

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED DECEMBER 6, 2022

This Preliminary Official Statement is subject to completion and amendment. Upon sale of the Bonds, the Official Statement will be completed and delivered to the Underwriter.

IN THE OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL, THE BONDS ARE VALID OBLIGATIONS OF GRAND LAKES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1. IN THE OPINION OF SPECIAL TAX COUNSEL, INTEREST ON THE BONDS IS EXCLUDABLE FROM GROSS INCOME FOR PURPOSES OF FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION UNDER STATUTES, REGULATIONS, PUBLISHED RULINGS AND COURT DECISIONS EXISTING ON THE DATE OF SUCH OPINION. SEE "LEGAL MATTERS" AND "TAX MATTERS" HEREIN FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE OPINIONS OF BOND COUNSEL AND SPECIAL TAX COUNSEL, RESPECTIVELY.

THE BONDS WILL BE DESIGNATED "QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS" FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. SEE "TAX MATTERS—Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations."

NEW ISSUE-Book-Entry Only

Underlying Rating: S&P "A"
See "MUNICIPAL BOND RATING AND MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE" herein.

\$3,145,000*

**GRAND LAKES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located within Fort Bend County)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2022**

The bonds described above (the "Bonds") are obligations solely of Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the "District") and are not obligations of the State of Texas, Fort Bend County, the City of Houston or any entity other than the District.

Dated: January 1, 2022

Due: April 1, as shown below

Interest Accrual Date: Date of Delivery

Principal of the Bonds will be payable at maturity at the principal payment office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, initially, Regions Bank, Houston, Texas (the "Paying Agent/Registrar"). Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the date of delivery, which is expected to be on January 19, 2022 (the "Date of Delivery"), and will be payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year commencing April 1, 2022, until maturity and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form only in denominations of \$5,000 each or integral multiples thereof. The Bonds will not be subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds will be registered and delivered only 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 (as defined herein under "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM") of the Bonds will not receive physical certificates representing the Bonds but will receive a credit balance on the books of the DTC participants. 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, as herein defined, directly to DTC, which will, in turn, remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent disbursement to the Beneficial Owners. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM."

MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES AND INITIAL REOFFERING YIELDS

<u>Due (April 1)</u>	<u>Principal*</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Initial Reoffering Yield (a)</u>	<u>CUSIP Number (b)</u>
2023	\$ 280,000			
2024	485,000			
2025	495,000			
2026	505,000			
2027	685,000			
2028	695,000			

- (a) Initial yield represents the initial offering yield to the public, which has been established by the Underwriter (as herein defined) for offers to the public and which subsequently may be changed.
- (b) CUSIP Numbers will be assigned to the Bonds by CUSIP Service Bureau and will be included solely for the convenience of the purchasers of the Bonds. Neither the District nor the Underwriter shall be responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP Numbers set forth herein.

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. The Bonds are obligations solely of the District and are not obligations of the State of Texas, Fort Bend County, the City of Houston or any entity other than the District. Investment in the Bonds is subject to special investment considerations described herein. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS".

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued by the District, subject, among other things, to the approval of the Bonds by the Attorney General of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P., Bond Counsel, Houston, Texas, and McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas, Special Tax Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the Underwriter by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas. Delivery of the Bonds in book-entry form through DTC is expected on or about January 19, 2022.

SAMCO CAPITAL

*Preliminary; subject to change.

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

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USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

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 representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District.

This Official Statement is not to be used in 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.

All of the summaries of the statutes, orders, contracts, audited financial statements, engineering and other related reports set forth in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such documents. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions, and reference is made to such documents, copies of which are available from Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P., 1300 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2400, Houston, Texas 77056 upon payment of the costs of duplication therefor.

References to web site addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader’s convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such web sites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement for purposes of, and as that term is defined in, SEC Rule 15c2-12, as amended.

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. However, the District has agreed to keep this Official Statement current by amendment or sticker to reflect material changes in the affairs of the District and, to the extent that information actually comes to its attention, the other matters described in this Official Statement until delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriter (as herein defined) and thereafter only as specified in “UPDATING THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.”

SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BONDS

The Underwriter

The Bonds are being purchased by SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc. (the “Underwriter”) pursuant to a bond purchase agreement with the District (the “Bond Purchase Agreement”) at a price of \$ _____ (representing the principal amount of the Bonds of \$ _____, plus/minus a net premium/discount on the Bonds of \$ _____, less an Underwriter’s discount of \$ _____). The Underwriter’s obligation is to purchase all of the Bonds, if any are purchased. See “PLAN OF FINANCING.”

The Underwriter has reviewed the information in this Official Statement pursuant to its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws, but the Underwriter does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Prices and Marketability

The prices and other terms with respect to the offering and sale of the Bonds may be changed from time to time by the Underwriter after the Bonds are released for sale, and the Bonds may be offered and sold at prices other than the initial offering prices, including sales to dealers who may sell the Bonds into investment accounts. In connection with the offering of the Bonds, the Underwriter may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of the Bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

The District has no control over trading of the Bonds in the secondary market. Moreover, there is no guarantee that a secondary market will be made in the Bonds. In such a secondary market, the difference between the bid and asked price of 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 municipal entities, as bonds of such entities are more generally bought, sold or traded in the secondary market.

Securities Laws

No registration statement relating to the offer and sale of the Bonds has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemptions provided thereunder. The Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein and the Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for registration or qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be offered, sold or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for registration or qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration or qualification provisions in such other jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTLOOK (COVID-19)

General...

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

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

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

RECENT EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS; HURRICANE HARVEY

General...

The greater Houston area, including the District, is subject to the possibility of severe weather events, including tropical storms and hurricanes. If the District were to sustain damage to its facilities requiring substantial repair or replacement, or if substantial damage were to occur to taxable property within the District as a result of such a weather event, the investment security of the Bonds could be adversely affected.

Impact...

The greater Houston area has experienced multiple storms exceeding a 0.2% probability (i.e. “500-year flood” events) since 2015, including Hurricane Harvey, which made landfall along the Texas Gulf Coast on August 26, 2017, and brought historic levels of rainfall during the successive four days. Although the District’s System did not sustain any material damage as a result of Hurricane Harvey, according to estimates by the District’s Operator and Engineer, approximately 449 homes out of approximately 1,072 homes within the District experienced flooding or other damage as a result of Hurricane Harvey. A portion of the District is in the Barker Reservoir pool and subject to inundation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at its sole discretion. The District’s taxable value temporarily decreased in 2017 and 2018 as a result of damage resulting from flooding, but the 2019 taxable value returned to prior taxable values. See “TAX DATA—Summary of Assessed Valuation.”

If a future weather event significantly damaged all or part of the improvements within the District, the assessed value of property within the District could be substantially reduced, which could result in a decrease in tax revenues and/or necessitate an increase the District's tax rate. Further, there can be no assurance that a casualty loss to taxable property within the District will be covered by insurance (or that property owners will even carry flood or other casualty insurance), that any insurance company will fulfill its obligation to provide insurance proceeds, or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild or repair any damaged improvements within the District. Even if insurance proceeds are available and improvements are rebuilt, there could be a lengthy period in which assessed values within the District could be adversely affected. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Recent Extreme Weather Events; Hurricane Harvey."

THE FINANCING

<i>The Issuer...</i>	Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the "District"), a political subdivision of the State of Texas, is located in Fort Bend County, Texas. See "THE DISTRICT."
<i>Description...</i>	\$3,145,000* Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1, Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2022, dated January 1, 2022 (the "Bonds"). Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the date of delivery to the Underwriter (the "Date of Delivery"), which is expected to be January 19, 2022, and will be payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year commencing April 1, 2022 until maturity. The Bonds mature serially on April 1 in each year from 2023 through 2028, inclusive, in the respective amounts and bear interest at the rates for each maturity shown on the cover page hereof. The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form only, in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. See "THE BONDS."
<i>Book-Entry Only...</i>	The Bonds will be registered in the name of, 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 denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the Beneficial Owners. Principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable by 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 "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM."
<i>Authority for Issuance...</i>	At an election held within the District on January 20, 2001, voters of the District authorized a total of \$18,850,000 principal amount in unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding bonds of the District. The Bonds are issued by the District pursuant to said election and to the terms and provisions of the Bond Order; Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution; Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended; Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended; and City of Houston Ordinance No. 97-416. See "THE BONDS—Authority for Issuance" and "—Issuance of Additional Debt" and "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Future Debt."
<i>Source of Payment...</i>	Principal of and interest on the Bonds and the Remaining Outstanding Bonds (as herein defined) are 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. The Bonds are obligations of the District and are not obligations of the State of Texas, Fort Bend County, the City of Houston or any entity other than the District. See "THE BONDS—Source of and Security for Payment."
<i>Use of Proceeds...</i>	Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds and lawfully available debt service funds, if any, will be used to pay certain costs incurred in connection with the issuance of the Bonds and to refund \$3,110,000* principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds (as hereinafter defined) in order to achieve net savings in the District's annual debt service expense. See "PLAN OF FINANCING."
<i>Payment Record...</i>	The District has previously issued \$17,870,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds and \$15,170,000 of unlimited tax refunding bonds (the "Previously Issued Bonds"). A total of \$6,560,000 in principal amount of such bonds is currently outstanding (the "Outstanding Bonds"). A total of \$3,450,000* in principal amount of the District's Outstanding Bonds will remain outstanding after the issuance of the Bonds (the "Remaining Outstanding Bonds"). The District has never defaulted in the payment of principal and interest on the Previously Issued Bonds.

*Preliminary; subject to change.

<i>Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations...</i>	The District will designate the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” pursuant to Section 265(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. See “TAX MATTERS— Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations.”
<i>Municipal Bond Insurance and Municipal Bond Rating...</i>	Application has been made to S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”) for a municipal bond rating and S&P has assigned an underlying credit rating of “A” to the Bonds. Application has also been made for the qualification of the Bonds for municipal bond insurance. If qualified, the purchase of municipal bond insurance will be at the option and expense of the District. The rating fees of S&P will be paid by the District; any other rating fees will be the responsibility of the Underwriter. See “INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Risk Factors Related to the Purchase of Municipal Bond Insurance” and “MUNICIPAL BOND RATING AND MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE.”
<i>Bond Counsel...</i>	Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P., Houston, Texas.
<i>Special Tax Counsel...</i>	McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas.
<i>Underwriter’s Counsel...</i>	McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas.
<i>Paying Agent/Registrar...</i>	Regions Bank, Houston, Texas.
<i>Escrow Agent</i>	Regions Bank, Houston, Texas
<i>Verification Agent...</i>	Public Finance Partners LLC, Rockford, Minnesota.

THE DISTRICT

<i>Description...</i>	<p>The District is a political subdivision of the State of Texas, created originally as Via Ranch Municipal Utility District No. 1 by order of the Texas Water Commission, predecessor to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the “Commission”), dated December 11, 1985. By order dated August 22, 1997, the Commission approved the change of the name of the District to its current name. The District operates pursuant to Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended, and other general statutes applicable to municipal utility districts. The District lies wholly within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City of Houston and within the jurisdiction of the Katy Independent School District. The District consists of approximately 393 acres of land. See “THE DISTRICT.”</p> <p>The District is part of Grand Lakes, a master-planned development project covering approximately 1,390 acres of land planned for approximately 3,200 single-family homes, with each section of homes throughout Grand Lakes separated by large circular green belt areas, serving as parks and traffic control. The Grand Lakes project consists of three municipal utility districts: Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District Nos. 2 and 4 and the District (collectively, the “MUDs”). See “THE DISTRICT—The Grand Lakes Project.” The MUDs finance the water supply and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, and storm sewer systems in Grand Lakes. Grand Lakes Water Control and Improvement District (“GLWCID”), which encompasses approximately 1,717 acres, including all of the acreage in the MUDs and certain acreage outside the MUDs, provides the major outfall drainage facilities for the area in its boundaries. See “THE DISTRICT.”</p>
<i>Location...</i>	The District is located in Fort Bend County, approximately 22 miles west southwest of the central downtown business district of the City of Houston, Texas. The District is situated east of the Grand Parkway and is southeast of the intersection of South Fry and Peek Roads. See “THE DISTRICT.”
<i>Status of Development...</i>	<p>Approximately 334 acres of land within the District has been developed into Grand Lakes Phase III, Sections 1 through 11, which collectively encompass 1,072 single-family residential lots. As of November 1, 2021, there were 1,070 completed and occupied homes and 2 and unoccupied homes.</p> <p>The Grand Lakes Presbyterian Church has been constructed on approximately 11 acres in the District and is exempt from ad valorem taxation by the District.</p>

In addition to the residential development, approximately 4 acres have been developed for commercial purposes, consisting of a Dairy Queen, a gas station and a small strip shopping center containing various service-oriented businesses.

In addition to the development described above, the District has approximately 40 acres of land contained in easements, rights-of-way, recreation and open space land, and plant sites. There are approximately 4 acres of developable land in the District which are not currently provided with water distribution, wastewater collection and storm drainage facilities.

*Overlapping District
and Taxes...*

All of the land within the District lies within GLWCID, which encompasses approximately 1,717 acres of land. All of the land within the District is drained through major outfall drainage facilities provided by GLWCID. GLWCID has financed the construction of certain improvements to accommodate storm water drainage within its boundaries, including the District. GLWCID currently has \$4,500,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds outstanding. The principal of and interest on GLWCID's bonds are payable from the proceeds of a continuing, direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limit as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property located within GLWCID, which is in addition to taxes levied by the District. GLWCID levied a total 2021 tax rate of \$0.07 per \$100 of taxable assessed valuation. See "THE SYSTEM—Storm Drainage" and "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Overlapping Debt and Taxes".

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

THE PURCHASE AND OWNERSHIP OF THE BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS AND ALL PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS ARE URGED TO EXAMINE CAREFULLY THIS ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE INVESTMENT SECURITY OF THE BONDS, INCLUDING PARTICULARLY THE SECTION CAPTIONED "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS."

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$369,672,263 (a)
Gross Direct Debt Outstanding	\$6,595,000 *(b)
Estimated Overlapping Debt	<u>18,765,758 (c)</u>
Total Gross Direct Debt and Estimated Overlapping Debt	\$25,360,758*
Ratios of Gross Direct Debt to:	
2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation	1.78% *
Ratios of Gross Direct Debt and Estimated Overlapping Debt to:	
2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation.....	6.86% *
2021 Debt Service Tax Rate	\$0.315
2021 Maintenance Tax Rate	<u>0.230</u>
2021 Total Tax Rate	<u>\$0.545</u>
Operating Funds Available as of November 1, 2021	\$1,173,123
Reserve Operating Funds Available as of November 1, 2021	\$1,715,000
Debt Service Funds Available as of November 1, 2021	\$751,651 (d)
Average Percentage of Total Tax Collections (2016-2020)	99.87%
Average Annual Debt Service Requirement (2022-2028)	\$891,840 *(e)
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement (2026)	\$1,164,400 *(e)
Tax Rates Required to Pay Average Annual Debt Service (2022-2028) at a 95% Collection Rate	
Based upon 2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$0.26 *
Tax Rates Required to Pay Maximum Annual Debt Service (2026) at a 95% Collection Rate	
Based upon 2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$0.34 *
Water and Sewer Connections as of November 1, 2021 (f):	
Single Family Residential – Completed and Occupied	1,070
Single Family Residential – Completed and Unoccupied	2
Commercial	4
Other.....	50
Estimated Population.....	3,745 (g)

- (a) As certified by the Fort Bend Central Appraisal District (the “Appraisal District”) See “TAXING PROCEDURES.”
- (b) After issuance of the Bonds. See “FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Outstanding Bonds.”
- (c) See “ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT STATEMENT” and “—Overlapping Taxes.”
- (d) The District intends to apply \$42,000 of such balance towards the Bonds. Neither Texas law nor the Bond Order requires the District to maintain any minimum balance in the Debt Service Fund.
- (e) See “FINANCIAL STATEMENT”, “DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS” and “TAX DATA—Tax Adequacy Debt Service.”
- (f) See “THE DISTRICT—Status of Development.”
- (g) Based upon 3.5 persons per occupied single-family residence.

*Preliminary; subject to change.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

\$3,145,000*

GRAND LAKES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located within Fort Bend County)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2022

This OFFICIAL STATEMENT provides certain information in connection with the issuance by Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the “District”) of its \$3,145,000* Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2022 (the “Bonds”).

The Bonds are issued pursuant to Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution, the general laws of the State of Texas, particularly chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended, and Chapter 1207 of the Texas Government Code, as amended, City of Houston Ordinance No. 97-416, an election held within the District, and an order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the “Bond Order”) adopted by the Board of Directors of the District (the “Board”).

This Official Statement includes descriptions, among others, of the Bonds and the Bond Order, and certain other information about the District. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of documents may be obtained from the District c/o Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P., 1300 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 2400, Houston, Texas 77056, upon payment of the cost of duplication.

PLAN OF FINANCING

Purpose

At a bond election held within the District on January 20, 2001, voters of the District authorized a total of \$18,850,000 principal amount of unlimited tax refunding bonds. The Bonds constitute the fifth issuance of bonds from such authorization. The District has previously issued \$17,870,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds and \$15,170,000 of unlimited tax refunding bonds (the “Previously Issued Bonds”). A total of \$6,560,000 of such bonds is currently outstanding (the “Outstanding Bonds”). See “THE BONDS—Issuance of Additional Debt.”

The proceeds of the Bonds and lawfully available debt service funds, if any, are being used to currently refund a portion of one series of the District’s Outstanding Bonds totaling \$3,110,000* (collectively, the “Refunded Bonds”) in order to reduce the District’s debt service expense and result in net present value savings. Such funds will also be used to pay the costs of issuance of the Bonds. See “Sources and Uses of Funds” in this section. A total of \$3,450,000* in principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds will remain outstanding after the issuance of the Bonds (the “Remaining Outstanding Bonds”) and, including the Bonds, a total of \$6,595,000* principal amount in bonds will be outstanding. See “FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Outstanding Bonds” and “DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.”

Refunded Bonds

Proceeds of the Bonds, together with other lawfully available funds of the District, if any, will be applied to refund the Refunded Bonds in the principal amounts and maturity dates set forth below and to pay certain costs of issuing the Bonds.

Maturity Date	Series
<u>April 1</u>	<u>2015*</u>
2023	\$ 260,000
2024	470,000
2025	485,000
2026	500,000
2027	685,000
2028	710,000
	<u>\$ 3,110,000</u>

Redemption Date: April 1, 2022

*Preliminary; subject to change.

Escrow Agreement

The Refunded Bonds, and the interest due thereon, are to be paid on their scheduled interest payment dates until final payment or their redemption date from funds to be deposited with Regions Bank, Houston, Texas, as escrow agent (the "Escrow Agent").

The Bond Order provides that the District and the Escrow Agent will enter into an escrow agreement (the "Escrow Agreement") to be dated as of the date of the sale of the Bonds but effective on the Date of Delivery of the Bonds (expected to be January 19, 2022). The Bond Order further provides that from the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds, along with certain other lawfully available funds of the District, if any, the District will deposit with the Escrow Agent the amount necessary to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds. Such funds will be held by the Escrow Agent in a segregated escrow account (the "Escrow Fund") and a portion of such funds will be used to purchase United States Treasury Obligations (the "Escrowed Securities") maturing at such times and amounts as will be sufficient to pay scheduled payments on the Refunded Bonds on their redemption dates. Under the Escrow Agreement, the Escrow Fund is irrevocably pledged to the payment of principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds and will not be available to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds or the Remaining Outstanding Bonds.

Defeasance of the Refunded Bonds

By the deposit of the Escrowed Securities and cash, if any, with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, the District will have effected the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the terms of the order authorizing the issuance of the Refunded Bonds. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, as a result of such deposit, firm banking and financial arrangements will have been made for the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, and such Refunded Bonds will be deemed under Texas law to be fully paid and no longer outstanding, except for the purpose of being paid from the funds provided therefor in the Escrow Fund.

Sources and Uses of Funds

The proceeds derived from the sale of the Bonds and lawfully available debt service funds, if any, will be applied as follows:

Sources of Funds:	
Principal Amount of the Bonds.....	\$ _____
Plus/Minus: Net Premium/Discount on the Bonds	_____
Transfer from Debt Service Fund	_____
Total Sources of Funds.....	\$ _____
Uses of Funds:	
Deposit to Escrow Fund.....	\$ _____
Issuance Expenses and Underwriters' Discount (a)	_____
Total Uses of Funds.....	\$ _____

(a) Includes municipal bond insurance premium.

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 Order, a copy of which is available from Bond Counsel upon payment of the costs of duplication therefor. The Bond Order authorizes the issuance and sale of the Bonds and prescribes the terms, conditions and provisions for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds by the District.

Description

The Bonds will be dated January 1, 2022, with interest payable on April 1, 2022, and on each October 1 and April 1 thereafter (each an "Interest Payment Date") until maturity. Interest on the Bonds initially accrues from the Date of Delivery and thereafter, from the most recent Interest Payment Date. The Bonds mature on April 1 of the years and in the amounts shown under "MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES AND INITIAL REOFFERING YIELDS" on the cover page hereof. The Bonds are issued in fully registered form only in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple of \$5,000 for any one maturity. The Bonds will be registered and delivered only to The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), in its nominee name of Cede & Co., pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein ("Registered Owners"). No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the purchasers thereof. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM." Interest calculations are based upon a three hundred sixty (360) day year comprised of twelve (12) thirty (30) day months.

Authority for Issuance

At an election held within the District on January 20, 2001, voters of the District authorized a total of \$18,850,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of refunding bonds of the District. The Bonds are issued by the District pursuant to said election and to the terms and provisions of the Bond Order; Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution; Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended; Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended; and City of Houston Ordinance No. 97-416.

Source of and Security for Payment

The Bonds, together with the Remaining Outstanding Bonds and any additional bonds payable from ad valorem taxes, are secured by and payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied upon all taxable property located within the District. See "TAXING PROCEDURES." Investment in the Bonds involves certain elements of risk, and all prospective purchasers are urged to examine carefully this Official Statement with respect to the investment security of the Bonds. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS." The Bonds are obligations solely of the District and are not obligations of the City of Houston, Fort Bend County, the State of Texas, or any political subdivision or entity other than the District.

Funds

The Bond Order confirms the establishment of the District's Bond Fund (the "Bond Fund"), which Bond Fund was created and established pursuant to the order of the Board of Directors of the District authorizing the issuance of its Previously Issued Bonds. The Bond Fund, which constitutes a trust fund for the benefit of the owners of the Bonds, the Remaining Outstanding Bonds and any additional tax bonds issued by the District, 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 Remaining Outstanding Bonds and any of the District's duly authorized additional bonds payable in whole or in part from taxes. Amounts on deposit in the Bond 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 Remaining Outstanding Bonds and any additional bonds payable in whole or in part from taxes, and to pay any tax anticipation notes issued, together with interest thereon, as such tax anticipation notes become due.

Record Date

The record date for payment of the interest on any regularly scheduled Interest Payment Date is defined as the 15th day of the month (whether or not a business day) preceding such interest payment date.

Redemption Provisions

The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption.

Method of Payment of Principal and Interest

The Board has appointed Regions Bank, having its principal corporate trust office and its principal payment office in Houston, Texas, as the initial Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. The principal of and interest on the Bonds shall be paid to DTC, which will make distribution of the amounts so paid. See "BOOK- ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM."

Registration

Section 149(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, requires that all tax exempt obligations (with certain exceptions that do not include the Bonds) be in registered form in order for the interest payable on such obligations to be excludable from a Beneficial Owner's income for federal income tax purposes. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. One fully-registered Bond will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds and will be deposited with DTC. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM." So long as any Bonds remain outstanding, the District will maintain at least one paying agent/registrar in the State of Texas for the purpose of maintaining the Register on behalf of the District.

Replacement of Paying Agent/Registrar

Provision is made in the Bond Order for replacement of the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the Paying Agent/Registrar is replaced by the District, the new paying agent/registrar shall be required to accept the previous Paying Agent/Registrar's records and act in the same capacity as the previous Paying Agent/Registrar. Any paying agent/registrar selected by the District shall be a duly qualified and competent trust or banking corporation or organization organized and doing business under the laws of the United States of America or of any State thereof, with a combined capital and surplus of at least \$25,000,000, which is subject to supervision of or examination by federal or state banking authorities, and which is a transfer agent duly registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Legal Investment and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas

The following is quoted 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.

Issuance of Additional Debt

The District's voters have authorized the issuance of a total of \$18,850,000 principal amount of unlimited tax refunding bonds for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds of the District and could authorize additional amounts. After issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$18,268,106* principal amount of unlimited tax refunding bonds authorized but unissued. The District's voters have also authorized the issuance of a total of \$39,660,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds for the purpose of acquiring or constructing water, sanitary sewer and drainage facilities, and could authorize additional amounts. The District currently has \$21,790,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds authorized but unissued for said improvements and facilities.

The Bond Order imposes no limitation on the amount of additional parity bonds which may be authorized for issuance by the District’s voters or the amount ultimately issued by the District.

The District also is authorized by statute to engage in fire-fighting activities, including the issuing of bonds payable from taxes for such purpose. Before the District could issue fire-fighting bonds payable from taxes, the following actions would be required: (a) authorization of a detailed master plan and bonds for such purpose by the qualified voters in the District; (b) approval of the master plan and issuance of bonds by the Commission; and (c) approval of bonds by the Attorney General of Texas. The District does not provide fire protection service, and the Board has not considered calling such an election at this time. Issuance of bonds for fire-fighting activities could dilute the investment security for the Bonds.

Financing Road Facilities

Pursuant to Chapter 54 of the Water Code, a municipal utility district may petition the Commission for the power to issue bonds supported by property taxes to finance roads. Before the District could issue such bonds, the District would be required to receive a grant of such power from the Commission, authorization from the District's voters to issue such bonds, and approval of the bonds by the Attorney General of Texas. The District has not considered filing an application to the Commission for "road powers" or calling such an election at this time. Issuance of bonds for roads could dilute the investment security for the Bonds.

Financing Recreational Facilities

Conservation and reclamation districts in certain counties are authorized to develop and finance with property taxes certain recreational facilities after a district election has been successfully held to approve the issuance of bonds payable from taxes and/or a maintenance tax to support recreational facilities.

*Preliminary; subject to change.

The District is authorized to issue bonds payable from an ad valorem tax to pay for the development and maintenance of recreational facilities if (i) the District duly adopts a plan for the facilities; (ii) the bonds are authorized at an election; (iii) the bonds payable from any source do not exceed 1% of the value of the taxable property in the District at the time of issuance of the bonds, or, in the event the District meets certain conditions, 3% of the value of the taxable property in the District at the time of issuance of the bonds, but in no event in an amount greater than the estimated cost in the plan; (iv) the District obtains any necessary governmental consents allowing the issuance of such bonds; (v) the issuance of the bonds is approved by the Commission in accordance with its rules with respect to same; and (vi) the bonds are approved by the Attorney General of Texas. The District may issue bonds for such purposes payable solely from net operating revenues without an election. In addition, the District is authorized to levy an operation and maintenance tax to support recreational facilities at a rate not to exceed 10 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation of taxable property in the District, after such tax is approved at an election. Said maintenance tax is in addition to any other maintenance tax authorized to be levied by the District.

The District has not considered calling an election for such purposes but could consider doing so in the future.

Issuance of bonds for recreational facilities could dilute the investment security for the Bonds.

Annexation

Under existing Texas law, since the District lies wholly within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City of Houston, the District may be annexed for full purposes by the City of Houston, subject to compliance by the City of Houston with various requirements of Chapter 43 of the Texas Local Government Code, as amended. Such requirements may include the requirement that the City of Houston hold an election in the District whereby the qualified voters of the District approve the proposed annexation. If the District is annexed, the City of Houston must assume the District's assets and obligations (including the Bonds and the Remaining Outstanding Bonds) and abolish the District within ninety (90) days of the date of annexation. Annexation of territory by the City of Houston is a policy-making matter within the discretion of the Mayor and City Council of the City of Houston, and, therefore, the District makes no representation that the City of Houston will ever attempt to annex the District for full purposes and assume its debt. Moreover, no representation is made concerning the ability of the City of Houston to make debt service payments should annexation occur. Under the terms of the SPA (as hereinafter defined) between the District and the City of Houston, however, the City has agreed not to annex the District for full purposes (a traditional municipal annexation) for at least 30 years from the effective date of the SPA. See "THE DISTRICT—Strategic Partnership Agreement."

Consolidation

The District has the legal authority to consolidate with other districts and, in connection therewith, to provide for the consolidation of its water and wastewater systems with the water and wastewater systems of the district or districts with which it is consolidating, subject to voter approval. In their consolidation agreement, the consolidating districts may agree to assume each other's bonds, notes and other obligations. If each district assumes the other's bonds, notes and other obligations, taxes may be levied uniformly on all taxable property within the consolidated district in payment of same. If the districts do not assume each other's bonds, notes and other obligations, each district's taxes are levied on property in each of the original districts to pay said debts created by the respective original district as if no consolidation had taken place. No representation is made concerning whether the District will consolidate with any other district, but the District currently has no plans to do so.

Remedies in Event of Default

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

Defeasance

The Bond Order provides that the District may discharge its obligations to the Registered Owners of any or all of the Bonds to pay principal, interest and redemption price thereon in any manner permitted by law. Under current Texas law, such discharge may be accomplished either (i) by depositing with the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas a sum of money equal to the principal of, premium, if any, and all interest to accrue on the Bonds to maturity or redemption or (ii) by depositing with any place of payment (paying agent) for obligations of the District payable from revenues or from ad valorem taxes or both, or a commercial bank or trust company designated in the proceedings authorizing such discharge, 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, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by 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. The foregoing obligations may be in book entry form, and shall 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. If any of such Bonds are to be redeemed prior to their respective dates of maturity, provision must have been made for giving notice of redemption as provided in the Bond Order.

Upon such deposit as described above, such Bonds shall no longer be regarded to be 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 a manner which would permit investments other than those described above to be made with amounts deposited to defease the Bonds. Because the Bond Order does not contractually limit such investments, Registered Owners may be deemed to have consented to defeasance with such other investments, notwithstanding the fact that such investments may not be of the same investment quality as currently permitted under Texas law.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

This section describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, ("DTC") while the Bonds are registered in its nominee name. The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this Official Statement. The District and the Financial Advisor believe the source of such information to be reliable, but neither of the District or the Financial Advisor take any 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 Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds), or redemption or other notices, to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or (3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, 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 requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest 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 3.6 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 S&P Global Ratings rating of "AA+." The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

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

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not affect 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.

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, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, premium, if any, interest payments and redemption proceeds to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent, 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. 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 transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bond certificates will be printed and delivered.

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

THE DISTRICT

General

The District is a municipal utility district created by an order of the Texas Water Commission, a predecessor to the Commission, dated December 11, 1985, under Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution, and operates under the provisions of Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code, as amended, and other general statutes of Texas applicable to municipal utility districts. The District, which lies wholly within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City of Houston, is subject to the continuing supervisory jurisdiction of the Commission.

The District is empowered, among other things, to finance, purchase, construct, operate and maintain all works, improvements, facilities and plants necessary for the supply and distribution of water; the collection, transportation and treatment of wastewater; and the control and diversion of storm water. The District may issue bonds and other forms of indebtedness to purchase or construct such facilities. The District may also provide solid waste disposal and collection services. The District is also empowered to establish, operate and maintain fire-fighting facilities, separately or jointly with one or more conservation and reclamation districts, municipalities or other political subdivisions, after approval by the Commission and the voters of the District. Additionally, the District may, subject to certain limitations, develop and finance recreational facilities and may also, subject to the granting of road powers by the Commission and certain limitations, develop and finance roads. See “THE BONDS—Issuance of Additional Debt”, “Financing Recreational Facilities” and “Financing Road Facilities.”

The District is required to observe certain requirements of the City of Houston which limit the purposes for which the District may sell bonds to finance the acquisition, construction, and improvement of waterworks, wastewater, drainage, recreational, road and fire-fighting facilities and the refunding of outstanding debt obligations; limit the net effective interest rate on such bonds and other terms of such bonds; require approval by the City of Houston of District construction plans; and permit connections only to lots and reserves described in a plat that has been approved by the City of Houston and filed in the real property records of Fort Bend County.

Description and Location

The District is located in Fort Bend County, approximately 22 miles west southwest of the central downtown business district of the City of Houston. The District is situated east of the Grand Parkway and is southeast of the intersection of South Fry and Peek Roads. The District is located entirely within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City of Houston and within the boundaries of the Katy Independent School District. The District consists of approximately 393 acres of land.

The Grand Lakes Project

The District is part of a master-planned project known as Grand Lakes covering approximately 1,390 acres of land and planned for approximately 3,200 single-family homes, with each section of homes throughout Grand Lakes separated by large circular green belt areas serving as parks and traffic control. The Grand Lakes project consists of three municipal utility districts: Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 2 (“No. 2”), Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 4 (“No. 4”) and the District (collectively, the “MUDs”). The MUDs finance and provide the water supply and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, and storm sewer systems in Grand Lakes. Grand Lakes Water Control and Improvement District (“GLWCID”), which encompasses approximately 1,717 acres, including all of the acreage in the MUDs and certain acreage outside the MUDs, finances and provides the major outfall drainage facilities for the area within its boundaries.

Strategic Partnership Agreement

The District and the City of Houston (the “City”) have entered into a Strategic Partnership Agreement dated effective March 30, 2005 (the “SPA”) pursuant to Chapter 43 of the Texas Local Government Code. The SPA provides for a “limited purpose annexation” for that portion of the District which is developed for retail and commercial purposes in order to apply certain City health, safety, planning and zoning ordinances within the District. Areas of residential development within the District are not subject to the limited purpose annexation. The SPA also provides that the City will not annex the District for “full purposes” for at least thirty (30) years from the effective date of the SPA. Also, as a condition to full purpose annexation, any unpaid reimbursement obligations due to a developer by the District for water, wastewater and drainage facilities must be assumed by the City to the maximum extent permitted by Commission rules. The procedures for full purpose annexation under the SPA may differ from those otherwise applicable under Chapter 43, Texas Local Government Code, including any requirements for an election. See “THE BONDS—Annexation.”

As of the effective date of the SPA, the City was authorized to impose the one percent (1%) City sales and use tax within the portion of the District included in the limited purpose annexation. Such portion includes primarily the 8 acres of retail and commercial development within the District. The City pays to the District an amount equal to one half (1/2) of all sales and use tax revenue generated within such area of the District and received by the City from the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas (the “Sales Tax Revenue”). Pursuant to State law, the District is authorized to use Sales Tax Revenue generated under the SPA for any lawful purpose. None of the anticipated Sales Tax Revenue is pledged toward the payment of principal and interest on the Bonds or the Remaining Outstanding Bonds.

Residential Development

Water, sanitary sewer and drainage facilities have been constructed to serve 1,072 single-family residential lots on approximately 334 acres comprising Grand Lakes Phase III, Sections 1 through 11. As of November 1, 2021, there were 1,070 completed and occupied homes and 2 and unoccupied homes.

Commercial Development

In addition to the residential development, approximately 4 acres have been developed for commercial purposes, consisting of a Dairy Queen, a gas station and a small strip shopping center containing various service-oriented businesses.

Other Development

The Grand Lakes Presbyterian Church has been constructed on approximately 11 acres in the District and is exempt from ad valorem taxation by the District.

Undeveloped Acreage

In addition to the development described above, the District has approximately 40 acres of land contained in easements, rights-of-way, recreation and open space land, and plant sites. There are approximately 4 acres of developable land in the District which is not currently provided with storm drainage facilities. Such acreage is proposed for commercial development.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DISTRICT

Board of Directors

The District is governed by the Board, consisting of five (5) directors, which has control over and management supervision of all affairs of the District. Directors are elected to four-year staggered terms and elections are held in May of even numbered years. All of the Board members reside within the District. The current members and officers of the Board, along with their titles and terms, are listed as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
William Shutt	President	May 2022
Nicole Whitman	Vice President	May 2024
Katherine N. Eloffson	Secretary	May 2022
Anand V. Maru	Assistant Secretary	May 2024
Dennis Shumard	Director	May 2022

District Consultants

The District does not have a general manager or other full-time employees, but contracts for certain necessary services as described below.

Bond Counsel and General Counsel: Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P. (“Bond Counsel”) serves as bond counsel to the District. The fee to be paid Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds. In addition, Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P. serves as general counsel to the District on matters other than the issuance of bonds.

Financial Advisor: Masterson Advisors LLC (the “Financial Advisor”) serves as financial advisor to the District. The fee to be paid the Financial Advisor is contingent upon sale and delivery of the Bonds.

Special Tax Counsel: McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. (“Special Tax Counsel”) serves as special tax counsel to the District. The fee to be paid Special Tax Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

Auditor: As required by the Texas Water Code, the District retains an independent auditor to audit the District’s financial statements annually, which annual audited financial statements are filed with the Commission. The financial statements of the District as of August 31, 2020, and for the year then ended, included in this offering document, have been audited by BKD, LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein. See “APPENDIX A” for a copy of the District’s August 31, 2020, audited financial statements. The District has engaged BKD, LLP to audit its financial statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2021.

Engineer: The District's consulting engineer is Costello, Inc. (the "Engineer").

Bookkeeper: The District has contracted with Municipal Accounts & Consulting, L.P. (the "Bookkeeper") for bookkeeping services.

Utility System Operator: The District contracts with Municipal District Services, L.L.C. for maintenance and operation of the District's system.

Tax Appraisal: The Fort Bend Central Appraisal District has the responsibility of appraising all property within the District. See "TAXING PROCEDURES."

Tax Assessor/Collector: The District has appointed an independent tax assessor/collector to perform the tax collection function. Assessments of the Southwest, Inc. (the "Tax Assessor/Collector") has been engaged by the District to serve in this capacity.

THE SYSTEM

Regulation

According to the Engineer, the District's water distribution, wastewater collection, and storm drainage facilities (collectively, the "System") have been designed in accordance with accepted engineering practices and the then current requirements of various agencies having regulatory or supervisory jurisdiction over the construction and operation of such facilities. The construction of the System was required to be accomplished in accordance with the standards and specifications of such entities and is subject to inspection by each such entity. Operation of the System must be accomplished in accordance with the standards and requirements of such entities. The Commission exercises continuing supervisory authority over the District. Discharge of treated sewage is subject to the regulatory authority of the Commission and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Construction of drainage facilities is subject to the regulatory authority of the Fort Bend County Drainage District and, in some instances, the Commission. Fort Bend County, the City of Houston, and the Texas Department of Health also exercise regulatory jurisdiction over the System. The regulations and requirements of entities exercising regulatory jurisdiction over the System are subject to further development and revision which, in turn, could require additional expenditures by the District in order to achieve compliance. In particular, additional or revised requirements in connection with any permit for the wastewater treatment plant which provides service to the District beyond the criteria existing at the time of construction of the plant could result in the need to construct additional facilities in the future. The following descriptions are based upon information supplied by the District's Engineer.

Water Distribution and Sanitary Sewer Collection and Drainage System

The System includes water, sanitary sewer and drainage facilities to serve the land described under the sections "THE DISTRICT—Residential Development" and —"Other Development."

Water Supply

The North Fort Bend Water Authority (the "Authority") provides surface water to the District, No. 2 and No. 4, which supplies approximately 90% of the District, No. 2 and No. 4's demand. The District, No. 2 and No. 4 jointly own water production and storage facilities that are operated by No. 4 and are used as backup to the surface water. Water Plant No. 1 includes a 1,800 gpm well. Water Plant No. 2 includes a 1,600 gpm water well and Remote Well No. 3 is a 1,000 gpm water well. According to the Engineer, the water supply facilities are sufficient to serve a total 3,928 equivalent single family connections ("esfc"), of which the District owns 1,151 esfc.

The MUDs are also interconnected with the water distribution systems of Cinco Ranch Municipal Utility District No. 7 and Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 34.

Subsidence District Requirements

The District is within the boundaries of the Fort Bend Subsidence District (the "Subsidence District"), which regulates groundwater withdrawal. The Subsidence District has adopted regulations requiring reduction of groundwater withdrawals through conversion to alternate source water (e.g., surface water) in certain areas within the Subsidence District's jurisdiction, including the area within the District. In 2005, the Texas legislature created the North Fort Bend Water Authority (the "Authority") to, among other things, reduce groundwater usage in, and to provide surface water to, the northern portion of Fort Bend County (including the District) and a small portion of Harris County. The District's authority to pump groundwater is subject to an annual permit issued to the Authority by the Subsidence District. The Authority has entered into a Water Supply Contract with the City of Houston, Texas ("Houston") to obtain treated surface water from Houston. The Authority has developed a groundwater reduction plan ("GRP") and obtained Subsidence District approval of its GRP. The Authority's GRP sets forth the Authority's plan to comply with Subsidence District regulations, construct surface water facilities, and convert users from groundwater to alternate source water (e.g., surface water). The District is included within the Authority's GRP.

The Authority, among other powers, has the power to: (i) issue debt supported by the revenues pledged for the payment of its obligations; (ii) establish fees (including fees imposed on the District for groundwater pumped by the District), user fees, rates, charges and special assessments as necessary to accomplish its purposes; and (iii) mandate water users, including the District, to convert from groundwater to surface water. The Authority currently charges the District, and other major groundwater users, substantial fees per 1,000 gallons based on the amount of groundwater pumped by the District, and the amount, if any, of surface water received from the Authority. The Authority has issued revenue bonds to fund, among other things, Authority surface water project costs. It is expected that the Authority will continue to issue a substantial amount of bonds by the year 2025 to finance the Authority's project costs, and it is expected that the fees charged by the Authority will increase substantially over such period.

Under the Subsidence District regulations and the GRP, the Authority is required to: (i) limit groundwater withdrawals to no more than 70% of the total annual water demand of the water users within the Authority's GRP, beginning in the year 2014; and (ii) limit groundwater withdrawals to no more than 40% of the total annual water demand of the water users within the Authority's GRP, beginning in the year 2025. If the Authority fails to comply with the above Subsidence District regulations, the Authority is, effective January 1, 2014, subject to a substantial disincentive fee penalty of \$6.50 per 1,000 gallons ("Disincentive Fees") imposed by the Subsidence District for any groundwater withdrawn in excess of 40% of the total annual water demand in the Authority's GRP. In the event of such Authority failure to comply, the Subsidence District may also seek to collect Disincentive Fees from the District. If the District failed to comply with surface water conversion requirements mandated by the Authority, the Authority would likely seek monetary or other penalties against the District.

The District cannot predict the amount or level of fees and charges, which may be due the Authority in the future, but anticipates the need to continue passing such fees through to its customers: (i) through higher water rates and/or (ii) with portions of maintenance tax proceeds, if any. No representation is made that the Authority: (i) will build the necessary facilities to meet the requirements of the Subsidence District for conversion to surface water, (ii) will comply with the Subsidence District's surface water conversion requirements, or (iii) will comply with its GRP.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Wastewater treatment for the District is provided by a 900,000 gallon per day ("gpd") wastewater treatment plant owned by the MUDs and operated by No. 4, of which the District currently owns 261,900 gpd (29.18% of the total plant capacity), which will serve 1,164 equivalent single family connections based on 225 gallons per day.

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 rainstorm of such intensity to statistically have one percent chance of occurring in any given year. Generally, 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 no assurance that homes built in such area will not be flooded. The District's drainage system has been designed and constructed to meet all applicable standards. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Recent Extreme Weather Events; Hurricane Harvey."

According to the Engineer, all land within the District is above the 100-year flood plain elevation as designated by the FIRM for the area, other than land located within the banks of the drainage channels. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Severe Weather Events; Hurricane Harvey."

The National Weather Service recently 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 upon the Atlas 14 study, which is based upon a higher statistical rainfall amount, resulting in interim floodplain regulations applying to a larger number of properties. 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation.....	\$369,672,263 (a)
District Debt:	
Gross Direct Debt Outstanding.....	\$6,595,000 *(b)
Estimated Overlapping Debt	<u>18,765,758 (c)</u>
Total Gross Direct Debt and Estimated Overlapping Debt	\$25,360,758 *
Ratio of Gross Direct Debt to:	
2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation	1.78% *
Ratios of Gross Direct Debt and Estimated Overlapping Debt to:	
2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation.....	6.86% *
Operating Funds Available as of November 1, 2021	\$1,173,123
Reserve Operating Funds Available as of November 1, 2021	\$1,715,000
Debt Service Funds Available as of November 1, 2021	\$751,651 (d)

Area of District—393 acres
2021 Population—3,745 (e)

- (a) As certified by the Fort Bend Central Appraisal District (the “Appraisal District”) See “TAXING PROCEDURES.”
 (b) After issuance of the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. See “FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Outstanding Bonds.”
 (c) See “ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT STATEMENT” and “—Overlapping Taxes.”
 (d) The District intends to apply \$42,000 of such balance towards the Bonds. Neither Texas law nor the Bond Order requires the District to maintain any minimum balance in the Debt Service Fund.
 (e) Based upon 3.5 persons per occupied single-family residence.

Investments of the District

The District has adopted an Investment Policy as required by the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, as amended. The District’s goal is to preserve principal and maintain liquidity while securing a competitive yield on its portfolio. Funds of the District will be invested in short term U.S. Treasuries, certificates of deposit insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or secured by collateral evidenced by perfected safekeeping receipts held by a third party bank, and 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 District portfolio.

Outstanding Bonds

The following table lists the original principal amount and the current principal balance of the Outstanding Bonds, the Refunded Bonds and the Remaining Outstanding Bonds.

Series	Original Principal Amount	Principal Amount Currently Outstanding	Refunded Bonds*	Remaining Outstanding Bonds*
2012	\$ 4,290,000	\$ 390,000		\$ 390,000
2013	3,690,000	315,000		315,000
2015	4,700,000	3,365,000	\$ 3,110,000	255,000
2021	<u>2,490,000</u>	<u>2,490,000</u>		<u>2,490,000</u>
Total	\$ 15,170,000	\$ 6,560,000	\$ 3,110,000	\$ 3,450,000
The Bonds				<u>3,145,000 *</u>
The Bonds and Remaining Outstanding Bonds				\$ 6,595,000 *

*Preliminary; subject to change.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

The following sets forth the debt service requirements for the Outstanding Bonds, less the debt service on the Refunded Bonds, plus the estimated debt service on the Bonds (\$3,145,000* principal amount).

Year	Outstanding Bonds Debt Service Requirements	Less: Debt Service on the Refunded Bonds*	Plus: Debt Service on the Bonds*			Total Debt Service Requirements*
			Principal	Interest	Total	
2022	\$ 1,171,263	\$ 123,100		\$ 54,819	\$ 54,819	\$ 1,102,981
2023	1,175,388	378,550	\$ 280,000	76,350	356,350	1,153,188
2024	1,178,850	574,600	485,000	64,875	549,875	1,154,125
2025	1,177,650	570,500	495,000	50,175	545,175	1,152,325
2026	1,190,025	565,800	505,000	35,175	540,175	1,164,400
2027	727,100	727,100	685,000	20,750	705,750	705,750
2028	724,200	724,200	695,000	6,950	701,950	701,950
Total	\$ 7,344,475	\$ 3,663,850	\$ 3,145,000	\$ 309,094	\$ 3,454,094	\$ 7,134,719

Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement (2026)\$1,164,400*
Average Annual Debt Service Requirements (2022-2028)\$891,840*

*Preliminary; subject to change.

WATER AND SEWER OPERATIONS

General

The Bonds are payable from the levy of an ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District. However, net revenues, if any, derived from operation of the District's water and sewer operations are not pledged to the payment of the Bonds and the Remaining Outstanding Bonds but are available for any lawful purpose including the payment of debt service on the Bonds and the Remaining Outstanding Bonds, at the discretion and upon action of the Board. It is not anticipated that any significant revenues will be available for the payment of debt service on the Bonds or the Remaining Outstanding Bonds.

Operating Statement

The following statement sets forth in condensed form the historical results of operation of the District's General Fund. Accounting principles customarily employed in the determination of net revenues have been observed and in all instances exclude depreciation. Such summary is based upon information obtained from the District's audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2017 through 2020, and unaudited summary for the period ended August 31, 2021 as provided by the bookkeeper. Reference is made to such records and financial statements for further and more complete information.

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31				
	2021 (a)	2020	2019	2018	2017
Revenues					
Property Taxes	\$ 766,228	\$ 764,938	\$ 680,786	\$ 740,506	\$ 790,514
City of Houston Rebate	12,436	15,478	-	-	-
Water Service	331,274	343,555	340,650	357,342	356,229
Sewer Service	397,483	377,957	358,021	342,223	330,946
Regional Water Fees	588,470	636,672	568,384	591,365	563,002
Penalties and Interest	8,626	11,438	18,763	11,822	27,433
Tap Connections	3,140	3,060	2,560	42,945	3,030
Investment Income	17,994	70,275	77,822	45,176	18,501
Total Revenues	\$ 2,125,651	\$ 2,223,373	\$ 2,046,986	\$ 2,131,379	\$ 2,089,655
Expenditures					
Purchased Services	\$ 905,546	\$ 909,707	\$ 842,852	\$ 859,619	\$ 831,882
Professional Fees	111,030	119,202	149,747	129,540	87,189
Contracted Services	634,745	646,167	578,767	557,841	548,939
Utilities	71,676	81,376	87,621	88,936	97,589
Repairs and Maintenance	219,088	379,872	86,380	197,171	171,993
Other	65,807	80,188	104,010	65,353	59,018
Tap Connections	6,070	-	-	17,640	-
Capital Outlay	652,241	104,622	153,381	496,903	30,886
Total Expenditures	\$ 2,666,203	\$ 2,321,134	\$ 2,002,758	\$ 2,413,003	\$ 1,827,496
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ (540,552)	\$ (97,761)	\$ 44,228	\$ (281,624)	\$ 262,159
Other Sources (Uses)	\$ 1,065	\$ -	\$ 35,892 (b)	\$ (36,280) (c)	\$ 370,107 (d)
Fund Balance (Beginning of Year)	\$ 3,653,038	\$ 3,750,799	\$ 3,670,679	\$ 3,988,583	\$ 3,356,317
Fund Balance (End of Year)	\$ 3,113,551	\$ 3,653,038	\$ 3,750,799	\$ 3,670,679	\$ 3,988,583

(a) Unaudited. Provided by the bookkeeper.

(b) Other revenue.

(c) Interfund transfer in (out).

(d) Chloramine conversion.

ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT STATEMENT

Other governmental entities whose boundaries overlap the District have outstanding bonds payable from ad valorem taxes. The following statement of direct and estimated overlapping ad valorem tax debt was developed from information contained in "Texas Municipal Reports" published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas or other publicly 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. Political subdivisions overlapping the District are authorized by Texas law to levy and collect ad valorem taxes for operation, maintenance, and/or general revenue purposes in addition to taxes for payment of their debt, and some are presently levying and collecting such taxes.

Taxing Jurisdiction	Outstanding Bonds	As of	Overlapping	
			Percent	Amount
Fort Bend County.....	\$ 632,206,234	10/31/2021	0.45%	\$ 2,863,894
Fort Bend County Drainage District.....	25,405,000	10/31/2021	0.46%	115,847
Grand Lakes WCID.....	4,500,000	10/31/2021	24.92%	1,121,175
Katy ISD.....	1,840,005,230	10/31/2021	0.80%	14,664,842
Total Estimated Overlapping Debt.....				\$ 18,765,758
The District.....	6,595,000 (a)	Current	100.00%	6,595,000 *
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt.....				\$ 25,360,758 *
Ratio of Estimated Direct and Overlapping Debt to 2021 Taxable Assessed Valuation.....				6.86% *

(a) Includes the Bonds and the Remaining Outstanding Bonds.

Overlapping Taxes

Property within the District is subject to taxation by several taxing authorities in addition to the District. On January 1 of each year a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties and interest imposed on such property. The lien exists in favor of each taxing unit, including the District, having the power to tax the property. The District's tax lien is on a parity with tax liens of taxing authorities shown below. In addition to ad valorem taxes required to pay debt service on bonded debt of the District and other taxing authorities, certain taxing jurisdictions, including the District, are also authorized by Texas law to assess, levy and collect ad valorem taxes for operation, maintenance, administrative and/or general revenue purposes.

Set forth below are the taxes levied for the 2021 tax year by all of the taxing jurisdictions overlapping the District and the District. No recognition is given to local assessments for civic association dues, fire department contributions, solid waste disposal charges or any other levy of entities other than political subdivisions.

	2021 Tax Rate per \$100 of Taxable <u>Assessed Valuation</u>
Fort Bend County (including Drainage District).....	\$ 0.452800
Katy ISD.....	1.351700
Grand Lakes WCID.....	0.070000
Harris-Fort Bend ESD No. 100.....	0.086751
Total Overlapping Tax Rate.....	\$ 1.961251
The District.....	0.545000
Total Tax Rate.....	\$ 2.506251

*Preliminary; subject to change.

TAX DATA

Tax Collections

The following statement of tax collections sets forth in condensed form the historical tax collection experience of the District. This summary has been prepared for inclusion herein, based upon information from District records. Reference is made to such records for further and more complete information.

Tax Year	Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Rate	Total Tax Levy	Total Collections as of October 31, 2021 (a)	
				Amount	Percent
2016	\$ 377,790,124	\$ 0.495	\$ 1,870,061	\$ 1,868,878	99.94%
2017	350,267,337	0.495	1,733,823	1,732,682	99.93%
2018	325,045,350	0.570	1,852,758	1,850,942	99.90%
2019	364,751,135	0.540	1,969,656	1,968,413	99.94%
2020	365,624,760	0.540	1,974,374	1,967,578	99.66%
2021	369,672,263	0.545	2,014,714	(b)	(b)

(a) Unaudited.

(b) In process of collection. Taxes for 2021 are due by January 31, 2022.

Taxes are due upon receipt of bill therefor and become delinquent after January 31 of the following year or 30 days after the date billed, whichever is later, or, if billed after January 10, they are delinquent on the first day of the month next following the 21st day after such taxes are billed. No split payments are allowed and no discounts are allowed.

Tax Rate Distribution

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Debt Service	\$ 0.315	\$ 0.330	\$ 0.330	\$ 0.360	\$ 0.285
Maintenance and Operations	0.230	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210
Total	\$ 0.545	\$ 0.540	\$ 0.540	\$ 0.570	\$ 0.495

Tax Rate Limitations

Debt Service: Unlimited (no legal limit as to rate or amount)

Maintenance: \$1.25 per \$100 Assessed Valuation

Debt Service Tax

The Board covenants in the Bond Order to levy and assess, for each year that all or any part of the Bonds remain outstanding and unpaid, a tax adequate to provide funds to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. See "Tax Rate Distribution" and "Tax Roll Information" herein and "TAXING PROCEDURES."

Maintenance Tax

The Board of Directors of the District 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. On January 20, 2001, voters in the District authorized the Board to levy such a maintenance tax in an amount not to exceed \$1.25 per \$100 assessed valuation. Such tax is in addition to taxes which the District is authorized to levy for paying principal of and interest on the Bonds, the Outstanding Bonds and any additional unlimited tax bonds which may be issued in the future. The District levied a maintenance tax for 2021 in the amount of \$0.23 per \$100 assessed valuation. Such tax is in addition to taxes which the District is authorized to levy for paying principal and interest on the District's bonds. See "Tax Rate Distribution" herein.

Principal Taxpayers

The following list of principal taxpayers was provided by the District’s Tax Assessor/Collector based upon the 2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation of \$369,672,263, which reflects certified ownership at January 1, 2021.

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of 2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation</u>
Peek Entrepreneurs LLC	Land, Improvements & Personal Property	\$ 4,542,850	1.23%
Dad Entrepreneurs LLC	Land, Improvements & Personal Property	1,891,790	0.51%
Centerpoint Energy Electric	Land & Improvements	1,493,180	0.40%
Comcast of Houston LLC	Personal Property	949,460	0.26%
Individual	Land & Improvements	877,550	0.24%
Individual	Land & Improvements	750,190	0.20%
Brame Properties LLC	Land & Improvements	744,770	0.20%
Individual	Land & Improvements	657,740	0.18%
Individual	Land & Improvements	598,450	0.16%
Individual	Land & Improvements	533,370	0.14%
Total		\$ 13,039,350	3.53%

Summary of Assessed Valuation

The following breakdown of the 2017 through 2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuations has been provided by the District’s Tax Assessor/Collector based on information contained in the 2017 through 2021 certified tax rolls of the District. Differences in values from other information herein are due to differences in dates of information provided.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Land	\$ 71,680,280	\$ 71,711,570	\$ 71,711,570	\$ 71,657,950	\$ 70,013,520
Improvements	307,491,359	302,828,160	301,922,632	261,885,111	310,214,240
Personal Property	3,949,800	3,844,190	3,588,110	2,805,800	2,096,890
Exemptions	(13,449,176)	(12,759,160)	(12,471,177)	(11,303,511)	(32,057,313)
Total Certified	\$ 369,672,263	\$ 365,624,760	\$ 364,751,135	\$ 325,045,350	350,267,337

Tax Adequacy for Debt Service

The calculations shown below assume, solely for purposes of illustration, no increase or decrease in assessed valuation over the 2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation of \$369,672,263 and no use of debt service funds on hand, collection of ninety-five percent (95%) of taxes levied, and utilize tax rates necessary to pay the District’s maximum annual and average annual debt service requirements. See “DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.”

Average Annual Debt Service Requirement (2022-2028).....	\$891,840*
\$0.26* Tax Rate on the 2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$913,090*
 Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement (2026).....	 \$1,164,400*
\$0.34* Tax Rate on the 2021 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$1,194,041*

*Preliminary; subject to change.

TAXING PROCEDURES

Property Tax Code and County-Wide Appraisal District

The Texas Property Tax Code (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 a single appraisal district with the responsibility for recording and appraising property for all taxing units within a county and a single appraisal review board with the responsibility for reviewing and equalizing the values established by the appraisal district. The Fort Bend Central Appraisal District (the “Appraisal District”) has the responsibility for appraising property for all taxing units wholly 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”). Under certain circumstances, taxpayers and taxing units (such as the District) may appeal the orders of the Appraisal Review Board by filing a petition for review in State district court. In such event, the value of the property in question will be determined by the court or by a jury if requested by any party. Absent any such appeal, the appraisal roll, as prepared by the Appraisal District and approved by the Appraisal Review Board, must be used by each taxing jurisdiction in establishing its tax roll and tax rate. The District is eligible, along with all other conservation and reclamation districts within Fort Bend County, to participate in the nomination of and vote for a member of the Board of Directors of the Appraisal District.

Property Subject to Taxation by the District

Except for certain exemptions provided by Texas law, all real property and tangible personal property in the District is subject to taxation by the District; however, it is expected that no effort will be made by the District to collect taxes on personal property other than on personal property rendered for taxation, business inventories and the property of privately owned utilities. Principal categories of exempt property include: 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; farm products owned by the producer; all oil, gas and mineral interests owned by an institution of higher education; certain property owned by exclusively charitable organizations, youth development associations, religious organizations, and qualified schools; designated historical sites; solar and wind-powered energy devices; and most individually owned automobiles. In addition, the District may by its own action exempt residential homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years or older or under a disability for purposes of payment of disability insurance benefits under the Federal Old-Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Act to the extent deemed advisable by the Board. The District would be required to call an election on such residential homestead exemption upon petition by at least twenty percent (20%) of the number of qualified voters who voted in the District’s preceding election and would be required to offer such an exemption if a majority of voters approve it at such election. For the 2021 tax year, the District has granted an exemption of \$10,000 of assessed valuation for persons 65 years of age and older and to individuals who are under a disability for purposes of payment of disability insurance benefits under the Federal Old-Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Act. The District must grant exemptions to disabled veterans or certain surviving dependents of disabled veterans, if requested, of between \$5,000 and \$12,000 of assessed valuation depending upon the disability rating of the veteran, if such rating is less than 100%. A veteran who receives a disability rating of 100% is entitled to an exemption for the full value of the veteran’s residence homestead. Additionally, subject to certain conditions, the surviving spouse of a disabled veteran who is entitled to an exemption for the full value of the veteran’s residence homestead is also entitled to an exemption from taxation of the total appraised value of the same property to which the disabled veteran’s exemption applied. A partially disabled veteran or certain surviving spouses of partially disabled veterans are entitled to an exemption from taxation of a percentage of the appraised value of their residence homestead in an amount equal to the partially disabled veteran’s disability rating if (i) the residence homestead was donated by a charitable organization at no cost to the disabled veteran or, (ii) the residence was donated by a charitable organization at some cost to the disabled veteran if such cost is less than or equal to fifty percent (50%) of the total good faith estimate of the market value of the residence as of the date the donation is made. Also, the surviving spouse of a member of the armed forces or a first responder (as defined under Texas law), who was (i) killed in action, or (ii) fatally injured in the line of duty, is, subject to certain conditions, entitled to an exemption of the total appraised value of the surviving spouse’s residence homestead, and subject to certain conditions, an exemption up to the same amount may be transferred to a subsequent residence homestead of the surviving spouse.

A “Freeport Exemption” applies to goods, wares, merchandise, other tangible personal property and ores, other than oil, natural gas, and petroleum products (defined as liquid and gaseous materials immediately derived from refining oil 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 certain tangible personal property, as defined by the Property Tax Code, acquired in or imported into Texas for storage purposes and which 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. The exemption excludes oil, natural gas, petroleum products, aircraft and certain special inventory including dealer’s motor vehicles, dealer’s vessel and outboard motor vehicle, dealer’s heavy equipment and retail manufactured housing inventory. The exemption applies to covered property if it 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. A property owner who receives the Goods-in-Transit Exemption is not eligible to receive the Freeport Exemption for the same

property. Local taxing units such as the District may, by official action and after public hearing, tax goods-in-transit personal property. A taxing unit must exercise its option to tax goods-in-transit property before January 1 of the first tax year in which it proposes to tax the property at the time and in the manner prescribed by applicable law. However, taxing units who took official action as allowed by prior law before October 1, 2011, to tax goods-in-transit property, and who pledged such taxes for the payment of debt, may continue to impose taxes against the goods-in-transit property until the debt is discharged without further action, if cessation of the imposition would impair the obligations of the contract by which the debt was created. The District has taken official action to allow taxation of all such goods-in-transit personal property, but may choose to exempt same in the future by further official action.

General Residential Homestead Exemption

Texas law authorizes the governing body of each political subdivision in the State of Texas to exempt up to twenty percent (20%) of the appraised value of residential homesteads, but not less than \$5,000 if any exemption is granted, from ad valorem taxation. The law provides, however, that 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. For the 2021 tax year, the District has not granted a general residential homestead exemption.

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. Assessments under the Property Tax Code are to be based upon one hundred percent (100%) of market value. The appraised value of residential homestead property may be limited to the lesser of the market value of the property, or the sum of the appraised value of the property for the last year in which it was appraised, plus ten percent (10%) of such appraised value multiplied by the number of years since the last appraisal, plus the market value of all new improvements to the property. Once an appraisal roll is prepared and approved by the Appraisal Review Board, it is used by the District in establishing its tax rate. The Property Tax Code requires the Appraisal District to implement a plan for periodic reappraisal of property to update appraised values. The plan must provide for appraisal of all real property by the Appraisal District at least once every three (3) years. It is not known what frequency of reappraisal will be utilized by the Appraisal District or whether reappraisals will be conducted on a zone or county-wide basis.

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

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 petition for review in district court within forty-five (45) days after notice is received that a final order has been entered. 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 comply with the Property Tax Code. The District may challenge the exclusion of property from the appraisal rolls or the grant, in whole or in part, of an exemption.

Texas law provides for notice and hearing procedures prior to the adoption of an ad valorem tax rate by the District. Additionally, under certain circumstances, an election would be required to determine whether to approve the adopted total tax rate. See "Rollback of Operation and Maintenance Tax Rate" below. The Property Tax 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.

Agricultural, Open Space, Timberland and Inventory Deferment

The Property Tax Code permits land designated for agricultural use (including wildlife management), open space, or timberland to be appraised at its value based on the land's capacity to produce agriculture or timber products rather than at its fair market value. The Property Tax Code permits, under certain circumstances, that residential real property inventory held by a person in the trade or business be valued at the price all such property would bring if sold as a unit to a purchaser who would continue the business. Landowners wishing to avail themselves of any of such designations must apply for the designation, and the Appraisal District is required by the Property Tax Code to act on each claimant's right to the designation individually. A claimant may waive the special valuation as to taxation by some political subdivisions and not as to others. If a claimant receives the 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 for the three (3) years prior to the loss of the designation for agricultural, timberland or open space land. According to the District's Tax Assessor/Collector, as of January 1, 2021, no land within the District was designated for agricultural use, open space, inventory deferment or timberland.

Tax Abatement

The City of Houston and Fort Bend County may designate all or part of the District as a reinvestment zone, and the District, Fort Bend County and (if it were to annex the area) the City of Houston may thereafter enter into tax abatement agreements with the owners of property within the zone. The tax abatement agreements may exempt from ad valorem tax, by the applicable taxing jurisdictions, and by the District, for a period of up to ten (10) years, all or any part of any increase in the assessed valuation of property covered by the agreement over its assessed valuation in the year in which the agreement is executed, on the condition that the property owner make specified improvements or repairs to the property in conformity with a comprehensive plan. According to the District's Tax Assessor/Collector, to date, none of the area within the District has been designated as a reinvestment zone.

Levy and Collection of Taxes

The District is responsible for the collection of its taxes, unless it elects to transfer such functions to another governmental entity. The District adopts its tax rate each year after it receives a tax roll certified by the Appraisal District. Taxes are due upon receipt of a bill therefor, and become delinquent after January 31 of the following year or 30 days after the date billed, whichever is later, or, if billed after January 10, they are delinquent on the first day of the month next following the 21st day after such taxes are billed. A delinquent tax accrues interest at a rate of one percent (1%) for each month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid beginning the first calendar month it is delinquent. A delinquent tax also incurs a penalty of six percent (6%) of the amount of the tax for the first calendar month it is delinquent plus a one percent (1%) penalty 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. However, a tax delinquent on July 1 incurs a total penalty of twelve percent (12%) of the amount of the delinquent tax without regard to the number of months the tax has been delinquent, which penalty remains at such rate without further increase. If the tax is not paid by July 1, an additional penalty of up to the amount of the compensation specified in the District's contract with its delinquent tax collection attorney, but not to exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total tax, penalty and interest, may, under certain circumstances, be imposed by the District. With respect to personal property taxes that become delinquent on or after February 1 of a year and that remain delinquent sixty (60) days after the date on which they become delinquent, as an alternative to the penalty described in the foregoing sentence, an additional penalty on personal property of up to the amount specified in the District's contract with its delinquent tax attorney, but not to exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total tax, penalty and interest, may, under certain circumstances, be imposed by the District prior to July 1. The District's contract with its delinquent tax collection attorney currently specifies a twenty percent (20%) additional penalty. The District may waive penalties and interest on delinquent taxes only for the items specified in the Texas Property Tax Code. The Property Tax Code also makes provision for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment and the postponement of the delinquency of taxes under certain circumstances. The owner of a residential homestead property who is (i) a person sixty-five (65) years of age or older (ii) under a disability for purpose of payment of disability insurance benefits under the Federal Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Act, or (iii) qualifies as a disabled veteran under Texas law, is entitled by law to pay current taxes on a residential homestead in installments or to defer the payment of taxes without penalty during the time of ownership. Additionally, a person who is delinquent on taxes for a residential homestead is entitled to an agreement with the District to pay such taxes in installments over a period of between 12 and 36 months (as determined by the District) when such person has not entered into another installment agreement with respect to delinquent taxes with the District in the preceding 24 months.

Rollback of Operation and Maintenance Tax Rate

Chapter 49 of the Texas Water Code, as amended, classifies municipal utility districts differently based on their current operation and maintenance tax rate or on the percentage of projected build-out that a district has completed. Districts that have adopted an operation and maintenance tax rate for the current year that is 2.5 cents or less per \$100 of taxable value are classified herein as "Low Tax Rate Districts." Districts that have financed, completed, and issued bonds to pay for all land, improvements and facilities necessary to serve at least 95% of the projected build-out of the district are classified as "Developed Districts." Districts that do not meet either of the classifications previously discussed 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. See "SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION" for a description of the District's current total tax rate.

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

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

Developing Districts: Districts that do not meet the classification of a Low Tax Rate District 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 imposed by such district in the preceding tax year on a residence homestead appraised at the average appraised value of a residence homestead in the district, subject to certain homestead exemptions, are authorized to petition for an election to reduce the operation and maintenance tax rate. If an election is called and passes, the total tax rate for Developing Districts is the current year's debt service and contract tax rate plus the operation and maintenance tax rate that would impose 1.08 times the amount of operation and maintenance tax imposed by the district in the preceding year on a residence homestead appraised at the average appraised value of a residence homestead in the district in that year, subject to certain homestead exemptions.

The District: A determination as to a district's status as a Low Tax Rate District, Developed District or Developing District will be made by the Board of Directors on an annual basis. The District is designated as a "Developed District" for the 2021 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 against which the tax is levied. In addition, on January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed for the year on the property. The lien exists in favor of each taxing unit, including the District, having power to tax the property. The District's tax lien is on a parity with tax liens of other such taxing units. See "ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT STATEMENT." A tax lien on real property takes priority over the claim of most creditors and other holders of liens on the property encumbered by the tax lien, whether or not the debt or lien existed before the attachment of the tax lien. Further, personal property under certain circumstances is subject to seizure and sale for the payment of delinquent taxes, penalties, and interest.

Except with respect to (i) owners of residential homestead property who are sixty-five (65) years of age or older or under a disability as described above and who have filed an affidavit as required by law, and (ii) owners of residential homesteads who have entered into an installment agreement with the District for payment of delinquent taxes as described above and who are not in default under said agreement, at any time after taxes on property become delinquent, the District may file suit to foreclose the lien securing payment of the tax, to enforce personal liability for the tax, or both. In filing a suit to foreclose a tax lien on real property, the District must join other taxing units that have claims for delinquent taxes against all or part of the same property. Collection of delinquent taxes may be adversely affected by the amount of taxes owed to other taxing units, by the effects of market conditions on the foreclosure sale price, or by taxpayer redemption rights (a taxpayer may redeem property that is a residence homestead or was designated for agricultural use within two (2) years after the deed issued at foreclosure is filed of record and may redeem all other property within six (6) months after the deed issued at foreclosure is filed of record) or by bankruptcy proceedings which restrict the collection of taxpayer debt. The District's ability to foreclose its tax lien or collect penalties and interest may be limited on property owned by a financial institution which is under receivership by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1825, as amended. Generally, the District's tax lien and a federal tax lien are on par with the ultimate priority being determined by applicable federal law. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Tax Collection Limitations."

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

General

The Bonds, which are obligations of the District and not obligations of the State of Texas, Fort Bend County, the City of Houston, or any other political entity other than the District, will be secured by an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District. The ultimate security for payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds depends on the ability of the District to collect from the property owners within the District all taxes levied against the property, or, in the event of foreclosure, on the value of the taxable property with respect to taxes levied by the District and by other taxing authorities.

Infectious Disease Outlook (COVID-19)

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

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

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

Recent Extreme Weather Events; Hurricane Harvey

The greater Houston area, including the District, is subject to the possibility of severe weather events, including tropical storms and hurricanes. If the District were to sustain damage to its facilities requiring substantial repair or replacement, or if substantial damage were to occur to taxable property within the District as a result of such a weather event, the investment security of the Bonds could be adversely affected.

The greater Houston area has experienced multiple storms exceeding a 0.2% probability (i.e. “500-year flood” events) since 2015, including Hurricane Harvey, which made landfall along the Texas Gulf Coast on August 26, 2017, and brought historic levels of rainfall during the successive four days. Although the District’s System did not sustain any material damage as a result of Hurricane Harvey, according to estimates by the District’s Operator and Engineer, approximately 449 homes out of approximately 1,072 homes within the District experienced flooding or other damage as a result of Hurricane Harvey. A portion of the District is in the Barker Reservoir pool and subject to inundation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at its sole discretion. The District’s taxable value temporarily decreased in 2017 and 2018 as a result of damage resulting from flooding, but the 2019 taxable value returned to prior taxable values. See “TAX DATA—Summary of Assessed Valuation.”

If a future weather event significantly damaged all or part of the improvements within the District, the assessed value of property within the District could be substantially reduced, which could result in a decrease in tax revenues and/or necessitate an increase the District’s tax rate. Further, there can be no assurance that a casualty loss to taxable property within the District will be covered by insurance (or that property owners will even carry flood or other casualty insurance), that any insurance company will fulfill its obligation to provide insurance proceeds, or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild or repair any damaged improvements within the District. Even if insurance proceeds are available and improvements are rebuilt, there could be a lengthy period in which assessed values within the District could be adversely affected.

Specific Flood Type 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.

Future Debt

The District has the right to issue obligations other than the Bonds, including tax anticipation notes and bond anticipation notes, and to borrow for any valid corporate purpose. A total of \$39,660,000 principal amount of unlimited tax bonds have been authorized by the District's voters for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, acquiring, owning, operating, repairing, improving or extending a water, sewer and drainage system and the voters could authorize additional amounts. The District currently has \$21,790,000 of unlimited tax bonds authorized but unissued for improvements and facilities. The District's voters have also authorized the issuance of a total of \$18,850,000 of unlimited tax refunding bonds for purposes of refunding outstanding bonds of the District and after the issuance of the Bonds, \$18,268,106* principal amount of unlimited tax refunding bonds will remain authorized but unissued. The issuance of additional obligations may increase the District's tax rate and adversely affect the security for, and the investment quality and value of, the Bonds.

The District does not employ any formula with respect to assessed valuations, tax collections or otherwise to limit the amount of parity bonds which it may issue. The issuance of additional bonds for water, sewer and drainage purposes is subject to approval by the Commission pursuant to its rules regarding issuance and feasibility of bonds. In addition, future changes in health or environmental regulations could require the construction and financing of additional improvements without any corresponding increases in taxable value in the District. See "THE BONDS—Issuance of Additional Debt."

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 Commission may impact new industrial, commercial and residential development in the Houston area. Under the Clean Air Act ("CAA") Amendments of 1990, the eight-county Houston-Galveston-Brazoria area ("HGB Area")—Harris, Galveston, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Waller, Montgomery and Liberty Counties—has been designated a nonattainment area under three separate federal ozone standards: the one-hour (124 parts per billion ("ppb")) and eight-hour (84 ppb) standards promulgated by the EPA in 1997 (the "1997 Ozone Standards"); the tighter, eight-hour ozone standard of 75 ppb promulgated by the EPA in 2008 (the "2008 Ozone Standard"), and the EPA's most-recent promulgation of an even lower, 70 ppb eight-hour ozone standard in 2015 (the "2015 Ozone Standard"). While the State of Texas has been able to demonstrate steady progress and improvements in air quality in the HGB Area, the HGB Area remains subject to CAA nonattainment requirements.

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

*Preliminary; subject to change.

In February 2018, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued an opinion in *South Coast Air Quality Management District v. EPA*, 882 F.3d 1138 (D.C. Cir. 2018) vacating the EPA redesignation substitute rule that provided the basis for the EPA's decision to eliminate the anti-backsliding requirements that had applied in the HGB Area under the 1997 Ozone Standard. The court has not responded to the EPA's April 2018 request for rehearing of the case. To address the uncertainty created by the South Coast court's ruling, the Commission has developed a formal request that the HGB Area be redesignated to attainment under the 1997 Ozone Standards. The Commission Commissioners adopted the request and maintenance plan for the 1997 one-hour and eight-hour standards on December 12, 2018. On May 16, 2019, the EPA proposed a determination that the HGB Area has met the redesignation criteria and continues to attain the 1997 one-hour and eight-hour standards, the termination of the anti-backsliding obligations, and approval of the proposed maintenance plan.

The HGB Area is currently designated as a "serious" nonattainment area under the 2008 Ozone Standard, with an attainment deadline of July 20, 2021. 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 "marginal" nonattainment area under the 2015 Ozone Standard, with an attainment deadline of August 3, 2021. 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 Commission 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 Commission'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 Commission, the applicable disinfectant residual and inactivation standards, and the other regulatory action levels established under the agency's rules. The EPA has established NPDWRs for more than ninety (90) contaminants and has identified and listed other contaminants which may require national drinking water regulation in the future.

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

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

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

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

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

On January 23, 2020, the EPA and USACE released the Navigable Waters Protection Rule (“NWPR”), which contains a new definition of “waters of the United States.” The stated purpose of the NWPR is to restore and maintain the integrity of the nation’s waters by maintaining federal authority over the waters Congress has determined should be regulated by the federal government, while preserving the states’ primary authority over land and water resources. The new definition outlines four categories of waters that are considered “waters of the United States,” and thus federally regulated under the CWA: (i) territorial seas and traditional navigable waters; (ii) perennial and intermittent tributaries to territorial seas and traditional navigable waters; (iii) certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and (iv) wetlands adjacent to jurisdictional waters. The new rule also identifies certain specific categories that are not “waters of the United States,” and therefore not federally regulated under the CWA: (a) groundwater; (b) ephemeral features that flow only in direct response to precipitation; (c) diffuse stormwater runoff and directional sheet flow over upland; (d) certain ditches; (e) prior converted cropland; (f) certain artificially irrigated areas; (g) certain artificial lakes and ponds; (h) certain water-filled depressions and certain pits; (i) certain stormwater control features; (j) certain groundwater recharge, water reuse, and wastewater recycling structures; and (k) waste treatment systems. The EPA published the NWPR in the Federal Register on April 21, 2020. The NWPR went into effect on June 22, 2020 and is currently the subject of ongoing litigation.

In June and July of 2021, the EPA and USACE announced plans to further revise the definition of “waters of the United States.” On August 30, 2021, the United States District Court for the District of Arizona issued an order vacating the NWPR while the EPA and USACE make plans to replace it. In light of this order, the EPA and the USACE announced that they have halted implementation of the NWPR and are interpreting “waters of the United States” consistent with the pre-2015 regulatory regime until further notice while continuing to move forward with the rulemakings announced in June of 2021. Due to existing and possible future litigation and regulatory action, there remains uncertainty regarding the ultimate scope of “waters of the United States” and the extent of EPA and USACE jurisdiction. Depending on the final outcome of such proceedings, operations of municipal utility districts, including the District, could potentially be subject to additional restrictions and requirements, including additional permitting requirements.

Tax Collections 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 procedure against a taxpayer, or (c) market conditions limiting the proceeds from a foreclosure sale of taxable property. While the District has a lien on taxable property within the District for taxes levied against such property, such lien can be foreclosed only in a judicial proceeding. Attorney’s fees and other costs of collecting any such taxpayer’s delinquencies could substantially reduce the net proceeds to the District from a tax foreclosure sale. Finally, a bankruptcy court with jurisdiction over bankruptcy proceedings initiated by or against a taxpayer within the District pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code could stay any attempt by the District to collect delinquent ad valorem taxes against such taxpayer. In addition to the automatic stay against collection of delinquent taxes afforded a taxpayer during the pendency of a bankruptcy, a bankruptcy could affect payment of taxes in two other ways: first, a debtor’s confirmation plan may allow a debtor to make installment payments on delinquent taxes for up to six years; and, second, a debtor may challenge, and a bankruptcy court may reduce, the amount of any taxes assessed against the debtor, including taxes that have already been paid. See “TAXING PROCEDURES—District’s Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies.”

Registered Owners’ Remedies and Bankruptcy Limitations

If the District defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or redemption price on the Bonds when due, or if it fails to make payments into any fund or funds created in the Bond Order, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Bond Order, the Registered Owners 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 Order. Except for mandamus, the Bond Order does not specifically provide for remedies to protect and enforce the interests of the Registered Owners. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. Further, there is no trust indenture or

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

Subject to the requirements of Texas law discussed below, a political subdivision such as the District may voluntarily file a petition for relief from creditors under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. Sections 901-946 ("Chapter 9"). The filing of such petition would automatically stay the enforcement of Registered Owner's remedies, including mandamus. The automatic stay would remain in effect until the federal bankruptcy judge hearing the case dismisses the petition, enters an order granting relief from the stay or otherwise allows creditors to proceed against the petitioning political subdivision. A political subdivision such as the District may qualify as a debtor eligible to proceed in a Chapter 9 case only if it (1) is authorized to file for federal bankruptcy protection by applicable state law, (2) is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature, (3) desires to effect a plan to adjust such debts, 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. Special districts such as the District must obtain the approval of the Commission as a condition to seeking relief under the Federal Bankruptcy Code. The Commission is required to investigate the financial condition of a financially troubled district and authorize such district to proceed under federal bankruptcy law only if such district has fully exercised its rights and powers under Texas law and remains unable to meet its debts and other obligations as they mature.

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

If a petitioning district were allowed to proceed voluntarily under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, it could file a plan for an adjustment of its debts. If such a plan were confirmed by the bankruptcy court, it could, among other things, affect Registered Owners by reducing or eliminating the amount of indebtedness, deferring or rearranging the debt service schedule, reducing or eliminating the interest rate, modifying or abrogating the collateral or security arrangements, substituting (in whole or in part) other securities, and otherwise compromising and modifying the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners' claims against a district.

The District may not be placed into bankruptcy involuntarily.

Continuing Compliance with Certain Covenants

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

Risk Factors Related to the Purchase of Municipal Bond Insurance

The District has applied for a bond insurance policy (the "Policy") to guarantee the scheduled payment of principal and interest on the Bonds. If the Policy is issued, investors should be aware of the following investment considerations:

The long-term ratings on the Bonds are dependent in part on the financial strength of the Insurer and its claim paying ability. The 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 Insurer and of the ratings on the Bonds insured by the 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 description of "MUNICIPAL BOND RATING AND MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE."

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

Neither the District nor the Underwriter has made independent investigation into the claims paying ability of the Insurer and no assurance or representation regarding the financial strength or projected financial strength of the 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 Insurer, particularly over the life of the investment.

Future and Proposed Legislation

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

Marketability

The District has no agreement with the Underwriter 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 generally bought, sold or traded in the secondary market.

MUNICIPAL BOND RATING AND MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE

Application has been made to S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") for a municipal bond rating and S&P has assigned an underlying credit rating of "A" to the District's Bonds. An explanation of the ratings may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The fee associated with the rating assigned to the District by S&P will be paid by the District; however, the fee associated with ratings provided by other agencies will be at the expense of the Underwriter.

The purchase of municipal bond insurance is at the option and at the expense of the District. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS—Risk Factors Related to the Purchase of Municipal Bond Insurance."

There is no assurance that such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by S&P, if in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such revisions or withdrawal of the rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinions

The District will furnish to the Underwriter a transcript of certain certified proceedings incident to the issuance and authorization of the Bonds, including a certified copy of the approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of Texas, as recorded in the Bond Register of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas, to the effect that the Attorney General has examined a transcript of proceedings authorizing the issuance of the Bonds, and that based upon such examination, the Bonds are valid and binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied upon all taxable property within the District. The District will also furnish the approving legal opinion of Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P., Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel, to the effect that, based upon an examination of such transcript, the Bonds are valid and binding obligations of the District under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, except to the extent that enforcement of the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners of the Bonds may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, reorganization, or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions such as the District. The legal opinion of Bond Counsel will further state that the Bonds are payable, both as to principal and interest, from the levy of ad valorem taxes, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property within the District. The District will also furnish the legal opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas, Special Tax Counsel to the District, to the effect that interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income of the owners for federal income tax purposes under existing law and not subject to the alternative minimum tax on individuals, or, except as described therein, corporations.

In addition to serving as Bond Counsel, Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P., also serves as counsel to the District on matters not related to the issuance of bonds. The legal fees to be paid to Bond Counsel and Special Tax Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds are based upon a percentage of bonds actually issued, sold and delivered, and, therefore, such fees are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas.

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

Legal Review

In its capacity as Bond Counsel, Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P., has reviewed the information appearing in this Official Statement under the captioned sections “PLAN OF FINANCING—Escrow Agreement,” and “—Defeasance of the Refunded Bonds” (but only insofar as such section relates to the legal opinion of Bond Counsel), “THE BONDS,” “THE DISTRICT—General”, and “—Strategic Partnership Agreement,” “MANAGEMENT OF THE DISTRICT—Bond Counsel and —General Counsel,” “TAXING PROCEDURES,” and “LEGAL MATTERS—Legal Opinions” (but only insofar as such section relates to the opinion of Bond Counsel) solely to determine whether such information fairly summarizes the law and documents referred to therein. In its capacity as Special Tax Counsel, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P, Dallas, Texas, has reviewed the information appearing in this Official Statement under the caption “LEGAL MATTERS—Legal Opinions” (but only insofar as such section relates to the opinion of Special Tax Counsel) and “TAX MATTERS” solely to determine whether such information fairly summarizes the law referred to therein. Such firms have not independently verified factual information contained in this Official Statement, nor have such firms conducted an investigation of the affairs of the District for the purpose of passing upon the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement. No person is entitled to rely upon such firms’ limited participation as an assumption of responsibility for, or an expression of opinion of any kind with regard to, the accuracy or completeness of any of the other information contained herein.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion

On the date of initial delivery of the Bonds, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas, Special Tax Counsel to the District, will render its opinion that, in accordance with statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof (“Existing Law”) (i) interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes will be excludable from the “gross income” of the holders thereof and (ii) the Bonds will not be treated as “specified private activity bonds” the interest of which would be included as an alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”). Except as stated above, Special Tax Counsel to the District will express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds.

In rendering its opinion, Special Tax Counsel will rely upon (a) the opinion of Bond Counsel, that the Bonds are valid and binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of a generally-applicable ad valorem tax, (b) the District’s federal tax certificate and the verification report prepared by Robert Thomas, CPA, LLC and (c) covenants of the District with respect to arbitrage compliance, the application of the proceeds to be received from the issuance and sale of the Bonds and the Refunded Bonds. Failure by the District to observe the aforementioned representations or covenants, could cause the interest on the Bonds to become taxable retroactively to the date of issuance.

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

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

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

Federal Income Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount Bonds

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

Under Existing Law, any owner who has purchased such Original Issue Discount Bond in the initial public offering is entitled to exclude from gross income (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 accrual period. For a discussion of certain collateral federal tax consequences, see discussion set forth below.

In the event of the redemption, sale or other taxable disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bond prior to stated maturity, however, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Original Issue Discount Bond in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Original Issue Discount Bond was held by such initial owner) is includable in gross income.

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

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

Collateral Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion is a summary of certain collateral federal income tax consequences resulting from the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds. This discussion is based on existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change or modification, retroactively.

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

THE DISCUSSION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY NOT BE EXHAUSTIVE. INVESTORS, INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CODE, SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE TAX TREATMENT WHICH MAY BE ANTICIPATED TO RESULT FROM THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS BEFORE DETERMINING WHETHER TOPURCHASE THE BONDS.

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

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

State, Local and Foreign Taxes

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

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Subject to certain exceptions, information reports describing interest income, including original issue discount, with respect to the Bonds will be sent to each registered holder and to the Internal Revenue Service. Payments of interest and principal may be subject to backup withholding under section 3406 of the Code if a recipient of the payments fails to furnish to the payor such owner's social security number or other taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), furnishes an incorrect TIN, or otherwise fails to establish an exemption from the backup withholding tax. Any amounts so withheld would be allowed as a credit against the recipient's federal income tax. Special rules apply to partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances, and in respect of Non-U.S. Holders, certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof.

Future and Proposed Legislation

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

Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations for Financial Institutions

Section 265(a) of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that interest paid or incurred by a taxpayer, including a "financial institution," on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations is not deductible in determining the taxpayer's taxable income. Section 265(b) of the Code provides an exception to the disallowance of such deduction for any interest expense paid or incurred on indebtedness of a taxpayer that is a "financial institution" allocable to tax-exempt obligations, other than "private activity bonds," that are designated by a "qualified small issuer" as "qualified tax-exempt obligations." A "qualified small issuer" is any governmental issuer (together with any "on-behalf of" and "subordinate" issuers) who issues no more than \$10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations during the calendar year. Section 265(b)(5) of the Code defines the term "financial institution" as any "bank" described in Section 585(a)(2) of the Code, or any person accepting deposits from the public in the ordinary course of such person's trade or business that is subject to federal or state supervision as a financial institution. Notwithstanding the exception to the disallowance of the deduction of interest on indebtedness related to "qualified tax-exempt obligations" provided by Section 265(b) of the Code, Section 291 of the Code provides that the allowable deduction to a "bank," as defined in Section 585(1)(2) of the Code, for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase "qualified tax-exempt obligations" shall be reduced by twenty-percent (20%) as a "financial institution preference item."

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

VERIFICATION OF MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS

Public Finance Partners LLC will deliver to the District, on or before the settlement date of the Bonds, its verification report indicating that it has verified the mathematical accuracy of (a) the mathematical computations of the adequacy of the cash and the maturing amounts of principal and interest on the Escrowed Securities, to pay, when due, the maturing principal of, interest on and any related call premium requirements of the Refunded Bonds; (b) the mathematical computations of yield; and (c) compliance with City of Houston Ordinance No. 97-416.

Public Finance Partners LLC relied on the accuracy, completeness and reliability of all information provided to it by, and on all decisions and approvals of, the District. In addition, Public Finance Partners LLC has relied on any information provided to it by the District's retained advisors, consultants or legal counsel.

NO MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGE

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

NO-LITIGATION CERTIFICATE

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

PREPARATION OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Sources and Compilation of Information

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

Financial Advisor

Masterson Advisors LLC is employed as the Financial Advisor to the District to render certain professional services, including advising the District on a plan of financing and preparing the Official Statement. In its capacity as Financial Advisor, Masterson Advisors LLC has compiled and edited this Official Statement. In addition to compiling and editing, the Financial Advisor has obtained the information set forth herein under the caption indicated from the following sources: "THE DISTRICT" and "THE SYSTEM"—Costello, Inc., "THE BONDS" and "LEGAL MATTERS – Legal Opinions" (insofar as such section relates to the legal opinion of Bond Counsel and Special Tax Counsel)—Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P. and McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., as applicable; "TAX MATTERS"—McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P.; "FINANCIAL STATEMENT" and "TAX DATA"—Fort Bend Central Appraisal District, Assessments of the Southwest, Inc. and the Municipal Advisory Council.

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

Underwriter

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

Consultants

In approving this Official Statement, the District has relied upon the following consultants. Each consultant has agreed to the use of information provided by such firms.

Engineer: The information contained in this Official Statement relating to engineering and to the description of the system and, in particular that information included in the sections entitled "THE DISTRICT" and "THE SYSTEM" (as it relates to District facilities) has been provided by Costello, Inc., Consulting Engineers, and has been included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in the field of civil engineering.

Appraisal District: The information contained in this Official Statement relating to the Assessed Valuations of the District has been provided by the Fort Bend Central Appraisal District and has been included herein in reliance upon the authority of such entity as experts in assessing the values of property in Fort Bend County, including the District.

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

Auditor: The financial statements of the District as of August 31, 2020, and for the year then ended, included in this offering document, have been audited by BKD, LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein. See “APPENDIX A” for a copy of the District’s August 31, 2020, audited financial statements.

UPDATING THE 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 Underwriter, of any adverse event which causes the Official Statement to be materially misleading, and unless the Underwriter elects to terminate its obligation to purchase the Bonds, the District will promptly prepare and supply to the Underwriter an appropriate amendment or supplement to the Official Statement satisfactory to the Underwriter; 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 Underwriter, unless the Underwriter notifies the District 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 as required by law (but not more than 90 days after the date the District delivers the Bonds).

CERTIFICATION OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The District, acting through its Board in its official capacity and reliance upon the experts listed above, hereby certifies, as of the date hereof, that the information, statements, and descriptions or any addenda, supplement and amendment thereto pertaining to the District and its affairs contained herein, to the best of its knowledge and belief, contain no untrue statement of a material fact and do not omit to state any material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading. With respect to information included in this Official Statement other than that relating to the District, the District has no reason to believe that such information contains any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state any material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading; however, the Board has made no independent investigation as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from sources other than the District. In rendering such certificate, the official executing this certificate may state that he has relied in part on his examination of records of the District relating to matters within his own area of responsibility, and his discussions with, or certificates or correspondence signed by, certain other officials, employees, consultants and representatives of the District.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

The offering of the Bonds qualifies for the SEC Rule 15c2-12(d)(2) exemption from SEC Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) regarding the District’s continuing disclosure obligations because the District does not have more than \$10,000,000 in aggregate amount of bonds outstanding and no person is committed by contract or other arrangement with respect to payment of the Bonds. In the Bond Order, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the Registered and Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the “MSRB”). The MSRB has established the Electronic Municipal Market Access system (“EMMA”).

Annual Reports

The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to annually to the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District. The financial information and operating data which will be provided with respect to the District and to be updated annually is found in Appendix A (Independent Auditor’s Report and Financial Statements of the District and certain Supplemental Schedules.) The District will update and provide this information within six (6) months after the end of each fiscal year ending in or after 2021.

The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by SEC Rule 15c2-12. The updated information will include audited financial statements, if the District 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 will provide unaudited financial statements by the required time, and audited financial statements when and if such audited financial statements become available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in the Bond Order 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 February 28 in each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB of the change.

Event Notices

The District will provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB, but in no event will such notices be provided to the MSRB in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of an event. The District will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax-exempt status of the Bonds, or other events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of beneficial owners of the Bonds, if material; (8) bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the District or other obligated person within the meaning of CFR § 240.15c2-12 (the “Rule”); (13) consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or other obligated person within the meaning of the Rule or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District or other obligated person within the meaning of the Rule, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of 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 to a decision to purchase or sell Bonds; (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 “financial obligation” and “material” when used in this paragraph shall have the meanings ascribed to them under federal securities laws. Neither the Bonds nor the Bond Order makes 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 the MSRB

The District has agreed to provide the foregoing updated information only to the MSRB. The MSRB makes the information available to the public without charge through an internet portal at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of specified 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 the 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 SEC Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments and interpretations of SEC Rule 15c2-12 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 a 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 SEC Rule 15c2-12 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 Underwriter 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 reason 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 continuing disclosure agreements made in accordance with SEC Rule 15c2-12.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

This Official Statement was approved by the Board of Directors of Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1 as of the date shown on the cover page.

/s/ _____
President, Board of Directors

ATTEST:

/s/ _____
Secretary, Board of Directors

APPENDIX A

**Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements of the District
for the year ended August 31, 2020**

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Fort Bend County, Texas
Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements
August 31, 2020



Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
August 31, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Fort Bend County, Texas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the District), as of and for the year then ended August 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the District as of August 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

BKD, LLP

Houston, Texas
January 12, 2021

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1

Management's Discussion and Analysis

August 31, 2020

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

August 31, 2020

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
August 31, 2020

Financial Analysis of the District as a Whole

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

Summary of Net Position

	2020	2019
Current and other assets	\$ 4,838,228	\$ 5,116,794
Capital assets	11,087,947	11,488,925
Total assets	15,926,175	16,605,719
Deferred outflows of resources	368,328	416,996
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 16,294,503	\$ 17,022,715
Long-term liabilities	\$ 7,955,618	\$ 8,908,744
Other liabilities	382,041	562,538
Total liabilities	8,337,659	9,471,282
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	3,500,657	2,997,177
Restricted	797,704	799,062
Unrestricted	3,658,483	3,755,194
Total net position	\$ 7,956,844	\$ 7,551,433

The total net position of the District increased by \$405,411, or about 5 percent. The majority of the increase in net position is related to tax revenues intended to pay principal on the District's bonded indebtedness, which is shown as long-term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Summary of Changes in Net Position

	2020	2019
Revenues:		
Property taxes	\$ 1,969,649	\$ 1,839,622
City of Houston rebate	15,478	-
Charges for services	1,358,184	1,267,055
Other revenues	115,455	170,282
Total revenues	3,458,766	3,276,959

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
August 31, 2020

Summary of Changes in Net Position (Continued)

	2020	2019
Expenses:		
Services	\$ 2,334,849	\$ 1,966,927
Depreciation	428,423	422,229
Debt service	290,083	308,994
Total expenses	<u>3,053,355</u>	<u>2,698,150</u>
Change in net position	405,411	578,809
Net position, beginning of year	<u>7,551,433</u>	<u>6,972,624</u>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 7,956,844</u>	<u>\$ 7,551,433</u>

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

The District's combined fund balances as of the end of the fiscal year ended August 31, 2020, were \$4,559,501, a decrease of \$109,146 from the prior year.

The general fund's fund balance decreased by \$97,761 due to service operation expenditures exceeding property tax and service revenues.

The debt service fund's fund balance decreased by \$11,385 because bond principal and interest requirements and contracted services expenditures were greater than property tax revenues generated.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There were several differences between the final budgetary amounts and actual amounts. The major differences between budget and actual were due to property tax revenues as well as purchased services, contracted services and repairs and maintenance expenditures being higher than anticipated and capital outlay expenditures being lower than anticipated. The fund balance as of August 31, 2020, was expected to be \$3,291,305 and the actual end-of-year fund balance was \$3,653,038.

Capital Assets and Related Debt

Capital Assets

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
August 31, 2020

Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)

	2020	2019
Land and improvements	\$ 195,670	\$ 195,670
Construction in progress	-	44,634
Water facilities	3,570,286	3,665,256
Wastewater facilities	3,873,605	4,008,634
Drainage facilities	3,448,386	3,574,731
Total capital assets	\$ 11,087,947	\$ 11,488,925

During the current year, additions to capital assets were as follows:

Water plant Nos. 1 and 2 phosphate systems	\$ 17,078
SCADA system at wastewater treatment plant	14,600
RAS pump No. 4 at wastewater treatment plant	5,682
Total additions to capital assets	\$ 37,360

Debt

The changes in the debt position of the District during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2020, are summarized as follows:

Long-term debt payable, beginning of year	\$ 8,908,744
Decreases in long-term debt	(953,126)
Long-term debt payable, end of year	\$ 7,955,618

At August 31, 2020, the District had \$21,790,000 of unlimited tax bonds authorized, but unissued, for the purposes of acquiring, constructing and improving the water, sanitary sewer and drainage systems within the District.

The District's bonds carry an underlying rating of "A" by Standard & Poor's. The District's Series 2012, 2013 and 2015 refunding bonds carry a rating of "AA" by virtue of bond insurance issued by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
August 31, 2020

Other Relevant Factors

Relationship to the City of Houston

Under existing Texas law, since the District lies wholly within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City of Houston (the City), the District must conform to the City ordinance consenting to the creation of the District. In addition, the District may be annexed by the City for full purposes without the District's consent, except as set forth below.

Strategic Partnership Agreement

Effective March 30, 2005, the District entered into a Strategic Partnership Agreement (the Agreement) with the City, which has annexed certain portions of the District into the City for "limited purposes," as described therein. Under the terms of the Agreement, the City has agreed it will not annex the District as a whole for full purposes for 30 years, at which time the City has the option to annex the District if it chooses to do so.

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Statement of Net Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
August 31, 2020

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Assets					
Cash	\$ 97,252	\$ 40,798	\$ 138,050	\$ -	\$ 138,050
Certificates of deposit	2,480,000	720,000	3,200,000	-	3,200,000
Short-term investments	971,319	149,951	1,121,270	-	1,121,270
Receivables:					
Property taxes	5,445	8,231	13,676	-	13,676
Service accounts	102,146	-	102,146	-	102,146
Accrued interest	21,014	6,285	27,299	-	27,299
Interfund receivable	8,175	-	8,175	(8,175)	-
Prepaid expenditures	10,385	-	10,385	-	10,385
Operating deposit	225,402	-	225,402	-	225,402
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):					
Land and improvements	-	-	-	195,670	195,670
Infrastructure	-	-	-	10,892,277	10,892,277
Total assets	3,921,138	925,265	4,846,403	11,079,772	15,926,175
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred amount on debt refundings	0	0	0	368,328	368,328
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 3,921,138	\$ 925,265	\$ 4,846,403	\$ 11,448,100	\$ 16,294,503

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Statement of Net Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (Continued)
August 31, 2020

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 156,584	\$ 2,396	\$ 158,980	\$ -	\$ 158,980
Accrued interest payable	-	-	-	116,990	116,990
Customer deposits	103,850	-	103,850	-	103,850
Due to others	2,221	-	2,221	-	2,221
Interfund payable	-	8,175	8,175	(8,175)	-
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year	-	-	-	930,000	930,000
Due after one year	-	-	-	7,025,618	7,025,618
Total liabilities	262,655	10,571	273,226	8,064,433	8,337,659
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Deferred property tax revenues	5,445	8,231	13,676	(13,676)	0
Fund Balances/Net Position					
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable, prepaid expenditures	10,385	-	10,385	(10,385)	-
Restricted, debt service on unlimited tax bonds	-	906,463	906,463	(906,463)	-
Assigned:					
Future expenditures	471,457	-	471,457	(471,457)	-
Operating deposit	225,402	-	225,402	(225,402)	-
Unassigned	2,945,794	-	2,945,794	(2,945,794)	-
Total fund balances	3,653,038	906,463	4,559,501	(4,559,501)	0
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 3,921,138	\$ 925,265	\$ 4,846,403		
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets				3,500,657	3,500,657
Restricted for debt service				797,704	797,704
Unrestricted				3,658,483	3,658,483
Total net position				\$ 7,956,844	\$ 7,956,844

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Statement of Activities and Governmental Funds Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Year Ended August 31, 2020

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total	Adjustments	Statement of Activities
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 764,938	\$ 1,202,175	\$ 1,967,113	\$ 2,536	\$ 1,969,649
City of Houston rebate	15,478	-	15,478	-	15,478
Water service	343,555	-	343,555	-	343,555
Sewer service	377,957	-	377,957	-	377,957
Regional water fee	636,672	-	636,672	-	636,672
Penalty and interest	11,438	12,347	23,785	-	23,785
Tap connection and inspection fees	3,060	-	3,060	-	3,060
Investment income	70,275	18,313	88,588	-	88,588
Other income	-	22	22	-	22
Total revenues	2,223,373	1,232,857	3,456,230	2,536	3,458,766
Expenditures/Expenses					
Service operations:					
Purchased services	909,707	-	909,707	-	909,707
Professional fees	119,202	3,854	123,056	-	123,056
Contracted services	646,167	33,656	679,823	-	679,823
Utilities	81,376	-	81,376	-	81,376
Repairs and maintenance	379,872	-	379,872	77,177	457,049
Other expenditures	80,188	3,650	83,838	-	83,838
Capital outlay	104,622	-	104,622	(104,622)	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	428,423	428,423
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	-	900,000	900,000	(900,000)	-
Interest and fees	-	303,082	303,082	(12,999)	290,083
Total expenditures/expenses	2,321,134	1,244,242	3,565,376	(512,021)	3,053,355
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	(97,761)	(11,385)	(109,146)	109,146	
Change in Net Position				405,411	405,411
Fund Balances/Net Position					
Beginning of year	3,750,799	917,848	4,668,647	-	7,551,433
End of year	<u>\$ 3,653,038</u>	<u>\$ 906,463</u>	<u>\$ 4,559,501</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 7,956,844</u>

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1

Notes to Financial Statements

August 31, 2020

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1 (the District), formerly Via Ranch Municipal Utility District No. 1, was created by an order of the Texas Water Commission, now known as the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the Commission), effective December 11, 1985, in accordance with the Texas Water Code, Chapter 54. The District operates in accordance with Chapters 49 and 54 of the Texas Water Code and is subject to the continuing supervision of the Commission. The principal functions of the District are to finance, construct, own and operate waterworks, wastewater and drainage facilities and to provide such facilities and services to the residents of the District.

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

Reporting Entity

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

The District is a participant in the Grand Lakes Joint Water Plants and Joint Wastewater Treatment Plant (the Plants), which were constructed to provide water and wastewater treatment facilities on behalf of all participants, as further described in Note 7. The Plants are governed by the Board of Directors of Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 4 (Grand No. 4). The Board of Directors of Grand No. 4 has the responsibility of approving budgets, setting rates and determining the day-to-day operations. The District retains an ongoing financial interest and responsibility. The District's net investment in, and operating transactions with, the Plants are reported in the general fund. Complete financial information for the Plants may be obtained from Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P., 1300 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 1400, Houston, Texas 77056.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

In accordance with required reporting standards, the District reports its financial activities as a special-purpose government. Special-purpose governments are governmental entities which engage in a single governmental program, such as the provision of water, wastewater, drainage and other related services. The financial statements of special-purpose governments combine two types of

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1

Notes to Financial Statements

August 31, 2020

financial statements into one statement. These two types of financial statements are the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements. The fund financial statements are presented with a column for adjustments to convert to the government-wide financial statements.

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

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

The District presents the following major governmental funds:

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

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

Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

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

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

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

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

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1

Notes to Financial Statements

August 31, 2020

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

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

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1

Notes to Financial Statements

August 31, 2020

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

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

Interfund Transactions

Transfers from one fund to another fund are reported as interfund receivables and payables if there is intent to repay the amount and if there is the ability to repay the advance on a timely basis. Operating transfers represent legally authorized transfers from the fund receiving resources to the fund through which the resources are to be expended.

Pension Costs

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

Use of Estimates

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

Investments and Investment Income

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

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

Property Taxes

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1

Notes to Financial Statements

August 31, 2020

In the governmental funds, property taxes are initially recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources at the time the tax levy is billed. Revenues recognized during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2020, include collections during the current period or within 60 days of year-end related to the 2019 and prior years' tax levies.

In the government-wide statement of net position, property taxes are considered earned in the budget year for which they are levied. For the District's fiscal year ended August 31, 2020, the 2019 tax levy is considered earned during the current fiscal year. In addition to property taxes levied, any delinquent taxes are recorded net of amounts considered uncollectible.

Capital Assets

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

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

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Water production and distribution facilities	10-45
Wastewater collection and treatment facilities	10-45
Drainage facilities	10-45

Deferred Amount on Debt Refundings

In the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt in a debt refunding is deferred and amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter. Such amounts are classified as deferred outflows or inflows of resources.

Debt Issuance Costs

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2020

Long-term Obligations

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

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

Net Position/Fund Balances

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

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

Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the funds.	\$ 11,087,947
Property tax revenue recognition and the related reduction of deferred inflows of resources are subject to availability of funds in the fund financial statements.	13,676
Deferred amount on debt refundings for governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the funds.	368,328
Accrued interest on long-term liabilities is not payable with current financial resources and is not reported in the funds.	(116,990)

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2020

Long-term debt obligations are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds.	<u>\$ (7,955,618)</u>
Adjustment to fund balances to arrive at net position.	<u><u>\$ 3,397,343</u></u>

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

Change in fund balances.	\$ (109,146)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, for government-wide financial statements, the cost of capitalized assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense and noncapitalized costs exceeded capital outlay expenditures in the current period.	(400,978)
Governmental funds report principal payments on debt as expenditures. For the statement of activities, these transactions do not have any effect on net position.	900,000
Revenues collected in the current year, which have previously been reported in the statement of activities, are reported as revenues in the governmental funds.	2,536
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	<u>12,999</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.	<u><u>\$ 405,411</u></u>

Note 2: Deposits, Investments and Investment Income

Deposits

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2020

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

At August 31, 2020, none of the District's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

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

The District's investment policy may be more restrictive than the Public Funds Investment Act.

The District invests in Texas CLASS, an external investment pool that is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. A Board of Trustees, elected by the participants, has oversight of Texas CLASS. The District's investments may be redeemed at any time. Texas CLASS attempts to minimize its exposure to market and credit risk through the use of various strategies and credit monitoring techniques and limits its investments in any issuer to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

At August 31, 2020, the District had the following investments and maturities:

Type	Maturities in Years				
	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10
Texas CLASS	\$ 1,121,270	\$ 1,121,270	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2020

Interest Rate Risk. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the District's investment policy does not allow investments in certain mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations with a final maturity date in excess of 10 years and interest rate indexed collateralized mortgage obligations. The external investment pool is presented as an investment with a maturity of less than one year because it is redeemable in full immediately.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. At August 31, 2020, the District's investments in Texas CLASS were rated "AAAm," by Standard & Poor's.

Summary of Carrying Values

The carrying values of deposits and investments shown previously are included in the balance sheet at August 31, 2020, as follows:

Carrying value:		
Deposits	\$	3,338,050
Investments		<u>1,121,270</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>4,459,320</u></u>

Included in the following statement of net position captions:

Cash	\$	138,050
Certificates of deposit		3,200,000
Short-term investments		<u>1,121,270</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>4,459,320</u></u>

Investment Income

Investment income of \$88,588 for the year ended August 31, 2020, consisted of interest income.

Fair Value Measurements

The District has the following recurring fair value measurements as of August 31, 2020:

- Pooled investments of \$1,121,270 are valued at fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio.

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2020

Note 3: Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended August 31, 2020, is presented as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balances, Beginning of Year	Additions	Reclassi- fications	Balances, End of Year
Capital assets, non-depreciable:				
Land and improvements	\$ 195,670	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 195,670
Construction in progress	44,634	-	(44,634)	-
Total capital assets, non-depreciable	<u>240,304</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(44,634)</u>	<u>195,670</u>
Capital assets, depreciable:				
Water production and distribution facilities	5,357,094	17,078	34,719	5,408,891
Wastewater collection and treatment facilities	6,444,902	20,282	-	6,465,184
Drainage facilities	5,685,036	-	-	5,685,036
Total capital assets, depreciable	<u>17,487,032</u>	<u>37,360</u>	<u>34,719</u>	<u>17,559,111</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Water production and distribution facilities	(1,691,838)	(146,767)	-	(1,838,605)
Wastewater collection and treatment facilities	(2,436,268)	(155,311)	-	(2,591,579)
Drainage facilities	(2,110,305)	(126,345)	-	(2,236,650)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,238,411)</u>	<u>(428,423)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(6,666,834)</u>
Total governmental activities, net	<u>\$ 11,488,925</u>	<u>\$ (391,063)</u>	<u>\$ (9,915)</u>	<u>\$ 11,087,947</u>

Note 4: Long-term Liabilities

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended August 31, 2020, were as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balances, Beginning of Year	Decreases	Balances, End of Year	Amounts Due in One Year
Bonds payable:				
General obligation bonds	\$ 8,450,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 7,550,000	\$ 930,000
Add premiums on bonds	458,744	53,126	405,618	-
Total governmental activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 8,908,744</u>	<u>\$ 953,126</u>	<u>\$ 7,955,618</u>	<u>\$ 930,000</u>

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2020

General Obligation Bonds

	Refunding Series 2012	Refunding Series 2013
Amounts outstanding, August 31, 2020	\$1,880,000	\$2,050,000
Interest rates	2.00% to 4.00%	2.00% to 3.50%
Maturity dates, serially beginning/ending	April 1, 2021/2026	April 1, 2021/2026
Interest payment dates	April 1/October 1	April 1/October 1
Callable dates*	April 1, 2020	April 1, 2021
		Refunding Series 2015
Amount outstanding, August 31, 2020		\$3,620,000
Interest rates		2.00% to 4.00%
Maturity dates, serially beginning/ending		April 1, 2021/2028
Interest payment dates		April 1/October 1
Callable date*		April 1, 2022

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

Annual Debt Service Requirements

The following schedule shows the annual debt service requirements to pay principal and interest on general obligation bonds outstanding at August 31, 2020:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 930,000	\$ 280,775	\$ 1,210,775
2022	960,000	252,225	1,212,225
2023	1,000,000	217,950	1,217,950
2024	1,045,000	180,900	1,225,900
2025	1,085,000	140,850	1,225,850
2026-2028	<u>2,530,000</u>	<u>183,475</u>	<u>2,713,475</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,550,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,256,175</u>	<u>\$ 8,806,175</u>

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2020

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

Bonds voted	\$ 39,660,000
Bonds sold	17,870,000
Refunding bonds voted	18,850,000
Refunding bonds authorization used	772,268

Note 5: Significant Bond Order and Commission Requirements

The Bond Orders require that the District levy and collect an ad valorem debt service tax sufficient to pay interest and principal on bonds when due. During the year ended August 31, 2020, the District levied an ad valorem debt service tax at the rate of \$0.3300 per \$100 of assessed valuation, which resulted in a tax levy of \$1,203,923 on the taxable valuation of \$364,825,135 for the 2019 tax year. The interest and principal requirements to be paid from the tax revenues and available resources are \$1,191,025 of which \$1,050,638 has been paid and \$140,387 is due October 1, 2020.

Note 6: Maintenance Taxes

At an election held January 20, 2001, voters authorized a maintenance tax not to exceed \$1.25 per \$100 valuation on all property within the District subject to taxation. During the year ended August 31, 2020, the District levied an ad valorem maintenance tax at the rate of \$0.2100 per \$100 of assessed valuation, which resulted in a tax levy of \$766,133 on the taxable valuation of \$364,825,135 for the 2019 tax year. The maintenance tax is being used by the general fund to pay expenditures of operating the District.

Note 7: Agreements With Other Districts

Water Plant Agreement

On May 12, 1986, the District entered into a 40-year agreement with Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 2 (Grand No. 2) and Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 4 (Grand No. 4), whereby Grand No. 4 agreed to construct and operate water facilities on behalf of the three participants. The agreement was amended on March 6, 1998, March 24, 1998, April 16, 2001, May 20, 2002, and September 19, 2005. The participants are to share expansion construction costs and fixed operating costs based on allocated capacity. Variable operating costs are shared based on actual connections in the water plants. The participants' capacities in the water plants are as follows.

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2020

District	Capacity After Water Plant No. 2, Phase II, and Water Plant No. 3
The District	29.71 %
Grand No. 2	21.54
Grand No. 4	48.75
Total	100.00 %

Condensed financial information for the water plants for the year ended August 31, 2020, is as shown below:

	Water Plant's General Fund
Total assets	\$ 908,859
Total liabilities	\$ 318,245
Total fund balance	590,714
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 908,959
Total revenues	\$ 2,561,819
Total expenditures	2,561,819
Excess revenues	\$ 0

The District has deposited \$191,214 with Grand No. 4 for its share of an operating reserve. The District's share of operating costs for the year ended August 31, 2020, was \$767,900.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Agreement

On July 28, 1998, the District entered into a 50-year agreement with Grand No. 2 and Grand No. 4, whereby Grand No. 4 agreed to construct and operate a wastewater treatment plant on behalf of the three participants. The agreement was amended on May 2, 2000, April 16, 2001, January 1, 2002, January 6, 2003, April 1, 2004, and January 1, 2005. Under the terms of the January 1, 2005, amendment, the District purchased 123,650 gallons per day of capacity from Grand No. 4. The participants share expansion costs based on their pro rata share of ownership. Fixed operating costs are shared based on allocated capacity. The participants' capacities in the wastewater treatment plant are shown below.

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2020

District	Permanent Capacity
The District	29.10 %
Grand No. 2	21.08
Grand No. 4	49.82
Total	100.00 %

Condensed financial information for the wastewater treatment plant for the year ended August 31, 2020, is as follows:

	Wastewater Treatment Plant General Fund
Total assets	\$ 166,360
Total liabilities	\$ 51,114
Total fund balance	115,246
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 166,360
Total revenues	\$ 525,514
Total expenditures	525,514
Excess revenues	\$ 0

The District has deposited \$34,188 with Grand No. 4 for its share of an operating reserve. The District's share of operating costs for the year ended August 31, 2020, was \$141,807.

Note 8: Risk Management

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2020

Note 9: Regional Water Authority

The District is within the boundaries of the North Fort Bend Water Authority (the Authority), which was created by the Texas Legislature. The Authority was created to provide a regional entity to acquire surface water and build the necessary facilities to convert from groundwater to surface water in order to meet conversion requirements mandated by the Fort Bend Subsidence District, which regulates groundwater withdrawal. As of August 31, 2020, the Authority was billing Grand No. 4 \$3.95 per 1,000 gallons of water pumped from its wells and \$4.30 for surface water received, which is allocated to each participant. These amounts are subject to future increases.

Note 10: Strategic Partnership Agreement

Effective March 30, 2005, the District and the City of Houston (the City) entered into a Strategic Partnership Agreement (the Agreement) under which the City annexed a tract of land (the tract) within the boundaries of the District for limited purposes. The District continues to exercise all powers and functions of a municipal utility district as provided by law. As consideration for the District providing services as detailed in the Agreement, the City agrees to remit one-half of all City sales and use tax revenues generated within the boundaries of the tract. As consideration for the sales tax payments by the City, the District agrees to continue to provide and develop water, sewer and drainage services within the District in lieu of full-purpose annexation. The City agrees it will not annex the District for full purposes or commence any action to annex the District during the term of the Agreement, which is 30 years. During the current year, the District received \$15,478 in sales tax rebates.

Note 11: Uncertainties

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

Required Supplementary Information

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund
Year Ended August 31, 2020

	Original Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 682,000	\$ 764,938	\$ 82,938
City of Houston rebate	-	15,478	15,478
Water service	334,470	343,555	9,085
Sewer service	362,700	377,957	15,257
Regional water fee	644,728	636,672	(8,056)
Penalty and interest	19,000	11,438	(7,562)
Tap connection and inspection fees	1,740	3,060	1,320
Investment income	63,730	70,275	6,545
	<u>2,108,368</u>	<u>2,223,373</u>	<u>115,005</u>
Total revenues			
Expenditures			
Service operations:			
Purchased services	867,329	909,707	(42,378)
Professional fees	119,750	119,202	548
Contracted services	595,000	646,167	(51,167)
Utilities	89,700	81,376	8,324
Repairs and maintenance	104,733	379,872	(275,139)
Other expenditures	85,420	80,188	5,232
Capital outlay	705,930	104,622	601,308
	<u>2,567,862</u>	<u>2,321,134</u>	<u>246,728</u>
Total expenditures			
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	(459,494)	(97,761)	361,733
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>3,750,799</u>	<u>3,750,799</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 3,291,305</u>	<u>\$ 3,653,038</u>	<u>\$ 361,733</u>

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
August 31, 2020

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

An annual operating budget is prepared for the general fund by the District's consultants. The budget reflects resources expected to be received during the year and expenditures expected to be incurred. The Board of Directors is required to adopt the budget prior to the start of its fiscal year. The budget is not a spending limitation (a legally restricted appropriation). The original budget of the general fund was not amended during fiscal 2020.

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

Other Information

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Other Schedules Included Within This Report
August 31, 2020

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

- [X] Notes Required by the Water District Accounting Manual
See "Notes to Financial Statements," Pages 12-26
- [X] Schedule of Services and Rates
- [X] Schedule of General Fund Expenditures
- [X] Schedule of Temporary Investments
- [X] Analysis of Taxes Levied and Receivable
- [X] Schedule of Long-term Debt Service Requirements by Years
- [X] Changes in Long-term Bonded Debt
- [X] Comparative Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – General Fund and Debt Service Fund –
Five Years
- [X] Board Members, Key Personnel and Consultants

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1

Schedule of Services and Rates

Year Ended August 31, 2020

1. Services provided by the District:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail Wastewater	<input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Wastewater	<input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks/Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Security
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste/Garbage	<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Control	<input type="checkbox"/> Roads
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participates in joint venture, regional system and/or wastewater service (other than emergency interconnect)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		

2. Retail service providers

a. Retail rates for a 5/8" meter (or equivalent):

	Minimum Charge	Minimum Usage	Flat Rate Y/N	Rate Per 1,000 Gallons Over Minimum	Usage Levels
Water:	\$ 22.00	10,000	N	\$ 1.50	10,001 to 20,000
				\$ 3.00	20,001 to 50,000
				\$ 4.00	50,001 to No Limit
Wastewater:	\$ 30.46	0	Y		
Regional water fee:	\$ 4.20	1	N	\$ 4.20	1,001 to No Limit
Does the District employ winter averaging for wastewater usage?					Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total charges per 10,000 gallons usage (including fees):				Water \$ 64.00	Wastewater \$ 30.46

b. Water and wastewater retail connections:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Total Connections</u>	<u>Active Connections</u>	<u>ESFC Factor</u>	<u>Active ESFC*</u>
Unmetered	-	-	x1.0	-
≤ 3/4"	779	776	x1.0	776
1"	316	315	x2.5	788
1 1/2"	3	3	x5.0	15
2"	27	27	x8.0	216
3"	-	-	x15.0	-
4"	-	-	x25.0	-
6"	-	-	x50.0	-
8"	-	-	x80.0	-
10"	-	-	x115.0	-
Total water	1,125	1,121		1,795
Total wastewater	1,077	1,073	x1.0	1,073

3. Total water consumption (in thousands) during the fiscal year:

Gallons pumped into the system:	148,735
Gallons billed to customers:	148,735
Water accountability ratio (gallons billed/gallons pumped):	100.00%

*"ESFC" means equivalent single-family connections

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Schedule of General Fund Expenditures
Year Ended August 31, 2020

Personnel (including benefits)		\$	-
Professional Fees			
Auditing	\$	19,000	
Legal		75,933	
Engineering		24,269	
Financial advisor		-	119,202
		<hr/>	
Purchased Services for Resale			909,707
Bulk water and wastewater service purchases			909,707
Regional Water Fee			-
Contracted Services			
Bookkeeping		27,399	
General manager		-	
Appraisal district		-	
Tax collector		-	
Security		226,555	
Other contracted services		80,479	334,433
		<hr/>	
Utilities			81,376
Repairs and Maintenance			379,872
Administrative Expenditures			
Directors' fees		13,200	
Office supplies		12,625	
Insurance		8,395	
Other administrative expenditures		45,968	80,188
		<hr/>	
Capital Outlay			
Capitalized assets		37,360	
Expenditures not capitalized		67,262	104,622
		<hr/>	
Tap Connection Expenditures			-
Solid Waste Disposal			311,734
Fire Fighting			-
Parks and Recreation			-
Other Expenditures			-
			<hr/>
Total expenditures			<u>\$ 2,321,134</u>

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Schedule of Temporary Investments
August 31, 2020

	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Face Amount	Accrued Interest Receivable
General Fund				
Certificates of Deposit				
No. 5000020320	0.80%	10/20/20	\$ 200,000	\$ 570
No. 381	1.00%	08/02/21	150,000	119
No. 12571	0.65%	01/10/21	120,000	103
No. 102199	0.91%	11/02/20	200,000	578
No. 4189708	2.00%	09/20/20	150,000	2,836
No. 6000045325	0.70%	01/10/21	120,000	110
No. 6002400769	0.60%	01/11/21	140,000	110
No. 91300011920578	0.70%	05/22/21	120,000	232
No. 66000953	2.00%	09/24/20	240,000	4,471
No. 71117464	2.00%	12/12/20	240,000	3,446
No. 11712	1.01%	05/30/21	120,000	309
No. 80003702	0.54%	01/22/21	120,000	71
No. 2000000088	2.15%	10/07/20	240,000	4,651
No. 16685	2.10%	11/15/20	100,000	1,663
No. 6000026788	1.80%	02/24/21	120,000	1,113
No. 9009010140	1.35%	03/12/21	100,000	632
Texas CLASS	0.28%	Demand	971,319	-
			3,451,319	21,014
Debt Service Fund				
Certificates of Deposit				
No. 91300011916786	0.70%	03/25/21	240,000	732
No. 12271	2.22%	09/14/20	240,000	5,109
No. 6000042975	0.75%	02/27/21	240,000	444
Texas CLASS	0.28%	Demand	149,951	-
			869,951	6,285
Totals			\$ 4,321,270	\$ 27,299

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Analysis of Taxes Levied and Receivable
Year Ended August 31, 2020

	Maintenance Taxes	Debt Service Taxes
Receivable, Beginning of Year	\$ 4,395	\$ 6,745
Additions and corrections to prior years' taxes	<u>(145)</u>	<u>(262)</u>
Adjusted receivable, beginning of year	<u>4,250</u>	<u>6,483</u>
2019 Original Tax Levy	765,602	1,203,089
Additions and corrections	<u>531</u>	<u>834</u>
Adjusted tax levy	<u>766,133</u>	<u>1,203,923</u>
Total to be accounted for	770,383	1,210,406
Tax collections: Current year	(763,289)	(1,199,454)
Prior years	<u>(1,649)</u>	<u>(2,721)</u>
Receivable, end of year	<u><u>\$ 5,445</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,231</u></u>
Receivable, by Year		
2019	\$ 2,844	\$ 4,469
2018	1,076	1,845
2017	484	657
2016	502	682
2015	529	560
2014	<u>10</u>	<u>18</u>
Receivable, end of year	<u><u>\$ 5,445</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,231</u></u>

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Analysis of Taxes Levied and Receivable (Continued)
Year Ended August 31, 2020

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Property Valuations				
Land	\$ 71,711,570	\$ 71,657,950	\$ 70,013,520	\$ 68,402,290
Improvements	301,922,632	261,885,111	310,214,240	316,446,410
Personal property	3,588,110	2,805,800	2,096,890	1,903,530
Exemptions	<u>(12,397,177)</u>	<u>(11,204,290)</u>	<u>(28,585,209)</u>	<u>(8,893,196)</u>
Total property valuations	<u>\$ 364,825,135</u>	<u>\$ 325,144,571</u>	<u>\$ 353,739,441</u>	<u>\$ 377,859,034</u>
Tax Rates per \$100 Valuation				
Debt service tax rates	\$ 0.3300	\$ 0.3600	\$ 0.2850	\$ 0.2850
Maintenance tax rates*	<u>0.2100</u>	<u>0.2100</u>	<u>0.2100</u>	<u>0.2100</u>
Total tax rates per \$100 valuation	<u>\$ 0.5400</u>	<u>\$ 0.5700</u>	<u>\$ 0.4950</u>	<u>\$ 0.4950</u>
Tax Levy	<u>\$ 1,970,056</u>	<u>\$ 1,853,324</u>	<u>\$ 1,751,011</u>	<u>\$ 1,870,402</u>
Percent of Taxes Collected to Taxes Levied**				
	<u>99%</u>	<u>99%</u>	<u>99%</u>	<u>99%</u>

*Maximum tax rate approved by voters: \$1.25 on January 20, 2001

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Schedule of Long-term Debt Service Requirements by Years
August 31, 2020

Refunding Series 2012			
Due During Fiscal Years Ending August 31	Principal Due April 1	Interest Due April 1, October 1	Total
2021	\$ 370,000	\$ 75,200	\$ 445,200
2022	390,000	60,400	450,400
2023	410,000	44,800	454,800
2024	225,000	28,400	253,400
2025	235,000	19,400	254,400
2026	250,000	10,000	260,000
Totals	\$ 1,880,000	\$ 238,200	\$ 2,118,200

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Schedule of Long-term Debt Service Requirements by Years (Continued)
August 31, 2020

Due During Fiscal Years Ending August 31	Refunding Series 2013		
	Principal Due April 1	Interest Due April 1, October 1	Total
2021	\$ 305,000	\$ 67,175	\$ 372,175
2022	315,000	61,075	376,075
2023	330,000	50,050	380,050
2024	350,000	38,500	388,500
2025	365,000	26,250	391,250
2026	385,000	13,475	398,475
Totals	\$ 2,050,000	\$ 256,525	\$ 2,306,525

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Schedule of Long-term Debt Service Requirements by Years (Continued)
August 31, 2020

Due During Fiscal Years Ending August 31	Refunding Series 2015		
	Principal Due April 1	Interest Due April 1, October 1	Total
2021	\$ 255,000	\$ 138,400	\$ 393,400
2022	255,000	130,750	385,750
2023	260,000	123,100	383,100
2024	470,000	114,000	584,000
2025	485,000	95,200	580,200
2026	500,000	75,800	575,800
2027	685,000	55,800	740,800
2028	710,000	28,400	738,400
Totals	\$ 3,620,000	\$ 761,450	\$ 4,381,450

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Schedule of Long-term Debt Service Requirements by Years (Continued)
August 31, 2020

Due During Fiscal Years Ending August 31	Annual Requirements For All Series		
	Total Principal Due	Total Interest Due	Total Principal and Interest Due
2021	\$ 930,000	\$ 280,775	\$ 1,210,775
2022	960,000	252,225	1,212,225
2023	1,000,000	217,950	1,217,950
2024	1,045,000	180,900	1,225,900
2025	1,085,000	140,850	1,225,850
2026	1,135,000	99,275	1,234,275
2027	685,000	55,800	740,800
2028	710,000	28,400	738,400
Totals	<u>\$ 7,550,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,256,175</u>	<u>\$ 8,806,175</u>

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Changes in Long-term Bonded Debt
Year Ended August 31, 2020

	Bond Issues			Totals
	Refunding Series 2012	Refunding Series 2013	Refunding Series 2015	
Interest rates	2.00% to 4.00%	2.00% to 3.50%	2.00% to 4.00%	
Dates interest payable	April 1/ October 1	April 1/ October 1	April 1/ October 1	
Maturity dates	April 1, 2021/2026	April 1, 2021/2026	April 1, 2021/2028	
Bonds outstanding, beginning of current year	\$ 2,235,000	\$ 2,345,000	\$ 3,870,000	\$ 8,450,000
Retirements, principal	<u>355,000</u>	<u>295,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>900,000</u>
Bonds outstanding, end of current year	<u>\$ 1,880,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,050,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,620,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,550,000</u>
Interest paid during current year	<u>\$ 82,300</u>	<u>\$ 73,075</u>	<u>\$ 145,900</u>	<u>\$ 301,275</u>

Paying agent's name and address:

Series 2012 - U.S. Bank, National Association, Houston, Texas

Series 2013 - U.S. Bank, National Association, Houston, Texas

Series 2015 - Regions Bank, Houston, Texas

Bond authority:

	Tax Bonds	Other Bonds	Refunding Bonds
Amount authorized by voters	\$ 39,660,000	0	\$ 18,850,000
Amount issued	<u>\$ 17,870,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 772,268</u>
Remaining to be issued	<u>\$ 21,790,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 18,077,732</u>

Debt service fund cash and temporary investment balances as of August 31, 2020: \$ 910,749

Average annual debt service payment (principal and interest) for remaining term of all debt: \$ 1,100,772

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Comparative Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – General Fund
Five Years Ended August 31,

	Amounts				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Fund					
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 764,938	\$ 680,786	\$ 740,506	\$ 790,514	\$ 906,484
City of Houston rebate	15,478	-	-	-	-
Water service	343,555	340,650	357,342	356,229	377,860
Sewer service	377,957	358,021	342,223	330,946	328,770
Penalty and interest	11,438	18,763	11,822	27,433	18,299
Regional water fee	636,672	568,384	591,365	563,002	470,874
Tap connection and inspection fees	3,060	2,560	42,945	3,030	480
Investment income	70,275	77,822	45,176	18,501	10,364
Total revenues	<u>2,223,373</u>	<u>2,046,986</u>	<u>2,131,379</u>	<u>2,089,655</u>	<u>2,113,131</u>
Expenditures					
Service operations:					
Purchased services	909,707	842,852	859,619	831,882	766,701
Professional fees	119,202	149,747	129,540	87,189	133,534
Contracted services	646,167	578,767	557,841	548,939	540,173
Utilities	81,376	87,621	88,936	97,589	98,368
Repairs and maintenance	379,872	86,380	197,171	171,993	158,705
Other expenditures	80,188	104,010	65,353	59,018	66,250
Tap connections	-	-	17,640	-	-
Capital outlay	104,622	153,381	496,903	30,886	62,421
Total expenditures	<u>2,321,134</u>	<u>2,002,758</u>	<u>2,413,003</u>	<u>1,827,496</u>	<u>1,826,152</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(97,761)</u>	<u>44,228</u>	<u>(281,624)</u>	<u>262,159</u>	<u>286,979</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Other revenue	-	35,892	-	-	-
Chloramine conversion	-	-	-	370,107	-
Interfund transfers in (out)	-	-	(36,280)	-	65,132
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>0</u>	<u>35,892</u>	<u>(36,280)</u>	<u>370,107</u>	<u>65,132</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>(97,761)</u>	<u>80,120</u>	<u>(317,904)</u>	<u>632,266</u>	<u>352,111</u>
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>3,750,799</u>	<u>3,670,679</u>	<u>3,988,583</u>	<u>3,356,317</u>	<u>3,004,206</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 3,653,038</u>	<u>\$ 3,750,799</u>	<u>\$ 3,670,679</u>	<u>\$ 3,988,583</u>	<u>\$ 3,356,317</u>
Total Active Retail Water Connections	<u>1,121</u>	<u>1,120</u>	<u>1,116</u>	<u>1,112</u>	<u>1,115</u>
Total Active Retail Wastewater Connections	<u>1,073</u>	<u>1,072</u>	<u>1,068</u>	<u>1,064</u>	<u>1,068</u>

Percent of Fund Total Revenues

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
34.4 %	33.3 %	34.7 %	37.8 %	42.8 %
0.7	-	-	-	-
15.5	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.9
17.0	17.5	16.1	15.8	15.6
0.5	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.9
28.6	27.8	27.8	26.9	22.3
0.1	0.1	2.0	0.2	-
3.2	3.8	2.1	0.9	0.5
<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
40.9	41.2	40.3	39.8	36.3
5.3	7.3	6.0	4.2	6.3
29.1	28.3	26.2	26.3	25.6
3.7	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.7
17.1	4.2	9.3	8.2	7.5
3.6	5.1	3.1	2.8	3.1
-	-	0.8	-	-
4.7	7.4	23.3	1.5	3.0
<u>104.4</u>	<u>97.8</u>	<u>113.2</u>	<u>87.5</u>	<u>86.5</u>
<u>(4.4) %</u>	<u>2.2 %</u>	<u>(13.2) %</u>	<u>12.5 %</u>	<u>13.5 %</u>

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Comparative Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures – Debt Service Fund
Five Years Ended August 31,

	Amounts				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Debt Service Fund					
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 1,202,175	\$ 1,159,732	\$ 1,004,328	\$ 1,072,222	\$ 963,485
Penalty and interest	12,347	14,012	11,886	7,455	11,276
Investment income	18,313	21,233	13,516	8,359	5,267
Other income	<u>22</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total revenues	<u>1,232,857</u>	<u>1,194,977</u>	<u>1,029,730</u>	<u>1,088,036</u>	<u>980,028</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
Professional fees	3,854	3,431	3,166	867	3,869
Contracted services	33,656	27,282	31,518	25,910	25,144
Other expenditures	3,650	7,693	1,350	678	1,404
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	900,000	880,000	860,000	840,000	570,000
Interest and fees	<u>303,082</u>	<u>320,645</u>	<u>337,731</u>	<u>354,561</u>	<u>366,044</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,244,242</u>	<u>1,239,051</u>	<u>1,233,765</u>	<u>1,222,016</u>	<u>966,461</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(11,385)	(44,074)	(204,035)	(133,980)	13,567
Other Financing Uses					
Interfund transfers out	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(36,280)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Transfers In Over Expenditures and Transfers Out	(11,385)	(44,074)	(167,755)	(133,980)	13,567
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>917,848</u>	<u>961,922</u>	<u>1,129,677</u>	<u>1,263,657</u>	<u>1,250,090</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 906,463</u>	<u>\$ 917,848</u>	<u>\$ 961,922</u>	<u>\$ 1,129,677</u>	<u>\$ 1,263,657</u>

Percent of Fund Total Revenues

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
97.5 %	97.1 %	97.5 %	98.6 %	98.3 %
1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.2
1.5	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.5
<u>0.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
2.7	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.6
0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
73.0	73.6	83.5	77.2	58.2
<u>24.6</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>37.3</u>
<u>100.9</u>	<u>103.6</u>	<u>119.8</u>	<u>112.3</u>	<u>98.6</u>
<u><u>(0.9) %</u></u>	<u><u>(3.6) %</u></u>	<u><u>(19.8) %</u></u>	<u><u>(12.3) %</u></u>	<u><u>1.4 %</u></u>

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Board Members, Key Personnel and Consultants
Year Ended August 31, 2020

Complete District mailing address:	Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1 c/o Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P. 1300 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 1400 Houston, Texas 77056
District business telephone number:	713.623.4531
Submission date of the most recent District Registration Form (TWC Sections 36.054 and 49.054):	<u>December 2, 2019</u>
Limit on fees of office that a director may receive during a fiscal year:	<u>\$ 7,200</u>

Board Members	Term of Office Elected & Expires	Fees*	Expense Reimbursements	Title at Year-end
William Shutt	Elected 05/18- 05/22	\$ 3,600	\$ 130	President
Nicole Whitman	Elected 05/20- 05/24	2,550	703	Vice President
Katherine Elofson	Elected 05/18- 05/22	3,150	1,098	Secretary
Anand Maru	Elected 05/20- 05/24	1,650	101	Assistant Secretary
Dennis Shumard	Appointed 11/19- 05/22	2,400	946	Director

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

Grand Lakes Municipal Utility District No. 1
Board Members, Key Personnel and Consultants (Continued)
Year Ended August 31, 2020

Consultants	Date Hired	Fees and Expense Reimbursements	Title
Assessments of the Southwest, Inc.	09/01/12	\$ 18,892	Tax Assessor/ Collector
BKD, LLP	07/01/02	19,500	Auditor
Costello, Inc.	03/22/96	31,769	Engineer
Fort Bend Central Appraisal District	Legislative Action	17,944	Appraiser
Masterson Advisors LLC	05/17/18	0	Financial Advisor
Municipal Accounts & Consulting, L.P.	02/03/86	32,568	Bookkeeper
Municipal District Services, L.L.C.	02/02/09	467,604	Operator
Perdue, Brandon, Fielder, Collins & Mott, L.L.P.	1999	3,854	Delinquent Tax Attorney
Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P.	02/03/86	83,866	Attorney
Investment Officers			
Mark M. Burton and Ghia Lewis	03/03/03	N/A	District Bookkeepers