



ADDENDUM FOR PROPERTY SUBJECT TO MANDATORY MEMBERSHIP IN A PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION



(NOT FOR USE WITH CONDOMINIUMS)

ADDENDUM TO CONTRACT CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT

102 Coconut

Tiki Island

(Street Address and City)

TICA /Triquest Management Company 713-780-2449

(Name of Property Owners Association, (Association) and Phone Number)

A. SUBDIVISION INFORMATION: "Subdivision Information" means: (i) a current copy of the restrictions applying to the subdivision and bylaws and rules of the Association, and (ii) a resale certificate, all of which are described by Section 207.003 of the Texas Property Code.

(Check only one box):

- 1. Within ___ days after the effective date of the contract, Seller shall obtain, pay for, and deliver the Subdivision Information to the Buyer.
2. Within ___ days after the effective date of the contract, Buyer shall obtain, pay for, and deliver a copy of the Subdivision Information to the Seller.
3. Buyer has received and approved the Subdivision Information before signing the contract.
4. Buyer does not require delivery of the Subdivision Information.

The title company or its agent is authorized to act on behalf of the parties to obtain the Subdivision Information ONLY upon receipt of the required fee for the Subdivision Information from the party obligated to pay.

B. MATERIAL CHANGES. If Seller becomes aware of any material changes in the Subdivision Information, Seller shall promptly give notice to Buyer. Buyer may terminate the contract prior to closing by giving written notice to Seller if: (i) any of the Subdivision Information provided was not true; or (ii) any material adverse change in the Subdivision Information occurs prior to closing, and the earnest money will be refunded to Buyer.

C. FEES AND DEPOSITS FOR RESERVES: Buyer shall pay any and all Association fees, deposits, reserves, and other charges associated with the transfer of the Property not to exceed \$ 400.00 and Seller shall pay any excess. This paragraph does not apply to: (i) regular periodic maintenance fees, assessments, or dues (including prepaid items) that are prorated by Paragraph 13, and (ii) costs and fees provided by Paragraphs A and D.

D. AUTHORIZATION: Seller authorizes the Association to release and provide the Subdivision Information and any updated resale certificate if requested by the Buyer, the Title Company, or any broker to this sale. If Buyer does not require the Subdivision Information or an updated resale certificate, and the Title Company requires information from the Association (such as the status of dues, special assessments, violations of covenants and restrictions, and a waiver of any right of first refusal), Buyer Seller shall pay the Title Company the cost of obtaining the information prior to the Title Company ordering the information.

NOTICE TO BUYER REGARDING REPAIRS BY THE ASSOCIATION: The Association may have the sole responsibility to make certain repairs to the Property. If you are concerned about the condition of any part of the Property which the Association is required to repair, you should not sign the contract unless you are satisfied that the Association will make the desired repairs.

Buyer

Seller Kathy L. Anderson

Buyer

Seller Sammy R. Anderson



The form of this addendum has been approved by the Texas Real Estate Commission for use only with similarly approved or promulgated forms of contracts. Such approval relates to this contract form only. TREC forms are intended for use only by trained real estate licensees. No representation is made as to the legal validity or adequacy of any provision in any specific transactions. It is not intended for complex transactions. Texas Real Estate Commission, P.O. Box 12188, Austin, TX 78711-2188, (512) 936-3000 (www.trec.texas.gov) TREC No. 36-10. This form replaces TREC No. 36-9.



INFORMATION REGARDING WINDSTORM AND HAIL INSURANCE FOR CERTAIN PROPERTIES

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A. GENERAL NOTICE:

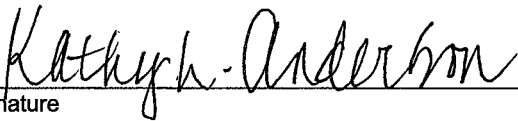
- (1) In some areas of the state, windstorm and hail insurance is not reasonably available to a substantial number of the owners of insurable property located in that area because of unusually frequent and severe damage resulting from windstorms and hailstorms.
- (2) **A property located in such an area may be subject to additional requirements to obtain or continue windstorm and hail insurance coverage.**
- (3) Coastal counties in which this could occur include: Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, Kenedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, and Willacy; and second tier coastal counties: Bee, Brooks, Fort Bend, Goliad, Hardin, Harris, Hidalgo, Jackson, Jim Wells, Liberty, Live Oak, Orange, Victoria, and Wharton.

B. LENDER REQUIREMENTS: Lenders who make loans on properties located in such an area typically require the owner to maintain windstorm and hail insurance. A buyer should contact their lender regarding specific insurance requirements for a property. The failure to obtain required insurance at or before closing may delay the transaction or result in termination of the contract, either of which can impose both inconvenience and cost to the buyer and seller.


C. TEXAS WINDSTORM INSURANCE ASSOCIATION: If a buyer is unable to obtain windstorm and hail insurance through the private insurance market, the property may qualify for insurance coverage through the Texas Windstorm Insurance Association. A certificate of compliance issued by the Texas Department of Insurance or the Texas Windstorm Insurance Association may be required for buildings constructed, altered, remodeled, enlarged, repaired, or added to on or after January 1, 1988.

D. RESOURCES: For more information, contact the Texas Department of Insurance or the Texas Windstorm Insurance Association. A map of current areas, designated by the Texas Department of Insurance, is available on their website: <http://www.tdi.texas.gov/wind/maps/index.html>.

The undersigned acknowledge receipt of this notice.



Signature Date
Kathy L. Anderson



Signature Date
Sammy R. Anderson



WIRE FRAUD WARNING

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Buyers and Sellers Beware: Criminals are targeting real estate transactions. Don't be a victim of wire fraud.

What is wire fraud and how does it occur? Criminals are targeting real estate transactions by gaining access to electronic communications or sending emails that appear to be from a real estate agent, a title company, a lender, or another trusted source. These fraudulent emails seem legitimate and direct you to wire funds to a fraudulent account. Once you wire funds to the fraudulent account, your money is gone.

How can you protect yourself from wire fraud? You should not send personal information, such as bank account numbers or other financial information, via email or other unsecured electronic communication.

If you receive any electronic communication regarding wiring instructions, even if the communication appears to come from a legitimate source, you should verify the communication's authenticity prior to the transfer of funds in person or via phone call using a recognized phone number that is not found in the communication.

Notice: This brokerage will never use any electronic communications, such as email, text messages, or social media messages, to ask you to wire funds or provide personal information.

If you think you are being targeted in a wire fraud scam, immediately notify law enforcement, your lender, the title company, and your agent.

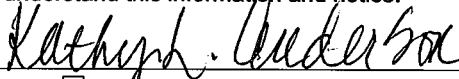
This form was provided by:

Comiskey Realty Inc

Broker's Printed Name

By:  _____ 8-17-23
Broker's Associate's Signature Date
Lizabeth Comiskey

By signing below I acknowledge that I received, read, and understand this information and notice.



 Seller Buyer Date
Kathy L. Anderson



 Seller Buyer Date
Sammy R. Anderson



INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

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CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT 102 Coconut
Tiki Island, Tx 77554

A. FLOOD AREAS:

- (1) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates areas that have a high risk of flooding as special flood hazard areas.
- (2) A property that is in a special flood hazard area is designated on flood insurance rate maps with a zone beginning in a "V" or "A". Both V-Zone and A-Zone areas indicate a high risk of flooding.
- (3) Some properties may also lie in the "floodway" which is the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge a flood under FEMA rules. Communities must regulate development in these floodways.

B. AVAILABILITY OF FLOOD INSURANCE:

- (1) Generally, flood insurance is available regardless of whether the property is located in or out of a special flood hazard area. Contact your insurance agent to determine if any limitations or restrictions apply to the property in which you are interested.
- (2) FEMA encourages every property owner to purchase flood insurance regardless of whether the property is in a high, moderate, or low risk flood area.
- (3) A homeowner may obtain flood insurance coverage (up to certain limits) through the National Flood Insurance Program. Supplemental coverage is available through private insurance carriers.
- (4) A mortgage lender making a federally related mortgage will require the borrower to maintain flood insurance if the property is in a special flood hazard area.

C. GROUND FLOOR REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Many homes in special flood hazard areas are built-up or are elevated. In elevated homes the ground floor typically lies below the base flood elevation and the first floor is elevated on piers, columns, posts, or piles. The base flood elevation is the highest level at which a flood is likely to occur as shown on flood insurance rate maps.
- (2) Federal, state, county, and city regulations:
 - (a) restrict the use and construction of any ground floor enclosures in elevated homes that are in special flood hazard areas.
 - (b) may prohibit or restrict the remodeling, rebuilding, and redevelopment of property and improvements in the floodway.
- (3) The first floor of all homes must now be built above the base flood elevation.
 - (a) Older homes may have been built in compliance with applicable regulations at the time of construction and may have first floors that lie below the base flood elevation, but flood insurance rates for such homes may be significant.

- (b) It is possible that modifications were made to a ground floor enclosure after a home was first built. The modifications may or may not comply with applicable regulations and may or may not affect flood insurance rates.
 - (c) It is important for a buyer to determine if the first floor of a home is elevated at or above the base flood elevation. It is also important for a buyer to determine if the property lies in a floodway.
- (4) Ground floor enclosures that lie below the base flood elevation may be used only for: (i) parking; (ii) storage; and (iii) building access. Plumbing, mechanical, or electrical items in ground floor enclosures that lie below the base flood elevation may be prohibited or restricted and may not be eligible for flood insurance coverage. Additionally:
- (a) in A-Zones, the ground floor enclosures below the base flood elevation must have flow-through vents or openings that permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters:
 - (b) in V-Zones, the ground floor enclosures must have break-away walls, screening, or lattice walls; and
 - (c) in floodways, the remodeling or reconstruction of any improvements may be prohibited or otherwise restricted.

D. COMPLIANCE:

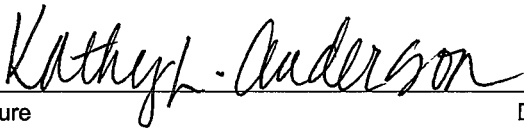
- (1) The above-referenced property may or may not comply with regulations affecting ground floor enclosures below the base flood elevation.
- (2) A property owner's eligibility to purchase or maintain flood insurance, as well as the cost of the flood insurance, is dependent on whether the property complies with the regulations affecting ground floor enclosures.
- (3) A purchaser or property owner may be required to remove or modify a ground floor enclosure that is not in compliance with city or county building requirements or is not entitled to an exemption from such requirements.
- (4) A flood insurance policy maintained by the current property owner does not mean that the property is in compliance with the regulations affecting ground floor enclosures or that the buyer will be able to continue to maintain flood insurance at the same rate.
- (5) Insurance carriers calculate the cost of flood insurance using a rate that is based on the elevation of the lowest floor.
 - (a) If the ground floor lies below the base flood elevation and does not meet federal, state, county, and city requirements, the ground floor will be the lowest floor for the purpose of computing the rate.
 - (b) If the property is in compliance, the first elevated floor will be the lowest floor and the insurance rate will be significantly less than the rate for a property that is not in compliance.
 - (c) If the property lies in a V-Zone the flood insurance rate will be impacted if a ground floor enclosure below the base flood elevation exceeds 299 square feet (even if constructed with break-away walls).

E. ELEVATION CERTIFICATE:


The elevation certificate is an important tool in determining flood insurance rates. It is used to provide elevation information that is necessary to ensure compliance with floodplain management laws. To determine the proper insurance premium rate, insurers rely on an elevation certificate to certify building elevations at an acceptable level above flood map levels. If available in your area, it is recommended that you obtain an elevation certificate for the property as soon as possible to accurately determine future flood insurance rates.

You are encouraged to: (1) inspect the property for all purposes, including compliance with any ground floor enclosure requirement; (2) review the flood insurance policy (costs and coverage) with your insurance agent; and (3) contact the building permitting authority if you have any questions about building requirements or compliance issues.

Receipt acknowledged by:



Signature Date
Kathy L. Anderson



Signature Date
Sammy R. Anderson



INFORMATION ABOUT PROPERTY INSURANCE FOR A BUYER OR SELLER

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A. The availability and the affordability of property insurance may affect both the buyer and the seller.

Typically a buyer will seek to insure the property. Most mortgage lenders require that the property be insured in an amount not less than the loan amount. The failure to obtain property insurance at or before closing may delay the transaction or cause it to end, either of which can impose both inconvenience and cost to both the buyer and the seller.

B. There are a number of factors that affect the availability and affordability of insurance.

- (1) The level of coverage will significantly affect the cost of insurance. There are several levels of insurance coverage. For example:
 - (a) a policy may cover the replacement cost of the improvements and the replacement cost of many personal items in the property in the event of most casualties;
 - (b) a policy may cover only value of the improvements and exclude many casualties; or
 - (c) a policy may cover casualties and costs between the two noted extremes under (a) and (b).
- (2) Coverage levels and prices vary from company to company. There are many insurance companies conducting business in Texas who offer a variety of insurance products at various prices.
 - (a) One insurance company may refuse to insure a particular property or person while another insurance company may elect to do so.
 - (b) One insurance company may charge a significantly lower premium than another insurance company for the same or similar coverage.
 - (c) Generally, each insurance company has specific guidelines by which it prices its insurance policies. The following are examples of criteria that an insurance company may use in evaluating an application for insurance. The criteria vary from company to company.
 - (1) Past claims filed against the property to be insured in the 5 years preceding the application.
 - (2) Past claims filed by the applicant to be insured in the 5 years preceding the application.
 - (3) The applicant's insurance credit score.
 - (4) The past relationship between the insurance company and the applicant.
 - (5) The physical characteristics of the property such as condition, age, location, or construction materials.

C. Most insurance companies participate in the Comprehensive Loss Underwriting Exchange (CLUE) and obtain a CLUE report to evaluate the claims history of the property and the applicant.

- (1) Most insurance companies contribute information about claims to an insurance industry database known as CLUE (a registered trademark of Equifax, Inc.). An insurance company obtains a CLUE report when evaluating an application for insurance.
- (2) A CLUE report contains information about the claims history of the property and of the applicant for insurance.
 - (a) The CLUE report contains only data and does not inform the buyer or seller whether insurance is or is not available or at what cost.
 - (b) Insurance companies use the CLUE report in different ways.
 - (c) It is best to speak with an insurance agent with respect to how the information in a particular CLUE report affects the affordability and availability of insurance.

Information about Property Insurance for a Buyer or Seller

- (3) While CLUE reports are generally accurate, there may be errors in the reports.
 - (a) An event may be listed as a claim even though the insurance company did not pay any proceeds (for example, the cost of repair did not exceed the deductible or an inquiry may be incorrectly classified as a claim).
 - (b) Federal law permits a person to challenge inaccurate information. One may contact the administrator of the CLUE report (Lexis-Nexis) to correct information in a CLUE report.
- (4) A property owner may, for a fee, obtain the CLUE report on his or her property through companies such as Lexis-Nexis (<https://personalreports.lexisnexis.com>, 1-866-312-9076), A-Plus (800-709-8842) or other companies, most of whose services are accessible via the Internet. An owner may also contact the Equifax Insurance Consumer Center at 800-456-6004.

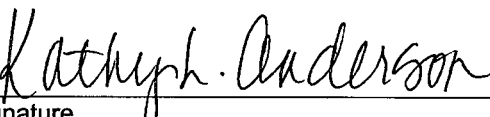
D. Promptly after entering into a contract to buy a property in Texas, the buyer should take the following steps to avoid delays in closing and to avoid additional costs.

If the buyer has the option to terminate the contract, the buyer should make sure that the buyer and the insurance agent have completed the following steps before the option expires.

- (1) Contact one or more insurance agents.
 - (a) The buyer should discuss the various levels of coverage with an insurance agent and ask questions that are necessary so the buyer understands the levels of available coverage.
 - (b) Insurance agents can provide applicants with written summaries of the various coverage levels.
 - (c) Basic summaries are available at the websites noted in Paragraph E.
- (2) **Submit an application** for insurance with the insurance agent of the buyer's choice.
 - (a) Applying for insurance promptly after entering into a contract to buy a property helps avoid surprises or delays in closing the transaction.
 - (b) Prompt application permits the buyer time to evaluate various coverage levels and prices.
 - (c) Delaying the application for insurance may limit opportunities to obtain the most suitable coverage and may limit opportunities to address any unforeseen problems or delays in obtaining coverage.
 - (d) In recent years, many transactions have been delayed or terminated because of problems associated with obtaining insurance.
- (3) Ask for written confirmation from the insurance agent that the insurance company:
 - (a) has received the application;
 - (b) has reviewed the applicant's CLUE report; and
 - (c) has conducted all necessary reviews to issue a policy at the particular price quoted (some insurance companies may ask for specific information or may wish to inspect the property).
- (4) Verify that the insurance coverage the buyer chooses is acceptable to the buyer's lender.

E. If one is not able to obtain insurance at a reasonable price or more information is needed, contact the Texas Department of Insurance (www.helpinsure.com or www.tdi.state.tx.us).

Receipt acknowledged by:



Signature
Kathy L. Anderson



Signature
Sammy R. Anderson



DISCLOSURE OF RELATIONSHIP WITH RESIDENTIAL SERVICE COMPANY

RESIDENTIAL SERVICE CONTRACTS. A residential service contract is a product under which a residential service company, for a fee, agrees to repair or replace certain equipment or items in a property. Co-payments typically apply to most service calls. Residential service companies are licensed and regulated by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation. The extent of coverage and the cost of coverage will vary. Before buying a residential service contract, the buyer should read the contract and consider comparing it with the extent of coverage and costs from several other residential service companies. **YOU MAY CHOOSE ANY COMPANY.**

THE PURCHASE OF A RESIDENTIAL SERVICE CONTRACT IS OPTIONAL. The TREC promulgated residential contract forms contain a paragraph in which the parties may negotiate whether the seller will reimburse the buyer the cost of a residential service contract. The choice of the residential service company and extent of coverage lies with the buyer. **NEITHER A BROKER/SALES AGENT NOR A SELLER MAY CONDITION THE SALE OF A PROPERTY ON THE BUYER'S PURCHASE OF A RESIDENTIAL SERVICE CONTRACT.**

Other Broker/Sales Agent will receive no compensation from a residential service company.

Listing Broker/Sales Agent will receive no compensation from a residential service company.

Other Broker/Sales Agent receives compensation from the following residential service company:

Listing Broker/Sales Agent receives compensation from the following residential service company:

for providing the following services:
residential services

for providing the following services:
residential services

The compensation is not contingent upon a party to the real estate transaction purchasing a contract or services from the residential service company.

The compensation is the fee for the services that Listing Broker or Other Broker, either directly or through an agent, provides to the company. As required by the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and HUD Regulation X, any fees paid to a settlement services provider are limited to the reasonable value of services actually rendered.

Other Broker's Name License No.

Comiskey Realty

Listing Broker's Name License No.

By: _____

By: _____
Lizabeth Comiskey

The undersigned acknowledges receipt of this notice:

Buyer

Kathryn Anderson

Seller **Kathy L. Anderson**

Buyer

Sammy R. Anderson

Seller **Sammy R. Anderson**



This form has been approved by the Texas Real Estate Commission (TREC) for use by license holders to disclose payments received from a residential service company. Texas Real Estate Commission, P.O. Box 12188, Austin, TX 78711-2188, (512) 936-3000 (<http://www.trec.texas.gov>) RSC-3.



**ADDENDUM FOR
COASTAL AREA PROPERTY**
(SECTION 33.135, TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCES CODE)

TO CONTRACT CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT

102 Coconut, Tiki Island, Tx 77554
(Address of Property)

NOTICE REGARDING COASTAL AREA PROPERTY

1. The real property described in and subject to this contract adjoins and shares a common boundary with the tidally influenced submerged lands of the state. The boundary is subject to change and can be determined accurately only by a survey on the ground made by a licensed state land surveyor in accordance with the original grant from the sovereign. The owner of the property described in this contract may gain or lose portions of the tract because of changes in the boundary.
2. The seller, transferor, or grantor has no knowledge of any prior fill as it relates to the property described in and subject to this contract except: _____

3. State law prohibits the use, encumbrance, construction, or placing of any structure in, on, or over state-owned submerged lands below the applicable tide line, without proper permission.
4. The purchaser or grantee is hereby advised to seek the advice of an attorney or other qualified person as to the legal nature and effect of the facts set forth in this notice on the property described in and subject to this contract. Information regarding the location of the applicable tide line as to the property described in and subject to this contract may be obtained from the surveying division of the General Land Office in Austin.

Buyer

Seller

Kathryn Anderson
Kathy L. Anderson

Buyer

Seller

Sammy R. Anderson
Sammy R. Anderson

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