

OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED OCTOBER 17, 2024

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

The Bonds have been designated "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for financial institutions. See "TAX MATTERS – Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations."

NEW ISSUE – Book Entry Only

S&P Global Ratings (BAM Insured) "AA"
Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Underlying)..... "Baa3"

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 174

(A Political Subdivision of the State of Texas, located within Fort Bend County)

\$1,940,000
Unlimited Tax Road Bonds
Series 2024

Dated: November 1, 2024

Interest accrues from: Date of Delivery

Due: September 1, as shown on inside cover

The \$1,940,000 Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 174 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2024 (the "Bonds"), are obligations of Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 174 (the "District") and are not obligations of the State of Texas; Fort Bend County, Texas; the City of Fulshear, Texas; or any political subdivision or entity other than the District. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the State of Texas; Fort Bend County, Texas; the City of Fulshear, Texas; nor any entity other than the District is pledged to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the Bonds.

Principal of the Bonds is payable upon presentation at the principal payment office of the paying agent/registrar, initially, BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas (the "Paying Agent/Registrar"). The Bonds are dated November 1, 2024 (the "Dated Date"), and will accrue interest from the date of delivery, which is expected to be on or about November 14, 2024 (the "Date of Delivery"), with interest payable March 1, 2025, and on each September 1 and March 1 thereafter (each an "Interest Payment Date") until the earlier of maturity or redemption. Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check dated as of the Interest Payment Date and mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to registered owners ("Registered Owners") as shown on the records of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the 15th calendar day of the month next preceding each Interest Payment Date (the "Record Date"). The Bonds are fully registered bonds in principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.

The Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Beneficial owners of the Bonds will not receive physical certificates representing the Bonds, but will receive a credit balance on the books of the nominees of such beneficial owners. So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be paid by the Paying Agent/Registrar directly to DTC, which will, in turn, remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Bonds as described herein. See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System."

See "PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, MATURITIES, INTEREST RATES, INITIAL REOFFERING YIELDS AND CUSIPS" on inside cover.

The scheduled payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds when due will be guaranteed under a municipal bond insurance policy to be issued concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds by BUILD AMERICA MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY ("BAM").



The Bonds are the third series of bonds issued by the District out of an aggregate \$59,835,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing road improvements to serve the District (the "Road System") and for the refunding of such bonds. The voters of the District have also authorized the issuance of \$180,155,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing water, wastewater, and drainage facilities to serve the District (the "Utility System") and for the refunding of such bonds and \$37,925,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing parks and recreational facilities to serve the District (the "Park System") and for the refunding of such bonds. Following issuance of the Bonds, \$48,900,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Road System and for the refunding of such bonds, \$156,025,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Utility System and for the refunding of such bonds, and \$37,925,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Park System and for the refunding of such bonds, will remain authorized but unissued. See "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance."

The Bonds, when issued, will constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the District and will be payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied upon all taxable property within the District, as further described herein. See "THE BONDS – Source of Payment." Investment in the Bonds is subject to special investment considerations as described herein. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS."

The Bonds are offered subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued by the District and accepted by the winning bidder for the Bonds (the "Initial Purchaser"), subject to the approval of the Attorney General of Texas and of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel. Delivery of the Bonds in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC is expected on or about November 14, 2024.

PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, MATURITIES, INTEREST RATES, INITIAL REOFFERING YIELDS AND CUSIPS

\$1,940,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2024

\$885,000 Serial Bonds

Maturity (September 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Reoffering Yield (a)	CUSIP No. 34680E (b)	Maturity (September 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Reoffering Yield (a)	CUSIP No. 34680E (b)
2026	\$ 45,000	6.500%	3.100%	FB6	2045 (c)	\$ 105,000	4.000%	4.210%	FW0
2027	50,000	6.500%	3.100%	FC4	2046 (c)	110,000	4.000%	4.230%	FX8
2028	50,000	6.500%	3.100%	FD2	2047 (c)	115,000	4.000%	4.250%	FY6
2029	55,000	6.500%	3.150%	FEO	2048 (c)	120,000	4.000%	4.260%	FZ3
***	***	***	***	***	2049 (c)	130,000	4.000%	4.270%	GA7
2044 (c)	105,000	4.000%	4.190%	FV2					

\$1,055,000 Term Bonds

\$115,000 Term Bond Due September 1, 2031 (c)(d), Interest Rate: 5.375% (Price: \$111.140) (a), CUSIP No. 34680E FG5 (b)

\$125,000 Term Bond Due September 1, 2033 (c)(d), Interest Rate: 4.000% (Price: \$102.863) (a), CUSIP No. 34680E FJ9 (b)

\$135,000 Term Bond Due September 1, 2035 (c)(d), Interest Rate: 4.000% (Price: \$101.809) (a), CUSIP No. 34680E FL4 (b)

\$145,000 Term Bond Due September 1, 2037 (c)(d), Interest Rate: 4.000% (Price: \$100.768) (a), CUSIP No. 34680E FN0 (b)

\$165,000 Term Bond Due September 1, 2039 (c)(d), Interest Rate: 4.000% (Price: \$100.000) (a), CUSIP No. 34680E FQ3 (b)

\$175,000 Term Bond Due September 1, 2041 (c)(d), Interest Rate: 4.000% (Price: \$98.550) (a), CUSIP No. 34680E FS9 (b)

\$195,000 Term Bond Due September 1, 2043 (c)(d), Interest Rate: 4.000% (Price: \$97.794) (a), CUSIP No. 34680E FU4 (b)

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- (a) The initial reoffering yield has been provided by the Initial Purchaser and represents the initial offering price to the public of a substantial amount of the Bonds for each maturity. Such initial reoffering yield may subsequently be changed. The initial reoffering yields indicated above represent the lower of the yields resulting when priced to maturity or to the first call date.
- (b) CUSIP numbers have been assigned to the Bonds by CUSIP Global Services, managed by FactSet Research Systems Inc. on behalf of the American Bankers Association and are included solely for the convenience of the owners of the Bonds.
- (c) Bonds maturing on September 1, 2031, and thereafter, shall be subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the District, in whole or from time to time in part, on September 1, 2030, or any date thereafter at a price equal to the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. See "THE BONDS – Redemption of the Bonds – *Optional Redemption.*"
- (d) Subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption by lot or other customary method of random selection on September 1 in the years and in the amounts set forth herein under "THE BONDS – Redemption of the Bonds – *Mandatory Redemption.*"

USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

Build America Mutual Assurance Company ("BAM") makes no representation regarding the Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Bonds. In addition, BAM has not independently verified, makes no representation regarding, and does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement or any information or disclosure contained herein, or omitted herefrom, other than with respect to the accuracy of the information regarding BAM, supplied by BAM and presented under "MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE" and "APPENDIX B – Specimen Municipal Bond Insurance Policy."

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

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SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BONDS

Award of the Bonds

After requesting competitive bids for the Bonds, the District has accepted the bid resulting in the lowest net effective interest rate to the District, which was tendered by SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc. (the "Initial Purchaser") to purchase the Bonds bearing the interest rates shown under "PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, MATURITIES, INTEREST RATES, INITIAL REOFFERING YIELDS AND CUSIPS" at a price of 97.002436% of the par value thereof, which resulted in a net effective interest rate of 4.285574%, as calculated pursuant to Chapter 1204 of the Texas Government Code, as amended.

Prices and Marketability

Subject to certain restrictions described in the Official Notice of Sale, the District has no control over the reoffering yields or prices of the Bonds or over trading of the Bonds in the secondary market. Moreover, there is no assurance that a secondary market will be made in the Bonds. If there is a secondary market, the difference between the bid and asked prices of the Bonds may be greater than the difference between the bid and asked prices of bonds of comparable maturity and quality issued by more traditional municipal entities, as bonds of such entities are more generally bought, sold or traded in the secondary market.

Subject to certain restrictions described in the Official Notice of Sale, the prices and other terms with respect to the offering and sale of the Bonds may be changed from time to time by the Initial Purchaser after the Bonds are released for sale, and the Bonds may be offered and sold at prices other than the initial offering prices, including sales to dealers who may sell the Bonds into investment accounts.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, THE INITIAL PURCHASER MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE BONDS AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Securities Laws

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

MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE

Bond Insurance Policy

Concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds, Build America Mutual Assurance Company ("BAM") will issue a Municipal Bond Insurance Policy for the Bonds (the "Policy"). The Policy guarantees the scheduled payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds when due as set forth in the form of the Policy included as an appendix to this Official Statement.

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

Build America Mutual Assurance Company

BAM is a New York domiciled mutual insurance corporation and is licensed to conduct financial guaranty insurance business in all fifty states of the United States and the District of Columbia. BAM provides credit enhancement products to issuers in the U.S. public finance markets. BAM will only insure municipal bonds, as defined in Section 6901 of the New York Insurance Law, which are most often issued by states, political subdivisions, integral parts of states or political subdivisions or entities otherwise eligible for the exclusion of income under section 115 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. No member of BAM is liable for the obligations of BAM.

The address of the principal executive offices of BAM is: 200 Liberty Street, 27th Floor, New York, New York 10281, its telephone number is: 212-235-2500, and its website is located at: <https://bambonds.com/>.

BAM is licensed and subject to regulation as a financial guaranty insurance corporation under the laws of the State of New York and in particular Articles 41 and 69 of the New York Insurance Law.

BAM's financial strength is rated "AA/Stable" by S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC ("S&P"). An explanation of the significance of the rating and current reports may be obtained from S&P at <https://www.spglobal.com/en/>. The rating of BAM should be evaluated independently. The rating reflects the S&P's current assessment of the creditworthiness of BAM and its ability to pay claims on its policies of insurance. The above rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Bonds, and such rating is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by S&P, including withdrawal initiated at the request of BAM in its sole discretion. Any downward revision or withdrawal of

the above rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds. BAM only guarantees scheduled principal and scheduled interest payments payable by the issuer of the Bonds on the date(s) when such amounts were initially scheduled to become due and payable (subject to and in accordance with the terms of the Policy), and BAM does not guarantee the market price or liquidity of the Bonds, nor does it guarantee that the rating on the Bonds will not be revised or withdrawn.

Capitalization of BAM

BAM's total admitted assets, total liabilities, and total capital and surplus, as of June 30, 2024, and as prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the New York State Department of Financial Services were \$486.0 million, \$232.7 million, and \$253.3 million, respectively.

BAM is party to a first loss reinsurance treaty that provides first loss protection up to a maximum of 15% of the par amount outstanding for each policy issued by BAM, subject to certain limitations and restrictions.

BAM's most recent Statutory Annual Statement, which has been filed with the New York State Insurance Department and posted on BAM's website at www.buildamerica.com, is incorporated herein by reference and may be obtained, without charge, upon request to BAM at its address provided above (Attention: Finance Department). Future financial statements will similarly be made available when published.

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

Additional Information Available from BAM

Credit Insights Videos. For certain BAM-insured issues, BAM produces and posts a brief Credit Insights video that provides a discussion of the obligor and some of the key factors BAM's analysts and credit committee considered when approving the credit for insurance. The Credit Insights videos are easily accessible on BAM's website at <https://bambonds.com/insights/#video>. (The preceding website address is provided for convenience of reference only. Information available at such address is not incorporated herein by reference.)

Credit Profiles. Prior to the pricing of bonds that BAM has been selected to insure, BAM may prepare a pre-sale Credit Profile for those bonds. These pre-sale Credit Profiles provide information about the sector designation (e.g. general obligation, sales tax); a preliminary summary of financial information and key ratios; and demographic and economic data relevant to the obligor, if available. Subsequent to closing, for any offering that includes bonds insured by BAM, any pre-sale Credit Profile will be updated and superseded by a final Credit Profile to include information about the gross par insured by CUSIP, maturity and coupon. BAM pre-sale and final Credit Profiles are easily accessible on BAM's website at <https://bambonds.com/credit-profiles/>. BAM will produce a Credit Profile for all bonds insured by BAM, whether or not a pre-sale Credit Profile has been prepared for such bonds. (The preceding website address is provided for convenience of reference only. Information available at such address is not incorporated herein by reference.)

Disclaimers. The Credit Profiles and the Credit Insights videos and the information contained therein are not recommendations to purchase, hold or sell securities or to make any investment decisions. Credit-related and other analyses and statements in the Credit Profiles and the Credit Insights videos are statements of opinion as of the date expressed, and BAM assumes no responsibility to update the content of such material. The Credit Profiles and Credit Insight videos are prepared by BAM; they have not been reviewed or approved by the issuer of or the underwriter for the Bonds, and the issuer and underwriter assume no responsibility for their content.

BAM receives compensation (an insurance premium) for the insurance that it is providing with respect to the Bonds. Neither BAM nor any affiliate of BAM has purchased, or committed to purchase, any of the Bonds, whether at the initial offering or otherwise.

MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS

The Bonds are expected to receive an insured rating of "AA" from S&P solely in reliance upon the issuance of the municipal bond insurance Policy for the Bonds by BAM at the time of delivery of the Bonds. An explanation of the ratings of S&P may only be obtained from S&P. S&P is located at 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, telephone number (212) 208-8000 and has engaged in providing ratings for corporate bonds since 1923 and municipal bonds since 1940. Long-term debt ratings assigned by S&P reflect its analysis of the overall level of credit risk involved in financings. At present, S&P assigns long-term debt ratings with symbols "AAA" (the highest rating) through "D" (the lowest rating). The ratings express only the view of S&P at the time the ratings are given. Furthermore, a security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. There is no assurance that such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by S&P, if in its judgment, circumstances so warrant.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") has assigned an underlying credit rating of "Baa3" to the Bonds. An explanation of the rating may be obtained from Moody's, 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007. Furthermore, a security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. There is no assurance that such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by Moody's, if in their judgement, circumstances so warrant. Any such revisions or withdrawal of the rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

The District is not aware of any rating assigned to the Bonds other than the ratings of S&P and Moody's.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

The following is a summary of certain information contained herein and is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information and financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Official Statement. The summary should not be detached and should be used in conjunction with the more complete information contained herein. A full review should be made of this entire Official Statement and of the documents summarized or described herein.

THE BONDS

The District.....Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 174 (the "District"), a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the "State"), is located in Fort Bend County, Texas (the "County") and within the corporate limits of the City of Fulshear, Texas (the "City"). See "THE DISTRICT."

The Bonds.....The District's \$1,940,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2024 (the "Bonds") mature on September 1 in the years and amounts set forth on the inside cover of this Official Statement. The Bonds are dated November 1, 2024 (the "Dated Date"), and will accrue interest from the date of delivery, which is expected to be on or about November 14, 2024 (the "Date of Delivery"), with interest payable March 1, 2025, and each September 1 and March 1 thereafter until the earlier of stated maturity or redemption. See "THE BONDS."

Redemption of the Bonds.....The Bonds that mature on and after September 1, 2031, are subject to redemption, in whole or from time to time in part, on September 1, 2030, or on any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. See "THE BONDS - Redemption of the Bonds - *Optional Redemption.*"

The Bonds maturing on September 1, 2026, through September 1, 2029, both inclusive, and September 1, 2044, through September 1, 2049, both inclusive, are serial bonds. The Bonds maturing on September 1 in the years 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, and 2043 are term bonds, which are subject to mandatory redemption provisions set out herein under "THE BONDS - Redemption of the Bonds - *Mandatory Redemption.*"

Book-Entry-Only System.....The Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in principal denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the Beneficial Owners (herein defined) thereof. Principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable by BOKF, NA, Dallas, (the "Paying Agent/Registrar"), to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System."

Authority for Issuance.....The Bonds are the third series of bonds issued by the District out of an aggregate of \$59,835,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing road improvements to serve the District (the "Road System") and for the refunding of such bonds. Voters of the District have also authorized \$180,155,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing water, wastewater, and drainage facilities to serve the District (the "Utility System") and for the refunding of such bonds and \$37,925,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing parks and recreational facilities to serve the District (the "Park System") and for the refunding of such bonds.

Following the issuance of the Bonds, \$48,900,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Road System and for the refunding of such bonds, \$156,025,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Utility System and for the refunding of such bonds, and \$37,925,000

principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Park System and for the refunding of such bonds, will remain authorized but unissued. See “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance.”

The Bonds are issued pursuant to: (i) Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution and the general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended; (ii) a resolution authorizing the issuance of the Bonds adopted by the Board of Directors of the District (the “Board”) on the date of sale of the Bonds (the “Bond Resolution”); and (iii) an election held within the District on November 6, 2018. See “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance” and “THE DISTRICT.”

Source of Payment.....	The Bonds are payable from the proceeds of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, unlimited as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property within the District. The Bonds are obligations of the District and are not obligations of the State of Texas; Fort Bend County, Texas; the City of Fulshear, Texas; or any entity other than the District. See “THE BONDS – Source of Payment.”
Outstanding Bonds.....	The District has previously issued two (2) series of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Road System, of which \$8,930,000 will remain outstanding as of the Date of Delivery (the “Outstanding Road Bonds”). The District has also previously issued three (3) series of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Utility System, of which \$23,500,000 will remain outstanding as of the Date of Delivery (the “Outstanding Utility Bonds,” and together with the Outstanding Road Bonds, the “Outstanding Bonds”). As of the Date of Delivery, \$32,430,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds will remain outstanding. See “THE BONDS – Outstanding Bonds.”
Payment Record	The District has never defaulted on the timely payment of its prior bonded indebtedness. See “THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt.”
Use of Bond Proceeds	Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used by the District to reimburse the Developer (herein defined) for the road improvements and related costs as shown herein under “THE BONDS – Use and Distribution of Bond Proceeds.” Additionally, proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to pay six (6) months of capitalized interest, developer interest, and other certain costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds. See “THE BONDS – Use and Distribution of Bond Proceeds.”
Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations.....	The District has designated the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” for financial institutions. See “TAX MATTERS – Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations.”
Municipal Bond Insurance.....	Build America Mutual Assurance Company (“BAM”). See “MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE.”
Municipal Bond Ratings.....	S&P Global Ratings (BAM Insured): “AA.” Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (Underlying): “Baa3.” See “MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS.”
Bond Counsel.....	Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Houston, Texas.
Disclosure Counsel.....	McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Houston, Texas.
Financial Advisor	Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, Houston, Texas.

THE DISTRICT

Description.....The District was created by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (“TCEQ”) on January 6, 2017, and operates pursuant to Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended, and Article XVI, Section 59, of the Texas Constitution.

Upon creation, the District contained approximately 270.482 acres. Due to an exclusion of 5.919 acres and a land swap with Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 245, the District now contains approximately

265.705 acres. The District is situated within Fort Bend County, Texas, and within the corporate limits of the City of Fulshear, Texas. The District is located approximately 1 mile west of the central business district of the City of Fulshear, Texas and is generally bordered by State Farm Market Road 1093 to the south, State Farm Market Road 359 to the north, undeveloped land to the east, and Bessie’s Creek to the west. See “THE DISTRICT.”

Development within the District.....The District is being developed as Polo Ranch, a master-planned community. Approximately 184 acres (781 lots) have been developed as the single-family residential subdivisions of Polo Ranch, Sections 1–12. As of September 1, 2024, said subdivisions included 781 completed homes. The remainder of the land within the District currently includes approximately 45.47 acres that are undeveloped but developable, and approximately 36.15 undevelopable acres for drainage, roadways, and reserves for parks, open spaces, and landscaping. See “DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT.”

Developer/Homebuilder.....The Developer in the District is Century Land Holdings of Texas, LLC (the “Developer”), a special purpose entity created solely for the purpose of developing land in projects located in Texas. The Developer is a Texas limited liability company owned by Century Communities, Inc. (“Century”). Century is a publicly traded corporation, based out of Colorado, whose stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol CCS. The Developer is also the sole homebuilder in the District. Homes being constructed in the District range in price from approximately \$248,895 to \$475,095 and in size from approximately 1,349 square feet to 3,826 square feet. See “DEVELOPER/HOMEBUILDER.”

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

THE BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS SHOULD REVIEW THIS ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, PARTICULARLY THE SECTION OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT ENTITLED “INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS,” BEFORE MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION.

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**SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(UNAUDITED)**

2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation	\$ 263,158,899	(a)
Direct Debt:		
The Outstanding Bonds.....	\$ 32,430,000	
The Bonds.....	<u>\$ 1,940,000</u>	
Total	\$ 34,370,000	
Estimated Overlapping Debt.....	<u>\$ 33,395,937</u>	(b)
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt.....	<u>\$ 67,765,937</u>	(b)
Direct Debt Ratios:		
As a percentage of the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation	13.06	%
Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt Ratios:		
As a percentage of the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation	25.75	%
Utility System Debt Service Fund Balance (as of September 19, 2024).....	\$ 1,268,521	(c)
Road System Debt Service Fund Balance (as of September 19, 2024).....	\$ 475,094	(d)
General Fund Balance (as of September 19, 2024).....	\$ 1,184,120	
Capital Projects Fund Balance (as of September 19, 2024).....	\$ 578,395	
2024 Tax Rate per \$100 of Assessed Taxable Valuation		
Utility Debt Service	\$0.590	
Road Debt Service.....	0.275	
Maintenance	<u>0.175</u>	
Total	\$1.040	
Average Annual Debt Service Requirement (2025–2049).....	\$ 2,145,227	(e)
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement (2045).....	\$ 2,336,094	(e)
Debt Service Tax Rate per \$100 of Assessed Taxable Valuation Required to Pay Average Annual Debt Service Requirement (2025–2049) at 95% Tax Collections:		
Based on the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation.....	\$ 0.86	
Debt Service Tax Rate per \$100 of Assessed Taxable Valuation Required to Pay Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement (2045) at 95% Tax Collections:		
Based on the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation.....	\$ 0.94	
Single-Family Homes as of September 1, 2024	781	

- (a) Provided by the Fort Bend Central Appraisal District (the "Appraisal District"), such value represents the Appraisal District's certified valuation of all taxable property within the District as of January 1, 2024. The values have been certified by the Appraisal Review Board (herein defined) and taxes will be levied on the certified value. This value includes \$2,747,349, which remains uncertified. See "TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES."
- (b) See "DISTRICT DEBT – Estimated Direct and Overlapping Debt Statement."
- (c) Neither Texas law nor the Bond Resolution (herein defined) requires that the District maintain any particular sum in the Utility System Debt Service Fund (herein defined). Funds in the Utility System Debt Service Fund are not available to pay debt service on bonds issued for the Road System (herein defined), such as the Bonds.
- (d) In addition to this amount, six (6) months of capitalized interest will be deposited into the District's Road System Debt Service Fund (herein defined) upon closing of the Bonds. Neither Texas law nor the Bond Resolution requires that the District maintain any particular sum in the Road System Debt Service Fund. Funds in the Road System Debt Service Fund are not available to pay debt service on bonds issued for the Utility System (herein defined).
- (e) Requirement of debt service on the Bonds and the Outstanding Bonds. See "DISTRICT DEBT – Debt Service Requirement Schedule."

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 174

**\$1,940,000
Unlimited Tax Road Bonds
Series 2024**

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement provides certain information in connection with the issuance by Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 174 (the “District”) of its \$1,940,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2024 (the “Bonds”).

The Bonds are issued pursuant to: (i) Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution and the general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended; (ii) a resolution authorizing the issuance of the Bonds adopted by the Board of Directors of the District (the “Board”) on the date of sale of the Bonds (the “Bond Resolution”); and (iii) an election held within the District on November 6, 2018. See “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance” and “THE DISTRICT.”

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

There follow in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds, Century Land Holdings of Texas, LLC (the “Developer”), the Bond Resolution and certain information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained from Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas, 77027, upon payment of the costs of duplication therefor.

THE BONDS

General

The following is a description of some of the terms and conditions of the Bonds, which description is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Bond Resolution.

The Bonds are dated November 1, 2024 (the “Dated Date”), and will accrue interest from the date of delivery, which is expected to be on or about November 14, 2024 (the “Date of Delivery”), with interest payable March 1, 2025, and each September 1 and March 1 thereafter (each an “Interest Payment Date”) until the earlier of maturity or redemption. The Bonds are fully-registered bonds maturing on September 1 of the years shown under “PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, MATURITIES, INTEREST RATES, INITIAL REOFFERING YIELDS AND CUSIPS” on the inside cover page of this Official Statement. Principal of the Bonds will be payable to the registered owners (the “Registered Owners”) at maturity or redemption upon presentation at the principal payment office of the paying agent/registrar, initially, BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas (the “Paying Agent/Registrar”). Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check, dated as of the Interest Payment Date, and mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Registered Owners as shown on the records of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the 15th calendar day of the month next preceding the Interest Payment Date (the “Record Date”) or by such other customary banking arrangements as may be agreed upon by the Paying Agent/Registrar and a Registered Owner at the risk and expense of such Registered Owner.

Book-Entry-Only System

This section describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of and interest on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), while the Bonds are registered in its nominee’s name. The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this Official Statement. The District believes the source of such information to be reliable, but takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The District cannot and does not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption or other notices, to DTC Participant, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds), or redemption or other notices, to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or (3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

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

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC.

DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a rating of AA+ from S&P Global Ratings. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

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

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Successor Paying Agent/Registrar

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

Registration, Transfer and Exchange

In the event the Book-Entry-Only system is discontinued, the Bonds are transferable only on the bond register kept by the Paying Agent/Registrar upon surrender at the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar in Dallas, Texas. A Bond may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the Bonds or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. At any time after the date of initial delivery, any Bond may be transferred upon its presentation and surrender at the designated offices of the Paying Agent/Registrar, duly endorsed for transfer or accompanied by an assignment duly executed by the Bondholder.

The Bonds are exchangeable upon presentation at the designated office(s) of the Paying Agent/Registrar, for an equal principal amount of Bonds of the same series and maturity in authorized denominations. To the extent possible, new Bonds issued in exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the Bondholder or assignee of the Bondholder within not more than three (3) business days after the receipt by the Paying Agent/Registrar of the request in proper form to transfer or exchange the Bonds. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in the denomination of \$5,000 in principal amount for a Bond, or any integral multiple thereof for any one maturity and shall bear interest at the same rate and be for a like aggregate principal or maturity amount as the Bond or Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. Neither the Paying Agent/Registrar nor the District is required to issue, transfer, or exchange any Bond during a period beginning at the opening of business on a Record Date and ending at the close of business on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date or to transfer or exchange any Bond selected for redemption, in whole or in part, beginning fifteen (15) calendar days prior to, and ending on the date of the mailing of notice of redemption, or where such redemption is scheduled to occur within thirty (30) calendar days. No service charge will be made for any transfer or exchange, but the District or Paying Agent/Registrar may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or governmental charge payable in connection therewith.

Redemption of the Bonds

Optional Redemption

Bonds maturing on September 1, 2031, and thereafter shall be subject to redemption and payment at the option of the District, in whole or from time to time in part, on September 1, 2030, or on any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. Notice of the exercise of the reserved right of redemption will be given at least thirty (30) days prior to the redemption date by sending such notice by first class mail to the Registered Owner of each Bond to be redeemed in whole or in part at the address shown on the bond register. If less than all of the Bonds are redeemed at any time, the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected by the District. If less than all of the Bonds of a certain maturity are to be redeemed, the particular Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed will be selected by the Paying Agent/Registrar prior to the redemption date by such random method as the Paying Agent/Registrar deems fair and appropriate in integral multiples of \$5,000 within any one maturity. The Registered Owner of any Bond, all or a portion of which has been called for redemption, shall be required to present such Bond to the Paying Agent/Registrar for payment of the redemption price on the portion of the Bonds so called for redemption and issuance of a new Bond in the principal amount equal to the portion of such Bond not redeemed.

Mandatory Redemption

The Bonds maturing on September 1 in the years 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, and 2043 are term bonds (the "Term Bonds") and shall be redeemed by lot or other customary method of random selection (or by DTC in accordance with its procedures while the Bonds are in book-entry-only form) prior to maturity, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof,

plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption (the "Mandatory Redemption Date"), and in the principal amount set forth in the following schedule:

\$115,000 Term Bonds Maturing on September 1, 2031

<u>Mandatory Redemption Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
September 1, 2030	\$ 55,000
September 1, 2031 (Maturity)	\$ 60,000

\$125,000 Term Bonds Maturing on September 1, 2033

<u>Mandatory Redemption Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
September 1, 2032	\$ 60,000
September 1, 2033 (Maturity)	\$ 65,000

\$135,000 Term Bonds Maturing on September 1, 2035

<u>Mandatory Redemption Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
September 1, 2034	\$ 65,000
September 1, 2035 (Maturity)	\$ 70,000

\$145,000 Term Bonds Maturing on September 1, 2037

<u>Mandatory Redemption Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
September 1, 2036	\$ 70,000
September 1, 2037 (Maturity)	\$ 75,000

\$165,000 Term Bonds Maturing on September 1, 2039

<u>Mandatory Redemption Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
September 1, 2038	\$ 80,000
September 1, 2039 (Maturity)	\$ 85,000

\$175,000 Term Bonds Maturing on September 1, 2041

<u>Mandatory Redemption Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
September 1, 2040	\$ 85,000
September 1, 2041 (Maturity)	\$ 90,000

\$195,000 Term Bonds Maturing on September 1, 2043

<u>Mandatory Redemption Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
September 1, 2042	\$ 95,000
September 1, 2043 (Maturity)	\$ 100,000

On or before thirty (30) days prior to each Mandatory Redemption Date set forth above, the Paying Agent/Registrar shall (i) determine the principal amount of such Term Bonds that must be mandatorily redeemed on such Mandatory Redemption Date, after taking into account deliveries for cancellation and optional redemptions as more fully provided for below, (ii) select, by lot or other customary random method, the Term Bonds or portions of the Term Bonds of such maturity to be mandatorily redeemed on such Mandatory Redemption Date, and (iii) give notice of such redemption as provided in the Bond Resolution. The principal amount of the Term Bonds to be mandatorily redeemed on such Mandatory Redemption Date, either has been purchased in the open market and delivered or tendered for cancellation by or on behalf of the District to the Paying Agent/Registrar or optionally redeemed and which, in either case, has not previously been made the basis for a reduction under this section.

Mutilated, Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Bonds

In the event the book-entry-only system is discontinued, the District has agreed to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Bonds upon surrender of the mutilated Bonds to the Paying Agent/Registrar, or receipt of satisfactory evidence of such destruction, loss or theft, and receipt by the District and Paying Agent/Registrar of security or indemnity as may be

required by either of them to hold them harmless. The District may require payment of taxes, governmental charges and other expenses in connection with any such replacement.

Authority for Issuance

The Bonds are the third series of bonds issued by the District out of an aggregate \$59,835,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing road improvements to serve the District (the "Road System") and for the refunding of such bonds. The voters of the District have also authorized the issuance of \$180,155,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing water, wastewater, and drainage facilities to serve the District (the "Utility System") and for the refunding of such bonds, and \$37,925,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing parks and recreational facilities to serve the District (the "Park System") and for the refunding of such bonds.

The Bonds are issued pursuant to: (i) Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution and the general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended; (ii) the Bond Resolution; and (iii) an election held within the District on November 6, 2018.

Outstanding Bonds

The District has previously issued two (2) series of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Road System, of which \$8,930,000 will remain outstanding as of the Date of Delivery (the "Outstanding Road Bonds"). The District has also previously issued three (3) series of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Utility System, of which \$23,500,000 will remain outstanding as of the Date of Delivery (the "Outstanding Utility Bonds," and together with the Outstanding Road Bonds, the "Outstanding Bonds"). As of the Date of Delivery, \$32,430,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds will remain outstanding.

Issuance of Additional Debt

The District's voters have authorized the issuance of \$59,835,000 unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Road System and for the refunding of such bonds; \$180,155,000 unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Utility System and for the refunding of such bonds; and \$37,925,000 unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing the Park System and for the refunding of such bonds; and could authorize additional amounts.

The Bonds are the third series of bonds to be issued by the District for the Road System. Following the issuance of the Bonds, \$48,900,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds authorized by the District's voters for the Road System and for the refunding of such bonds; \$156,025,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds authorized by the District's voters for the Utility System and for the refunding of such bonds; and \$37,925,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds authorized by the District's voters for the Park System and for the refunding of such bonds will remain authorized but unissued.

The Bond Resolution imposes no limitation on the amount of additional parity bonds which may be issued by the District (if authorized by the District's voters and, in the case of bonds issued for the Utility System or the Park System, approved by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the "TCEQ")). Following reimbursement with the proceeds of the Bonds, the District will owe the Developer approximately \$6,925,000 for expenditures to construct the Utility System, Road System, and Park System in the District.

The District is also authorized by statute to engage in fire-fighting activities, including the issuing of bonds payable from taxes for such purposes. Before the District could issue such bonds, the following actions would be required: (a) authorization of a detailed fire protection plan; (b) approval of the fire plan by the TCEQ; (c) approval of the fire plan by the voters of the District; and (d) approval of bonds, if any, by the Attorney General of Texas. The Board has not considered adoption of a fire plan or calling an election at this time for such purposes. If additional debt obligations are issued in the future by the District, such issuance may increase gross debt-property ratios and might adversely affect the investment security of the Bonds.

The principal amount of bonds issued to finance parks and recreational facilities may not exceed 1% of the District's assessed value, however, if the District meets certain financial feasibility requirements under TCEQ rules, the outstanding principal amount of such bonds issued by the District may exceed an amount equal to 1% but not greater than 3% of the value of taxable property in the District.

Source of Payment

The Bonds are payable from the proceeds of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property located within the District. In the Bond Resolution, the District covenants to levy a sufficient tax to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds, with full allowance being made for delinquencies, costs of collections, fees of the Paying Agent/Registrar and fees of appraisal districts. Tax proceeds, after deduction for collection costs, will be placed in the debt service fund and used solely to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds, and additional bonds payable from taxes which may be issued, and Paying Agent/Registrar fees. The District is authorized to levy separate

taxes to pay debt service on bonds issued for the Road System and to pay debt service on bonds issued for the Utility System; both such taxes are unlimited as to rate or amount.

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

Funds

The Bond Resolution confirms the District's fund for debt service on the Bonds, the Outstanding Road Bonds, and any additional unlimited tax bonds issued by the District for the Road System (the "Road System Debt Service Fund"). Six (6) months of capitalized interest on the Bonds will be deposited from the proceeds from the sale of the Bonds into the Road System Debt Service Fund. The Road System Debt Service Fund, which constitutes a trust fund for the benefit of the owners of the Bonds, the Outstanding Road Bonds, and any additional unlimited tax bonds issued by the District for the Road System, is to be kept separate from all other funds of the District, and is to be used for payment of debt service on the Bonds, the Outstanding Road Bonds, and any of the District's other duly authorized bonds issued for the Road System payable in whole or in part from taxes. Amounts of deposit in the Road System Debt Service Fund may also be used to pay the fees and expenses of the Paying Agent/Registrar, to defray the expenses of assessing and collecting taxes levied for payment of interest on and principal of the Bonds, the Outstanding Road Bonds, and any additional bonds issued for the Road System payable in whole or in part from taxes, and to pay any tax anticipation notes issued, together with interest thereon, as such tax anticipation notes become due. Amounts on deposit in the Road System Debt Service Fund may not be used to pay debt service on bonds issued for the Utility System.

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

No Arbitrage

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

Consolidation and Dissolution

The District has the legal authority to consolidate with other districts and, in connection therewith, to provide for the consolidation of its assets (such as cash and the Utility System) and liabilities (such as the Bonds), with the assets and liabilities of districts with which it is consolidating. Although no consolidation is presently contemplated by the District, no representation is made concerning the likelihood of consolidation in the future.

The City of Fulshear has the right to abolish and dissolve the District and to acquire the District's assets and assume the District's obligations in accordance with state law, subject, however, to the terms of the hereinafter-defined Utility Agreement entered into by and between the District and the City of Fulshear. If any of the Bonds are outstanding at the time of dissolution, the payment of such Bonds becomes the obligation of the City of Fulshear. Dissolution of the District is a policy matter for the City of Fulshear. The District can make no representation regarding the likelihood that the City of Fulshear will dissolve the District.

Defeasance

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

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

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

Legal Investment and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas

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

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

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

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

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

Registered Owners’ Remedies

Pursuant to Texas law, the Bond Resolution provides that, in the event the District defaults in the payment of the principal of or interest on any of the Bonds when due, fails to make payments required by the Bond Resolution into the Road System Debt Service Fund, or defaults in the observance or performance of any of the other covenants, conditions or obligations set forth in the Bond Resolution, any Registered Owner shall be entitled to seek a writ of mandamus from a court of competent jurisdiction compelling and requiring the District to make such payments or to observe and perform such covenants, obligations or conditions. Such right is in addition to other rights the Registered Owners may be provided by the laws of the State of Texas.

In the event of default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds, the Registered Owners may seek a writ of mandamus requiring the District to levy adequate taxes to make such payments. Except for the remedy of mandamus, the Bond Resolution does not specifically provide for remedies to a Registered Owner in the event of a District default, nor does it provide for the appointment of a trustee to protect and enforce the interests of the Registered Owners. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. Although the Registered Owners could obtain a judgment against the District, such a judgment could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the Registered Owners cannot themselves foreclose on the property of the District or sell property within the District in order to pay the principal of or interest on the Bonds. The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners may be further limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, reorganization or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions such as the District. For example, a Chapter 9 bankruptcy proceeding by the District could delay or eliminate payment of principal or interest to the Registered Owners.

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Use and Distribution of Bond Proceeds

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used by the District to reimburse the Developer for the road improvements and related costs as shown below. Additionally, proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to pay six (6) months of capitalized interest, developer interest, and other certain costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS	DISTRICT'S SHARE
A. Developer Contribution Items	
1. Polo Ranch Section 12	\$ 717,742
2. Land Acquisition (ROW)	821,218
3. Engineering, Geotechnical, and CPS	<u>97,762</u>
Total Developer Contribution Items	\$ 1,636,723
Less Amount To Be Reimbursed from Surplus Funds	<u>\$ (40,121)</u>
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	<u>\$ 1,596,602</u>
NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS	
A. Legal Fees	\$ 58,200
B. Financial Agent Fees	38,800
C. Interest Fees	
1. Developer Interest	86,003
2. Capitalized Interest (6 Months)	42,091
D. Bond Discount	58,153
E. Attorney General Fee	1,940
F. Application Preparation Costs	25,000
G. Costs of Issuance	29,180
H. Contingency (a)	<u>4,032</u>
Total Non-Construction Costs	<u>\$ 343,398</u>
TOTAL BOND ISSUE REQUIREMENT	<u>\$ 1,940,000</u>

(a) Represents the difference between the estimated and actual amounts of Capitalized Interest and Bond Discount.

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

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INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

General

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

Factors Affecting Taxable Values and Tax Payments

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

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

Dependence on Principal Taxpayers: The ability of any principal landowner to make full and timely payments of taxes levied against its property by the District and similar taxing authorities will directly affect the District’s ability to meet its debt service obligations. As illustrated in this Official Statement under the caption “TAX DATA – Principal Taxpayers,” the District’s principal taxpayers in 2024 owned property located within the District the aggregate assessed valuation of which comprised approximately 4.19% of the District’s total 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation. The Developer owns approximately 1.89% of the District’s total 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation. In the event that the Developer or any other principal taxpayer, or any combination of taxpayers, should default in the payment of taxes in an amount which exceeds the District’s debt service fund surplus, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds will be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax liens, which is a time-consuming process. Failure to recover or borrow funds in a timely fashion could result in an excessive District tax rate. The District is not required by law or the Bond Resolution to maintain any specified amount of surplus in its interest and sinking fund. See “TAX DATA – Principal Taxpayers” and “TAXING PROCEDURES – Levy and Collection of Taxes.”

Maximum Impact on District Tax Rates: Assuming no further development or home construction, the value of the land and improvements currently within the District will be the major determinant of the ability or willingness of property owners to pay their taxes. The 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation is \$263,158,899. After issuance of the Bonds, the maximum annual debt service requirement on the Bonds and the Outstanding Bonds will be \$2,336,094 (2045) and the average annual debt service requirement on the Bonds and the Outstanding Bonds will be \$2,145,227 (2025–2049). Assuming no increase or decrease from the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation, tax rates of \$0.94 and \$0.86 per \$100 of assessed valuation at 95% tax collection rate would be necessary to pay the maximum annual debt service requirement and the average annual debt service requirement, respectively.

The District can make no representation that the taxable property values in the District will increase in the future or will maintain a value sufficient to support the proposed District tax rate or to justify continued payment of taxes by property owners. The District has levied a 2024 total tax rate of \$1.04 per \$100 of assessed value, comprised of \$0.175 for maintenance and operation, \$0.59 for utility debt service and \$0.275 for road debt service.

Competitive Nature of Residential Housing Market

The housing industry in the Houston area is very competitive, and the District can give no assurance that the building programs which are planned by the Developer will be continued or completed. The respective competitive position of the Developer and the homebuilders listed herein and any other developer or homebuilder(s) which might attempt future home building or development projects in the District, the sale of developed lots or in the construction and sale of single-

family residential units, are affected by most of the factors discussed in this section, and such competitive positions are directly related to tax revenues received by the District and the growth and maintenance of taxable values in the District.

Tax Collection Limitations

The District's ability to make debt service payments may be adversely affected by its inability to collect ad valorem taxes. Under Texas law, the levy of ad valorem taxes by the District constitutes a lien in favor of the District on a parity with the liens of all other state and local taxing authorities on the property against which taxes are levied, and such lien may be enforced by foreclosure. The District's ability to collect ad valorem taxes through such foreclosure may be impaired by (a) cumbersome, time-consuming and expensive collection procedures, (b) a bankruptcy court's stay of tax collection procedures against a taxpayer, (c) market conditions limiting the proceeds from a foreclosure sale of taxable property, or (d) the taxpayer's right to redeem the property within six months for commercial property and two years for residential and all other property after the purchaser's deed issued at the foreclosure sale is filed in the county records. While the District has a lien on taxable property within the District for taxes levied against such property, such lien can be foreclosed only in a judicial proceeding. Attorney's fees and other costs of collecting any such taxpayer's delinquencies could substantially reduce the net proceeds to the District from a tax foreclosure sale. Finally, any bankruptcy court with jurisdiction over bankruptcy proceedings initiated by or against a taxpayer within the District pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code could stay any attempt by the District to collect delinquent ad valorem taxes against such taxpayer. In addition to the automatic stay against collection of delinquent taxes afforded a taxpayer during the pendency of a bankruptcy, a bankruptcy could affect payment of taxes in two other ways: first, a debtor's confirmation plan may allow a debtor to make installment payments on delinquent taxes for up to six years; and, second, a debtor may challenge, and a bankruptcy court may reduce, the amount of any taxes assessed against the debtor, including taxes that have already been paid.

Registered Owners' Remedies and Bankruptcy Limitations

The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, reorganization or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions such as the District. Subject to the requirements of Texas law, the District may voluntarily proceed under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. Sections 901-946, if the District: (1) is generally authorized to file for federal bankruptcy protection by State law; (2) is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature; (3) desires to effect a plan to adjust such debt; and (4) has either obtained the agreement of or negotiated in good faith with its creditors or is unable to negotiate with its creditors because negotiation is impracticable. Under Texas law, a municipal utility district such as the District must obtain approval of the TCEQ prior to filing for bankruptcy. The TCEQ must investigate the financial condition of the District and will authorize the District to proceed only if the TCEQ determines that the District has fully exercised its rights and powers under Texas law and remains unable to meet its debts and other obligations as they mature.

If the District decides in the future to proceed voluntarily under the Federal Bankruptcy Code, the District would develop and file a plan for the adjustment of its debts, and the Bankruptcy Court would confirm the District's plan if: (1) the plan complies with the applicable provisions of the Federal Bankruptcy Code; (2) all payments to be made in connection with the plan are fully disclosed and reasonable; (3) the District is not prohibited by law from taking any action necessary to carry out the plan; (4) administrative expenses are paid in full; and (5) the plan is in the best interests of creditors and is feasible. If such a plan were confirmed by the bankruptcy court, it could, among other things, affect a Registered Owner by reducing or eliminating the amount of indebtedness, deferring or rearranging the debt service schedule, reducing or eliminating the interest rate, modifying or abrogating collateral or security arrangements, substituting (in whole or in part) other securities, and otherwise compromising and modifying the rights and remedies of such Registered Owner's claim against the District.

If the District defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or redemption price on the Bonds when due, or if it fails to make payments into any fund or funds created in the Bond Resolution, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Bond Resolution, the Registered Owners have the statutory right of a writ of mandamus issued by a court of competent jurisdiction requiring the District and its officials to observe and perform the covenants, obligations, or conditions prescribed in the Bond Resolution. Except for mandamus, the Bond Resolution does not specifically provide for remedies to protect and enforce the interests of the Registered Owners. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. Further, there is no trust indenture or trustee, and all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the Registered Owners. Statutory language authorizing local governments such as the District to sue and be sued does not waive the local government's sovereign immunity from suits for money damages. In the absence of other waivers of such immunity by the Texas Legislature, a default by the District in its covenants in the Bond Resolution may not be reduced to a judgment for money damages. If such a judgment against the District were obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the Registered Owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners may further be limited by a State of Texas statute reasonably required to attain an

important public purpose or by laws relating to bankruptcy, reorganization or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions, such as the District.

Marketability

The District has no agreement with any purchaser of the Bonds regarding the reoffering yields or prices of the Bonds and has no control over trading of the Bonds in the secondary market. Moreover, there is no assurance that a secondary market will be made in the Bonds. If there is a secondary market, the difference between the bid and asked price of the Bonds may be greater than the difference between the bid and asked price of bonds of comparable maturity and quality issued by more traditional issuers as such bonds are more generally bought, sold, or traded in the secondary market.

Future Debt

The District reserves in the Bond Resolution the right to issue the remaining aggregate: \$48,900,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds authorized by the District's voters for the Road System and for the refunding of such bonds; \$156,025,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds authorized by the District's voters for the Utility System and for the refunding of such bonds; and \$37,925,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds authorized by the District's voters for the Park System, and for the refunding of such bonds, and such additional bonds as may hereafter be approved by the voters of the District. See "THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt." The District also has reserved the right to issue certain other additional bonds, special project bonds, and other obligations described in the Bond Resolution, which have been authorized by the voters of the District. Issuance of the \$156,025,000 remaining unlimited tax bonds for the Utility System, as well as the \$37,925,000 remaining unlimited tax bonds for the Park System is subject to approval by the TCEQ.

The principal amount of bonds issued to finance parks and recreational facilities may not exceed 1% of the District's assessed value, however, if the District meets certain financial feasibility requirements under TCEQ rules, the outstanding principal amount of such bonds issued by the District may exceed an amount equal to 1% but not greater than 3% of the value of taxable property in the District.

Following reimbursement with the proceeds of the Bonds, the District will owe the Developer approximately \$6,925,000 for expenditures to construct the Utility System, Road System and Park System in the District. If additional bonds are issued in the future and property values have not increased proportionately, such issuance may increase gross debt-property valuation ratios and thereby adversely affect the investment quality or security of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt."

Continuing Compliance with Certain Covenants

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

Approval of the Bonds

The Attorney General of Texas must approve the legality of the Bonds prior to their delivery. The Attorney General of Texas, however, does not pass upon or guarantee the safety of the Bonds as an investment or the adequacy or accuracy of the information contained in this Official Statement.

Environmental Regulations

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

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

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

Air Quality Issues. Air quality control measures required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) and the TCEQ may impact new industrial, commercial and residential development in the Houston area. Under the Clean Air Act (“CAA”) Amendments of 1990, the eight-county Houston-Galveston-Brazoria area (“HGB Area”)—Harris, Galveston, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Waller, Montgomery and Liberty Counties—has been designated a nonattainment area under two separate federal ozone standards: the eight-hour ozone standard of 75 ppb promulgated by the EPA in 2008 (the “2008 Ozone Standard”), and the EPA’s most-recent promulgation of an even lower, 70 ppb eight-hour ozone standard in 2015 (the “2015 Ozone Standard”). While the State of Texas has been able to demonstrate steady progress and improvements in air quality in the HGB Area, the HGB Area remains subject to CAA nonattainment requirements.

The HGB Area is currently designated as a “severe” nonattainment area under the 2008 Ozone Standard, with an attainment deadline of July 20, 2027. If the EPA ultimately determines that the HGB Area has failed to meet the attainment deadline based on the relevant data, the area is subject to reclassification to a nonattainment classification that provides for more stringent controls on emissions from the industrial sector. In addition, the EPA may impose a moratorium on the awarding of federal highway construction grants and other federal grants for certain public works construction projects if it finds that an area fails to demonstrate progress in reducing ozone levels.

The HGB Area is currently designated as a “serious” nonattainment area under the 2015 Ozone Standard, with an attainment deadline of August 3, 2027. For purposes of the 2015 Ozone Standard, the HGB Area consists of only six counties: Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, and Montgomery Counties.

In order to demonstrate progress toward attainment of the EPA’s ozone standards, the TCEQ has established a state implementation plan (“SIP”) for the HGB Area setting emission control requirements, some of which regulate the inspection and use of automobiles. These types of measures could impact how people travel, what distances people are willing to travel, where people choose to live and work, and what jobs are available in the HGB Area. These SIP requirements can negatively impact business due to the additional permitting/regulatory constraints that accompany this designation and because of the community stigma associated with a nonattainment designation. It is possible that additional controls will be necessary to allow the HGB Area to reach attainment with the ozone standards by the EPA’s attainment deadlines. These additional controls could have a negative impact on the HGB Area’s economic growth and development.

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

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

Pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (“SDWA”) and the EPA’s National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (“NPDWRs”), which are implemented by the TCEQ’s Water Supply Division, a municipal utility district’s provision of water for human consumption is subject to extensive regulation as a public water system. Municipal utility districts must generally provide treated water that meets the primary and secondary drinking water quality standards adopted by the TCEQ, the applicable disinfectant residual and inactivation standards, and the other regulatory action levels established under the agency’s rules. The EPA has established NPDWRs for more than ninety (90) contaminants and has identified and listed other contaminants which may require national drinking water regulation in the future. Further, the EPA has established a NPDWR for six (6) Per- and Polyflouroalkyl Substances (“PFAS”), which requires public water systems to perform certain monitoring and remediation measures. Public water systems may be subject to additional PFAS regulation in the future, which could increase the cost of constructing, operating, and maintaining water production and distribution facilities.

Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“TPDES”) permits set limits on the type and quantity of discharge, in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations. The TCEQ reissued the TPDES Construction General Permit (TXR150000) (“CGP”), with an effective date of March 5, 2023, which is a general permit authorizing the discharge of stormwater runoff associated with small and large construction sites and certain non-stormwater discharges into surface water in the state. The CGP has a 5-year permit term, and is then subject to renewal. Moreover, the Clean Water Act (“CWA”) and Texas Water Code require municipal wastewater treatment plants to meet secondary treatment effluent limitations and more stringent water quality-based limitations and requirements to comply with the Texas water quality standards. Any water quality-based limitations and requirements with which a municipal utility district must comply may have an impact on the municipal utility district’s ability to obtain and maintain compliance with TPDES permits.

The TCEQ issued the General Permit for Phase II (Small) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (the “MS4 Permit”) on August 15, 2024. The MS4 Permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater to surface water in the state from small municipal

separate storm sewer systems. While the District is currently not subject to the MS4 Permit, if the District's inclusion were required at a future date, the District could incur substantial costs to develop, implement, and maintain the necessary plans as well as to install or implement best management practices to minimize or eliminate unauthorized pollutants that may otherwise be found in stormwater runoff in order to comply with the MS4 Permit.

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

In 2023, the Supreme Court of the United States issued its decision in *Sackett v. EPA*, which clarified the definition of "waters of the United States" and significantly restricted the reach of federal jurisdiction under the CWA. Under the *Sackett* decision, "waters of the United States" includes only geographical features that are described in ordinary parlance as "streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes" and to adjacent wetlands that are indistinguishable from such bodies of water due to a continuous surface connection. Subsequently, the EPA and USACE issued a final rule amending the definition of "waters of the United States" under the CWA to conform with the Supreme Court's decision.

While the *Sackett* decision and subsequent regulatory action removed a great deal of uncertainty regarding the ultimate scope of "waters of the United States" and the extent of EPA and USACE jurisdiction, operations of municipal utility districts, including the District, could potentially be subject to additional restrictions and requirements, including additional permitting requirements, in the future.

Potential Effects of Oil Price Volatility on the Houston Area

The economy of the Houston area has, in the past, been particularly affected by adverse conditions in the oil and gas industry, and such conditions and their spillover effects into other industries could result in declines in the demand for residential and commercial property in the Houston area and could reduce or negatively affect property values within the District. The District cannot predict the impact that negative conditions in the oil industry could have on property values in the District.

Extreme Weather Events

The Houston area, including the District, experienced historic levels of rainfall and widespread flooding following landfall of Hurricane Harvey on August 25, 2017, and during Tropical Storm Imelda on September 19, 2019. While no facilities or homes had been built prior to Hurricane Harvey, according to the District's Engineer, Imelda did not cause damage to the District's water, sanitary sewer and drainage facilities, and there was no interruption of water and sewer service in the District. Further, to the best knowledge of the Developer and the engineer, no homes in the District experienced structural flooding or other material damage. The District is located near the Texas Gulf Coast and, as it has in the past, could be impacted by high winds and flooding caused by a hurricane, tornado, tropical storm, or other adverse weather event.

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

Specific Flood Type Risks

The District may be subject to the following flood risks:

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

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

National Weather Service Atlas Rainfall Study

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

Potential Impact of Natural Disaster

The District is located approximately 75 miles from the Texas Gulf Coast and could be impacted by high winds, heavy rains, and flooding caused by hurricane, tornado, tropical storm, or other adverse weather event. In the event that a natural disaster should damage or destroy improvements and personal property in the District, the assessed value of such taxable properties could be substantially reduced, resulting in a decrease in the taxable assessed value in the District or an increase in the District’s tax rates. See “TAXING PROCEDURES – Valuation of Property for Taxation.”

There can be no assurance that a casualty loss to taxable property within the District will be covered by insurance (certain casualties, including flood, are usually excepted unless specific insurance is purchased), that any insurance company will fulfill its obligation to provide insurance proceeds, or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild, repair, or replace any taxable properties in the District that were damaged. Even if insurance proceeds are available and damaged properties are rebuilt, there could be a lengthy period in which assessed values in the District are adversely affected.

Changes in Tax Legislation

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

Bond Insurance Risk Factors

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

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

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

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

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

Neither the District or Initial Purchaser have made independent investigation into the claims paying ability of the bond insurer and no assurance or representation regarding the financial strength or projected financial strength of the bond insurer is given. Thus, when making an investment decision, potential investors should carefully consider the ability of the District to pay principal and interest on the Bonds and the claims paying ability of the bond insurer, particularly over the life of the investment. See “MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE” and “MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS” herein for further

information provided by the bond insurer and the Policy, which includes further instructions for obtaining current financial information concerning the bond insurer.

THE DISTRICT

Authority

The District was created by the TCEQ on January 6, 2017, and operates pursuant to Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended, Article XVI, Section 59, of the Texas Constitution, and Article III, Section 52, of the Texas Constitution.

The District is empowered, among other things, to purchase, construct and maintain roads in the District, and to purchase, and, under certain limited circumstances, with TCEQ approval, construct, operate, and maintain all works, improvements, facilities, and plants necessary for the supply of water; the collection, transportation, and treatment of wastewater; and the control and diversion of storm water.

The District also is authorized to construct, develop and maintain park and recreational facilities using operating revenues or by issuing bonds payable from taxes, to construct roads. In addition, the District is authorized, upon TCEQ and voter approval, to establish, operate and maintain a fire department, independently or with one or more other conservation and reclamation districts, and provide such facilities and services to the customers of the District.

The TCEQ exercises continuing supervisory jurisdiction over the District construction and operation of the District's Utility System is subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of additional governmental agencies. See "THE UTILITY SYSTEM - Regulation."

Description

Upon creation, the District contained approximately 270.482 acres. Due to an exclusion of 5.919 acres and a land swap with Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 245, the District now contains approximately 265.705 acres. The District is situated within Fort Bend County, Texas, and within the corporate limits of the City of Fulshear, Texas. The District is located approximately 1 mile west of the central business district of the City of Fulshear, Texas and is generally bordered by State Farm Market Road 1093 to the south, State Farm Market Road 359 to the north, undeveloped land to the east, and Bessie's Creek to the west.

Management of the District

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

Name	Title	Term Expires May
Angela Hitzman	President	2028
Vivian R. Pool	Vice President	2026
Christine White	Secretary	2028
Dan Black	Assistant Vice President	2026
Melissa Kapsen	Assistant Secretary	2026

Investment Policy

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

Consultants

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

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

Bookkeeper: The District contracts with Myrtle Cruz, Inc. as bookkeeper for the District.

Utility System Operator: The City of Fulshear, pursuant to the Utility Agreement (herein defined) by and between the District and the City of Fulshear, operates the District's water and sewer system. See "UTILITY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF FULSHEAR."

Auditor: As required by the Texas Water Code, the District retains an independent auditor to audit the District's financial statements annually, which annual audit is filed with the TCEQ. The District engaged McGrath & Co., PLLC as its auditor for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023, which audit is attached hereto as "APPENDIX A."

Engineer: The District's engineer is LJA Engineering, Inc. (the "Engineer"). Such firm acts as engineer for many residential and commercial developments in Texas.

Attorney: The District has engaged Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Houston, Texas, as general counsel to the District and as bond counsel ("Bond Counsel") in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The fees to be paid to Bond Counsel in connection with the issuance of the Bonds are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds. See "LEGAL MATTERS."

Disclosure Counsel: The District has engaged McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Houston, Texas, as disclosure counsel ("Disclosure Counsel") in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The fees to be paid to Disclosure Counsel in connection with the issuance of the Bonds are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

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

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General Fund Statement

The following is a summary of the District’s fund activity for the last four full fiscal years. The summary below has been prepared by the Financial Advisor based upon information obtained from the District’s audited financial statements for fiscal years ended August 31, 2020, through 2023. The unaudited 2024 numbers are from the September 19, 2024, bookkeeping report. The City of Fulshear owns and operates the Utility System and bills and collects water and sewer revenues from customers of the District and therefore the revenues in the General Fund are primarily from property taxes. Reference is made to such statements for further and more complete information. See “APPENDIX A.”

	2024 (a)	2023	2022	2021	2020
Revenues					
Property Taxes	\$ 520,256	\$ 966,117	\$ 643,117	\$ 360,219	\$ 64,190
Penalties and Interest	0	0	0	4,090	136
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	60	40
Investment Earnings	<u>62,942</u>	<u>36,085</u>	<u>2,067</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>13</u>
Total Revenues	\$ 583,197	\$ 1,002,547	\$ 645,184	\$ 364,440	\$ 64,379
Expenditures:					
Professional Fees	\$ 85,222	\$ 124,036	\$ 117,805	\$ 91,785	\$ 146,421
Contracted Services	14,475	18,013	18,013	23,735	15,791
Repairs and Maintenance	310,318	159,267	276,333	116,154	97,603
Administrative	12,755	23,599	21,258	27,734	16,234
Other	<u>6,701</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>7,676</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 429,471	\$ 324,915	\$ 433,899	\$ 260,312	\$ 283,725
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	\$ 153,726	\$ 677,632	\$ 211,285	\$ 104,128	\$ (219,346)
Other Financing Sources					
Developer Advances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 167,000
Internal Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,359	\$ -
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 153,726	\$ 677,632	\$ 211,285	\$ 180,487	\$ (52,346)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Period	<u>\$ 1,076,742</u>	<u>\$ 399,110</u>	<u>\$ 187,825</u>	<u>\$ 7,338</u>	<u>\$ 59,684</u>
Fund Balance, End of Period	<u>\$ 1,230,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,076,742</u>	<u>\$ 399,110</u>	<u>\$ (187,825)</u>	<u>\$ 7,338</u>

(a) Unaudited.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

The District is being developed as Polo Ranch, a master-planned community. Approximately 184 acres (781 lots) have been developed as the single-family residential subdivisions of Polo Ranch, Sections 1–12. As of September 1, 2024, said subdivisions included 781 completed homes. As of September 1, 2024, of the homes completed and under construction, 781 are owned. The remainder of the land within the District currently includes approximately 45.46 acres that are undeveloped but developable, and approximately 36.15 undevelopable acres for drainage, roadways, and reserves for parks, open spaces, and landscaping.

Status of Development within the District

The table below summarizes the status of development and land use within the District as of September 1, 2024:

Polo Ranch	Acreage	Section Lots	Homes Completed	Homes Under Construction	Vacant Lots
Section 1	11.731	37	37	-	-
Section 2	12.770	42	42	-	-
Section 3	15.160	71	71	-	-
Section 4	17.116	66	66	-	-
Section 5	11.840	54	54	-	-
Section 6	10.348	52	52	-	-
Section 7	8.960	40	40	-	-
Section 8	19.071	84	84	-	-
Section 9	14.017	52	52	-	-
Section 10	22.117	112	112	-	-
Section 11	18.372	76	76	-	-
Section 12	22.587	95	95	-	-
Totals	184.089	781	781	-	-
Under Development	0.000				
Undevelopable	36.147				
Remaining Developable	45.469				
District Total	265.705				

DEVELOPER/HOMEBUILDER

Role of the Developer

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

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

Neither the Developer, nor any affiliate entity, are obligated to pay principal of or interest on the Bonds. Furthermore, neither of the Developer nor any of their affiliate entities has a binding commitment to the District to carry out any plan of development, and the furnishing of information relating to the proposed development by the Developers or its affiliate entities should not be interpreted as such a commitment. Prospective purchasers are encouraged to inspect the District in

order to acquaint themselves with the nature of development that has occurred or is occurring within the District's boundaries.

Developer/Homebuilder

The Developer in the District is Century Land Holdings of Texas, LLC, (the "Developer"), a special purpose entity created solely for the purpose of developing land in projects located in Texas. The Developer is a Texas limited liability company owned by Century Communities, Inc. ("Century"). Century is a publicly traded corporation, based out of Colorado, whose stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol CCS. The Developer is also the sole homebuilder in the District. Homes being constructed in the District range in price from approximately \$248,895 to \$475,095 and in size from approximately 1,349 square feet to 3,826 square feet.

Century is subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and in accordance therewith files reports and other information with the SEC. The SEC maintains a World Wide Web site on the Internet at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Reference to the financial information concerning Century is relevant, among other reasons, to the ability of the Developer to continue to develop land in the District and to pay taxes levied by the District and other taxing entities. Neither the Developer nor Century has made any commitment to pay debt service on the Bonds, and reference to the financial information of Century in this Official Statement should not be so construed. The District has not obtained any representations from Century concerning its publicly available filings or undertaken any review thereof and assumes no responsibility for the information contained therein.

UTILITY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF FULSHEAR

Pursuant to a Utility Agreement between the City of Fulshear and the District, dated May 11, 2016, (as amended, the "Utility Agreement"), the District assumes responsibility for acquiring and constructing for the benefit of, and for ultimate conveyance to, the City of Fulshear, the water distribution, wastewater collection, and certain drainage facilities to serve development occurring within the boundaries of the District (the "Facilities") and the City of Fulshear agrees to provide the District with its ultimate capacity needs for water and wastewater service.

The Facilities: The Utility Agreement provides that the Facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the City of Fulshear's requirements and criteria. The City of Fulshear agrees to provide the District with its ultimate requirements for water supply and wastewater treatment services subject to a per-connection capital recovery fee. The combined capital recovery fee for water supply and wastewater treatment plant capacity is \$2,891 per connection. The City of Fulshear agrees to acknowledge any purchase by the District and agrees to hold such capacity for the sole benefit of the District. The District has the right to assign all or any part of its capacity to subsequent purchasers, landowners and developers within the District's boundaries. Prior to making any connection to the District's sanitary sewer system, the District agrees to issue an assignment of capacity and ensure that all required inspections are conducted by the City of Fulshear.

Authority of District to Issue Bonds: The District has the authority to issue, sell and deliver unlimited tax bonds as permitted by law and the City of Fulshear's consent ordinance. Bonds issued by the District are obligations solely of the District and shall not be obligations or indebtedness of the City of Fulshear.

Ownership, Operation and Maintenance of the Facilities: Upon completion of construction of the Facilities, the District agrees to convey the Facilities to the City of Fulshear, reserving for itself a security interest in the Facilities for the purpose of securing the performance of the City of Fulshear under the Utility Agreement. When all bonds issued by the District to acquire and construct the Facilities have been issued and subsequently paid or redeemed and discharged in full, the District agrees to execute a release of the security interest retained by the District and the City of Fulshear shall own the Facilities without encumbrance. As each phase of the Facilities is completed, the City of Fulshear agrees to inspect the same and upon approval, will accept the Facilities for operation and maintenance. The accepted Facilities shall be operated and maintained by the City of Fulshear at its sole cost and expense. Prior to accepting such Facilities, if the City of Fulshear determines that the Facilities or any portion thereof have not been constructed in accordance with approved plans and specifications, the City of Fulshear agrees to notify the District, and the District shall correct any deficiency noted by the City of Fulshear.

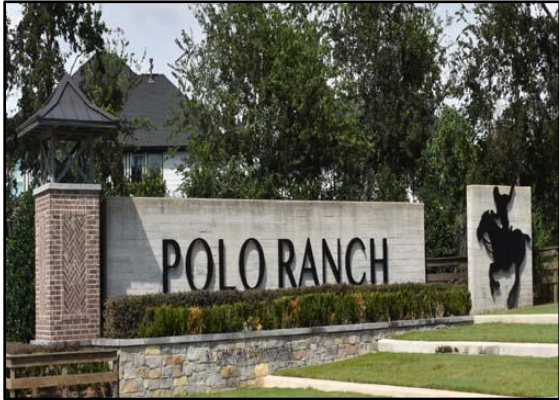
Rates for Service: The City of Fulshear agrees to bill and collect from customers of the District such rates and charges for such customers as the City of Fulshear, in its sole discretion, determines are necessary, provided that the rates and charges will be equal and uniform to those charged to other similar users outside the District. The City of Fulshear may impose a charge for connection to Facilities at a rate to be determined from time to time by the City of Fulshear, provided that the charge is equal to the amount charged other City of Fulshear users for comparable connections.

Dissolution of the District: The City of Fulshear has the right to abolish and dissolve the District and to acquire the District's assets and assume the District's obligations in accordance with state law. In the Utility Agreement, the City of Fulshear agrees that it will not abolish and dissolve the District until (1) the Facilities required to serve the District have been completed, (2) bonds have been issued to finance the Facilities, and (3) the Developer developing the Facilities has been

reimbursed by the District to the maximum extent permitted by the rules of the TCEQ or the City of Fulshear assumes the obligation to reimburse the Developer.

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PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITHIN THE DISTRICT
(September 2024)



DISTRICT DEBT

Debt Service Requirement Schedule

The following schedule sets forth the debt service requirements for the Outstanding Bonds, plus the principal and interest requirements for the Bonds. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Calendar Year	Outstanding Debt Service (a)	The Bonds		Debt Service	Total Debt Service
		Principal	Interest		
2025	\$ 2,159,556	\$ -	\$ 67,111	\$ 67,111	\$ 2,226,667
2026	2,150,781	45,000	84,181	129,181	2,279,963
2027	2,145,131	50,000	81,256	131,256	2,276,388
2028	2,143,144	50,000	78,006	128,006	2,271,150
2029	2,133,794	55,000	74,756	129,756	2,263,550
2030	2,132,344	55,000	71,181	126,181	2,258,525
2031	2,131,769	60,000	68,225	128,225	2,259,994
2032	2,135,669	60,000	65,000	125,000	2,260,669
2033	2,133,056	65,000	62,600	127,600	2,260,656
2034	2,143,956	65,000	60,000	125,000	2,268,956
2035	2,147,456	70,000	57,400	127,400	2,274,856
2036	2,149,106	70,000	54,600	124,600	2,273,706
2037	2,153,963	75,000	51,800	126,800	2,280,763
2038	2,156,350	80,000	48,800	128,800	2,285,150
2039	2,172,225	85,000	45,600	130,600	2,302,825
2040	2,175,350	85,000	42,200	127,200	2,302,550
2041	2,184,956	90,000	38,800	128,800	2,313,756
2042	2,191,875	95,000	35,200	130,200	2,322,075
2043	2,195,306	100,000	31,400	131,400	2,326,706
2044	2,195,694	105,000	27,400	132,400	2,328,094
2045	2,207,894	105,000	23,200	128,200	2,336,094
2046	1,958,794	110,000	19,000	129,000	2,087,794
2047	1,965,694	115,000	14,600	129,600	2,095,294
2048	1,209,300	120,000	10,000	130,000	1,339,300
2049	-	130,000	5,200	135,200	135,200
Total	\$ 50,473,163	\$ 1,940,000	\$ 1,217,517	\$ 3,157,517	\$ 53,630,680

(a) Outstanding as of the Date of Delivery.

Average Annual Debt Service Requirement (2025-2049).....	\$ 2,145,227
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement (2045).....	\$ 2,336,094

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Bonded Indebtedness

2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation	\$ 263,158,899	(a)
Direct Debt:		
The Outstanding Bonds.....	\$ 32,430,000	
The Bonds.....	\$ 1,940,000	
Total	\$ 34,370,000	
Estimated Overlapping Debt.....	\$ 33,395,937	(b)
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt.....	\$ 67,765,937	(b)
Direct Debt Ratios:		
As a percentage of the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation	13.06	%
Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt Ratios:		
As a percentage of the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation	25.75	%
Utility System Debt Service Fund Balance (as of September 19, 2024).....	\$ 1,268,521	(c)
Road System Debt Service Fund Balance (as of September 19, 2024).....	\$ 475,094	(d)
General Fund Balance (as of September 19, 2024).....	\$ 1,184,120	
Capital Projects Fund Balance (as of September 19, 2024).....	\$ 578,395	
2024 Tax Rate per \$100 of Assessed Taxable Valuation		
Utility Debt Service	\$0.590	
Road Debt Service.....	0.275	
Maintenance	0.175	
Total	\$1.040	
Average Annual Debt Service Requirement (2025–2049).....	\$ 2,145,227	(e)
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement (2045).....	\$ 2,336,094	(e)
Debt Service Tax Rate per \$100 of Assessed Taxable Valuation Required to Pay		
Average Annual Debt Service Requirement (2025–2049) at 95% Tax Collections:		
Based on the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation.....	\$ 0.86	
Debt Service Tax Rate per \$100 of Assessed Taxable Valuation Required to Pay		
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement (2045) at 95% Tax Collections:		
Based on the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation.....	\$ 0.94	
Single-Family Homes as of September 1, 2024.....	781	

- (a) Provided by the Fort Bend Central Appraisal District (the “Appraisal District”), such value represents the Appraisal District’s certified valuation of all taxable property within the District as of January 1, 2024. The values have been certified by the Appraisal Review Board (herein defined) and taxes will be levied on the certified value. This value includes \$2,747,349, which remains uncertified. See “TAX DATA” and “TAXING PROCEDURES.”
- (b) See “DISTRICT DEBT – Estimated Direct and Overlapping Debt Statement.”
- (c) Neither Texas law nor the Bond Resolution requires that the District maintain any particular sum in the Utility System Debt Service Fund. Funds in the Utility System Debt Service Fund are not available to pay debt service on bonds issued for the Road System, such as the Bonds.
- (d) In addition to this amount, six (6) months of capitalized interest will be deposited into the District’s Road System Debt Service Fund upon closing of the Bonds. Neither Texas law nor the Bond Resolution requires that the District maintain any particular sum in the Road System Debt Service Fund. Funds in the Road System Debt Service Fund are not available to pay debt service on bonds issued for the Utility System.
- (e) Requirement of debt service on the Bonds and the Outstanding Bonds. See “DISTRICT DEBT – Debt Service Requirement Schedule.”

Estimated Direct and Overlapping Debt Statement

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

Taxing Jurisdiction	Outstanding Debt August 31, 2024	Overlapping	
		Percent	Amount
Fort Bend County	\$ 1,141,510,455	0.23%	\$ 2,625,273
Fort Bend County Drainage District	22,655,000	0.23	52,892
City of Fulshear	36,380,000	5.53	2,010,219
Lamar Consolidated Independent School District	3,112,195,000	0.92	<u>28,707,552</u>
Total Estimated Overlapping Debt.....			\$ 33,395,937
Direct Debt (a)			<u>\$ 34,370,000</u>
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt (a).....			\$ 67,765,937

(a) Includes the Bonds and the Outstanding Bonds.

Debt Ratios

	Percentage of 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation
Direct Debt (a)	13.06%
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt (a)	25.75%

(a) Includes the Bonds and the Outstanding Bonds.

TAXING PROCEDURES

Authority to Levy Taxes

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

Property Tax Code and County-Wide Appraisal District

Title I of the Texas Code (the "Property Tax Code") specifies the taxing procedures of all political subdivisions of the State of Texas, including the District. Provisions of the Property Tax Code are complex and are not fully summarized herein.

The Property Tax Code requires, among other matters, county-wide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State of Texas an appraisal district with the responsibility for recording and appraising property for all taxing units within a county and an appraisal review board with the responsibility for reviewing and equalizing the values established by the appraisal district. The Appraisal District has the responsibility for appraising property for all taxing units within Fort Bend County, including the District. Such appraisal values are subject to review and change by the Fort Bend County Appraisal Review Board (the "Appraisal Review Board"). The appraisal roll as approved by the Appraisal Review Board must be used by the District in establishing its tax roll and tax rate.

Property Subject to Taxation by the District

Except for certain exemptions provided by Texas law, all real property, tangible personal property held or used for the production of income, mobile homes, and certain categories of intangible personal property with a tax situs in the District are subject to taxation by the District. Principal categories of exempt property include, but are not limited to: property owned by the State of Texas or its political subdivisions, if the property is used for public purposes; property exempt from ad valorem taxation by federal law; certain household goods, family supplies and personal effects; certain goods, wares, and merchandise in transit; certain farm products owned by the producer; certain property of charitable organizations, youth development associations, religious organizations, and qualified schools; designated historical sites; and most individually-owned automobiles. In addition, the District may by its own action exempt residential homesteads of persons 65 years or older and certain disabled persons, to the extent deemed advisable by the Board of Directors of the District. The District has not granted such exemption. The District may be required to offer such exemptions if a majority of voters approve same at an election. The District would be required to call an election upon petition by twenty percent (20%) of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election. The District is authorized by statute to disregard exemptions for the disabled and elderly if granting the exemption would impair the District's obligation to pay tax supported debt incurred prior to adoption of the exemption by the District. Furthermore, the District must grant exemptions to disabled veterans or the surviving spouse or children of a deceased veteran who died while on active duty in the armed forces, if requested, but only to the maximum extent of between \$5,000 and \$12,000 depending upon the disability rating of the veteran claiming the exemption. A veteran who receives a disability rating of 100% is entitled to an exemption for the full value of the veteran's residence homestead. Furthermore, qualifying surviving spouses of persons 65 years of age and older are entitled to receive a resident homestead exemption equal to the exemption received by the deceased spouse. Additionally, subject to certain conditions, the surviving spouse of a disabled veteran who is entitled to an exemption for the full value of the veteran's residence homestead is also entitled to an exemption from taxation of the total appraised value of the same property to which the disabled veteran's exemption applied. A partially disabled veteran or certain surviving spouses of partially disabled veterans are entitled to an exemption from taxation of a percentage of the appraised value of their residence homestead in an amount equal to the partially disabled veteran's disability rating if the residence homestead was donated by a charitable organization. This exemption will also apply to a residence homestead that was donated by a charitable organization at some cost to such veterans. Also, the surviving spouse of a member of the armed forces who was killed in action is entitled to an exemption of the total appraised value of the surviving spouse's residence homestead if the surviving spouse has not remarried since the service member's death and said property was the service member's residence homestead at the time of death. Such exemption may be transferred to a subsequent residence homestead of the surviving spouse, if the surviving spouse has not remarried, in an amount equal to the exemption received on the prior residence in the last year in which such exemption was received. For the 2024 year, the District granted a \$10,000 residential homestead exemption for person 65 years or older and certain disabled persons.

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

Residential Homestead Exemptions: The Property Code authorizes the governing body of each political subdivision in the State to exempt up to twenty percent (20%) of the appraised market value of residential homesteads from ad valorem taxation. Where ad valorem taxes have previously been pledged for the payment of debt, the governing body of a political subdivision may continue to levy and collect taxes against the exempt value of the homesteads until the debt is discharged, if the cessation of the levy would impair the obligations of the contract by which the debt was created. The adoption of a homestead exemption may be considered each year, but must be adopted before July 1. The District has never adopted a homestead exemption. See "TAX DATA."

Freeport Goods and Goods-in-Transit Exemption: A "Freeport Exemption" applies to goods, wares, ores, and merchandise other than oil, gas, and petroleum products (defined as liquid and gaseous materials immediately derived from refining petroleum or natural gas), and to aircraft or repair parts used by a certified air carrier acquired in or imported into Texas which are destined to be forwarded outside of Texas and which are detained in Texas for assembling, storing, manufacturing, processing or fabricating for less than 175 days. Although certain taxing units may take official action to tax such property in transit and negate such exemption, the District does not have such an option. A "Goods-in-Transit" Exemption is applicable to the same categories of tangible personal property which are covered by the Freeport Exemption, if, for tax year 2013 and prior applicable years, such property is acquired in or imported into Texas for assembling, storing, manufacturing, processing, or fabricating purposes and is subsequently forwarded to another location inside or outside of Texas not later than 175 days after acquisition or importation, and the location where said property is detained during that period is not directly or indirectly owned or under the control of the property owner. For tax year 2012 and subsequent years, such Goods-in-Transit Exemption includes tangible personal property acquired in or imported into Texas for storage purposes only if such property is stored under a contract of bailment by a public warehouse operator at one or more public

warehouse facilities in Texas that are not in any way owned or controlled by the owner of such property for the account of the person who acquired or imported such property. A property owner who receives the Goods-in-Transit Exemption is not eligible to receive the Freeport Exemption for the same property. Local taxing units such as the District may, by official action and after public hearing, tax goods-in-transit property. A taxing unit must exercise its option to tax goods-in-transit property before January 1 of the first tax year in which it proposes to tax the property at the time and in the manner prescribed by applicable law. The District has taken official action to allow taxation of all such goods-in-transit personal property for all prior and subsequent years.

Tax Abatement

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

Valuation of Property for Taxation

Generally, property in the District must be appraised by the Appraisal District at market value as of January 1 of each year. Once an appraisal roll is prepared and finally approved by the Appraisal Review Board, it is used by the District in establishing its tax rolls and tax rate. Assessments under the Property Code are to be based on one hundred percent (100%) of market value, as such is defined in the Property Code. Nevertheless, certain land may be appraised at less than market value, as such is defined in the Property Code. The Texas Constitution limits increases in the appraised value of residence homesteads to 10 percent annually regardless of the market value of the property.

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

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

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

Tax Payment Installments After Disaster

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

Additionally, the Property Tax Code authorizes a taxing jurisdiction such as the District, solely at the jurisdiction's discretion to adopt a similar installment payment option for taxes imposed on property that is located within a designated disaster area or emergency area and is owned or leased by certain qualified business entities, regardless of whether the property has been damaged as a direct result of the disaster or emergency.

District and Taxpayer Remedies

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

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

Levy and Collection of Taxes

The District is responsible for the levy and collection of its taxes unless it elects to transfer such functions to another governmental entity. The rate of taxation is set by the Board of Directors, after the legally required notice has been given to owners of property within the District, based upon: a) the valuation of property within the District as of the preceding January 1, and b) the amount required to be raised for debt service, maintenance purposes, and authorized contractual obligations. Taxes are due October 1, or when billed, whichever comes later, and become delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. A delinquent tax incurs a penalty of six percent (6%) of the amount of the tax for the first calendar month it is delinquent, plus one percent (1%) for each additional month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid prior to July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent. If the tax is not paid by July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent, the tax incurs a total penalty of twelve percent (12%) regardless of the number of months the tax has been delinquent and incurs an additional penalty for collection costs of an amount established by the District and a delinquent tax attorney. A delinquent tax on personal property incurs an additional penalty, in an amount established by the District and a delinquent tax attorney, 60 days after the date the taxes become delinquent. The delinquent tax accrues interest at a rate of one percent (1%) for each month or portion of a month it remains unpaid. The Property Code makes provisions for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment and the postponement of the delinquency date of taxes under certain circumstances which, at the option of the District, which may be rejected by taxing units. The District's tax collector is required to enter into an installment payment agreement with any person who is delinquent on the payment of tax on a residence homestead for payment of tax, penalties and interest, if the person requests an installment agreement and has not entered into an installment agreement with the collector in the preceding 24 months. The installment agreement must provide for payments to be made in monthly installments and must extend for a period of at least 12 months and no more than 36 months. Additionally, the owner of a residential homestead property who is (i) sixty-five (65) years of age or older, (ii) disabled, or (iii) a disabled veteran, is entitled by law to pay current taxes on a residential homestead in installments without penalty or to defer the payment of taxes during the time of ownership. In the instance of tax deferral, a tax lien remains on the property and interest continue to accrue during the period of deferral.

Rollback of Operation and Maintenance Tax Rate

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

Special Taxing Units

Special Taxing Units that adopt a total tax rate that would impose more than 1.08 times the amount of the total tax imposed by such district in the preceding tax year on a residence homestead appraised at the average appraised value of a residence homestead, subject to certain homestead exemptions, are required to hold an election within the district to determine whether to approve the adopted total tax rate. If the adopted total tax rate is not approved at the election, the total tax rate for a Special Taxing Unit is the current year's debt service and contract tax rate plus 1.08 times the previous year's operation and maintenance tax rate.

Developed Districts

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

Developing Districts

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

The District

The Board has made a determination to designate the District as a Developing District for the 2024 tax year. The District cannot give any assurances as to what its classification will be at any point in time or whether the District's future tax rates will result in a total tax rate that will reclassify the District into a new classification and new election calculation.

District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

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

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

TAX DATA

General

All taxable property within the District is subject to the assessment, levy and collection by the District of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the Outstanding Bonds and the Bonds. See "TAXING PROCEDURES." The Board has in its Bond Resolution covenanted to assess and levy for each year that all or any part of the Bonds remain outstanding and unpaid a tax ample and sufficient to produce funds to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. The District levied a 2024 total tax rate of \$1.04 per \$100 of assessed value, comprised of \$0.175 for maintenance and operation, \$0.59 for utility debt service and \$0.275 for road debt service. See "THE BONDS" and "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS."

Tax Rate Limitation

Utility System Debt Service:	Unlimited (no legal limit as to rate or amount).
Road System Debt Service:	Unlimited (no legal limit as to rate or amount).
Maintenance:	\$1.50 per \$100 Assessed Taxable Valuation.
Maintenance (Roads):	\$0.25 per \$100 Assessed Taxable Valuation.

Maintenance Tax

The Board has the statutory authority to levy and collect an annual ad valorem tax for maintenance of the District's improvements if such maintenance tax is authorized by vote of the District's electors. The Board is authorized by the District's voters to levy such maintenance tax in an amount not to exceed \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation. Such tax, when levied, is in addition to taxes which the District is authorized to levy for paying principal of and interest on the Bonds and any parity bonds which may be issued in the future. The District has levied a maintenance tax every year since the 2018 tax year. The Board is authorized by the District's voters to levy a maintenance tax for road improvements in an amount not to exceed \$0.25 per \$100 of assessed valuation. See "- Tax Rate Distribution."

Additional Penalties

The District has contracted with a delinquent tax attorney to collect certain delinquent taxes. In connection with that contract, the District can establish an additional penalty of twenty percent (20%) of the tax to defray the costs of collection. This 20% penalty applies to taxes that either: (1) become delinquent on or after February 1 of a year, but not later than June 1 of that year, and that remain delinquent on April 1 (for personal property) and July 1 (for real property) of the year in which they become delinquent or (2) become delinquent on or after June 1, pursuant to the Texas Tax Code.

Tax Rate Calculations

The tax rate calculations set forth below are presented to indicate the tax rates per \$100 of assessed taxable valuation which would be required to meet certain debt service requirements of the Outstanding Bonds and the Bonds if no growth in the District's tax base occurs beyond the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation (\$263,158,899). The calculations assume collection of 95% of taxes levied, the sale of the Bonds but not the sale of any additional bonds by the District.

Average Annual Debt Service Requirement (2025-2049)	\$ 2,145,227
Debt Service Tax Rate of \$0.86 on the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation	\$ 2,150,008
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement (2045).....	\$ 2,336,094
Debt Service Tax Rate of \$0.94 on the 2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation	\$ 2,350,009

Estimated Overlapping Taxes

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

Set forth below is an estimation of all taxes per \$100 of assessed valuation levied by such jurisdictions. No recognition is given to local assessments for civic association dues, emergency medical service contributions, fire department contributions or any other charges made by entities other than political subdivisions. The following chart includes the 2023 taxes per \$100 of assessed valuation levied by all such taxing jurisdictions. No prediction can be made of the tax rates that will be levied in future years by the respective taxing jurisdictions.

Taxing Jurisdiction	2023 Tax Rate
The District (a)	\$1.040000
Fort Bend County	0.426500
City of Fulshear	0.168767
Fort Bend County Drainage District	0.012940
Lamar Consolidated Independent School District	1.149000
Fort Bend Emergency Service District No. 4	<u>0.095673</u>
Total Tax Rate	\$2.892340

(a) Represents the Districts 2024 tax rate.

Historical Tax Collections

Tax Year	Assessed Valuation	Tax Rate (a)	Adjusted Levy	Collections Current Year	Current Year Ended 9/30	Collections 08/31/2024
2019	\$6,525,402	\$1.28	\$ 83,525	99.74 %	2020	99.20 %
2020	26,237,995	1.28	335,846	100.00	2021	99.81
2021	67,082,522	1.28	858,656	97.96	2022	99.89
2022	169,877,963	1.11	1,885,645	98.68	2023	99.94
2023	259,362,420	1.04	2,697,369	99.11	2024	99.18
2024	263,158,899	1.04	2,736,853	(b)	2025	(b)

(a) Tax rate per \$100 of taxable value. See "Tax Rate Distribution" below.

(b) In the process of collections.

Tax Rate Distribution

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Maintenance and Operations	\$0.175	\$0.200	\$0.560	\$0.970	\$1.280
Utility Debt Service	0.590	0.610	0.480	0.310	0.000
Road Debt Service	<u>0.275</u>	<u>0.230</u>	<u>0.070</u>	<u>0.000</u>	<u>0.000</u>
	\$1.040	\$1.040	\$1.110	\$1.280	\$1.280

Assessed Taxable Valuation Summary

The following represents the types of property comprising the District assessed taxable value for each of the 2020-2024 tax years.

Type of Property	2024 Assessed Taxable Valuation (a)	2023 Assessed Taxable Valuation	2022 Assessed Taxable Valuation	2021 Assessed Taxable Valuation	2020 Assessed Taxable Valuation
Land	\$ 82,774,026	\$ 64,571,341	\$ 37,222,873	\$ 21,938,929	\$ 15,689,432
Improvements	185,994,216	215,332,662	141,507,349	47,083,081	11,973,470
Personal Property	182,381	259,364	153,080	47,400	40,880
Exemptions	<u>(8,539,073)</u>	<u>(20,800,947)</u>	<u>(9,005,339)</u>	<u>(1,986,888)</u>	<u>(1,465,787)</u>
Total	\$260,411,550	\$259,362,420	\$169,877,963	\$ 67,085,522	\$ 26,237,995

(a) This value excludes \$2,747,349, which remains uncertified.

Principal Taxpayers

The following are the principal taxpayers in the District as shown on the District’s certified appraisal rolls for the 2024 tax year.

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation 2024 Tax Roll</u>	<u>Percent of 2024 Tax Roll</u>
Century Land Holdings of Texas LLC (a)	Land & Improvements	\$ 4,962,133	1.89%
Fulshear Equine LLC	Land	896,253	0.34%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	749,699	0.28%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	736,319	0.28%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	680,129	0.26%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	664,208	0.25%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	594,251	0.23%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	585,532	0.22%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	584,586	0.22%
Homeowner	Land & Improvements	569,873	0.22%
Total		\$ 11,022,983	4.19%

(a) See “DEVELOPER/HOMEBUILDER.”

THE UTILITY SYSTEM

Regulation

According to the Engineer, the District’s water distribution, wastewater collection and drainage facilities have been designed in accordance with accepted engineering practices and the requirements of all governmental agencies having regulatory or supervisory jurisdiction over the construction and operation of such facilities including, among others, the TCEQ, the City of Fulshear, and the Fort Bend County Drainage District. According to the Engineer, the design of all such facilities has been approved by all required governmental agencies.

Operation of the District’s waterworks and sewage treatment facilities is provided by the City of Fulshear and is subject to regulation by, among others, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the TCEQ. In many cases, regulations promulgated by these agencies have become effective only recently and are subject to further development and revisions.

Source of Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment

Water supply and wastewater treatment capacity is provided by the City of Fulshear. All water and wastewater treatment facilities are owned and maintained by the City of Fulshear as stipulated by the Utility Agreement between the City of Fulshear and the District. Residents in the District pay the City of Fulshear for water service and wastewater treatment in accordance with the City of Fulshear’s water and sewer rate order. See “UTILITY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF FULSHEAR.”

Storm Drainage

The District is located within the Bessie’s Creek watershed. The District contains storm water drainage basins that are designed in accordance with the Fort Bend County Drainage District and the City of Fulshear’s standards. The basin system has outfall locations that discharge into Bessie’s Creek.

Flood Plain

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel No. 48157C0085M and No. 48157C0095M, both dated January 29, 2021, no properties within the boundaries of the District are located within in the 100-year flood plain.

“Flood Insurance Rate Map” or “FIRM” means an official map of a community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) has delineated the appropriate areas of flood hazards. The 1% chance of probable inundation, also known as the 100-year flood plain, is depicted on these maps. The “100-year flood plain” (or 1% chance of probable inundation) as shown on the FIRM is the estimated geographical area that would be flooded by a rain storm of such intensity to statistically have a one percent chance of occurring in any given year. Generally speaking, homes must be built above the 100-year flood plain in order to meet local regulatory requirements and to be eligible for federal flood insurance. An engineering or regulatory determination that an area is above the 100-year flood plain is not an assurance that homes built in such area will not be flooded, and a number of neighborhoods in the greater City area that are above the 100-year flood plain have flooded multiple times in the last several years.

In 2018, the National Weather Service completed a rainfall study known as NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 11 Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States (“Atlas 14”). Floodplain boundaries within the District may be redrawn based on the

Atlas 14 study based on a higher statistical rainfall amount, resulting in the application of more stringent floodplain regulations applying to a larger area and potentially leaving less developable property within the District. The application of such regulations could additionally result in higher insurance rates, increased development fees, and stricter building codes for any property located within the expanded boundaries of the floodplain.

THE ROAD SYSTEM

The District's road system is expected to be funded with future proceeds of bonds issued for the Road System, including the Bonds. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS – Future Debt" and "THE BONDS – Issuance of Additional Debt." Construction of the District's roads is subject to certain regulations by the City of Fulshear and Fort Bend County, Texas. The City of Fulshear maintains and operates the roads within the District.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinions

Delivery of the Bonds will be accompanied by the approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of Texas to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, payable from the proceeds of two (2) separate continuing annual ad valorem taxes, without limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property within the District, and, based upon their examination of a transcript of certified proceedings relating to the issuance and sale of the Bonds, the approving legal opinion of Bond Counsel, to a like effect and to the effect that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal tax purposes and interest on the Bonds is not subject to the alternative minimum tax on individuals, however, such interest is taken into account in determining the annual adjusted financial statement income of applicable corporations for the purpose of determining the alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations.

Bond Counsel has reviewed the information appearing in this Official Statement under "THE BONDS" (except for information under the subheadings "- Book-Entry-Only System," and "Use and Distribution of Bond Proceeds"), "THE DISTRICT – Authority," "TAXING PROCEDURES," "UTILITY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF FULSHEAR," "LEGAL MATTERS," "TAX MATTERS" and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" solely to determine whether such information, insofar as it relates to matters of law, is true and correct and whether such information fairly summarizes matters of law and the provisions of the documents referred to therein. Bond Counsel has not, however, independently verified any of the factual information contained in this Official Statement nor has it conducted an investigation of the affairs of the District for the purpose of passing upon the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement. No person is entitled to rely upon Bond Counsel's limited participation as an assumption of responsibility for or an expression of opinion of any kind with regard to the accuracy or completeness of any information contained herein. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Houston, Texas, Disclosure Counsel.

Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, also serves as general counsel to the District on matters other than the issuance of bonds. The legal fees paid to Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds are based on a percentage of the bonds actually issued, sold and delivered and, therefore, such fees are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

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

No-Litigation Certificate

The District will furnish the Initial Purchaser a certificate, executed by the President and Secretary of the Board, and dated as of the date of delivery of the Bonds, that to their knowledge, no litigation is pending or threatened affecting the validity of the Bonds, or the levy and/or collection of taxes for the payment thereof, or the organization or boundaries of the District, or the title of the officers thereof to their respective offices.

No Material Adverse Change

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

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes and interest on the Bonds is not subject to the alternative minimum tax on individuals; however, such interest is taken into account in determining the annual adjusted financial statement income of applicable corporations (as defined in section 59(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code")) for the purpose of determining the alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") imposes a number of requirements that must be satisfied for interest on state or local obligations, such as the Bonds, to be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. These requirements include limitations on the use of proceeds and the source of repayment, limitations on the investment of proceeds prior to expenditure, a requirement that excess arbitrage earned on the investment of proceeds be paid periodically to the United States and a requirement that the issuer file an information report with the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service"). The District has covenanted in the Bond Resolution that it will comply with these requirements.

Bond Counsel's opinion will assume continuing compliance with the covenants of the Bond Resolution pertaining to those sections of the Code which affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes and, in addition, will rely on representations by the District, the District's Financial Advisor, and the Initial Purchaser, with respect to matters solely within the knowledge of the District, the District's Financial Advisor, and the Initial Purchaser, respectively, which Bond Counsel has not independently verified. If the District should fail to comply with the covenants in the Bond Resolutions or if the foregoing representations or report should be determined to be inaccurate or incomplete, interest on the Bonds could become taxable from the date of delivery of the Bonds, regardless of the date on which the event causing such taxability occurs.

Under the Code, taxpayers are required to report on their returns the amount of tax-exempt interest, such as interest on the Bonds, received or accrued during the year. Payments of interest on tax-exempt obligations such as the Bonds are in many cases required to be reported to the Service. Additionally, backup withholding may apply to any such payments made to any owner who is not an "exempt recipient" and who fails to provide certain identifying information. Individuals generally are not exempt recipients, whereas corporations and certain other entities generally are exempt recipients.

Except as stated above, Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to any federal, state or local tax consequences resulting from the ownership of, receipt of interest on, or disposition of, the Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to financial institutions, life insurance and property and casualty insurance companies, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, taxpayers owning an interest in a FASIT that holds tax-exempt obligations, and taxpayers otherwise qualifying for the earned income credit. In addition, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States may be subject to the "branch profits tax" on their effectively-connected earnings and profits, including tax-exempt interest such as interest on the Bonds. These categories of prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to the applicability of these consequences.

Bond Counsel's opinions are based on existing law which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on Bond Counsel's knowledge of facts as of the date thereof. Bond Counsel assumes no duty to update or supplement its opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to Bond Counsel's attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, Bond Counsel's opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Service; rather, such opinions represent Bond Counsel's legal judgment based upon its review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that it deems relevant to such opinions. The Service has an ongoing audit program to determine compliance with rules that relate to whether interest on state or local obligations is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given whether the Service will commence an audit of the Bonds. If an audit is commenced, in accordance with its current published procedures the Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer and the owners of the Bonds may not have a right to participate in such audit. Public awareness of any future audit of the Bonds could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds during the pendency of the audit regardless of the ultimate outcome of the audit.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount Bonds

The issue price of certain of the Bonds (the "Original Issue Discount Bonds") is less than the stated redemption price at maturity. In such case, under existing law, and based upon the assumptions hereinafter stated (a) the difference between (i) the stated amount payable at the maturity of each Original Issue Discount Bond and (ii) the issue price of such Original Issue Discount Bond constitutes original issue discount with respect to such Original Issue Discount Bond in the hands of any owner who has purchased such Original Issue Discount Bond at the initial public offering price in the initial public offering of the Bonds; and (b) such initial owner is entitled to exclude from gross income (as defined in Section 61 of the

Code) an amount of income with respect to such Original Issue Discount Bond equal to that portion of the amount of such original issue discount allocable to the period that such Original Issue Discount Bond continues to be owned by such owner.

In the event of the redemption, sale or other taxable disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bond prior to stated maturity, however, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Original Issue Discount Bond in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Bond was held by such initial owner) is includable in gross income. (Because original issue discount is treated as interest for federal income tax purposes, the discussion regarding interest on the Bonds under the caption "TAX MATTERS" generally applies, except as otherwise provided below, to original issue discount on an Original Issue Discount Bond held by an owner who purchased such Bond at the initial offering price in the initial public offering of the Bonds, and should be considered in connection with the discussion in this portion of the Official Statement.)

The foregoing is based on the assumptions that (a) the Initial Purchaser have purchased the Bonds for contemporaneous sale to the general public and not for investment purposes, and (b) all of the Original Issue Discount Bonds have been offered, and a substantial amount of each maturity thereof has been sold, to the general public in arm's-length transactions for a cash price (and with no other consideration being included) equal to the initial offering prices thereof stated on the cover page of this Official Statement, and (c) the respective initial offering prices of the Original Issue Discount Bonds to the general public are equal to the fair market value thereof. Neither the District nor Bond Counsel warrants that the Original Issue Discount Bonds will be offered and sold in accordance with such assumptions.

Under existing law, the original issue discount on each Original Issue Discount Bond is accrued daily to the stated maturity thereof (in amounts calculated as described below for each six-month period ending on the date before the semiannual anniversary dates of the Bonds and ratably within each such six-month period) and the accrued amount is added to an initial owner's basis for such Bond for purposes of determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by such owner upon redemption, sale or other disposition thereof. The amount to be added to basis for each accrual period is equal to (a) the sum of the issue price plus the amount of original issue discount accrued in prior periods multiplied by the yield to stated maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) less (b) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and redemption, sale or other disposition of Original Issue Discount Bonds which are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules which differ from those described above. All owners of Original Issue Discount Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal, state and local income tax purposes of interest accrued upon redemption, sale or other disposition of such Bonds and with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and redemption, sale or other disposition of such Bonds.

Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations

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

The District has designated the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" and represents that the aggregate amount of tax-exempt bonds (including the Bonds) issued by the District and entities aggregated with the District under the Code during calendar year 2024 is not expected to exceed \$10,000,000 and that the District and entities aggregated with the District under the Code have not designated more than \$10,000,000 in "qualified tax-exempt obligations" (including the Bonds) during calendar year 2024.

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

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Bond Resolution, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe these agreements so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, as well as timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board or any successor to its function as a repository (the "MSRB"), through its Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system.

Annual Reports

The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB through EMMA annually.

The information to be updated with respect to the District includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement included under the headings "DISTRICT DEBT" (except under the subheading "Estimated Direct and Overlapping Debt Statement"), "TAX DATA," and "APPENDIX A." The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each of its fiscal years ending in or after 2024. The District will provide the updated information to EMMA.

The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12 of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The updated information will include audited financial statements, if it commissions an audit and the audit is completed by the required time. If the audit of such financial statements is not complete within such period, then the District shall provide unaudited financial statements for the applicable fiscal year to EMMA within such six-month period and audited financial statements when the audit report on such statements becomes available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in the Bond Resolution or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation.

The District's current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by the last day in February, in each year, unless it changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify EMMA.

Event Notices

The District will provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB, but in no event will such notices be provided to the MSRB in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of an event. The District will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of beneficial owners of the Bonds, if material; (8) bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the District or other obligated person; (13) consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or other obligated person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District or other obligated person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (15) incurrence of a financial obligation of the District or other obligated person, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District or other obligated person, any of which affect Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District or other obligated person, any of which reflect financial difficulties. The terms "obligated person" and "financial obligation" when used in this paragraph shall have the meanings ascribed to them under SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). The term "material" when used in this paragraph shall have the meaning ascribed to it under federal securities laws. Neither the Bonds nor the Bond Resolution make any provision for debt service reserves or liquidity enhancement. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide financial information, operating data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports."

Availability of Information from EMMA

The District has agreed to provide the information only to the MSRB. The MSRB has prescribed that such information must be filed via EMMA. The MSRB makes the information available to the public without charge and investors will be able to access continuing disclosure information filed with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

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

to its agreement, although holders and beneficial owners of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District to comply with its agreement.

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

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

During the last five years, the District has complied in all material respects with its prior continuing disclosure agreements made in accordance with the Rule.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

General

The information contained in this Official Statement has been obtained primarily from the Developer, the District’s records, the Engineer, the Tax Assessor/Collector, the Auditor and other sources believed to be reliable; however, no representation is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein, except as described below. The summaries of the statutes, resolutions and engineering and other related reports set forth herein are included subject to all of the provisions of such documents. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such documents for further information.

The financial statements of the District as of August 31, 2023, and for the year then ended, included in this offering document, have been audited by McGrath & Co., PLLC, as stated in their report appearing herein. See “APPENDIX A.”

Experts

The information contained in the Official Statement relating to engineering and to the description of the Utility System and the Road System, and, in particular, that engineering information included in the sections entitled “THE DISTRICT – Description,” “THE UTILITY SYSTEM” and “THE ROAD SYSTEM” has been provided by LJA Engineering, Inc. and has been included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in the field of civil engineering.

The information contained in the Official Statement relating to assessed valuations of property generally and, in particular, that information concerning collection rates and valuations contained in the sections captioned “TAX DATA” and “DISTRICT DEBT” was provided by Assessments of the Southwest, Inc. and the Appraisal District. Such information has been included herein in reliance upon Assessments of the Southwest, Inc.’s authority as an expert in the field of tax collection and the Appraisal District’s authority as an expert in the field of tax assessing.

Certification as to Official Statement

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

Updating of Official Statement

If, subsequent to the date of the Official Statement, the District learns, through the ordinary course of business and without undertaking any investigation or examination for such purposes, or is notified by the Initial Purchaser, of any adverse event which causes the Official Statement to be materially misleading, and unless the Initial Purchaser elect to terminate its obligation to purchase the Bonds, the District will promptly prepare and supply to the Initial Purchaser an appropriate amendment or supplement to the Official Statement satisfactory to the Initial Purchaser; provided, however, that the

obligation of the District to so amend or supplement the Official Statement will terminate when the District delivers the Bonds to the Initial Purchaser, unless the Initial Purchaser notify the District in writing on or before such date that less than all of the Bonds have been sold to ultimate customers, in which case the District's obligations hereunder will extend for an additional period of time (but not more than 90 days after the date the District delivers the Bonds) until all of the Bonds have been sold to ultimate customers.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the District's records, audited financial statements and other sources which are considered to be reliable. There is no guarantee that any of the assumptions or estimates contained herein will ever be realized. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents and resolutions contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of the provisions of such statutes, documents and resolutions. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such summarized documents for further information. Reference is made to official documents in all respects.

This Official Statement was approved by the Board of Directors of Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 174 as of the date shown on the cover page hereof.

/s/ Angela Hitzman
President, Board of Directors
Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 174

ATTEST:

/s/ Christine White
Secretary, Board of Directors
Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 174

APPENDIX A
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

APPENDIX B
SPECIMEN MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE POLICY