454,669	$ 10,624,661
Increase (Decrease) in Provision	4,674,434	(148,188)	4,526,246
Balance - June 30, 2025	14,844,426	306,481	15,150,907
Increase (Decrease) in Provision	(1,830,397)	(31,220)	(1,861,617)
Balance - June 30, 2026	$ 13,014,029	$ 275,261	$ 13,289,290

NOTE 8 CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Changes in restricted and unrestricted net position were as follows:

	Restricted Net Position							
	Multi-Family Reserve	Single Family Regular Reserve	Revitalization (Pilot) Reserve	Business Reserve	General Reserve	Unallocated Reserve	Unrestricted Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance - June 30, 2024, as Restated	$ 60,698,739	$ 13,692,636	$ 2,185,258	$ 9,000,000	$ 2,593,422	$ 3,270,609	$ (4,573,113)	$ 86,867,551
Interest Income Allocated at the Discretion of DHCD Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	3,727,604	(3,727,604)	-
Inter-reserve Transfers	4,000,000	-	-	(4,000,000)	-	-	-	-
Transfers In (Out)	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	(2,000,000)	-
Change in Net Position	-	(6,861)	-	-	-	-	(264,935)	(271,796)
Balance - June 30, 2025, as Restated	66,698,739	13,685,775	2,185,258	5,000,000	2,593,422	6,998,213	(10,565,652)	86,595,755
Interest Income Allocated at the Discretion of DHCD Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	3,597,609	(3,597,609)	-
Inter-reserve Transfers	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	(5,000,000)	-	-
Transfers In (Out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Net Position	-	(70,699)	-	-	-	-	5,527,569	5,456,870
Balance - June 30, 2026	$ 71,698,739	$ 13,615,076	$ 2,185,258	$ 5,000,000	$ 2,593,422	$ 5,595,822	$ (8,635,692)	$ 92,052,625

NOTE 9 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Multi-Family Mortgages

MHF insured mortgage loans as of June 30, 2026, net of partial claim payments, were as follows:

	Number	Current Balance
CDA Construction and Permanent Mortgages	108	$ 663,679,038
CDA SHOP Loans	80	7,581,128
Total	188	$ 671,260,166

As of June 30, 2026, MHF had commitments of $31,447,890 which had not yet been drawn.

Single-Family Mortgages

All loans insured by MHF are with approved lenders and are collateralized by a first or second lien against the improved property, which must be located in the state of Maryland. The details of insured loans and commitments to insure loans as of June 30, 2026, were as follows:

	Insured Mortgages			
	Number	Original Amount	Current Amount	Contingent Liability
Primary Insurance Coverage				
Single Family Regular				
25% Insured	73	$ 4,001,044	$ 913,132	$ 228,283
35% Insured	46	9,105,327	6,580,730	2,303,256
Revitalization (Pilot) Program				
2.5% Insured	138	21,506,506	19,130,138	382,603
General				
35% Insured	6	1,551,296	1,137,029	397,960
Total	263	$ 36,164,173	$ 27,761,029	$ 3,312,102

As of June 30, 2026, MHF had no unfunded commitments under the Revitalization Reserve or Healthy Neighborhood Program.

Effective August 1, 2010, MHF was released from any obligation to provide pool insurance for loans originated prior to 2005.

NOTE 10 PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Eligible employees of the state of Maryland are covered under the retirement plans of the State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland (the System) and are also entitled to certain healthcare benefits upon retirement. MHF's only obligation for retirement and post-employment benefits is its required annual contribution, which was paid in full by MHF to the state of Maryland prior to year-end. The liability for the employees is recorded by the general fund of the state of Maryland and is not allocated to MHF. The System prepares a separate audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained from the State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland, 120 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202 or by visiting the website at www.sra.maryland.gov.

NOTE 11 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

MHF engages in certain transactions with related parties, specifically other units within DHCD. Premium and fee income generated from insured loans with CDA represent approximately 99% of the total premium and fee income reported during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2026 and 2025. Additionally, MHF pays certain post-foreclosure expenses for both CDA and DHCD's State Funded Loan Program to achieve a cost savings to the Agency as a whole. As these expenses are not expenses related to the operations of MHF, they are recorded on the balance sheet as Due From Other Funds, affecting only cash and receivables. These expenses are subsequently reimbursed to MHF by the responsible unit, and the outstanding receivable is cleared.

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APPENDIX J

INVESTMENTS HELD IN THE RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND FUNDS

as of June 30, 2026

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INVESTMENTS HELD IN THE RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND FUNDS
As of June 30, 2026

Principal Balance		Guaranteed Investment Contract Provider and Other Investments	Rate of Earnings	Maturity	
		Program Fund			***Program Fund Series***
$4,500,000		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2011 Series B
$325,000		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2014 Series CD
$30,000		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2015 Series A
$200,611		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2016 Series A
$764,537		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2017 Series A
$5,100,000		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2019 Series B
$5,050,000		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2019 Series C
$2,308		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2022 Series D
$210,827		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2023 Series C
$889,863		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2024 Series A
$29,150,000		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2025 Series E
$40,460,000		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2025 Series I
$73,976,056		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2026 Series B
$1		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	2026 Series C
$248,400,669	(1)	US Treasury SLGS	3.50% to 3.55%	9/1/2026 to 1/1/2027	2025 Series I
		Revenue Fund			
$244,047,119		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	
$2,118,444,403	(1)	Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) mortgage-backed securities	0.50% to 7.50%	4/15/2041 to 6/20/2056	
$944,482,538	(1)	Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) mortgage-backed securities	1.55% to 7.405%	1/1/2043 to 6/1/2056	
$494,718,939	(1)	Freddie Mac Home (FHLMC) mortgage-backed securities	2.05% to 7.675%	10/1/2048 to 5/1/2056	
		Reserve Fund			
$6,019,455		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	
$1,231,569	(1)	Westdeutsche Landesbank Gironzentrale, New York Branch (BOA)	5.22%	9/1/2029	
$3,036,351	(1)	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	6.75%	9/15/2029	
$1,176,471	(1)	Westdeutsche Landesbank Gironzentrale, New York Branch (BOA)	5.82%	9/1/2031	
$2,244,600	(1)	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	6.25%	7/15/2032	
		Collateral Reserve Fund (2)			
$91,762,055		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand	

INVESTMENTS HELD IN THE RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND FUNDS
As of June 30, 2026

Principal Balance		Guaranteed Investment Contract Provider and Other Investments	Rate of Earnings	Maturity
$8,221,984		TD Bank, N.A. Demand Deposit Acct.	Varies	On demand
$12,480,496	(1)	Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) mortgage-backed securities	0.50% to 4.00%	3/15/2041 to 12/20/2047
$11,119,199	(1)	Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) mortgage-backed securities	2.80% to 6.30%	4/1/2046 to 6/1/2052
$379,418	(1)	Freddie Mac Home (FHLMC) mortgage-backed securities	5.50% to 6.00%	2/1/2049 to 3/1/2049
$25,465,000	(1)(4)	State Housing Finance Agency VRDO	Varies	5/1/2044 to 10/01/2048
$10,442,150	(1)	U.S. Treasury Notes	1.25%	11/30/2026
		Warehouse Loan Fund ***(3)***		
$141,632,716		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand
		Redemption Fund		
$7,864		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand
		Other Funds		
$450,807		Money Market Funds	Varies	On demand

(1) In keeping with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 31, these investments and mortgage-backed securities are reported at fair value. The total book value at June 30, 2026 for the investments referenced was $291,580,375 and the cumulative increase in fair value of these investments was $416,435. The total book value at June 30, 2026 for GNMA, FNMA, and Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities referenced was $3,584,028,636 and the cumulative decrease in fair value of these GNMA, FNMA, and Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities was $2,403,643.

(2) The Collateral Reserve Fund was established under the Bond Resolution at the time the 1997 Residential Revenue Bonds Series A and Series B were issued.

(3) The Warehouse Loan Fund was established by transferring $45,000,000 in excess revenues from the 1980 General Certificate (Single Family Program Bonds). It provides an interim funding source for loans purchased between issuances of Residential Revenue Bonds.

(4) The State HFA VRDOs are short-term (7-day) instruments that can be tendered at 7 days' notice at par.

APPENDIX K

RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND PROGRAM PORTFOLIO

as of June 30, 2026

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APPENDIX K
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND PROGRAM PORTFOLIO
AS OF JUNE 30, 2026

Series	Tax Status	Principal Amount of Bonds Originally Issued	Current Bonds Outstanding	Interest Rate Ranges For Non-PAC Bonds Outstanding Minimum	Interest Rate Ranges For Non-PAC Bonds Outstanding Maximum	Range of Maturity Dates For Bonds Outstanding Minimum	Range of Maturity Dates For Bonds Outstanding Maximum
2006 G	AMT	$ 40,000,000	$ 7,075,000	Variable	Variable	3/1/2027	9/1/2040
2006 J	AMT	60,000,000	35,270,000	Variable	Variable	3/1/2029	9/1/2040
2012 B	Taxable	45,000,000	40,505,000	Variable	Variable	9/1/2025	9/1/2033
2014 C	Non-AMT	47,960,000	7,135,000	3.200%	3.200%	3/1/2026	9/1/2028
2014 E	Taxable	53,205,000	6,350,000	4.146%	4.146%	3/1/2026	9/1/2029
2014 F	Taxable	25,000,000	23,770,000	Variable	Variable	3/1/2041	9/1/2044
2015 A	Non-AMT	24,235,000	380,000	2.950%	3.100%	9/1/2026	9/1/2027
2016 A	Taxable	325,800,000	131,455,000	2.863%	3.797%	9/1/2026	9/1/2047
2017 A	Taxable	263,060,000	69,160,000	3.503%	4.103%	9/1/2026	9/1/2048
2018 A	Non-AMT	239,565,000	16,265,000	3.150%	3.300%	9/1/2026	9/1/2048
2018 B	AMT	40,435,000	8,550,000	n.a.	n.a.	9/1/2036	9/1/2048
2019 A	Non-AMT	140,000,000	33,495,000	2.400%	3.375%	9/1/2026	9/1/2049
2019 B	Non-AMT	210,000,000	99,900,000	2.550%	5.000%	9/1/2026	9/1/2049
2019 C	Non-AMT	319,580,000	186,975,000	1.950%	5.000%	9/1/2026	3/1/2050
2019 D	Taxable	27,490,000	8,240,000	2.348%	2.931%	9/1/2026	3/1/2050
2020 A	Non-AMT	130,750,000	83,125,000	1.400%	2.600%	9/1/2026	3/1/2050
2020 D	Non-AMT	160,000,000	105,430,000	0.950%	2.150%	9/1/2026	9/1/2050
2021 A	Non-AMT	197,725,000	139,885,000	0.550%	2.000%	9/1/2026	9/1/2051
2021 B	Non-AMT	170,000,000	124,225,000	0.750%	2.150%	9/1/2026	9/1/2051
2021 C	Non-AMT	221,770,000	188,145,000	1.100%	2.550%	9/1/2027	9/1/2051
2021 D	Taxable	30,000,000	6,455,000	1.650%	1.800%	9/1/2026	3/1/2027
2022 A	Non-AMT	111,625,000	92,655,000	3.800%	5.000%	9/1/2030	9/1/2052
2022 B	Taxable	37,375,000	28,380,000	3.641%	4.638%	9/1/2026	9/1/2034
2022 C	Taxable	98,720,000	78,055,000	3.934%	5.091%	9/1/2026	3/1/2053
2022 D	Non-AMT	100,000,000	85,170,000	3.550%	5.050%	9/1/2026	3/1/2053
2023 A	Non-AMT	60,000,000	53,195,000	2.950%	4.500%	9/1/2026	9/1/2053
2023 B	Taxable	90,000,000	73,250,000	4.463%	5.306%	9/1/2026	9/1/2053
2023 C	Non-AMT	115,000,000	106,430,000	3.300%	4.500%	3/1/2026	9/1/2054
2023 D	Taxable	185,000,000	163,135,000	4.982%	5.528%	9/1/2026	9/1/2053
2023 E	Non-AMT	75,000,000	68,160,000	3.750%	5.100%	9/1/2026	3/1/2054
2023 F	Taxable	325,000,000	288,410,000	5.465%	6.362%	9/1/2026	9/1/2053
2024 A	Non-AMT	40,000,000	38,715,000	3.350%	4.650%	9/1/2026	9/1/2055
2024 B	Taxable	210,000,000	201,220,000	5.007%	6.091%	9/1/2026	9/1/2054
2024 C	Non-AMT	47,375,000	46,030,000	3.250%	4.625%	9/1/2026	9/1/2055
2024 D	Taxable	100,000,000	96,920,000	4.272%	5.680%	9/1/2026	3/1/2055
2024 E	Non-AMT	40,000,000	38,945,000	3.050%	4.450%	9/1/2026	9/1/2055
2024 F	Taxable	80,000,000	78,340,000	4.339%	5.887%	9/1/2026	3/1/2055
2025 A	Non-AMT	75,975,000	75,220,000	2.950%	4.600%	9/1/2026	3/1/2056
2025 B	Taxable	174,025,000	171,530,000	4.472%	5.877%	9/1/2026	9/1/2055
2025 C	Non-AMT	45,000,000	44,930,000	3.400%	5.100%	9/1/2026	3/1/2056
2025 D	Taxable	155,000,000	154,000,000	4.464%	6.249%	9/1/2026	9/1/2055
2025 E	Non-AMT	95,000,000	94,915,000	2.850%	5.200%	9/1/2026	9/1/2056
2025 F	Taxable	155,000,000	154,870,000	4.159%	6.004%	9/1/2026	3/1/2056
2025 G	Non-AMT	60,000,000	60,000,000	2.800%	4.800%	3/1/2027	9/1/2056
2025 H	Taxable	140,000,000	140,000,000	3.755%	5.730%	9/1/2026	3/1/2056
2025 I (1)	Non-AMT	358,400,669	288,860,669	3.370%	3.450%	3/1/2056	3/1/2056
2026 B	Non-AMT	125,000,000	125,000,000	2.950%	4.800%	9/1/2030	9/1/2056
2026 C	Taxable	150,000,000	150,000,000	3.920%	5.613%	3/1/2027	9/1/2056
Total		**$ 6,020,070,669**	**$ 4,318,125,669**	**0.550%**	**6.362%**	**9/1/2025**	**9/1/2056**

(1) Expected to be refunded or remarketed prior to funds being available to finance Mortgage Loans.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS

JUNE 30, 2026 PORTFOLIO DATA

	Whole Loans					Mortgage Backed Securities				
		Outstanding Wtd. Avg. Mortgage Rates					Outstanding Wtd. Avg. Mortgage Rates			
Origination Year	**Outstanding Balance**	**Wtd. Avg.**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Wtd. Avg. Rem. Term**	**Outstanding Balance**	**Wtd. Avg.**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Wtd. Avg. Rem. Term**
2026	$ -	-	-	-	-	$ 452,953,404	6.387%	5.875%	7.000%	357
2025	-	-	-	-	-	755,333,207	6.768%	5.625%	7.500%	347
2024	-	-	-	-	-	475,280,848	7.041%	5.625%	8.375%	334
2023	-	-	-	-	-	713,854,781	6.955%	5.447%	8.125%	322
2022	-	-	-	-	-	361,580,467	4.998%	2.432%	7.375%	309
2021	-	-	-	-	-	362,969,512	3.213%	2.125%	4.625%	299
2020	-	-	-	-	-	175,795,059	3.810%	2.125%	4.750%	281
2019	322,730	5.380%	5.125%	5.875%	268	194,798,815	4.285%	3.000%	6.625%	274
2018	4,033,519	4.933%	3.500%	5.750%	223	30,860,966	4.715%	3.625%	5.875%	259
2017	3,483,760	4.716%	4.125%	4.875%	213	16,624,048	4.166%	3.500%	4.750%	245
2012 to 2016	22,324,804	4.713%	1.000%	4.875%	189	41,235,471	3.404%	1.000%	4.375%	216
2007 to 2011	153,747,223	5.729%	1.000%	7.625%	165	2,742,053	3.608%	3.000%	4.250%	174
2006 and Prior	110,528,268	5.462%	-	9.500%	127	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate	**$ 294,440,304**	**5.529%**	**0.000%**	**9.500%**	**154**	**$ 3,584,028,632**	**5.904%**	**1.000%**	**8.375%**	**323**

APPENDIX L

RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BOND PROGRAM PREPAYMENT SPEEDS

Prepayments on mortgage loans are commonly measured relative to a prepayment standard model. The Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (formerly the Public Securities Association) standard prepayment model (commonly referred to as the "SIFMA Model") represents an assumed monthly rate of prepayment of the then outstanding principal balance of a pool of new mortgage loans. The SIFMA Model does not purport to be either an historic description of the prepayment experience of any pool of mortgage loans or a prediction of the anticipated rate of prepayment of any pool of mortgage loans. One hundred percent (100%) of the SIFMA Model assumes prepayment rates of 0.2 percent per year of the then-unpaid principal balance of such mortgage loans in the first months of the life of the mortgage loans and an additional 0.2 percent per year in each month thereafter (for example, 0.4 percent per year in the second month) until the 30th month. Beginning in the 30th month and in each month thereafter during the life of the mortgage loans, 100% of the SIFMA Model assumes a constant prepayment rate of six percent per year. Multiples of the SIFMA Model are calculated from this prepayment rate series. For example, 200% of the SIFMA Model assumes prepayment rates will be 0.4 percent per year in month one, 0.8 percent per year in month two, reaching 12% per year in month 30 and remaining constant at 12% per year thereafter.

The Prepayment Speeds table provides historic SIFMA Model prepayment speeds. The Administration makes no representation as to the percentage of the principal balance of the Mortgage Loans that will be prepaid as of any date or as to the overall rate of prepayment of such Mortgage Loans. The Administration makes no representation as to the speed with which any series of Bonds will be redeemed with prepayments.

For information on cross call practices, see "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS — Redemption Provisions — Cross Call Practices" in the Official Statement. For additional information please refer to the website, www.dhcd.state.md.us and click CDA Bonds – Investor Information. In the section labeled EMMA Filings, the Administration has provided additional information on its cross-calling practices and the sources for the redemption of bonds in "Other Informational Filings." Furthermore, the recent and historical quarterly EMMA filings include a Ten Year Rule table, a schedule of debt outstanding with the effective yields of bonds, and the mortgage loan portfolio detail by bond series and interest rate.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
RESIDENTIAL REVENUE BONDS

JUNE 2026 PREPAYMENT SPEEDS (PSA)

Origination Year	Outstanding Loan Balance	Outstanding MBS Balance	Outstanding Wtd. Avg. Mortgage Rates			Wtd. Avg. Rem. Term	June 2026 Prepayment Speeds (PSA)		
			Wtd. Avg.	Minimum	Maximum		6-month	1-year	2-year
2026	$ -	$ 452,953,404	6.387%	5.875%	7.000%	357	26%	26%	26%
2025	-	755,333,207	6.768%	5.625%	7.500%	347	123%	130%	125%
2024	-	475,280,848	7.041%	5.625%	8.375%	334	191%	235%	210%
2023	-	713,854,781	6.955%	5.447%	8.125%	322	162%	167%	163%
2022	-	361,580,467	4.998%	2.432%	7.375%	309	46%	75%	82%
2021	-	362,969,512	3.213%	2.125%	4.625%	299	63%	72%	70%
2020	-	175,795,059	3.810%	2.125%	4.750%	281	70%	111%	101%
2019	322,730	194,798,815	4.287%	3.000%	6.625%	274	50%	76%	90%
2018	4,033,519	30,860,966	4.740%	3.500%	5.875%	255	43%	111%	115%
2017	3,483,760	16,624,048	4.261%	3.500%	4.875%	239	103%	93%	74%
2012 to 2016	22,324,804	41,235,471	3.864%	1.000%	4.875%	206	36%	68%	70%
2007 to 2011	153,747,223	2,742,053	5.692%	1.000%	7.625%	165	30%	42%	51%
2006 and Prior	110,528,268	-	5.462%	0.000%	9.500%	127	72%	71%	62%
Aggregate	**$ 294,440,304**	**$ 3,584,028,632**	**5.875%**	**0.000%**	**9.500%**	**310**	**104%**	**120%**	**111%**

SEPTEMBER 1, 2026 PAC REDEMPTION SUMMARY

To provide additional information for current and potential investors in the Community Development Administration's ("CDA") Residential Revenue Bonds, the below table summarizes the status of the CDA's PAC redemptions. This information is being provided to investors on a solely voluntary basis, and CDA is under no obligation under its continuing disclosure undertakings or Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 to update or supplement this information in the future.

Series	CUSIP	PAC Amount Issued	Final Maturity	PAC Coupon	PAC Cumulative Table	Actual PAC Bonds Redeemed	Cumulative Redemption
2014 C	57419RMV4	$ 12,445,000	9/1/2044	4.000%	$ 12,445,000	$ 12,445,000	100%
2014 D	57419RNK7	15,925,000	9/1/2036	4.000%	15,925,000	15,925,000	100%
2015 A	57419RYB5	8,340,000	9/1/2045	3.500%	8,340,000	8,340,000	100%
2015 B	57419RYZ2	31,480,000	9/1/2041	3.160%	31,480,000	31,480,000	100%
2016 A	57419RD69	92,525,000	9/1/2047	3.500%	92,525,000	89,070,000	96%
2017 A	57419RL86	85,765,000	9/1/2048	3.242%	85,765,000	78,905,000	92%
2018 A	57419R3A1	67,275,000	9/1/2048	4.500%	56,000,000	56,000,000	100%
2018 B	57419R3B9	40,435,000	9/1/2048	4.500%	33,655,000	33,655,000	100%
2019 A	57419R5N1	49,035,000	9/1/2049	4.250%	40,940,000	40,940,000	100%
2019 B	57419R7Y5	73,200,000	9/1/2049	4.000%	60,075,000	60,075,000	100%
2019 C	57419TDL2	115,130,000	3/1/2050	3.500%	89,690,000	81,620,000	91%
2019 D	57419TEN7	9,380,000	3/1/2050	2.644%	7,310,000	6,650,000	91%
2020 A	57419TGV7	47,920,000	3/1/2050	3.750%	35,045,000	31,890,000	91%
2020 D	57419TLT6	53,360,000	9/1/2050	3.250%	36,665,000	34,005,000	93%
2021 A	57419TQH7	64,135,000	9/1/2051	3.000%	40,150,000	36,150,000	90%
2021 B	57419TTP6	60,605,000	9/1/2051	3.000%	33,735,000	30,700,000	91%
2021 C	57419TVL2	83,495,000	9/1/2051	3.000%	42,765,000	38,670,000	90%
2022 A	57419TWE7	51,355,000	9/1/2052	5.000%	22,715,000	22,715,000	100%
2022 C	57419TZK0	33,795,000	3/1/2053	4.404%	13,610,000	13,610,000	100%
2022 D	57419TH46	35,250,000	3/1/2053	6.000%	13,045,000	13,045,000	100%
2023 A	57419TT84	25,835,000	9/1/2053	5.500%	6,290,000	6,290,000	100%
2023 B	57419TW72	39,655,000	9/1/2053	5.750%	11,050,000	11,050,000	100%
2023 C	57419T2S9	34,150,000	9/1/2054	5.750%	7,425,000	7,425,000	100%
2023 D	57419T3R0	67,420,000	9/1/2053	6.000%	18,925,000	18,925,000	100%
2023 E	57419T6W6	27,380,000	3/1/2054	6.250%	6,700,000	6,700,000	100%
2024 A	57419UCG1	12,310,000	9/1/2055	6.250%	1,100,000	1,100,000	100%
2024 C	57419UHC5	15,500,000	9/1/2055	6.250%	1,330,000	1,330,000	100%
2024 D	57419UJC3	32,320,000	3/1/2055	6.000%	2,985,000	2,985,000	100%
2024 E	57419UMP0	16,930,000	9/1/2055	6.250%	1,135,000	1,135,000	100%
2024 F	57419ULL0	14,685,000	3/1/2055	6.000%	1,230,000	1,230,000	100%
2025 A	57419URA8	15,345,000	3/1/2056	6.250%	490,000	490,000	100%
2025 B	57419UPW2	31,040,000	9/1/2055	6.000%	1,855,000	1,855,000	100%
2025 C	57419UWL8	11,560,000	3/1/2056	5.500%	325,000	325,000	100%
2025 D	57419UVH8	42,630,000	9/1/2055	5.500%	1,620,000	1,620,000	100%
2025 E	57419UZU5	25,295,000	9/1/2056	6.250%	500,000	500,000	100%
2025 F	57419UC71	41,640,000	3/1/2056	6.250%	940,000	940,000	100%
2025 G	57419UF94	18,555,000	9/1/2056	6.250%	70,000	70,000	100%
2025 H	57419UK49	37,830,000	3/1/2056	6.000%	460,000	460,000	100%
2026 B	57419UY36	18,180,000	9/1/2056	6.250%	10,000	10,000	100%
2026 C	57419U2E7	54,620,000	9/1/2056	6.250%	25,000	25,000	100%
Total / Wtd Avg		**$ 1,613,730,000**		**4.556%**	**$ 836,345,000**	**$ 800,355,000**	**96%**

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APPENDIX M

PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

[Letterhead of Kutak Rock LLP]

_____, 2026

Community Development Administration
Department of Housing and Community Development
7800 Harkins Road, Room 493
Lanham, Maryland 20706

$300,000,000*
Community Development Administration
Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development
Residential Revenue Bonds
2026 Series F (Non-AMT) (Social Bonds)
2026 Series G (Federally Taxable) (Social Bonds)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Community Development Administration (the "Administration"), a unit of the Division of Development Finance of the Department of Housing and Community Development (the "Department"), a principal department of the State of Maryland (the "State"), in connection with its issuance and sale of $100,000,000* aggregate principal amount of its Residential Revenue Bonds 2026 Series F (Non-AMT) (Social Bonds) (the "2026 Series F Bonds") and $200,000,000* aggregate principal amount of its Residential Revenue Bonds 2026 Series G (Federally Taxable) (Social Bonds) (the "2026 Series G Bonds" and, together with the 2026 Series F Bonds, the "2026 Series FG Bonds"). With the proceeds of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, the Administration will (i) make a deposit into the 2026 Series F Redemption Account to be used to refund portions of certain prior Series of Bonds, (ii) make a deposit into the 2026 Series F Program Account to be used to make or purchase mortgage loans to finance the acquisition of single-family residences located in the State, and (iii) make a deposit into the 2026 Series G Program Account to be used to make or purchase mortgage loans to finance the acquisition of single-family residences located in the State.

The 2026 Series FG Bonds are being issued under and pursuant to (1) Sections 4-101 through 4-255 of the Housing and Community Development Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended (the "Act"), (2) the Residential Revenue Bond Resolution (the "Bond Resolution"), originally adopted by the Administration as of August 1, 1997 and amended and restated as of July 15, 2005, and accepted by Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland, as trustee (the "Trustee"), (3) the Series Resolution Providing for the Issuance and Sale of $100,000,000* Principal Amount of Residential Revenue Bonds 2026 Series F (Non-AMT), adopted as of November 1, 2026 (the "2026 Series F Series Resolution"), pursuant to which the 2026 Series F Bonds are authorized to be issued, and (4) the Series Resolution Providing for the Issuance and Sale of $200,000,000* Principal Amount of Residential Revenue Bonds 2026 Series G (Federally Taxable), adopted as of November 1, 2026 (the "2026 Series G Series Resolution" and,

*Preliminary; subject to change.

together with the 2026 Series F Series Resolution, the "Series Resolutions"), pursuant to which the 2026 Series G Bonds are authorized to be issued. The Bond Resolution and the Series Resolutions are referred to collectively as the Resolutions. Capitalized terms used herein and not defined herein have the respective meanings given to such terms in the Resolutions.

The 2026 Series FG Bonds mature, bear interest and are subject to redemption as provided therein and in the Resolutions. The 2026 Series FG Bonds are issuable initially as fully registered bonds without coupons in the denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple of $5,000 in excess thereof. Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the 2026 Series FG Bonds will be paid as provided in the Resolutions by the Trustee to the persons in whose names the 2026 Series FG Bonds are registered on the registration books of the Administration maintained by the Trustee.

In connection with the issuance of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, we have examined and considered the Act, the Resolutions, the Code, a specimen of the 2026 Series FG Bonds and such other opinions, documents, certificates, letters and matters of law as we have deemed necessary to render the opinions set forth below.

Based upon the foregoing we are of the opinion that:

1. Under the Constitution and laws of the State, the Act is valid and the Administration has been duly created and validly exists as a unit of the Division of Development Finance of the Department with such political and corporate powers as set forth in the Act and with good, right and lawful authority, among other things, to issue the 2026 Series FG Bonds for the purpose provided in the Resolutions.

2. The Resolutions have been duly adopted and executed by the Administration, are valid and binding upon the Administration, and are enforceable in accordance with their terms.

3. The 2026 Series FG Bonds are valid and legally binding special obligations of the Administration secured by a pledge in the manner and to the extent set forth in the Resolutions and are entitled to the equal benefit, protection and security of the provisions, covenants and agreements of the Resolutions. The Resolutions create the valid pledge of and the valid lien which it purports to create upon the Revenues and other assets and income described in the Resolutions, subject only to the provisions of the Resolutions permitting the use and payment thereof for or to the purposes and on the terms and conditions set forth in the Resolution.

4. Under existing statutes, the 2026 Series FG Bonds, their transfer, the interest payable thereon and any income derived therefrom, including any profit realized in their sale or exchange, are exempt from taxation of every kind and nature whatsoever by the State, except that no opinion is expressed as to such exemption from State estate or inheritance taxes.

5. Under existing law, as enacted and construed on the date of initial delivery of the 2026 Series F Bonds, and assuming continuing compliance by the Administration with its covenants in the Resolutions to comply with the Code, interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the holders thereof for purposes of federal income tax. Interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. However, interest on the 2026 Series F Bonds may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations.

6. Interest on the 2026 Series G Bonds is not excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, we have assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records and of all certifications, documents and other proceedings examined by us that have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities and have not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof. We have also assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, certifications, documents and proceedings.

Except as expressed in paragraphs 4, 5, and 6, we express no opinion regarding other federal, state or local tax consequences relating to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual of or receipt of interest on, the 2026 Series FG Bonds.

We call to your attention that the 2026 Series FG Bonds are special obligations of the Administration and will be payable solely from the revenues and assets of the Administration pledged for the payment thereof under the Resolutions, including the Mortgage Loans pledged thereunder, and the rights thereunder to any income, revenues, issues, profits and insurance proceeds and other sums of money payable thereunder. The Administration has no taxing power. The 2026 Series FG Bonds do not constitute a debt of the State, any political subdivision thereof, the Administration or the Department, or a pledge of the faith, credit or taxing power of the State, any such political subdivision, the Administration or the Department.

We express no opinion herein with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the Official Statement prepared in respect of the 2026 Series FG Bonds or as to any other matter not set forth herein.

Very truly yours,

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APPENDIX N

THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY AND BOOK-ENTRY

DTC and Book-Entry

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the 2026 Series FG Bonds. The 2026 Series FG Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered 2026 Series FG Bond certificate will be issued for each separately stated maturity of the 2026 Series FG Bonds 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"). 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 2026 Series FG Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the 2026 Series FG Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each 2026 Series FG 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 2026 Series FG Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct or Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in 2026 Series FG Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the 2026 Series FG Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all 2026 Series FG 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 2026 Series FG 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 2026 Series FG Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such 2026 Series FG

Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct or Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

The Trustee will make payments of principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the 2026 Series FG Bonds to Cede & Co., or such other DTC nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's current practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detailed information from the Trustee, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Administration or the Trustee, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Administration or the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursements of such payments to the Beneficial Owners entitled thereto is the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants. DTC, the Trustee and the Administration are not responsible for and make no representations concerning the manner of, or any charges that may be associated with, payments by Direct Participants or Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners.

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

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of a maturity of the 2026 Series FG Bonds 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.

DTC, Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee will not consent or vote with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds, unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an omnibus proxy to the Administration as soon as possible after the record date for any consent or vote. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the 2026 Series FG Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy).

Neither the Administration nor the Trustee will have any responsibility or obligation to the Direct Participants or the Beneficial Owners with respect to (A) the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC or any Participant; (B) the payment by any Participant of any amount due to any Beneficial Owner in respect of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the 2026 Series FG Bonds; (C) the delivery or timeliness of delivery by any Participant of any notice to any Beneficial Owner which is required or permitted under the terms of the Bond Resolutions to be given to Bondholders; or (D) any other action taken by DTC, or its nominee, Cede & Co., as Bondholder, including the effectiveness of any action taken pursuant to an Omnibus Proxy.

The Administration and the Trustee cannot give any assurances that DTC will distribute payments of principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the 2026 Series FG Bonds paid to DTC or its nominee, as the registered owner, or any redemption or other notices, to the Direct Participants or that they will do so on a timely basis, that Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will distribute to Beneficial Owners any payments or notices received by them or do so on a timely basis, or that DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the 2026 Series FG Bonds, as nominee of DTC, references in this Official Statement to the owners of the 2026 Series FG Bonds except under "TAX STATUS AND RELATED CONSIDERATIONS" shall mean Cede & Co. and shall not mean the Beneficial Owners and Cede & Co. will be treated as the only Bondholder of 2026 Series FG Bonds for all purposes under the Bond Resolutions.

The Administration may enter into amendments to the agreement with DTC or successor agreements with a successor securities depository, relating to the book-entry system to be maintained with respect to 2026 Series FG Bonds without the consent of Beneficial Owners or Bondholders.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as a depository with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Administration or Trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained bond certificates will be printed and delivered. The Administration may decide to discontinue use of the system of book entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, bond certificates will be printed and delivered.

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

Definitive Bonds

DTC (or a successor securities depository) may discontinue providing its service with respect to the 2026 Series FG Bonds at any time by giving notice to the Administration and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. In addition, the Administration, in its sole discretion and without the consent of any other person, may elect not to use or may terminate the services of DTC (or a successor securities depository). Under such circumstances, 2026 Series FG Bonds in definitive form will be delivered as provided in the Bond Resolutions and registered in accordance with the instructions of the purchasers, and the following requirements of the Bond Resolutions will apply. Interest on the 2026 Series FG Bonds will be payable by check or draft mailed by the Trustee to the registered owner thereof or, upon the request of a registered owner of 2026 Series FG Bonds having a principal amount of $1,000,000 or more, by wire transfer from the Trustee to the registered owner thereof. The principal of and redemption premium, if any, are payable at the corporate trust office of the Trustee upon presentation of the 2026 Series FG Bonds on or after the date of maturity or redemption. Each exchange or transfer of the 2026 Series FG Bonds may require the payment by the owner of any tax, fee or other charge imposed by law and a reasonable transfer fee of the Trustee.

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APPENDIX O

THE GNMA MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES PROGRAM

This summary does not purport to be comprehensive and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the GNMA Mortgage Backed Securities Guide and to the documents referred to herein for full and complete statements of their provisions. Additional information is available at www.ginniemae.gov. None of the Underwriters, the Administration, their respective counsel, or Bond Counsel makes any representation with respect to the accuracy or completeness of this summary.

The Government National Mortgage Association is a wholly owned corporate instrumentality of the United States within the Department of Housing and Urban Development with its principal office in Washington, D.C.

Each GNMA Certificate is to be issued under either the GNMA I Program or the GNMA II Program. Although there are a number of differences between GNMA I Securities and GNMA II Custom Pool Securities, those differences do not adversely affect the availability of Revenues with which to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds. Each GNMA Certificate is to be backed by a pool of Mortgage Loans in a minimum aggregate amount of $25,000 and multiples of $1 in excess of $25,000. The Servicer shall be required to pay to the Trustee (in the case of a GNMA I Security) or to the Central Paying and Transfer Agent (in the case of a GNMA II Custom Pool Security), and such Central Paying and Transfer Agent shall be required to pay to the Trustee, as the owner of the GNMA Certificate, the regular monthly installments of principal and interest on the Mortgage Loans backing the GNMA Certificate (less such Servicer's servicing fee, which includes the GNMA guaranty fee), whether or not the Servicer receives such installments, plus any Mortgage Prepayments received by the Servicer in the previous month. The Government National Mortgage Association guarantees the timely payment of the principal of and interest on the GNMA Certificate.

In order to issue the GNMA Certificates, the Servicer must first apply to and receive from the Government National Mortgage Association a commitment to guarantee securities. Such a commitment authorizes the Servicer to issue GNMA Certificates up to a stated amount during a one year period following the date of the commitment. The Servicer is required to pay the application fee to the Government National Mortgage Association for such commitments. The amount of commitments to guarantee GNMA Certificates that the Government National Mortgage Association can approve in any federal fiscal year is limited by statute and administrative procedures. The total annual amount of available commitments is established in appropriation acts and related administrative procedures.

The issuance of each GNMA Certificate by the Servicer is subject to the following conditions, among others: (i) the purchase by the Servicer of Mortgage Loans in a minimum aggregate principal amount at least equal to the minimum size permitted by the Government National Mortgage Association for each GNMA Certificate (such origination being subject, among other conditions, to the availability of FHA mortgage insurance and VA guarantees), (ii) the submission by the Servicer to the Government National Mortgage Association of certain documents required by the Government National Mortgage Association in form and substance satisfactory to the Government National Mortgage Association, (iii) the Servicer's continued compliance, on the date of issuance of the GNMA Certificate, with all of the Government National Mortgage Association's eligibility requirements, specifically including, but not limited to, certain net worth requirements, (iv) the Servicer's continued approval by the Government National Mortgage Association to issue GNMA Certificates, and (v) the Servicer's continued ability to issue, execute and deliver the GNMA Certificate, as such ability may be affected by such Servicer's bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization. In addition, the issuance of a GNMA Certificate by the Servicer is subject to the condition that the Government National Mortgage Association must have entered into a guaranty agreement with the

Servicer. The conditions to the Government National Mortgage Association entering into such an agreement may change from time to time, and there can be no assurance that the Servicer will be able to satisfy all such requirements in effect at the time a GNMA Certificate is to be issued. Moreover, there can be no assurance that all of the above conditions will be satisfied at the time a GNMA Certificate is to be issued by the Servicer for purchase by the Trustee.

GNMA Certificate

The Government National Mortgage Association is authorized by Section 306(g) of Title III of the National Housing Act of 1934, as amended (the "Housing Act") to guarantee the timely payment of the principal of, and interest on, securities which are based on and backed by a pool composed of, among other things, mortgage loans insured by FHA under the Housing Act or guaranteed by the VA under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Said Section 306(g) further provides that "[T]he full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts which may be required to be paid under any guaranty under this subsection." An opinion dated December 9, 1969, of an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, states that such guarantees under said Section 306(g) of mortgage backed securities of the type to be delivered to the Trustee by the Lenders are authorized to be made by the Government National Mortgage Association and "would constitute general obligations of the United States backed by its full faith and credit."

Government National Mortgage Association Borrowing Authority

To meet its obligations under such guaranty, the Government National Mortgage Association, in its corporate capacity under Section 306(d) of Title III of the Housing Act, may issue its general obligations to the United States Treasury (the "Treasury") in an amount outstanding at any one time sufficient to enable the Government National Mortgage Association, with no limitations as to amount, to perform its obligations under its guaranty of the timely payment of the principal of and interest on the GNMA Certificates. The Treasury is authorized to purchase any obligations so issued by the Government National Mortgage Association and has indicated in a letter dated February 13, 1970, from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") that the Treasury will make loans to the Government National Mortgage Association, if needed, to implement the aforementioned guaranty.

The Government National Mortgage Association is to warrant to the Trustee, as the owner of the GNMA Certificates, that, in the event it is called upon at any time to honor its guaranty of the payment of principal and interest on any GNMA Certificate, it shall, if necessary, in accordance with the aforesaid Section 306(d), apply to the Treasury Department of the United States for a loan or loans in amounts sufficient to make such payment.

Servicing of the Mortgage Loans

Under contractual arrangements that will be entered into by and between the Servicer and the Government National Mortgage Association, and pursuant to the Program Documents, the Servicer is responsible for servicing and otherwise administering the Mortgage Loans in accordance with generally accepted practices of the mortgage lending industry and the Government National Mortgage Association Servicer's Guide.

The monthly remuneration of the Servicer, for its servicing and administrative functions, and the guaranty fee charged by the Government National Mortgage Association, are based on the unpaid principal amount of the GNMA Certificates outstanding. In compliance with the Government National Mortgage Association regulations and policies, the total of these servicing and guaranty fees may range from 0.25% to 0.625%, calculated on the principal balance of each GNMA Certificate outstanding on the last day of the

month preceding such calculation. Each GNMA Certificate carries an interest rate that is fixed below the interest rate on the underlying Mortgage Loans because the afore-mentioned servicing and guaranty fees are deducted from payments on the Mortgage Loans before such payments are forwarded to the Trustee. It is expected that interest and principal payments on the Mortgage Loans received by the Servicer will be the source of money for payments on the GNMA Certificates. If such payments are less than the amount then due, the Servicer is obligated to advance its own funds to ensure timely payment of all scheduled payments of principal and interest due on the GNMA Certificates. The Government National Mortgage Association guarantees such timely payment in the event of the failure of the Servicer to pass through an amount equal to such scheduled payments (whether or not made by the Mortgagors). The Servicer is required to advise the Government National Mortgage Association in advance of any impending default on scheduled payments so that the Government National Mortgage Association, as guarantor, will be able to continue such payments as scheduled on the third business day after the twentieth day of each month. However, if such payments are not received as scheduled, the Trustee has recourse directly to the Government National Mortgage Association.

Guaranty Agreement

The Government National Mortgage Association guaranty agreement to be entered into by the Government National Mortgage Association and the Servicer upon issuance of a GNMA Certificate, pursuant to which the Government National Mortgage Association guarantees the payment of principal and interest on such GNMA Certificate (the "GNMA Guaranty Agreement"), provides that, in the event of a default by the Servicer, including (i) a failure to make any payment due under the GNMA Certificate, (ii) a request to the Government National Mortgage Association to make a payment of principal or interest on a GNMA Certificate and the utilization thereof by the Servicer, (iii) insolvency of the Servicer or (iv) default by the Servicer under any other terms of the GNMA Guaranty Agreement, the Government National Mortgage Association has the right, by letter to the Servicer, to effect and complete the extinguishment of the Servicer's interest in the Mortgage Loans, and the Mortgage Loans shall thereupon become the absolute property of the Government National Mortgage Association, subject only to the unsatisfied rights of the owner of the GNMA Certificate. In such event, the GNMA Guaranty Agreement provides that on and after the time the Government National Mortgage Association directs such a letter of extinguishment to the Servicer, the Government National Mortgage Association shall be the successor in all respects to the Servicer in its capacity under the GNMA Guaranty Agreement and the transaction and arrangements set forth or arranged for therein, and shall be subject to all responsibilities, duties, and liabilities (except the Servicer's indemnification of the Government National Mortgage Association), theretofore placed on the Servicer by the terms and provisions of the GNMA Guaranty Agreement, provided that at any time the Government National Mortgage Association may enter into an agreement with any other eligible issuer of GNMA Certificates under which the latter undertakes and agrees to assume any part or all such responsibilities, duties or liabilities theretofore placed on the Servicer, and provided that no such agreement shall detract from or diminish the responsibilities, duties or liabilities of the Government National Mortgage Association in its capacity as guarantor of the GNMA Certificate, or otherwise adversely affect the rights of the owner thereof.

Payment of Principal of and Interest on the GNMA Certificates

Regular monthly installment payments on each GNMA Certificate are required to begin on the fifteenth day (in the case of a GNMA I Security) and in the case of payments required to be made to holders of certificated securities, on the nineteenth day, or the twentieth day if the nineteenth day is not a business day, and in the case of payments required to be made to securities in book entry form, the twentieth calendar day of the month or the next business day if the twentieth calendar day is not a business day (in the case of a GNMA II Custom Pool Security) of the first month following the date of issuance of such GNMA Certificate and will be equal to the aggregate amount of the scheduled monthly principal and interest

payments on each Mortgage Loan in the mortgage pool backing the GNMA Certificate, less the monthly servicing and guaranty fees of one twelfth of 0.50% of the outstanding principal balance. In addition, each payment is required to include any Mortgage Prepayments on Mortgage Loans underlying the GNMA Certificate.

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APPENDIX P

THE FANNIE MAE MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES PROGRAM

General

The following summary of the Fannie Mae MBS Program (as defined below), the Fannie Mae Certificates, Fannie Mae's mortgage purchase and servicing standards and other documents referred to herein does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to Fannie Mae's Prospectus, as defined below, the Fannie Mae Single Family Selling and Servicing Guides and the other documents referred to herein. None of the Underwriters, the Administration, their respective counsel, or Bond Counsel makes any representation with respect to the accuracy or completeness of this summary.

Fannie Mae is subject to the supervision and regulation of the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") to the extent provided in the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 ("HERA"). The FHFA placed Fannie Mae into conservatorship in 2008. The Administration cannot predict the long term consequences of the conservatorship of this entity and the corresponding impact on the participants and the Program.

Information on Fannie Mae and its financial condition is contained in Fannie Mae's most current annual report on Form 10 K, quarterly reports on Form 10 Q and current reports on Form 8 K that are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Fannie Mae files reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Materials that it files with the Securities and Exchange Commission are also available from the Securities and Exchange Commission's Web site, "www.sec.gov." In addition, these materials may be inspected, without charge, and copies may be obtained at prescribed rates, at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. Investors may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1 800 SEC 0330. Investors may also request copies of any filing from Fannie Mae, at no cost, by telephone at (202) 752 7000 or by mail at 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016. The Administration takes no responsibility for information contained on the Web site.

Fannie Mae

Fannie Mae is a publicly held government sponsored enterprise organized and existing under the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act (12 U.S.C. Section 1716 et seq.). Fannie Mae was originally established in 1938 as a United States government agency to provide supplemental liquidity to the mortgage market, and was transformed into a stockholder owned and privately managed corporation by legislation enacted in 1968. Fannie Mae provides funds to the mortgage market by purchasing mortgage loans from lenders, thereby replenishing their funds for additional lending. Fannie Mae acquires funds to purchase mortgage loans from many capital market investors that may not ordinarily invest in mortgage loans, thereby expanding the total amount of funds available for housing. In addition, Fannie Mae issues mortgage backed securities primarily in exchange for pools of mortgage loans from lenders.

Mortgage Backed Securities Program

Fannie Mae has implemented a mortgage backed securities program pursuant to which Fannie Mae issues securities backed by pools of mortgage loans (the "MBS Program"). **The obligations of Fannie Mae, including its obligations under the Fannie Mae Certificates, are obligations solely of Fannie Mae and are not backed by, or entitled to, the full faith and credit of the United States.**

The terms of the MBS Program are governed by the Fannie Mae Single Family Selling and Servicing Guides published by Fannie Mae, as modified by the Pool Contract (defined below), and, in the case of mortgage loans such as the Mortgage Loans, a Trust Indenture dated as of November 1, 1981, as amended (the "Trust Indenture"), and a supplement thereto to be issued by Fannie Mae in connection with each pool. The MBS Program is further described in a prospectus issued by Fannie Mae (the "Fannie Mae Prospectus"). The Fannie Mae Prospectus is updated from time to time. A Fannie Mae Prospectus Supplement may not be available as to the Fannie Mae Certificates.

Copies of the Fannie Mae Prospectus are available without charge from Investor Relations, Fannie Mae, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016 (telephone: (800) 237 8627). Additional information and copies of the prospectus are available by accessing Fannie Mae's Web site.

Pool Purchase Contract

Fannie Mae and the Servicer will enter into a Pool Purchase Contract (the "Pool Contract"), pursuant to which the Servicer is permitted to deliver, and Fannie Mae agrees to purchase, Mortgage Loans in exchange for Fannie Mae Certificates. The purpose of the Pool Contract is to provide for certain additions, deletions and changes to the Fannie Mae Single Family Selling and Servicing Guides relating to the purchase of Mortgage Loans. In the event of a conflict between the Pool Contract and the Fannie Mae Single Family Selling and Servicing Guides, the Pool Contract is to control. The description set forth below assumes that the Pool Contract will be executed substantially in the form presented by Fannie Mae to the Servicer at the time the Series Bonds are initially delivered.

The Pool Contract obligates the Servicer to service the Mortgage Loans in accordance with the requirements of the Fannie Mae Single Family Selling and Servicing Guides and the Pool Contract.

Fannie Mae Certificates

Each Fannie Mae Certificate is to represent the entire interest in a specified pool of Mortgage Loans purchased by Fannie Mae from the Servicer and identified in records maintained by Fannie Mae. The Pool Contract requires that each Fannie Mae Certificate be in a minimum amount of $250,000 (or, in each case, such lesser amounts as may be approved by Fannie Mae). The Mortgage Loans backing each Fannie Mae Certificate are to bear interest at a rate higher than each Fannie Mae Certificate (the "pass through rate"). The difference between the interest rate on the Mortgage Loans and the pass through rate on the Fannie Mae Certificate is to be collected by the Servicer and used to pay the Servicer's servicing fee and Fannie Mae's guaranty fee. As of June 3, 2019, each Fannie Mae Certificate is a UMBS.

Fannie Mae is to guarantee to the registered holder of the Fannie Mae Certificates that it shall distribute amounts representing scheduled principal and interest at the applicable "pass through rate" on the Mortgage Loans in the pools represented by such Fannie Mae Certificates, whether or not received, and the full principal balance of any foreclosed or other finally liquidated Mortgage Loan, whether or not such principal balance is actually received. The obligations of Fannie Mae under such guarantees are obligations solely of Fannie Mae and are not backed by, nor entitled to, the faith and credit of the United States. If Fannie Mae were unable to satisfy such obligations, distributions to the Trustee, as the holder of Fannie Mae Certificates, would consist solely of payments and other recoveries on the underlying Mortgage Loans and, accordingly, monthly distributions to the Trustee, as the registered holder of Fannie Mae Certificates, would be affected by delinquent payments and defaults on such Mortgage Loans.

Payments on Mortgage Loans; Distributions on Fannie Mae Certificates

Payments on a Fannie Mae Certificate are to be made to the Trustee on the 25th day of each month (beginning with the month following the month such Fannie Mae Certificate is issued), or, if such 25th day is not a business day, on the first business day next succeeding such 25th day. With respect to each Fannie Mae Certificate, Fannie Mae is to distribute to the Trustee an amount equal to the total of (i) the principal due on the Mortgage Loans in the related pool underlying such Fannie Mae Certificate during the period beginning on the second day of the month prior to the month of such distribution and ending on the first day of such month of distribution, (ii) the stated principal balance of any Mortgage Loan that was prepaid in full during the second month next preceding the month of such distribution (including as prepaid for this purpose at Fannie Mae's election any Mortgage Loan after it is delinquent, in whole or in part, with respect to four consecutive installments of principal and interest; or because of Fannie Mae's election to repurchase such Mortgage Loan under certain other circumstances as permitted by the Trust Indenture), (iii) the amount of any partial prepayment of a Mortgage Loan received in the second month next preceding the month of distribution, and (iv) one month's interest at the pass through rate on the principal balance of the Fannie Mae Certificate as reported to the Trustee (assuming the Trustee is the registered holder) in connection with the previous distribution (or, respecting the first distribution, the principal balance of the Fannie Mae Certificate on its issue date). For purposes of distributions, a Mortgage Loan is to be considered to have been prepaid in full if, in Fannie Mae's reasonable judgment, the full amount finally recoverable on account of such Mortgage Loan has been received, whether or not such full amount is equal to the stated principal balance of the Mortgage Loan. Fannie Mae may, in its discretion, include with any distribution principal prepayments, both full and partial, received during the month prior to the month of distribution but is under no obligation to do so.

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APPENDIX Q

THE FREDDIE MAC MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES PROGRAM

General

The following summary of the Freddie Mac Guarantor Program, the Freddie Mac Certificates and Freddie Mac's mortgage purchase and servicing standards does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to Freddie Mac's Mortgage Participation Certificates Offering Circular, any applicable Offering Circular Supplements, Freddie Mac's Information Statement, any Information Statement Supplements and any other documents made available by Freddie Mac. Copies of these documents can be obtained by writing or calling Freddie Mac's Investor Inquiry Department at 8200 Jones Branch Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102 (800 336 FMPC). The Administration does not and will not participate in the preparation of Freddie Mac's Mortgage Participation Certificates Offering Circular, Information Statement or Supplements. On September 6, 2008, Director James Lockhart of the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") appointed FHFA as conservator of Freddie Mac. The Administration cannot predict the consequences of the conservatorship and the impact it may have on the Residential Revenue Bond Program.

Information on Freddie Mac and its financial condition is contained in Freddie Mac's most current annual report on Form 10 K, quarterly reports on Form 10 Q and current reports on Form 8 K that are filed with the SEC. The SEC filings are available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The periodic reports filed by Freddie Mac with the SEC are also available on Freddie Mac's website at www.freddiemac.com. The Administration takes no responsibility for information contained on the websites.

Freddie Mac

The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") is a shareholder owned government sponsored enterprise created on July 24, 1970 pursuant to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act, Title III of the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970, as amended (the "Freddie Mac Act"). Freddie Mac's statutory mission is (i) to provide stability in the secondary market for residential mortgages, (ii) to respond appropriately to the private capital market, (iii) to provide ongoing assistance to the secondary market for residential mortgages (including activities relating to mortgages on housing for low and moderate income families involving a reasonable economic return that may be less than the return earned on other activities) and (iv) to promote access to mortgage credit throughout the United States (including central cities, rural areas and underserved areas) by increasing the liquidity of mortgage investments and improving the distribution of investment capital available for residential mortgage financing. Neither the United States nor any agency or instrumentality of the United States is obligated, either directly or indirectly, to fund the mortgage purchase or financing activities of Freddie Mac.

Freddie Mac Guarantor Program

Freddie Mac has established a mortgage purchase program pursuant to which Freddie Mac purchases a group of mortgages from a single seller in exchange for a Freddie Mac Certificate representing an undivided interest in a pool consisting of the same mortgages (the "Guarantor Program"). Freddie Mac approves the institutions that may sell and service mortgages under the Guarantor Program on an individual basis after consideration of factors such as financial condition, operational capability and mortgage origination and/or servicing experience. Most sellers and services are HUD approved mortgagees or FDIC insured financial institutions.

Freddie Mac Certificates

Freddie Mac Certificates will be mortgage pass through securities issued and guaranteed by Freddie Mac under its Guarantor Program. As of June 3, 2019, each Freddie Mac Certificate will be a UMBS. Freddie Mac Certificates are issued only in book entry form through the Federal Reserve Banks' book entry system. Each Freddie Mac Certificate represents an undivided interest in a pool of mortgages. Payments by borrowers on the mortgages in the pool are passed through monthly by Freddie Mac to record holders of the Freddie Mac Certificates representing interests in that pool.

Payments on Freddie Mac Certificates that are not UMBS begin on or about the fifteenth day of the first month following issuance. Payments on Freddie Mac Certificates that are UMBS begin on or about the 25th day of the first month following issuance. Each month, Freddie Mac passes through to record holders of Freddie Mac Certificates their proportionate share of principal payments on the mortgages in the related pool and one month's interest at the applicable pass through rate. The pass through rate for a Freddie Mac Certificate is determined by subtracting from the lowest interest rate on any of the mortgages in the pool the applicable servicing fee and Freddie Mac's management and guarantee fee, if any. The interest rates on the mortgages in a pool formed under Freddie Mac's Guarantor Program must fall within a range from the pass through rate on the Freddie Mac Certificates plus the minimum servicing fee through the pass through rate plus 250 basis points.

Freddie Mac guarantees to each record holder of a Freddie Mac Certificate the timely payment of interest at the applicable pass through rate on the principal balance of the holder's Freddie Mac Certificate. Freddie Mac also guarantees to each holder of a Freddie Mac Certificate (i) the timely payment of the holder's proportionate share of monthly principal due on the related mortgages, as calculated by Freddie Mac, and (ii) the ultimate collection of the holder's proportionate share of all principal of the related mortgages, without offset or reduction, no later than the payment date that occurs in the month by which the last monthly payment on the Freddie Mac Certificate is scheduled to be made.

Freddie Mac may pay the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate collection of principal on a mortgage at any time after default, but not later than 30 days following (i) the foreclosure sale of the mortgaged property, (ii) if applicable, the payment of an insurance or guaranty claim by the mortgage insurer or guarantor or (iii) the expiration of any right of redemption that the borrower may have, whichever is the last to occur. In no event, however, will Freddie Mac make payments on account of this guarantee later than one year after an outstanding demand has been made on the borrower for accelerated payment of principal or for payment of the principal due at maturity.

The obligations of Freddie Mac under its guarantees of the Freddie Mac Certificates are obligations of Freddie Mac only. The Freddie Mac Certificates, including the interest thereon, are not guaranteed by the United States and do not constitute debts or obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States other than Freddie Mac. If Freddie Mac were unable to satisfy its obligations under its guarantees, distributions on the Freddie Mac Certificates would consist solely of payment and other recoveries on the related mortgage; accordingly, delinquencies and defaults on the mortgages would affect distributions on the Freddie Mac Certificates and could adversely affect payments on the Bonds.

Mortgage Purchase and Servicing Standards

All mortgages purchased by Freddie Mac must meet certain standards established by the Freddie Mac Act. In addition, Freddie Mac has established its own set of mortgage purchase standards, including credit, appraisal and underwriting guidelines. These guidelines are designed to determine the value of the real property securing a mortgage and the creditworthiness of the borrower. Freddie Mac's administration

of its guidelines may vary based on its evaluation of and experience with the seller of the mortgages, the loan to value ratio and age of the mortgages, the type of property securing the mortgages and other factors.

Freddie Mac has also established servicing policies and procedures to support the efficient and uniform servicing of the mortgages it purchases. Each servicer must perform diligently all services and duties customary to the servicing of mortgages in a manner consistent with prudent servicing standards. The duties performed by a servicer include collection and remittance of principal and interest to Freddie Mac; administration of escrow accounts; collection of insurance of guaranty claims; property inspections; and, if necessary, foreclosure. Freddie Mac monitors services' performance through periodic and special reports and inspections.

In the event of an existing or impending delinquency or other default on a mortgage, Freddie Mac may attempt to resolve the default through a variety of measures. In determining which measures to pursue with respect to a given mortgage and when to initiate such measures, Freddie Mac seeks to minimize the costs that may be incurred in servicing the mortgage, as well as Freddie Mac's possible exposure under its guarantees. However, the measures that Freddie Mac may choose to pursue to resolve a default will not affect Freddie Mac's guarantees. In any event, Freddie Mac generally repurchases from a pool any mortgage that has remained delinquent for at least 120 consecutive days and makes payment of principal to record holders pursuant to Freddie Mac's guarantee of ultimate collection of principal.

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APPENDIX R

PROJECTED PERCENTAGES OF INITIAL PRINCIPAL BALANCE OUTSTANDING AND PROJECTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES

Set forth in the tables below are projected percentages of initial principal balance outstanding and projected weighted average lives for the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds and the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds under various prepayment speeds. "Projected percentages of initial principal balance outstanding" refers to the principal balance of a security that will be outstanding on a specified date expressed as a percentage of the initial principal amount of such security. The "projected weighted average life" of a security refers to the average amount of time, measured here in years, that is projected to elapse from the date of delivery of such security to the date of projected payment to the investor of each dollar paid to reduce the principal of such security (assuming no losses). The projected weighted average life of a security is determined by (a) multiplying each projected reduction, if any, of the outstanding amount of such security by the number of years from the date of delivery of such security to the related redemption date or maturity date, (b) adding the results and (c) dividing the sum by the initial outstanding amount of such security. The calculation of the projected weighted average life of the 2026 Series F PAC Bonds and the 2026 Series G PAC Bonds set forth below is hypothetical based on the making of certain assumptions, which are the same as those made under the caption "THE 2026 SERIES FG BONDS – Redemption Provisions – PAC Bond Redemption" in the Official Statement.

2026 Series F PAC Bonds*:

Prepayment Assumptions (expressed as a percentage of SIFMA)

	0	25	50	75	100	200	300	400	500	600	700
Initial Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
March 1, 2027	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
March 1, 2028	100.0	99.3	99.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3
March 1, 2029	100.0	99.3	97.1	89.9	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5
March 1, 2030	100.0	99.3	91.0	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6
March 1, 2031	100.0	99.3	84.7	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5
March 1, 2032	100.0	99.3	78.7	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8
March 1, 2033	100.0	99.3	73.2	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6
March 1, 2034	100.0	99.3	68.1	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	21.4
March 1, 2035	100.0	99.3	63.5	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	8.9
March 1, 2036	100.0	99.3	59.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	1.8
March 1, 2037	100.0	99.3	55.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	0.0
March 1, 2038	100.0	99.3	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2039	100.0	99.3	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2040	100.0	99.3	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2041	100.0	99.3	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2042	100.0	99.3	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2043	100.0	99.3	43.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2044	100.0	99.3	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2045	100.0	99.1	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2046	100.0	98.6	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2047	100.0	97.9	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2048	100.0	96.9	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2049	100.0	95.7	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2050	100.0	94.1	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2051	100.0	92.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2052	100.0	89.6	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2053	100.0	86.8	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2054	89.7	73.2	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2055	60.5	40.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2056	30.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2057	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
First Payment or Redemption Date	3/1/2054	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027
Last Payment or Redemption Date	3/1/2057	9/1/2056	3/1/2056	3/1/2038	3/1/2038	3/1/2038	3/1/2038	3/1/2038	3/1/2038	3/1/2038	9/1/2036
Weighted Average Life (in years)											
Optional Call Not Exercised	28.9	27.6	16.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6
Optional Call at 9/1/2034 Exercised	7.8	7.8	6.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5

*Preliminary; subject to change.

2026 Series G PAC Bonds*:

Prepayment Assumptions (expressed as a percentage of SIFMA)

	0	25	50	75	100	200	300	400	500	600	700
Initial Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
March 1, 2027	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
March 1, 2028	100.0	99.2	98.3	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
March 1, 2029	100.0	99.2	93.6	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.4
March 1, 2030	100.0	99.2	84.6	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1
March 1, 2031	100.0	99.2	75.4	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6
March 1, 2032	100.0	99.2	66.8	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6
March 1, 2033	100.0	99.2	58.8	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2
March 1, 2034	100.0	99.2	51.5	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	23.7
March 1, 2035	100.0	99.2	44.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	9.8
March 1, 2036	100.0	99.2	38.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8
March 1, 2037	100.0	99.2	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2038	100.0	99.2	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2039	100.0	99.2	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2040	100.0	99.2	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2041	100.0	99.2	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2042	100.0	99.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2043	100.0	99.1	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2044	100.0	99.1	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2045	100.0	98.9	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2046	100.0	98.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2047	100.0	98.4	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2048	100.0	98.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2049	100.0	97.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2050	100.0	97.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2051	100.0	96.4	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2052	100.0	95.5	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2053	100.0	94.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2054	100.0	93.4	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2055	73.4	65.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2056	36.6	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March 1, 2057	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
First Payment or Redemption Date	9/1/2054	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	9/1/2027
Last Payment or Redemption Date	3/1/2057	3/1/2057	9/1/2055	9/1/2036	9/1/2036	9/1/2036	9/1/2036	9/1/2036	9/1/2036	9/1/2036	9/1/2036
Weighted Average Life (in years)											
Optional Call Not Exercised	29.2	28.5	10.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Optional Call at 9/1/2034 Exercised	7.8	7.7	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3

*Preliminary; subject to change.

Community Development Administration, Maryland Department Of Housing And Community Development • Residential Revenue Bonds (Social Bonds), 2026 Series F and 2026 Series G

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