

IN THE OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL (DEFINED BELOW), UNDER CURRENT LAW AND SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS DESCRIBED IN THE SECTION "TAX EXEMPTION" HEREIN, INTEREST ON THE BONDS (DEFINED BELOW) (A) IS NOT INCLUDED IN GROSS INCOME FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES, (B) IS NOT AN ITEM OF TAX PREFERENCE FOR PURPOSES OF THE FEDERAL ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM INCOME TAX, AND (C) IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT BY APPLICABLE CORPORATIONS (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 59(K) OF THE CODE) FOR THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX IMPOSED ON SUCH CORPORATIONS. A HOLDER MAY BE SUBJECT TO OTHER FEDERAL TAX CONSEQUENCES AS DESCRIBED IN THE SECTION "TAX EXEMPTION."

The Bonds are NOT "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for financial institutions.

NEW ISSUE—BOOK-ENTRY ONLY
CUSIP No. 961778

RATINGS: Underlying "_____ " Moody's
See "MUNICIPAL BOND RATING" herein

\$14,585,000
WESTWOOD MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
 (A political subdivision of the State of Texas, located in Galveston County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX ROAD BONDS
SERIES 2025

Dated: April 1, 2025

Due: April 1 (as shown below)

Interest on the Bonds (the "Bonds" or the "Series 2025 Bonds") will accrue from April 1, 2025, and will be payable on October 1, 2025 and each April 1 and October 1 thereafter. The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("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 owners thereof.** 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" herein. The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Houston, Texas. See "THE BONDS – Paying Agent/Registrar."

MATURITIES, AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES AND PRICES

<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield (a)</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield (a)</u>
\$345,000	2027	%	%	\$630,000	2039(b)	%	%
\$365,000	2028	%	%	\$665,000	2040(b)	%	%
\$385,000	2029	%	%	\$700,000	2041(b)	%	%
\$405,000	2030	%	%	\$735,000	2042(b)	%	%
\$425,000	2031(b)	%	%	\$770,000	2043(b)	%	%
\$445,000	2032(b)	%	%	\$810,000	2044(b)	%	%
\$470,000	2033(b)	%	%	\$850,000	2045(b)	%	%
\$490,000	2034(b)	%	%	\$895,000	2046(b)	%	%
\$515,000	2035(b)	%	%	\$940,000	2047(b)	%	%
\$545,000	2036(b)	%	%	\$990,000	2048(b)	%	%
\$570,000	2037(b)	%	%	\$1,040,000	2049(b)	%	%
\$600,000	2038(b)	%	%				

- (a) The initial reoffering yields are established by and are the sole responsibility of the Underwriter (hereinafter defined) and may be subsequently changed.
- (b) The Bonds maturing on or after April 1, 2031, are subject to redemption in whole or from time to time in part, at the option of the District, on April 1, 2030 or on any date thereafter, at a price equal to the par value thereof plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date fixed for redemption. See "THE BONDS—Optional Redemption."

The Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used by Westwood Management District (the "District") to: (1) fund certain roadway improvements in the District; (2) fund engineering, testing, and land costs related to number 1 above; (3) fund certain related Developer interest costs; (4) fund 12 months of capitalized interest; and (5) pay certain costs of issuance of the Bonds. See "USE OF BOND PROCEEDS."

The Bonds, when issued, will constitute valid and binding obligations of the District and will be payable from the proceeds of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property within the District. See "THE BONDS – Source of and Security for Payment." The Bonds are obligations solely of the District and are not obligations of the State of Texas, Galveston County, the City of League City, or any entity other than the District. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the State of Texas, Galveston County, or the City of League City is pledged to the payment of the principal of, or interest on, the Bonds. **The Bonds are subject to certain investment considerations described under the caption "RISK FACTORS."**

The Bonds are offered when, as, and if issued by the District, subject to approval by the Attorney General of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP, Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel. The District will be advised on certain legal matters by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Houston, Texas, Disclosure Counsel. Delivery of the Bonds is expected through the facilities of DTC on or about April _____, 2025.

Bids Due: Monday, March _____, 2025 at 9:00 A.M. Houston Time

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment. 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 United States Securities and Exchange Commission, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12"), this Preliminary Official Statement constitutes an "official statement" of the District 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 representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District.

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

Any information and expressions of opinion herein contained are subject to change 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.

All of the summaries of the statutes, resolutions, 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 Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP, 600 Travis Street, Suite 4200, Houston, Texas 77002, upon payment of duplication costs.

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.

The following statement is provided by the Underwriter (as defined below). In accordance with their responsibilities under the federal securities laws, the Underwriter has reviewed the information in this Official Statement but do not guarantee its accuracy or completeness.

SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BONDS

Award of the Bonds

After requesting competitive bids for the Bonds, the District has accepted the bid producing the lowest net interest cost to the District, which was tendered by _____ (the "Underwriter"), to purchase the Bonds bearing the rates shown on the cover page of this Official Statement at a price of _____ % of par plus accrued interest to the date of delivery, which resulted in a net effective interest rate of _____ %, as calculated pursuant to Chapter 1204 of the Texas Government Code, as amended.

The Underwriter may offer and sell the Bonds to certain dealers (including dealers depositing Bonds into unit investment trusts) and others at prices lower than the public offering price stated on the cover page hereof. The initial offering price may be changed from time to time by the Underwriter.

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.

Prices and Marketability

The delivery of the Bonds is conditioned upon the receipt by the District of a certificate executed and delivered by the Underwriter on or before the date of delivery of the Bonds stating the prices at which a substantial number of the Bonds of each maturity have been sold to the public. For this purpose, the term "public" shall not include any person who is a bond house, broker, or similar person acting in the capacity of underwriter or wholesaler. Otherwise, the District has no understanding with the Underwriters regarding the reoffering yields or prices of the Bonds and has no control over trading of the Bonds after their initial sale by the District. Information concerning reoffering yields or prices is the responsibility of the Underwriter.

THE PRICES AND OTHER TERMS RESPECTING 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 THAT STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICES OF

THE BONDS AT LEVELS ABOVE THOSE THAT MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Securities Laws

No registration statement relating to the Bonds has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemptions provided thereunder. The Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein nor have the Bonds been registered or qualified under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. 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.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION - SEC RULE 15c2-12

In the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Bond Resolution"), the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the Bond Resolution, the District is obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually and timely notice of specified events to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"). The MSRB has established the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system.

Annual Reports

The information to be updated with respect to the District includes the quantitative financial information and operating data of the District of the general type included in "DISTRICT DEBT" (except for "Estimated Overlapping Debt"), "TAX DATA," (except for "estimated for Overlapping Taxes"), and "APPENDIX A" (Auditor's Report and Financial Statements of the District) of this Official Statement. The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each of its fiscal years ending in or after 2025. The District will provide the updated information to EMMA.

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

Event Notices

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

Limitations and Amendments

The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of material events only as described above. The District has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as described above. The District makes

no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell Bonds at any future date. The District disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement although holders and beneficial owners of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District to comply with its agreement.

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

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

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

MUNICIPAL BOND RATING

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") has assigned a rating of "_____" on the Bonds based upon the District's underlying credit without bond insurance. An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from Moody's. The rating reflects only the view of Moody's and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of such rating. The District can make no assurance that the Moody's rating will continue for any period of time or that such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by Moody's if in the judgment of Moody's circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of the rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

BOND INSURANCE

The District has applied to Assured Guaranty Inc. ("AG") and Build America Mutual Assurance Company ("BAM") for qualification of the Bonds for bond insurance. The Underwriter (as defined herein) may bid for the Bonds with or without bond insurance. If the Underwriter bids for the Bonds with bond insurance, the cost of the bond insurance premium must be paid for by the Underwriter. The District will pay for the cost of the Moody's rating. The Underwriter must pay for the cost of any rating other than the Moody's rating. If the Underwriter purchases the Bonds with bond insurance and, subsequent to the sale date and prior to the closing date, the bond insurer's credit rating is downgraded the Underwriter is still obligated to accept delivery of the Bonds. Information relative to the cost of the insurance premium will be available from AG or BAM on the day of the sale.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

The following material is a summary of certain information contained herein and is qualified in its entirety by the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Official Statement. The reader should refer particularly to sections that are indicated for more complete information.

THE BONDS

- Description:** The \$14,585,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2025, are dated April 1, 2025. The Bonds represent the fourth series of bonds to be issued by the District. See "THE BONDS."
- Source of Payment:** The Bonds are payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property within the District which, under Texas law, is not limited as to rate or amount. The Bonds are obligations of the District and are not obligations of the State of Texas, Galveston County, the City of League City (the "City"), or any other political subdivision or agency. See "THE BONDS."
- Redemption Provisions:** The Bonds maturing on or after April 1, 2031, are subject to early redemption, in whole or from time to time in part, on April 1, 2030, or on any date thereafter at the option of the District at a price of par plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date of redemption. See "THE BONDS – Optional Redemption."
- Book-Entry-Only System:** The Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of 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 thereof. 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."
- Use of Proceeds:** The Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to: (1) fund certain roadway improvements in the District; (2) fund engineering, testing, and land costs related to number 1 above; (3) fund certain related Developer interest costs; (4) fund 12 months of capitalized interest; and (5) pay certain costs of issuance of the Bonds. See "USE OF BOND PROCEEDS."
- Legal Opinion:** Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP, Bond Counsel, Houston, Texas. See "LEGAL MATTERS" and "TAX EXEMPTION."
- Paying Agent/Registrar:** The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Houston, Texas.
- Payment Record:** This is the fourth series of bonds to be issued by the District. The District has never defaulted in the payment of interest and principal on its Outstanding Bonds. See "FINANCIAL STATEMENT."
- Risk Factors:** The Bonds are subject to certain investment considerations as set forth in this Official Statement. Prospective purchasers should carefully examine this Official Statement with respect to the investment security of the Bonds, particularly the sections captioned "RISK FACTORS" and "LEGAL MATTERS."
- NOT Qualified Tax Exempt Obligations:** The Bonds are NOT "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for financial institutions.
- Municipal Bond Rating:** In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District has made application to Moody's which assigned the underlying rating of "_____" on the Bonds based upon the District's underlying credit without bond insurance. An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from Moody's. The rating reflects only the view of Moody's and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of such rating. See "MUNICIPAL BOND RATING."
- Bond Insurance:** The District has applied to AG and BAM for qualification of the Bonds for bond insurance. The Underwriter may bid for the Bonds with or without bond insurance. If the Underwriter bids for the Bonds with bond insurance, the cost of the bond insurance premium must be paid for by the Underwriter. Information relative to the cost of the insurance premium will be available from the bond insurance companies on the day of the sale. See "BOND INSURANCE."

THE DISTRICT

- Authority:** The District is a political subdivision of the State of Texas located within the City of League City, Texas (the "City") in Galveston County, created on June 14, 2013, by an act of the Texas Legislature codified at Texas Special District Local Laws Code Annotated Chapter 3917 (the "Act"). The District has the rights, powers, privileges, authority and functions of districts created pursuant to Article III, Sections 52 and 52-a, and Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution and operates pursuant to the Act, as well as Chapter 375, Texas

Local Government Code, as amended. The District is subject to the continuing supervision of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the "TCEQ"), which has authority over the issuance of bonds for waterworks, sanitary sewer, and drainage facilities by the District. The TCEQ does not exercise authority over the District's issuance of road bonds. See "THE DISTRICT."

Description and Location:

The District currently includes approximately 470 acres and is located within the corporate limits of The City of League City (the "City"). The District lies approximately 25 miles south of the Houston central business district and is located 3 miles west of the Gulf Freeway (I-45). The District is bounded on the north by FM 518, on the east by Maple Leaf Drive, on the south by open farm land near FM 517, and on the west by McFarland Drive and Windemere Road. Access to the District is provided by FM 517 and League City Parkway.

Development of the District:

A summary of the approximate land use in the District as of February 1, 2025:

<u>Type of Land Use</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>	
Developed and Improved Residential Acreage	364.362	(a)
Additional Developable Acreage	90.744	(b)
School Site	<u>15.004</u>	
TOTAL	470.11	

(a) Represents land located within Westwood, Sections 2-12. Includes recreation facilities, detention ponds, drainage rights-of-way, flood plain acreage, pipeline easements, road rights-of-way, and property that is owned by the Homeowners Association that is located within the platted sections referenced above.

(b) Represents land that may be developed at some point in the future.

Status of Residential Building Development:

As of February 1, 2025, there were 1,062 completed homes, 62 homes under construction, and 26 vacant developed lots available for homebuilding.

Homebuilders in the District:

Homebuilders that have been or are currently active in the District include D.R. Horton, Castlerock Homes, K Hovnanian, Lennar Homes, Cervelle Homes, Coventry Homes and Gehan Homes. Homes have been or are currently being marketed in the District in the \$250,000 - \$735,000 price range.

Agreement with League City:

The District entered into an Interlocal Project Development and Financing Agreement with the City dated September 10, 2015 (the "Agreement"). Pursuant to the Agreement: (1) the City consented to the creation of the District within the City limits of the City; (2) the District assumes responsibility for acquiring and constructing for the benefit of, and for the ultimate conveyance to the City: (a) the water distribution, (b) wastewater collection, and (c) drainage facilities to serve development occurring within the boundaries of the District (the "Facilities"); and (3) the City agreed to accept the Facilities for operation and maintenance in consideration for the District's financing, acquisition and construction of the Facilities. The City agrees to charge residents of the District the same water and wastewater rates that the City charges in other parts of the City.

The Agreement provides that the Facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the City's requirements and criteria. The City agrees to provide the District with its ultimate requirements for water supply capacity and wastewater treatment capacity. See "INTERLOCAL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY".

Description of the Developer:

The owner and principal developer of the land within the District is Westwood Development LLP., a Texas limited liability partnership (herein "Westwood" or the "Developer"). Westwood was established for the purpose of developing the land located within the District and approximately 95 acres that are a part of Westwood Master Planned Community but located outside of the boundaries of the District. The entire Westwood Master Planned Community is located in the City. The General Partner of the Developer is Mr. Travis Bowie Campbell, who has over thirty years of experience in the land and building development business. The Developer has no land loans or development loans that are secured by the land located within the District. According to the Developer, future development costs will be paid for by equity contributions of the Developer.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

1/1/2025 Estimated Taxable Value	\$536,217,593	(a)
2024 Certified Taxable Value	\$438,678,630	(b)
Direct Debt		
Outstanding Bonds	\$28,415,000	
The Bonds	<u>\$14,585,000</u>	
Total Direct Debt (See "DISTRICT DEBT")	\$43,000,000	
Estimated Overlapping Debt (See "DISTRICT DEBT")	<u>\$17,500,569</u>	
Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt (See "DISTRICT DEBT")	\$60,500,569	
Percentage of Direct Debt to:		
1/1/2025 Estimated Taxable Value	8.02%	
2024 Certified Taxable Value	9.80%	
Percentage of Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt to:		
1/1/2025 Estimated Taxable Value	11.28%	
2024 Certified Taxable Value	13.79%	
2024 Tax Rate Per \$100 of Assessed Value		
Road Debt Service Tax	\$0.13	
Debt Service Tax	\$0.24	
Maintenance Tax	<u>\$0.59</u>	
Total 2024 Tax Rate	\$0.96	
Cash and Temporary Investment Balances as of December 31, 2024		
General Fund	\$4,067,372	
Road Debt Service Fund	\$1,113,448	(c)
Debt Service Fund	\$311,583	(d)

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- (a) Reflects data supplied by Galveston Central Appraisal District ("GALCAD"). The Estimated Taxable Value as of 1/1/2025 was prepared by GALCAD and provided to the District for informational purposes only. Such values are not binding on GALCAD and are provided for informational purposes only. Any value as a result of new construction since January 1, 2025 will not be included on the District's tax roll until the 2026 tax roll is prepared and certified by GALCAD during the second half of 2026. The District is authorized by law to levy taxes only against certified values. See "TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES."
- (b) Reflects the January 1, 2024 Certified Taxable Value according to data supplied to the District by GALCAD. See "TAX DATA - Analysis of Tax Base."
- (c) The cash and investment balance in the Road Debt Service Fund includes an estimate of 12 months of capitalized interest to be funded with proceeds of the Bonds to be deposited into such fund on the date of delivery of the Bonds. Neither Texas law nor the District's Road Bond Resolution requires that the District maintain any particular balance in the Road Debt Service Fund. See "TAX DATA - Tax Adequacy of Tax Revenue."
- (d) Neither Texas law nor the District's Bond Resolution requires that the District maintain any particular balance in the Debt Service Fund. See "TAX DATA - Tax Adequacy of Tax Revenue."

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

The following sets forth the District's outstanding debt service and the debt service requirements on the Bonds.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outstanding Debt Service</u>	<u>The Bonds</u>		<u>Total Debt Service Requirements*</u>
		<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest*</u>	
2025	\$1,447,031	-	\$364,625	\$1,811,656
2026	\$1,454,031	-	\$729,250	\$2,183,281
2027	\$1,653,818	\$345,000	\$720,625	\$2,719,443
2028	\$1,621,731	\$365,000	\$702,875	\$2,689,606
2029	\$1,662,606	\$385,000	\$684,125	\$2,731,731
2030	\$1,626,856	\$405,000	\$664,375	\$2,696,231
2031	\$1,615,324	\$425,000	\$643,625	\$2,683,949
2032	\$1,629,918	\$445,000	\$621,875	\$2,696,793
2033	\$1,648,262	\$470,000	\$599,000	\$2,717,262
2034	\$1,642,856	\$490,000	\$575,000	\$2,707,856
2035	\$1,661,043	\$515,000	\$549,875	\$2,725,918
2036	\$1,653,043	\$545,000	\$523,375	\$2,721,418
2037	\$1,643,934	\$570,000	\$495,500	\$2,709,434
2038	\$1,658,387	\$600,000	\$466,250	\$2,724,637
2039	\$1,671,012	\$630,000	\$435,500	\$2,736,512
2040	\$1,681,668	\$665,000	\$403,125	\$2,749,793
2041	\$1,666,137	\$700,000	\$369,000	\$2,735,137
2042	\$1,674,418	\$735,000	\$333,125	\$2,742,543
2043	\$1,705,637	\$770,000	\$295,500	\$2,771,137
2044	\$1,734,387	\$810,000	\$256,000	\$2,800,387
2045	\$1,711,543	\$850,000	\$214,500	\$2,776,043
2046	\$1,714,575	\$895,000	\$170,875	\$2,780,450
2047	\$1,742,700	\$940,000	\$125,000	\$2,807,700
2048	\$1,719,200	\$990,000	\$76,750	\$2,785,950
2049	<u>\$1,712,350</u>	<u>\$1,040,000</u>	<u>\$26,000</u>	<u>\$2,778,350</u>
TOTALS	\$41,352,464	\$14,585,000	\$11,045,750	\$66,983,214

Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (2047)..... \$2,807,700*

\$0.56 Tax Rate on 1/1/2025 Estimated Taxable Value of \$536,217,593
 @ 95% collections produces..... \$2,852,678*

\$0.68 Tax Rate on 2024 Certified Taxable Value of \$438,678,630
 @ 95% collections produces..... \$2,833,864*

See "TAX DATA – Tax Adequacy of Tax Revenue."

* Preliminary, subject to change

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

relating to

\$14,585,000

WESTWOOD MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located within Galveston County, Texas)

UNLIMITED TAX ROAD BONDS

SERIES 2025

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement provides certain information in connection with the issuance of its \$14,585,000 Unlimited Tax Road Bonds, Series 2025 by Westwood Management District (the "District"). The District is located inside the City of League City (the "City").

The Bonds are issued pursuant to Article III, Section 52 of the Texas Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including but not limited to Chapter 375, Texas Local Government Code, as amended, a resolution (the "Bond Resolution") adopted by the Board of Directors of the District, and an election held within the District on November 5, 2013.

This Official Statement includes descriptions of the Bonds, the Bond Resolution, certain agreements between the City and the District, the District's financial condition, the Developer in the District, and 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 such documents may be obtained from Bond Counsel upon payment of duplication costs thereof.

RISK FACTORS

General

The Bonds are obligations of the District and are not obligations of the State of Texas, Galveston County, the City, or any other political subdivision. The Bonds are payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District. See "THE BONDS – Source of and Security for Payment." The investment quality of the Bonds depends on the ability of the District to collect all taxes levied against the taxable property within the District and, in the event of foreclosure of the District's tax lien, on the marketability of the property and the ability of the District to sell the property at a price sufficient to pay taxes levied by the District and by other overlapping taxing authorities. The District cannot and does not make any representations that over the life of the Bonds the taxable property within the District will accumulate or maintain taxable values sufficient to justify continued payment of taxes by property owners or that there will be a market for the property.

Marketability

The District has no understanding (other than the initial reoffering yields) 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 spread between the bid and asked price of more traditional issuers as such bonds are generally bought, sold, or traded in the secondary market.

Tax Collections

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 foreclosure may be impaired by: (a) repetitive, annual expensive collections procedures, (b) a federal bankruptcy court's stay of tax collection procedures, (c) market conditions affecting the marketability of taxable property within the District and limiting the proceeds from a foreclosure sale of such property. While the District has a lien on taxable property within the District for taxes levied against such property, or (d) the taxpayer's right to redeem the property within six (6) months for commercial property and two (2) years for residential and all other property after the purchaser's deed issued at the foreclosure sale is filed in the county records. While the District has a lien on taxable property within the District for taxes levied against such property, such lien can be foreclosed only in a judicial proceeding. Attorney's fees and other costs of collecting any such taxpayer's delinquencies could substantially reduce the net proceeds to the District from a tax foreclosure sale. Finally, any bankruptcy court with jurisdiction over bankruptcy proceedings initiated by or against a taxpayer within the District pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code could stay any attempt by the District to collect delinquent ad valorem taxes against such taxpayer. In addition to the automatic stay against collection of delinquent taxes afforded a taxpayer during the pendency of a bankruptcy, a bankruptcy could affect payment of taxes in two other ways: first, a debtor's confirmation plan may allow a debtor to make installment payments on delinquent taxes for up to six (6) 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.

District's Dependence on Future Development and Potential Impact on District Tax Rates

Assuming no further construction of single-family building development within the District other than that which has been constructed, the value of such land and improvements currently located and under construction within the District could be a major determinant of the ability of the District to collect, and the willingness of property owners to pay, ad valorem taxes levied by the District. Assuming no increase or decrease from the 2024 Certified Taxable Value and no use of other District funds; the total Debt Service tax rate of \$0.68 per \$100 of Assessed Value at 95% collection rate would be necessary to pay the Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements. Assuming no increase or decrease from the 1/1/2025 Estimated Taxable Value and no use of other District funds; the total Debt Service tax rate of \$0.56 per \$100 of Assessed Value at 95% collection rate would be necessary to pay the Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements. The District has analyzed its anticipated operations and maintenance expenses and expects to have sufficient funds to pay all its debt service obligations and maintenance expenses within the \$1.00 limit on the tax rate imposed by the City.

The current combined debt service tax rate is \$0.37 per \$100 assessed valuation.

Funding of Operating Costs

According to its agreement with the City, all water and sanitary sewer facilities serving the District will be owned and maintained by the City; however the District will retain ownership of the storm sewer and drainage system, which includes underground sewers, channels and detention ponds and will be responsible for their maintenance. The City provides water and sewer services to all customers within the District and bills for such services monthly. The District's only source of revenue to maintain its facilities and administer the District is the annual operations and maintenance tax levied on all property owners. In 2024 the District levied a \$0.60 per \$100 assessed valuation tax rate for operations and maintenance, but such rate is expected to decrease in 2025 and beyond as the District issues more bonds and the debt service tax rate sufficient to pay annual debt service increases, so that the combined tax rate remains less than \$1.00 per \$100 assessed valuation, as required by the City. See "—District's Dependence on Future Development and Potential Impact on District Tax Rates." There can be no guarantee that the District will be able to set a sufficient operations and maintenance tax rate in the future to pay all its operations and maintenance costs within the \$1.00 combined tax rate limit set by the City and within the limitations set by state law. See "TAXING PROCEDURES—Rollback of Operation and Maintenance Tax Rate." The Act provides that no later than 2037 the District will convey all its facilities to the homeowner's association for maintenance. See "Consolidation/Dissolution."

Registered Owners' Remedies

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

Bankruptcy Limitation to Registered Owners' Rights

The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners may be limited by laws relating to bankruptcy, reorganization, or other similar laws of general application affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions such as the District. Specifically, the District may voluntarily file a petition for protection from creditors under the federal bankruptcy laws. During the pendency of the bankruptcy proceedings, the remedy of mandamus would not be available to the Registered Owners unless authorized by a federal bankruptcy judge.

Subject to the requirements of Texas law, the District may voluntarily proceed under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. Section 901-946, if the District: (a) is generally authorized to file for federal bankruptcy protection by the State law; (b) is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature; (c) desires to effect a plan to adjust such debts; and (d) has either obtained the agreement of, or negotiated in good faith with, its creditors or is unable to negotiate with its creditors because negotiation is impracticable. Under Texas law, the District must obtain the approval of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("TCEQ") prior to filing bankruptcy. Such law requires that the TCEQ investigate the financial condition of the District and authorize the District to proceed only if the District has fully exercised its rights and powers under Texas law and remains unable to meet its debts and other obligations as they mature. The District may not be placed into bankruptcy involuntarily.

Notwithstanding noncompliance by a district with Texas law requirements, a 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 Owners could potentially and adversely impair the value of the Registered Owners' 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 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 the District.

Approval of the Bonds

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

Economic Factors

The continued growth of taxable values in the District is directly related to the housing and building industry. The housing and building industry has historically been a cyclical industry, affected by both short-term and long-term interest rates, availability of mortgage and development funds, labor conditions, and general economic conditions. A return to relatively high mortgage interest rates similar to those experienced in the past may adversely affect the availability and desirability of mortgage financing for new homes, hence reducing demand by homebuilders for lots within the District.

Interest rates and the availability of mortgage and development funds have a direct impact on construction activity, particularly the short-term interest rates at which developers and builders are able to obtain financing for development or building costs. Interest rate levels may affect the developers' or builders' ability to complete development or building plans. Long-term interest rates affect home purchasers' ability to qualify for and afford the total financing costs of a new home. The continuation of long-term interest rates at higher levels may negatively affect home sales and the rate of growth of taxable values in the District.

The Houston metropolitan area has, in the past, experienced increased unemployment, business failures, and slow absorption of office space. These factors, if they recur, could affect the demand for new residential home construction and commercial development and hence the growth of property values in the District. An oversupply of homes, along with a decreased demand in new housing because of general economic conditions or relatively high interest rates, may have an adverse impact on sale prices for homes and, consequently, may materially adversely affect property values or, in some instances, cause builders to abandon homebuilding plans altogether.

The housing industry in the Houston area is competitive and the District can give no assurance that current building programs will be completed. The competitive position of the Developer in the sale of its developed lots or, respectively, that of present and prospective builders in the construction of single-family residential houses, is affected by most of the factors discussed herein. Such a competitive position is directly related to tax revenues to be received by the District and the growth and maintenance of taxable values in the District.

Alternative sites are available for the construction of single-family residential improvements and within the market area in which the District is located. Such sites could pose competition to the continued homebuilding development and commercial development on comparable sites within the District.

Potential Effects of Oil Price Fluctuations on the Houston Area

The recent fluctuations in oil prices in the U.S. and globally, which at times have led to the lowest such prices in three decades, may lead to adverse conditions in the oil and gas industry, including but not limited to reduced revenues, declines in capital and operating expenditures, business failures, and layoffs of workers. The economy of the Houston area has, in the past, been particularly affected by adverse conditions in the oil and gas industry, and such conditions and their spillover effects into other industries could result in declines in the demand for residential and commercial property in the Houston area and could reduce or negatively affect property values or homebuilding activity within the District. As previously stated, the Bonds are secured by an unlimited ad valorem tax, and a reduction in property values may require an increase in the ad valorem tax rate required to pay the Bonds as well as the District's operations and maintenance expenses.

Landowners/Developer under No Obligation to the District

Neither the Developer nor any other landowner within the District has any commitments or obligations to proceed at any particular rate or according to any specified plan with the development of land or the construction of additional commercial improvements in the District. Currently, there is no restriction on any landowner's right (including the Developer's) to sell its land. Failure to construct taxable improvements on developed tracts of land currently available in the District and failure of other landowners to improve their developed tracts would restrict the rate of growth of taxable value in the District. The District is also dependent upon certain principal taxpayers for the timely payment of ad valorem taxes, and the District cannot predict what their future financial condition will be or what effect, if any, such conditions may have on their ability to pay taxes. See "TAX DATA –Principal Taxpayers."

Future Debt

The District's voters have authorized the issuance of unlimited tax bonds for various purposes as reflected in the table below:

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
\$33,110,928	For certain water, sanitary sewer, and storm water facilities
\$25,692,790	For certain road facilities
\$15,490,909	For certain parks and recreational facilities
\$49,666,392	For refunding water, sanitary sewer, and stormwater facility bonds
\$38,539,185	For refunding road facility bonds
\$23,236,364	For refunding parks and recreational facility bonds

After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$792,790 unlimited tax road bonds that will remain authorized but unissued and \$14,095,928 unlimited tax bonds that currently remain authorized but unissued for certain water, sanitary sewer and storm water facilities. Additionally, all of the other bond amounts noted in the table above will remain authorized but unissued. By agreement with League City, the District may not issue bonds with a maturity later than 2049.

In addition to the bonds already authorized by District voters, the District has the right to issue additional new money bonds as may hereafter be approved by both the Board and the voters of the District and may issue refunding bonds without additional elections so long as they do not exceed the principal amount of then outstanding bonds. Such additional new money bonds or refunding bonds would be issued on a parity with the Bonds. Any future new money bonds to be issued by the District (other than road bonds) must also be approved by the TCEQ.

Financing Parks and Recreational Facilities

The District is authorized by statute to develop parks and recreational facilities, including the issuing of bonds payable from taxes for such purpose. Before the District could issue park bonds payable from taxes, the approval of the bonds by the Attorney General of Texas would be required. The District has prepared a park plan and conducted a park and recreational facilities bond election.

Current law may be changed in a manner to increase the amount of bonds that may be issued as related to a percentage of the value of taxable property or to allow a higher or lower maintenance tax rate for such purposes. The levy of taxes for such purposes may dilute the security for the Bonds.

Further, the principal amount of bonds issued for acquiring and or/constructing parks and recreational facilities may not exceed one percent of the District's certified taxable assessed valuation, unless, the District meets certain financial feasibility requirements under the TCEQ rules, in which case the outstanding principal amount of such bonds issued by the District may exceed an amount equal to one percent but not three percent of the value of the taxable property in the District.

Continuing Compliance with Certain Covenants

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

Changes in Tax Legislation

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

Incllement Weather

The District is located approximately 27 miles from the Texas Gulf Coast. Land located in this area is susceptible to high winds, heavy rain and flooding caused by hurricanes, tropical storms, and other tropical disturbances. If a hurricane (or any other natural disaster) significantly damaged all or part of the improvements within the District, the assessed value of property within the District could be substantially reduced, with a corresponding decrease in tax revenues or necessity to 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 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 would be adversely affected.

Ponding (or Pluvial) Flooding - 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.

River (or Fluvial) Flooding – River, 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 overland. 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 floods are very dangerous and destructive not only because of the force of the water, but also the hurtling debris that is often swept up in the flow. They can occur within minutes or a few hours of excessive rainfall. They can also occur even if no rain has fallen, for instance, after a levee or dam has failed, or after a sudden release of water by a debris or ice jam. Controlled releases from a dam or levee also could potentially create a flooding condition in rivers or man-made drainage systems (canals or channels) downstream.

Coastal (or Storm Surge Flooding) – Coastal, or storm surge flooding, occurs when sea levels or water levels in estuarial rivers, bayous and channels rise to abnormal levels in coastal areas, over and above the regular astronomical tide, caused by forces generated from a severe storm's wind, waves, and lower atmospheric pressure. Storm surge is extremely dangerous, because it is capable of flooding large swaths of coastal property and causing catastrophic destruction. This type of flooding may be exacerbated when storm surge coincides with a normal high tide.

Winter Weather Event - Between February 14 and February 19, 2021, the State of Texas experienced a severe winter storm causing widespread, record breaking cold temperatures throughout the State. As a result of the winter storm, there were widespread disruptions to the operations of Texas electric and gas utilities, which have been widely reported in the press, and approximately four million Texas residents lost power for significant portions of the week. The power outages caused water pipes to burst, resulting in damage to many structures, and in some areas affected the safety of the public water supply for a period of time. The President declared a major disaster in the State, making disaster assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") available to homeowners and businesses which sustained damage. The District did not experience any financial loss related to the storm. While the District continues to assess the overall impact of the storm, the District does not anticipate a material adverse impact on its operations or financial condition as a result of the storm. There are special taxing procedures for areas declared to be disaster area which could affect the amount of taxes due and when they are collected. See "TAXING PROCEDURES—Valuation of Taxation" and "—Tax Payment Installments."

Environmental Regulations

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

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

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

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

The HGB Area is currently designated as a "severe" nonattainment area under the 2008 Ozone Standard, with an attainment deadline of July 20, 2027. If the EPA ultimately determines that the HGB Area has failed to meet the attainment deadline based on the

relevant data, the area is subject to reclassification to a nonattainment classification that provides for more stringent controls on emissions from the industrial sector. In addition, the EPA may impose a moratorium on the awarding of federal highway construction grants and other federal grants for certain public works construction projects if it finds that an area fails to demonstrate progress in reducing ozone levels.

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (“SDWA”) and the EPA’s National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (“NPDWRs”), which are implemented by the TCEQ’s Water Supply Division, a municipal utility district’s provision of water for human consumption is subject to extensive regulation as a public water system.

Municipal utility districts must generally provide treated water that meets the primary and secondary drinking water quality standards adopted by the TCEQ, the applicable disinfectant residual and inactivation standards, and the other regulatory action levels established under the agency’s rules. The EPA has established NPDWRs for more than ninety (90) contaminants and has identified and listed other contaminants which may require national drinking water regulation in the future. Further, the EPA has established a NPDWR for six (6) Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (“PFAS”), which requires public water systems to perform certain monitoring and remediation measures. Public water systems may be subject to additional PFAS regulation in the future, which could increase the cost of constructing, operating, and maintaining water production and distribution facilities.

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

The TCEQ issued the General Permit for Phase II (Small) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (the “MS4 Permit”) on January 24, 2019. The MS4 Permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater to surface water in the state from small municipal separate storm sewer systems. While the District is currently not subject to the MS4 Permit, if the District’s inclusion were required at a future date, the District could incur substantial costs to develop, implement, and maintain the necessary plans as well as to install or implement best management practices to minimize or eliminate unauthorized pollutants that may otherwise be found in stormwater runoff in order to comply with the MS4 Permit.

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

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

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

Bond Insurance Risk Factors

The District has applied for a bond insurance policy to guarantee the scheduled payment of principal and interest on the Bonds. If such policy is issued, investors should be aware of the following risk factors:

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

Default of payment of principal and interest does not obligate acceleration of the obligations of the Bond Insurer without appropriate consent. The Bond Insurer may direct and must consent to any remedies and the Bond Insurer’s consent may be required in connection with amendments to any applicable bond documents.

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

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

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

Neither the District nor the Underwriter have made independent investigation into the claims paying ability of the Bond Insurer and no assurance or representation regarding the financial strength or projected financial strength of the Bond Insurer is given. Thus, when making an investment decision, potential investors should carefully consider the ability of the Issuer to pay principal and interest on the Bonds and the claims paying ability of the Bond Insurer, particularly over the life of the investment. See “Bond Insurance” herein for further information provided by the Bond Insurer and the Policy, which includes further instructions for obtaining current financial information concerning the Bond Insurer.

Atlas 14

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

USE OF BOND PROCEEDS

The Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to: (1) fund certain roadway improvements in the District; (2) fund engineering, testing, and land costs related to number 1 above; (3) fund certain related Developer interest costs; (4) fund 12 months of capitalized interest; and (5) pay certain costs of issuance of the Bonds.

The Engineer has advised the District that the proceeds listed below should be sufficient to finance certain road facilities construction costs previously incurred by the Developer. The District's present estimate of the use of proceeds of the Bonds is as follows:

CONSTRUCTION COSTS	TOTAL AMOUNT (a)
Developer Contribution Items	
Westwood, Section 9	\$1,590,655
Westwood, Section 10	\$1,552,128
Westwood, Section 12	\$843,626
Westwood Recreational Center	\$236,162
Engineering and Testing	\$557,333
Land Costs – Road ROW	<u>\$7,438,685</u>
Total Developer Construction Items	\$12,218,589
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	\$12,218,589
NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS	
Legal Fees	\$122,925
Financial Advisor Fees	\$145,850
Capitalized Interest	\$802,175
Developer Interest	\$613,747
Bond Discount	\$437,550
Bond Issuance Expense	\$54,437
Bond Engineering Report	\$34,377
Attorney General Fee	\$9,500
Bond Management Fee	\$145,850
Contingency	<u>\$0 (b)</u>
TOTAL NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS	<u>\$2,366,411</u>
TOTAL BOND ISSUE REQUIREMENT	<u>\$14,585,000</u>

-
- (a) The TCEQ has not established rules regarding district reimbursement of road costs to developers. The District has engaged its independent auditor to perform certain agreed upon procedures on the Developer's documentation of the payments of eligible road improvement costs.
 - (b) The District will designate any surplus Bond proceeds resulting from the sale of the Bonds at a lower interest rate than the estimated rate as a contingency line item in the Final Official Statement. Such funds will be used by the District for road related costs only after approval of such expenditures by the Board of Directors.

INTERLOCAL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY

The City and the District entered into an Interlocal Project Development and Financing Agreement dated September 10, 2015 (the "Agreement"). Pursuant to the Agreement: (1) the City consented to the creation of the District within the City limits of the City; (2) the District assumes responsibility for acquiring and constructing for the benefit of and for the ultimate conveyance to the City the water distribution, wastewater collection, and roadways/related facilities, and sidewalks to serve development occurring within the boundaries of the District (the "Conveyed Facilities"); and (3) the City agreed to accept the Conveyed Facilities for operation and maintenance in consideration for the District's financing, acquisition and construction of the Conveyed Facilities. The City agrees to charge residents of the District the same water and wastewater rates that the City charges in other parts of the City.

The Agreement provides that the Facilities, which includes the Conveyed Facilities and the Retained Facilities, which include property held by the District in fee simple for drainage and detention purposes, open spaces, trails, parks, play areas and recreational facilities, will be designed and constructed in accordance with the City's requirements and criteria. The Agreement further provides that the City will provide the District with the amount of water and sewer capacity set forth in the Agreement, which the parties agree is the currently expected ultimate water and sewer capacity needs of the District.

The Agreement provides that the District is authorized to issue bonds to finance the construction and acquisition of Facilities, as described in its Capital Improvement Plan. Bonds may be sold by the District only with the approval of the City Council of the City, and the District may not issue Bonds with a final maturity later than 2049.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM SERVING THE DISTRICT

Description of the System and Regulations

All facilities serving the District have been designed in conformance with accepted engineering practices and the requirements of certain governmental agencies having regulatory or supervisory jurisdiction over the construction and operation of such facilities, including, as applicable among others, the TCEQ, Galveston County, and the City. Operation of the System is subject to regulation by, among others, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the TCEQ. In many cases, regulations promulgated by these agencies have become effective only recently and are subject to further development and revision.

Water Plant, Wastewater Treatment Plant, and Drainage System

The District's water supply and wastewater treatment capacity is all provided by the City pursuant to the terms of the Agreement. The Agreement provides that the City will provide the District with 1,404 equivalent single-family connections ("ESFCs") of water supply and wastewater treatment capacity to serve the ultimate build out of the District. Proceeds of future District bond issues will be used to reimburse the Developer for certain water supply, wastewater collection, drainage facilities as well as certain water supply and wastewater treatment capacity fees previously paid to the City by the Developer.

Drainage System

The underground storm sewer trunk facilities serving the District have been completed to serve approximately 500 acres in the District. Additionally, the District's drainage system currently includes collection systems, detention facilities, and drainage channels that carry water to Magnolia Creek and then outfalls to Clear Creek which then outfalls directly into Galveston Bay. A detention pond facility has been constructed with capacity adequate to serve the build out of the District given currently anticipated future building development in the District. The District is responsible for maintaining the drainage facilities in the District.

100-Year Flood Plain

According to the District's engineer, the Flood Hazard Boundary Map currently in effect, published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which covers land located in the District, indicates that none of the developed and improved land in the District is located within the 100-year floodplain. None of the improved acreage or land within the District that is planned to be built upon is located within the 100 Year Floodplain. Portions of the District are susceptible to coastal flooding in the event of a hurricane or related tidal surge. According to the Developer and the District Engineer, approximately 5 single family homes in the District were flooded during Hurricane Harvey in 2017. Since the time of the flooding the City has made additional drainage improvements in the area around the 5 homes; there has been no flooding in homes in that area since Hurricane Harvey. See "RISK FACTORS – Inclement Weather."

THE DISTRICT

Authority

The District is a political subdivision of the State of Texas located within the City of League City, Texas (the "City") in Galveston County, created on June 14, 2013, by an act of the Texas Legislature codified at Texas Special District Local Laws Code Annotated Chapter 3917 (the "Act"). The District has the rights, powers, privileges, authority and functions of districts created pursuant to Article III, Sections 52 and 52-a, and Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution and operates pursuant to the Act, as well as Chapter 372, 375, and 505, Texas Local Government Code, as amended. The District is subject to the continuing supervision of the TCEQ, which has authority over the issuance of bonds for waterworks, sanitary sewer, and drainage facilities by the District including the Bonds. The TCEQ does not exercise authority over the District's issuance of road bonds.

Under certain circumstances, the District is authorized to construct, develop, and maintain park and recreational facilities, and to construct roads. In addition, the District is authorized to establish, operate, and maintain a fire department, independently or with one or more other conservation and reclamation districts, and to provide such facilities and services to the customers of the District.

The TCEQ exercises continuing supervisory jurisdiction over the District. In order to obtain the consent of the City, within whose corporate limits the District lies, to the District's creation, the District has agreed to observe certain City requirements. These requirements limit the purposes for which the District may sell bonds for the acquisition and improvement of waterworks, wastewater, and drainage facilities, road facilities, and park and recreational facilities; limit the net effective interest rate on such bonds and other terms of such bonds; and require the City's approval of certain of the District's construction plans and specifications.

Description/Location

The District currently includes approximately 470 acres and is located within the corporate limits of the City of League City (the "City"). The District lies approximately 25 miles south of the Houston central business district and is located 3 miles west of the Gulf Freeway (I-45). The District is bounded on the north by FM 518, on the east by Maple Leaf Drive, on the south by open farm land near FM 517, and on the west by McFarland Drive and Windemere Road. Access to the District is provided by FM 518 and League City Parkway and Maple Leaf Drive.

Summary of Land Use in the District

A summary of the approximate land use in the District as of February 1, 2025, appears in the following table:

<u>Type of Land Use</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>	
Developed and Improved Residential Acreage	364.362	(a)
Additional Developable Acreage	90.744	(b)
School Site	<u>15.004</u>	
TOTAL	470.11	

-
- (a) Represents land located within Westwood, Sections 2-12. Includes recreation facilities, detention ponds, drainage rights-of-way, flood plain acreage, pipeline easements, road rights-of-way, and property that is owned by the Homeowners Association that is located within the platted sections referenced above.
- (b) Represents land that may be developed at some point in time in the future.

Status of Residential Development in the District

The following table lists the approximate status of single-family home building development within the District as of February 1, 2025.

<u>Subdivision/Section</u>	<u>Approximate Lot Acres*</u>	<u>Total Lots</u>	<u>Homes</u>		<u>Vacant Lots</u>
			<u>Completed</u>	<u>Under Construction</u>	
Westwood, Section 2 (a)	21.59	94	94	0	0
Westwood, Section 3 (b)	25.71	90	90	0	0
Westwood, Section 4 (c)	23.93	94	94	0	0
Westwood, Section 5 (d)	28.57	110	110	0	0
Westwood, Section 6 (e)	28.20	119	119	0	0
Westwood, Section 7 (f)	36.45	126	126	0	0
Westwood, Section 8 (g)	29.94	113	113	0	0
Westwood, Section 9 (h)	36.33	135	133	2	0
Westwood, Section 10 (i)	29.50	118	103	12	3
Westwood, Section 11 (j)	14.90	62	0	40	22
Westwood, Section 12 (k)	19.79	89	80	8	1
TOTAL	294.91 (l)	1,150	1,062	62	26

- (a) Homes in this section were constructed by Gehan, Castlerock, and K. Hovnanian and have generally been marketed in the \$250,000 – \$375,000 price range.
- (b) Homes in this section were constructed by Gehan, Castlerock, and K. Hovnanian and have generally been marketed in the \$250,000 – \$375,000 price range. The acreage above excluded approximately 3.12-acre commercial reserve that may be developed in the future.
- (c) Homes in this section were constructed by Gehan, Castlerock, K. Hovnanian, and Lennar and have generally been marketed in the \$275,000 – \$385,000 price range.
- (d) Homes in this section were constructed by Castlerock, K. Hovnanian, Lennar, and D.R. Horton and have generally been marketed in the \$275,000 – \$385,000 price range.
- (e) Homes in this section were constructed by Castlerock, K. Hovnanian, Lennar and D.R. Horton, and marketed in the \$369,000 – \$526,000.
- (f) Homes in this section were constructed by Castlerock, K. Hovnanian, and D.R. Horton and have generally been marketed in the \$275,000 - \$385,000 price range. The acreage figure above excludes a 6.41-acre commercial reserve that may be developed in the future.
- (g) Homes in Section 8 were constructed by Castlerock, K. Hovnanian, D.R. Horton, and Cervelle Homes and were marketed in the \$275,000 – \$385,000 price range.
- (h) Homes in Section 9 were constructed by Castlerock, D.R. Horton, K. Hovnanian, and Lennar and were marketed in the \$459,990 – \$605,990 price range.
- (i) Homes in Section 10 were constructed by Castlerock, K. Hovnanian, and Lennar and were marketed in the \$459,990 – \$605,990 price range.
- (j) The Section 11 lots were fully developed as of September 12, 2024; the homebuilding on such lots began during the fourth quarter of 2024.
- (k) Coventry Homes, D.R. Horton, K. Hovnanian and Lennar have been marketing homes in the \$490,000 - \$735,000 price range.
- (l) The figure above excludes approximately 24.11 acres of commercial reserves (that are not located on any of the sections referenced above) that may be developed in the future.

* Represents the acreage in each section used for developed lots excludes certain park areas and drainage/detention facilities

MANAGEMENT OF THE DISTRICT

The District is governed by a board of directors (the "Board") which has control over and management supervision of all of the affairs of the District. Directors serve staggered four-year terms, and are appointed by the Mayor and City Council of the City based upon nominations by the Board. All of the Directors are qualified to serve as directors of the District. The current members and officers of the Board, along with their titles on the Board, are listed below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Expires June</u>
Maria Morales	President	2025
Javier M. Martinez	Vice President	2025
Scott Short	Secretary	2027
Rudy Graham	Assistant Secretary	2025
Norma Ramos	Director	2027
E.L. Ted O'Rourke	Director	2027

General Manager - Hawes Hill & Associates, LLP ("Hawes Hill") is a Houston based firm engaged by the District for the daily oversight of operations within the District. David Hawes is the Managing Partner of Hawes Hill and is responsible for managing all company operations. David Hawes holds a B.A. degree from the University of Texas and a Master of Public Administration from the University of Houston. He has been involved in special district management since 1996. Mr. Hawes brings over 25 years of experience working directly with local and national developers and builders in creating residential and commercial developments.

The District has contracted for bookkeeping, tax assessing and collecting services, engineering, legal, financial advisory service, and annual auditing of its books as follows:

Tax Assessor/Collector – The District receives tax appraisal and tax collection services from Galveston Central Appraisal District. The District also engages the Galveston County Tax Office from time to time to provide certain tax roll monitoring services. The Galveston County Tax Office is employed under an annual contract and represents approximately 80 other utility districts.

Bookkeeper - The District's Bookkeeper is ETI Bookkeeping.

Auditor – The financial statements of the District as of December 31, 2023, and for the year then ended, included in this offering document, have been audited by McCall Gibson Swedlund Barfoot PLLC, independent auditors, as stated in their report appeared herein. See "APPENDIX A" for a copy of the District's December 31, 2023, audited financial statements.

Engineer - The consulting engineer for the District is J. Morales, Inc. (the "Engineer").

Financial Advisor - The GMS Group, L.L.C., serves as Financial Advisor to the District, and is paid an hourly fee for certain work performed for the District and a contingent fee to be computed on each separate issuance of the bonds if and when such bonds are delivered.

Bond Counsel – Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP serves as Bond Counsel to the District and as counsel for the District on matters other than the issuance of bonds. Fees paid for the Bond Counsel services will be paid from proceeds of the Bonds; such fees are contingent upon the sale and delivery of such Bonds.

Disclosure Counsel – Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Houston, Texas, has been engaged by the District to serve as Disclosure Counsel on certain matters related to the sale and delivery of the Bonds, but such advice should not be relied upon by the purchasers as a due diligence undertaking on their behalf.

DISTRICT INVESTMENT POLICY

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 in its portfolio. Funds of the District are 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.

General Fund Operating History

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. The information included in the table below relating to the District's operations is provided for information purposes only.

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended (a)</u>				
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021*</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
REVENUES					
Property taxes	\$1,671,799	\$2,004,977	\$1,659,366	\$1,285,960	\$910,403
Penalty and Interest	-	\$0	\$3,004	\$1,602	\$979
Miscellaneous Revenues	<u>\$103,842</u>	<u>\$30,082</u>	<u>\$50,575</u>	<u>\$1,026</u>	<u>\$853</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>\$1,775,641</u>	<u>\$2,035,059</u>	<u>\$1,712,945</u>	<u>\$1,288,588</u>	<u>\$912,235</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Service Operations:					
Professional Fees	\$37,282	\$53,217	\$172,622	\$23,208	\$80,353
Contracted Services	\$101,235	\$107,312	\$56,885	\$63,857	\$43,271
Repairs and Maintenance	\$286,764	\$151,941	\$384,737	\$391,599	\$138,415
Other	\$149,179	\$111,985	\$94,654	\$65,593	\$17,508
Bond Issuance Costs	-	\$14,000	\$77,604		
Capital Outlay	<u>\$16,160</u>	<u>\$3,570,053</u>	<u>\$2,832,581</u>	<u>\$4,941,121</u>	<u>\$7,817,841</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$590,620</u>	<u>\$4,008,508</u>	<u>\$3,619,083</u>	<u>\$5,485,378</u>	<u>\$8,097,388</u>
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES					
	<u>\$1,185,021</u>	<u>(\$1,973,449)</u>	<u>(\$1,906,138)</u>	<u>(\$4,196,790)</u>	<u>(\$7,185,153)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Developer Advances	-	<u>\$2,052,000</u>	<u>\$2,150,000</u>	<u>\$3,524,692</u>	<u>\$6,885,779</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	<u>\$1,185,021</u>	<u>\$78,551</u>	<u>\$243,862</u>	<u>(\$672,098)</u>	<u>(\$299,374)</u>
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)	<u>(\$851,223)</u>	<u>(\$729,679)</u>	<u>(\$973,541)</u>	<u>(\$301,443)</u>	<u>(\$2,069)</u>
PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT	<u>-</u>	<u>(\$200,095)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
ENDING FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) (b)	<u>\$333,798</u>	<u>(\$851,223)</u>	<u>(\$729,679)</u>	<u>(\$973,541)</u>	<u>(\$301,443)</u>

(a) Data taken from the District audited financial statement.

(b) As of December 31, 2024, the District had an unaudited cash and investment balance in the General Fund of \$4,067,372. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the District's general fund experienced unaudited revenues of \$2,208,318 and unaudited expenditures of \$664,953. For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025 the District's general fund is budgeting revenues of \$2,701,200 and expenditures of \$786,300.

*Fifteen-month period, the District's current fiscal year ends on December 31, 2025.

Aerial Photograph on The Next Page

The aerial in the photograph of the District on the following page excludes approximately 54 acres located approximately 4.5 miles northwest of the portion of the District that is shown in the photograph. Such acreage is currently undeveloped land. It is currently anticipated such acreage will be developed for residential single-family homes purposes. However, the District makes no representation as to if or when such acreage will be developed or improved at any time in the future.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

THE DEVELOPER

Role of the Developer

In general, the activities of developers in a municipal management district such as the District include purchasing the land within a district, designing the streets in the subdivision, designing any community facilities to be built, defining a marketing program and building schedule, securing necessary governmental approvals and permits for development, arranging for the construction of roads and the installation of utilities, and selling improved lots and commercial reserves to builders, other developers, or other third parties. In addition, a developer is ordinarily the major taxpayer within a district during the property development phase and the developer's inability to pay the taxes assessed on its property within a district would have a materially adverse effect on the revenues of the district. The relative success or failure of a developer to perform development activities within a utility district may have a profound effect on the ability of the district to generate sufficient tax revenues to service and retire all tax bonds issued by the district. While a developer generally commits to pave streets and pay its allocable portion of the costs of utilities to be financed by the utility district through a specific bond issue, a developer is generally under no obligation to a district to undertake development activities with respect to other property that it owns within a district. Furthermore, there is no restriction on a developer's right to sell any or all of the land that the developer owns within a district.

Description of the Developer

The owner and principal developer of the land within the District is Westwood Development LLP., a Texas limited liability partnership (herein "Westwood" or the "Developer"). Westwood was established for the purpose of developing the land located within the District and, approximately 95 acres that are a part of the Westwood Master Planned Community but located outside of the boundaries of the District. The entire Westwood Master Planned Community is located in The City of League City. The General Partner of the Developer is Mr. Travis Bowie Campbell, who has over thirty years of experience in land and building development business. The Developer has no land loans or development loans that are secured by the land located within the District. According to the Developer, future development costs will be paid for by equity contributions of the Developer.

DISTRICT DEBT

1/1/2025 Estimated Taxable Value	\$536,217,593	(a)
2024 Certified Taxable Value	\$438,678,630	(b)
Direct Debt		
Outstanding Debt	\$28,415,000	
The Bonds	<u>\$14,585,000</u>	
Total Direct Debt	\$43,000,000	
Estimated Overlapping Debt	<u>\$17,500,569</u>	
Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt	\$60,500,569	
Percentage of Direct Debt to:		
1/1/2025 Estimated Taxable Value	8.02%	
2024 Certified Taxable Value	9.80%	
Percentage of Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt to:		
1/1/2025 Estimated Taxable Value	11.28%	
2024 Certified Taxable Value	13.79%	
2024 Tax Rate Per \$100 of Assessed Value		
Road Debt Service Tax	\$0.13	
Debt Service Tax	\$0.24	
Maintenance Tax	<u>\$0.59</u>	
Total 2024 Tax Rate	\$0.96	

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- (a) Reflects data supplied by Galveston Central Appraisal District ("GALCAD"). The Estimated Taxable Value as of 1/1/2025 was prepared by GALCAD and provided to the District for informational purposes only. Such values are not binding on GALCAD and are provided for informational purposes only. Any value as a result of new construction since January 1, 2025 will not be included on the District's tax roll until the 2026 tax roll is prepared and certified by GALCAD during the second half of 2026. The District is authorized by law to levy taxes only against certified values. See "TAX DATA" and "TAXING PROCEDURES."
- (b) Reflects the January 1, 2024 Certified Taxable Value according to data supplied to the District by GALCAD. See "TAX DATA - Analysis of Tax Base."

Estimated Overlapping Debt

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 the "Texas Municipal Reports," published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas and from information obtained directly from certain jurisdictions. Except for the amounts relating to the District, the District has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information, and no person is entitled to rely upon such information as being accurate or complete. Furthermore, certain of the entities listed below may have issued additional bonds, the amount of which has not been reported. 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.

<u>Taxing Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Outstanding Debt</u>	Overlapping Debt	
		<u>Overlapping %</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Galveston County	\$143,154,091	0.63%	\$895,079
City of League City	\$247,670,000	2.51%	\$6,218,023
Clear Creek Independent School District	\$996,560,000	1.04%	\$10,387,467
Total Estimated Overlapping Debt			\$17,500,569
The District (a)			\$43,000,000
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt			\$60,500,569

(a) Includes the Bonds.

TAX DATA

Tax Levy and Collections

The following table sets forth the historical tax information collection experience of the District for the years 2020 through 2024. The tax collection figures below represent tax collections as of January 31, 2025. Such table has also been prepared based upon information from District records. Reference is made to such records for further and complete information.

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Taxable Value</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>Tax Levy</u>	<u>Cumulative Tax Collections</u>	<u>Tax Year Ended September 30</u>
2024	\$438,678,630	\$0.96	\$4,211,315	96% (a)	2025
2023	\$333,953,881	\$0.97	\$3,239,353	99%	2024
2022	\$274,289,612	\$0.99	\$2,715,467	100%	2023
2021	\$222,749,253	\$1.00	\$2,227,493	100%	2022
2020	\$166,022,288	\$1.00	\$1,660,223	100%	2021

(a) The 2024 tax levy is in the process of collections; such taxes were due on or before January 31, 2025. The figure above represents tax collections as of February 28, 2025. The District's current tax collections have exceeded 97% each year since 2017.

Maintenance Tax

The Board has the statutory authority to levy and collect an annual ad valorem tax for maintenance and operation of the District and its facilities. Such tax is in addition to taxes that the District is authorized to levy for paying principal of and interest on the Bonds, and any tax bonds that may be issued in the future. The District's voters authorized a maintenance tax of up to \$1.50 per \$100.00 of assessed Value at an election held on November 5, 2013. See "Tax Rate Distribution" herein.

City Consent to Tax Rate

Pursuant to the Agreement, the District may not levy a combined debt service and operation and maintenance tax rate that exceeds \$1.00 per \$100 in valuation without the written consent of the City. The foregoing limitation does not apply, however, to the extent the District must levy a greater debt service tax to provide for the payment of its bonds. To the extent that the District's debt service tax rate equals or exceeds \$1.00 per \$100 in valuation, the District may not levy an operation and maintenance tax without the prior written consent of the City.

Tax Rate Distribution

The following table sets forth the tax rate distribution of the District for the years 2020 through 2024.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Road Debt Service	\$0.13	\$0.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Debt Service	\$0.24	\$0.20	\$0.38	\$0.10	\$0.00
Maintenance/Operations	<u>\$0.59</u>	<u>\$0.60</u>	<u>\$0.61</u>	<u>\$0.90</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>
Total	\$0.96	\$0.97	\$0.99	\$1.00	\$1.00

Additional Penalties

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

Principal Taxpayers

The list of principal taxpayers for 2024 and the other information provided by this table were provided by GALCAD to the District's Tax Assessor/Collector based on certified tax rolls net of any exemptions from taxation. This table does not reflect any corrections pursuant to subsequent action of GALCAD.

<u>Property Owner</u>	<u>Property Description</u>	<u>Property Value</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Campbell T B (a)	Land & Improvement	\$7,532,210	1.72%
Castlerock Communities LP	Land & Improvement	\$4,072,834	0.93%
K Hovnanian Houston Westwood LLC	Land & Improvement	\$3,661,898	0.83%
DR Horton-Texas Ltd	Land & Improvement	\$3,176,099	0.72%
Micro Star Properties LLC	Land & Improvement	\$2,190,030	0.50%
Lennar Homes of Texas	Land & Improvement	\$2,034,290	0.46%
DFH Coventry LLC	Home	\$906,760	0.21%
Homeowner	Home	\$714,380	0.16%
Homeowner	Home	\$703,260	0.16%
Homeowner	Home	<u>\$702,981</u>	<u>0.16%</u>
TOTAL		\$25,694,742	5.86%

(a) Represents the Developer of the District.

Analysis of Tax Base

Based on information provided to the District by GALCAD and its Tax Assessor/Collector, the following represents the composition of property comprising the gross tax roll Values and the deferments for 2020 through 2024, and includes certain information relative to the 2024 tax year.

<u>Tax Roll Year</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Personal Property</u>	<u>Gross Values</u>	<u>Exemptions</u>	<u>Taxable Values</u>
2024	\$114,596,564	\$419,457,716	\$355,480	\$534,409,760	\$95,731,130	\$438,678,630 (a)
2023	\$62,192,479	\$366,279,692	\$278,410	\$428,750,581	\$94,796,700	\$333,953,881
2022	\$50,734,610	\$290,096,975	\$231,360	\$341,062,945	\$66,773,333	\$274,289,612
2021	\$43,856,056	\$231,964,296	\$183,600	\$276,003,952	\$53,254,699	\$222,749,253
2020	\$42,584,760	\$173,081,661	\$183,400	\$215,849,821	\$49,827,533	\$166,022,288

(a) Reflects the January 1, 2024 Certified Taxable Value that is presently certified on the District's tax roll. The District is authorized by law to levy taxes only against certified values. See "TAX PROCEDURES."

Estimated Overlapping Taxes

The following table sets forth all 2024 taxes levied by overlapping taxing jurisdictions and the District’s 2024 tax rate. No recognition is given to local assessments for civic association dues, fire department contributions, solid waste disposal charges, or any other levy by entities other than political subdivisions.

<u>Taxing Jurisdictions</u>	<u>2024 Tax Rate</u>
Clear Creek Independent School District	\$0.969000
Galveston County	\$0.333460
Galveston County Road and Flood District	\$0.000040
City of League City	<u>\$0.369000</u>
Overlapping Taxes	\$1.671500
 The District	 <u>\$0.960000</u>
Total Direct & Overlapping Taxes	\$2.631500

Tax Adequacy of Tax Revenue

The calculations shown below are solely for the purpose of illustration, no transfers of surplus funds from the District’s Operating Fund to the Debt Service Fund, and no increase or decrease in taxable values mentioned in the table below. The calculations utilize a tax rate adequate to service the District’s maximum annual total debt service requirements after issuance of the Bonds.

Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (2047)	\$2,807,700
Requires a \$0.56 debt service tax rate on the 1/1/2025 Estimated Taxable Value at 95% collections.....	\$2,852,678
Requires a \$0.68 debt service tax rate on the 2024 Certified Taxable Value at 95% collections.....	\$2,833,864

TAXING PROCEDURES

Authority to Levy Taxes

The Board is authorized to levy an annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District in an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the Bonds and any additional bonds payable from taxes that the District may hereafter issue and to pay the expenses of assessing and collecting such taxes. See “RISK FACTORS – Future Debt.” The District agrees in the Bond Resolution to levy such a tax from year to year as described more fully in this Official Statement under the caption "THE BONDS - Source of and Security for Payment." Under Texas law, the Board may also levy and collect an annual ad valorem tax for the operation and maintenance of the District and its water and wastewater system, a portion of its road system and for the payment of certain contractual obligations if authorized by the voters in the District. See “TAX DATA – Maintenance Tax.”

Tax Code and County-Wide Appraisal District

Title 1 of the Texas Tax Code (the “Property Tax Code”) specifies the taxing procedures of all political subdivisions of the State of Texas, including the District. Provisions of the Property Tax Code are complex and are not fully summarized here. The Tax Code requires, among other matters, county-wide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State of Texas an appraisal district with the responsibility for recording and appraising property for all taxing units in a county and an appraisal review board with responsibility for reviewing and equalizing the values established by the appraisal district. The Appraisal District has the responsibility for appraising property for all taxing units within the county. Such appraisal values are subject to review and change by the Galveston County Central Appraisal District (the “Appraisal Review Board”). The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts may provide for the administration and enforcement of uniform standards and procedures for appraisal of property.

Property Subject to Taxation by the District

Except for certain exemptions provided by Texas law, all real property, tangible personal property held or used for the production of income, mobile homes, and certain categories of intangible personal property with a tax situs in the District are subject to taxation by the District. Principal categories of exempt property include, but are not limited to, property owned by the State of Texas or its political subdivisions if the property is used for public purposes; property exempt from ad valorem taxation by federal law; certain household goods, family supplies, and personal effects; certain goods, wares, and merchandise in transit; farm products owned by the producer; certain property of charitable organizations, youth development associations, religious organizations, and qualified schools; property used for affordable housing; designated historical sites; and most individually owned automobiles. In addition, the District may by its own action exempt residential homesteads of persons 65 years or older and of certain disabled persons, and travel trailers, to the extent deemed advisable by the Board. The District may be required to offer such an exemption if a majority of voters approve it at an election. The District would be required to call such an election upon petition by 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election. The District is authorized by statute to disregard exemptions for the disabled and elderly if granting the exemption would impair the District’s obligation to pay tax-supported debt incurred prior to adoption of the exemption by the District. Furthermore,

the District must grant exemptions to disabled veterans, or certain surviving dependents of disabled veterans if requested, but only to the maximum extent of \$5,000 to \$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 the exemption for the full amount of the residential homestead. Additionally, subject to certain conditions, the surviving spouse of a disabled veteran is entitled to an exemption for the full value of the veteran's residence homestead to which the disabled veteran's exemption applied including the surviving spouse of a disabled veteran who would have qualified for such exemption if it had been in effect on the date the disabled veteran died. 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 homesteads in an amount equal to the partially disabled veteran's disability rating if the residence homestead was donated by a charitable organization at no cost to the veteran. This exemption will also apply to a residence homestead that was donated by a charitable organization at some cost to such veteran. Also, the surviving spouse of a member of the armed forces who was killed in action is, subject to certain conditions, entitled to an exemption of the total appraised value of the surviving spouse's residence homestead, and subject to certain conditions, an exemption up to the same amount may be transferred to a subsequent residence homestead of the surviving spouse.

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

The District has never adopted an order granting an exemption to the elderly and disabled.

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

Freeport Goods and Goods-in-Transit Exemptions: A "Freeport Exemption" applies to goods, wares, ores, and merchandise other than oil, gas, and petroleum products (defined as liquid and gaseous materials immediately derived from refining petroleum or natural gas) and to aircraft or repair parts used by a certified air carrier acquired in or imported into Texas that are destined to be forwarded outside of Texas and that are detained in Texas for assembling, storing, manufacturing, processing, or fabricating for fewer than 175 days. Although certain taxing units may take official action to tax such property in transit and negate such exemption, the District does not have such an option. A "Goods-in-Transit" Exemption is applicable to the same categories of tangible personal property which are covered by the Freeport Exemption, if, for tax year 2011 and prior applicable years, such property is acquired in or imported into Texas for assembling, storing, manufacturing, processing, or fabricating purposes and is subsequently forwarded to another location inside or outside of Texas not later than 175 days after acquisition or importation, and the location where said property is detained during that period is not directly or indirectly owned or under the control of the property owner. Such Goods-in-Transit Exemption includes tangible personal property acquired in or imported into Texas for storage purposes only if such property is stored under a contract of bailment by a public warehouse operator at one or more public warehouse facilities in Texas that are not in any way owned or controlled by the owner of such property for the account of the person who acquired or imported such property. A property owner who receives the Goods-in-Transit Exemption is not eligible to receive the Freeport Exemption for the same property. Local taxing units such as the District may, by official action and after public hearing, tax goods-in-transit personal property. A taxing unit must exercise its option to tax goods-in-transit property before January 1 of the first tax year in which it proposes to tax the property at the time and in the manner prescribed by applicable law. The District has taken official action to allow taxation of all such goods-in-transit personal property for all prior and subsequent years.

Tax Abatement

Galveston County or the City may designate all or part of the area within the District as a reinvestment zone. Thereafter, the City, Galveston County, the District, may enter into tax abatement agreements with owners of property within the zone. Prior to entering into a tax abatement agreement, each entity must adopt guidelines and criteria for establishing tax abatements, which each entity will follow in granting tax abatements to owners of property. The tax abatement agreements may exempt property from ad valorem taxation by each of the applicable taxing jurisdictions, including the District, for a period of up to 10 years, all or any part of any increase in the assessed value of property covered by the agreement over its assessed Value in the year in which the agreement is executed on the condition that the property owner make specified improvements or repairs to the property in conformity with the terms of the tax abatement. Each taxing jurisdiction, including the District, has discretion to determine terms for its tax abatement agreements without regard to the terms approved by the other taxing jurisdictions.

Valuation of Property for Taxation

Generally, property in the District must be appraised by the Appraisal District at market value as of January 1 of each year. Once an appraisal roll is prepared and finally approved by the Appraisal Review Board, it is used by the District in establishing its tax rolls and tax rate. Assessments under the Property Tax Code are to be based on 100% of market value, as such is defined in the Property Tax Code, except as stated below. A residence homestead is required to be appraised solely on the basis of its value as a residence homestead regardless of whether residential use is considered to be the highest and best use of the property.

The Property Tax Code permits land designated for agricultural use, open space, or timberland to be appraised at its value based on the land's capacity to produce agricultural or timber products rather than at its market value. The Property Tax Code permits, under certain circumstances, that residential real property inventory held by a person in the trade or business are 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 the agricultural use, open space, or timberland designation or residential real property inventory designation must apply for the designation, and the chief appraiser is required by the Property Tax Code to act on each claimant's right to the designation individually. A claimant may waive the special Value as to taxation by some political subdivisions while claiming it for another. If a claimant receives the agricultural use designation and later loses it by changing the use of the property or selling it to an unqualified owner, the District can collect taxes based on the new use, including taxes for the previous three years for agricultural use, open space land, and timberland.

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

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

Tax Payment Installments After Disaster

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

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

Levy and Collection of Taxes

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

Rollback of Operation and Maintenance Tax Rate

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

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

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

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

The District. A determination as to a district's status as a Special Taxing Unit, Developed District or Developing District is made by the Board of Directors on an annual basis. It was determined that the District was a Developing District for the 2024 tax year. The District cannot give any assurances as to what its classification will be at any point in time or whether the District's future tax rates will result in a total tax rate that will reclassify the District into a new classification and new election calculation.

District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

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

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

The Effect of FIRREA on Tax Collections of the District

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

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

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

CONSOLIDATION/DISSOLUTION

Consolidation

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

Dissolution

Under Texas law, the territory within the District may be dissolved by the City without the consent of the District or its residents, in which case the District would be dissolved and the City would assume the District's assets and functions and obligations, including the Bonds; however, in the Agreement, the City agreed not to dissolve the District prior to December 31, 2037 until (i) at least 90% of the District's Facilities have been developed; and (ii) the developers developing Facilities have been reimbursed by the District in accordance with their respective developer reimbursement agreements.

The Act provides that the Board of the District may dissolve the District regardless of whether the District has debt and if by December 31, 2037, the District has not been dissolved, the District will dissolve on that date. The Agreement requires the District and the Westwood Homeowners' Association to enter into an agreement to provide for the conveyance of ownership of and maintenance responsibility for the Retained Facilities to the Homeowners' Association from and after the dissolution of the District. If the District has debt when it is dissolved, the District will remain in existence solely for the purpose of discharging its debts. The dissolution is effective when all debts have been discharged. The Agreement provides that the District will not issue Bonds with a final maturity later than 2049.

No Arbitrage

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

THE BONDS

General

The Bond Resolution authorizes the issuance and sale of the Bonds and prescribes terms, conditions, and provisions for the payment of the principal of, and interest, on the Bonds by the District. Set forth below is a summary of certain provisions of the Bond Resolution. Capitalized terms in such summary are used as defined in the Bond Resolution. Such summary is not a complete description of the entire Bond Resolution and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Bond Resolution, a copy of which is available from the District's Bond Counsel upon request.

The Bonds will be dated and will bear interest from April 1, 2025, at the per annum rates shown on the cover page hereof. The Bonds are fully registered, serial bonds maturing on April 1 in the years and in the principal amounts set forth on the cover page hereof. Interest on the Bonds is payable October 1, 2025, and each April 1 and October 1 thereafter until the earlier of maturity or redemption. The Record Date on the Bonds is the 15th day of the calendar month next preceding the interest payment date.

The Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in any integral multiple of \$5,000 of the principal amount for any one maturity and will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof.

Principal of, premium, if any, 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 beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, interest on the Bonds shall be payable by check on or before each interest payment date, mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to the registered owners ("Registered Owners") as shown on the bond register (the "Register") kept by the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the 15th calendar day of the month immediately preceding each interest payment date to the address of such Registered Owner as shown on the Register, or by such other customary banking arrangements as may be agreed upon by the Paying Agent/Registrar and a Registered Owner at the risk and expense of such Registered Owner.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or after April 1, 2031, are subject to redemption prior to scheduled maturity at the option of the District, in whole or from time to time in part, on April 1, 2030 and on any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the redemption date. In the event the Bonds are to be redeemed in part, the maturities and principal amounts to be redeemed shall be selected by the District. In the event of redemption of fewer than all of the Bonds of a particular maturity, the Paying Agent/Registrar, on behalf of the District, will select the Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed by lot or by such other customary method as the Paying Agent/Registrar deems fair and appropriate or while the Bonds are in Book-Entry-Only form the portions to be redeemed shall be selected by DTC in accordance with its procedures.

Source of and Security for Payment

The Bonds are secured by, and payable from, the levy of a continuing, direct, annual ad valorem tax, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, levied against all taxable property in the District. In the Bond Resolution, the District covenants to levy a sufficient tax to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds, with full allowance being made for delinquencies, costs of collections, Registrar fees, and Appraisal District fees. The Bonds are obligations of the District and are not the obligations of the State of Texas, Galveston County, the City, or any entity other than the District.

Defeasance

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

Funds

The Bond Resolution confirms the existence of the Road Debt Service Fund and the proceeds from all taxes levied, appraised, and collected for and on account of the Bonds authorized by the Bond Resolution, shall be deposited as collected in such fund.

Accrued interest on the Bonds and 12 months of capitalized interest on the Bonds shall be deposited into the Debt Service Fund upon receipt. The remaining proceeds of sale of the Bonds shall be deposited into the Capital Projects Fund to be used for the purpose of reimbursing the Developer for certain water, sewer, and drainage construction and land acquisition costs paying the costs of issuance of the Bonds. Any monies remaining in the Capital Projects Fund will be used as described in the Resolution or ultimately transferred to the Debt Service Fund.

Paying Agent/Registrar

Pursuant to the Bond Resolution, the initial paying agent/registrar with respect to the Bonds is The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., in Houston, Texas. The District will maintain at least one Registrar, where the Bonds may be surrendered for transfer and/or for exchange or replacement for other Bonds, any outstanding bonds, and for the purpose of maintaining the Bond Register on behalf of the District. The Registrar is required at all times to be a duly qualified banking corporation or association organized and doing business under the laws of the United States of America, or of any state thereof, and subject to supervision or examination by federal or state banking authorities.

The District reserves the right and authority to change any paying agent/registrar and, upon any such change, the District covenants and agrees in the Bond Resolution to promptly cause written notice thereof, specifying the name and address of such successor paying agent/registrar, to be sent to each Registered Owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid.

Registration and Transfer

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, the Bonds will be transferable only on the Bond Register kept by the Registrar upon surrender and reissuance. The Bonds are exchangeable for an equal principal amount of Bonds of the same maturity and of any authorized denomination upon surrender of the Bonds to be exchanged at the operations office of the Registrar in Houston, Texas. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to the ownership and transferability of the Bonds. Every Bond presented or surrendered for transfer is required to be duly endorsed, or be accompanied by a written instrument of transfer, in a form satisfactory to the Registrar. Neither the Registrar nor the District is required (1) to transfer or exchange any Bond during the period beginning at the opening of business on a Record Date (defined herein) and ending at the close of business on the next succeeding interest payment date, or (2) to transfer or exchange any Bond selected for redemption in whole or in part within 30 calendar days of the redemption date. No service charge will be made for any transfer or exchange, but the District or the Registrar may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or governmental charge payable in connection therewith.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed Bonds

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the District has agreed to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost, or stolen Bonds upon surrender of the mutilated Bonds, or receipt of satisfactory evidence of such destruction, loss, or theft and receipt by the District and the Registrar of security or indemnity as may be required by either of them to keep them harmless. The District will require payment of taxes, governmental charges, and expenses in connection with any such replacement.

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 authorities, 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 authorities, public agencies, and bodies politic, to the extent of the market value of the bonds, notes, and other obligations when accompanied by any un-matured 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.

Issuance of Additional Bonds

The District's voters have authorized the issuance of unlimited tax bonds for various purposes as reflected in the table below:

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
\$33,110,928	For certain water, sanitary sewer, and storm water facilities
\$25,692,790	For certain road facilities
\$15,490,909	For certain parks and recreational facilities
\$49,666,392	For refunding water, sanitary sewer, and storm water facility bonds
\$38,539,185	For refunding road facility bonds
\$23,236,364	For refunding parks and recreational facility bonds

After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$792,790 of unlimited tax road bonds that will remain authorized but unissued and \$14,095,928 unlimited tax bonds that currently remain authorized but unissued for certain water, sanitary sewer and storm water facilities. Additionally, all of the other bond amounts noted in the table above will remain authorized but unissued. By agreement with the City, the District shall not issue bonds with a maturity later than 2049.

The District has the right to issue additional new money bonds as may hereafter be approved by both the Board and the voters of the District and may issue refunding bonds without additional elections so long as they do not exceed the principal amount of then outstanding bonds. Such additional new money bonds or refunding bonds would be issued on a parity with the Bonds. Any future new money bonds to be issued by the District (except future road bonds) must be approved by the TCEQ. Further, the principal amount of parks and recreational facilities bonds sold by the District is limited to one percent of the District's certified taxable assessed valuation, unless effective June 14, 2021, the District meets certain financial feasibility requirements under the TCEQ rules, in which case the outstanding principal amount of such bonds issued by the District may exceed an amount equal to one percent but not three percent of the value of the taxable property in the District.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

This section describes how ownership of the Securities is to be transferred and how the principal of, premium, if any, Maturity Value, and interest on the Securities are to be paid to and credited by DTC while the Securities 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, the Financial Advisor, and the Underwriter believe the source of such information to be reliable but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The District and the Underwriter cannot and do not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Securities, 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 Securities), 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 United States 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, New York, will act as securities depository for the Securities. The Securities 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 certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Securities, each in the aggregate principal amount or Maturity Value, as the case may be, of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities. 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 Standard & Poor's 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 Securities under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, who will receive a credit for the Securities on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Certificate ("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 Securities 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 securities representing their ownership interests in Securities except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Securities is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Securities 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 Securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Securities; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Securities are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners.

The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Securities may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Securities, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Certificate documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Securities may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Securities for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as

soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Securities are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

All payments on the Securities will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with 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/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. All payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) are the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry-only system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but none of the District, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriter takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Termination by the District of the DTC Book-Entry-Only System may require consent of DTC Participants under DTC Operational Arrangements.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinions

The District will furnish the Underwriter a transcript (the "Transcript") of certain certified proceedings incident to the issuance and authorization of the Bonds. Such Transcript will include 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 Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax, levied without limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District. The District will also furnish the approving legal opinion of Hunton Andrews Kurth, Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel, to the effect that, based upon an examination of such transcript, the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas. 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 limitation as to rate or amount, against all taxable property within the District and that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes and interest on the Bonds is not subject to the alternative minimum tax on individuals; however, such interest is taken into account in determining the annual adjusted financial statement income of applicable corporations for the purpose of determining the alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations. Bond Counsel's fees for services rendered with respect to the sale of the Bonds are contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Houston, Texas, Disclosure Counsel.

Legal Review

In its capacity as Bond Counsel, Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP has reviewed the information appearing in this Official Statement under the captions "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION - SEC RULE 15c2-12," "INTERLOCAL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY," "THE DISTRICT - Authority," "TAXING PROCEDURES," "CONSOLIDATION/DISSOLUTION," "THE BONDS," "LEGAL MATTERS - Legal Opinions" (to the extent such section relates to the opinion of Bond Counsel) and " - Legal Review," "TAX EXEMPTION," and "REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION UNDER SECURITIES LAWS" solely to determine whether such information fairly summarizes the documents and legal matters referred to therein. Bond Counsel has not, however, independently verified any of the other factual information contained in this Official Statement, nor has it investigated the affairs of the District for the purpose of passing upon the accuracy or completeness of any of the other information contained herein. No person is entitled to rely upon Bond Counsel's limited participation as an assumption of responsibility for, or an expression of opinion of any kind, with regard to the accuracy or completeness of any information contained herein, other than the matters discussed immediately above.

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

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

No-Litigation Certificate

On the date of delivery of the Bonds, the District will execute and deliver a certificate to the effect that there is not pending, and to the knowledge of the District, there is not threatened any litigation affecting the validity of the Bonds, the levy and/or collection of taxes for the payment thereof, the organization or boundaries of the District, or the title of the officers thereof to their respective offices.

No Material Adverse Change

The obligations of the Underwriter to take and pay for the Bonds, and of the District to deliver the Bonds, are subject to the condition that, up to the time of delivery of and receipt of payment for the Bonds, there shall have been no material adverse change in the condition (financial or otherwise) of the District from that set forth or contemplated in the Official Statement.

TAX EXEMPTION

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP, Bond Counsel, under current law, interest on the Bonds (a) is not included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, (b) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum income tax, and (c) is taken into account by applicable corporations (as defined in Section 59(k) of the Code) for the alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations. No other opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel regarding the tax consequences of the ownership of or the receipt or accrual of interest on the Bonds.

Bond Counsel's opinion is given in reliance upon certifications by representatives of the District as to certain facts relevant to both the opinion and requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and is subject to the condition that there is compliance subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied in order for interest thereon to remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The District has covenanted to comply with the current provisions of the Code regarding, among other matters, the use, expenditure and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds and the timely payment to the United States of any arbitrage rebate amounts with respect to the Bonds. Failure by the District to comply with such covenants, among other things, could cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to their date of issue.

Customary practice in the giving of legal opinions includes not detailing in the opinion all the assumptions, limitations and exclusions that are a part of the conclusions therein. See "*Statement on the Role of Customary Practice in the Preparation and Understanding of Third-Party Legal Opinions*", 63 Bus. Law. 1277 (2008) and "*Legal Opinion Principles*", 53 Bus. Law. 831 (May 1998). Purchasers of the Bonds should seek advice or counsel concerning such matters as they deem prudent in connection with their purchase of Bonds.

Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based in part upon the representations and covenants referenced therein and its review of current law, but is not a guarantee of result or binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service") or the courts. Bond Counsel assumes no duty to update or supplement its opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may come to Bond Counsel's attention after the date of its opinion or to reflect any changes in law or the interpretation thereof that may occur or become effective after such date.

Alternative Minimum Tax

Individuals – Bond Counsel's opinion states that under current law interest on the Bonds is not an item of preference and is not subject to the alternative minimum tax on individuals.

Applicable Corporations – Bond Counsel's opinion also states that under current law interest on the Bonds is taken into account by applicable corporations (as defined in Section 59(k) of the Code) for the alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations. Under current law, an "applicable corporation" generally is a corporation with average annual adjusted financial statement income for a 3-taxable-year period ending after December 31, 2021 that exceeds \$1 billion.

Other Tax Matters

The Bonds have not been designated as qualified tax-exempt obligations within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

In addition to the matters addressed above, prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers, including without limitation financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, S corporations, foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax, recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors as to the applicability and impact of such consequences.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the status of interest on the Bonds under the tax laws of any state, local, or foreign jurisdiction.

The Service has a program to audit state and local government obligations to determine whether the interest thereon is includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes. If the Service does audit the Bonds, under current Service procedures, the Service will treat the District as the taxpayer and the owners of the Bonds will have only limited rights, if any, to participate.

There are many events that could affect the value and liquidity or marketability of the Bonds after their issuance, including but not limited to public knowledge of an audit of the Bonds by the Service, a general change in interest rates for comparable securities, a change in federal or state income tax rates, federal or state legislative or regulatory proposals affecting state and local government securities and changes in judicial interpretation of existing law. In addition, certain tax considerations relevant to owners of Bonds who purchase Bonds after their issuance may be different from those relevant to purchasers upon issuance. Neither the opinion of Bond Counsel nor this Official Statement purports to address the likelihood or effect of any such potential events or such other tax considerations and purchasers of the Bonds should seek advice concerning such matters as they deem prudent in connection with their purchase of Bonds.

Original Issue Discount

Some of the Bonds may be sold at initial sale prices that are less than their respective stated redemption prices payable at maturity (collectively, the "Discount Bonds"). The excess of (i) the stated redemption price at maturity of each maturity of the Discount Bonds, over (ii) the initial offering price to the public (excluding bond houses and brokers) at which a substantial amount of each maturity of the Discount Bonds is sold will constitute original issue discount. Original issue discount will accrue for federal income tax purposes on a constant-yield-to-maturity method based on regular compounding; and a holder's basis in such a Bond will be increased by the amount of original issue discount treated for federal income tax purposes as having accrued on the Bond while the holder holds the Bond.

Under the Code, for purposes of determining a holder's adjusted basis in a Discount Bond, original issue discount treated as having accrued while the holder holds the Bond will be added to the holder's basis. Original issue discount will accrue on a constant-yield-to-maturity method based on semiannual compounding. The adjusted basis will be used to determine taxable gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition (including redemption or payment at maturity) of a Discount Bond.

Prospective purchasers of Discount Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the calculation of accrued original issue discount and the state and local tax consequences of owning or disposing of such Bonds.

Bond Premium

Bonds purchased, whether upon issuance or otherwise, for an amount (excluding any amount attributable to accrued interest) in excess of their principal amount will be treated for federal income tax purposes as having amortizable bond premium. A holder's basis in such a Bond must be reduced by the amount of premium which accrues while such Bond is held by the holder. No deduction for such amount will be allowed, but it generally will offset interest on the Bonds while so held. Purchasers of such Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the calculation, accrual and treatment of amortizable bond premium and the state and local tax consequences of holding such Bonds.

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION UNDER SECURITIES LAWS

The offer and sale of the Bonds have not been registered or qualified 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 qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated, 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 provisions.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Sources of Information

The information contained in this Official Statement has been obtained primarily from the District's records, the Engineer, the Tax Assessor/Collector, and other sources that are believed to be reliable, but no representation is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from such other sources. The summaries of the statutes, orders, resolutions, engineering, and other related reports set forth in the 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.

Consultants

In approving this Official Statement, the District has relied upon the following consultants:

Engineer - The information contained in this Official Statement relating to engineering matters generally and to the description of the System and in particular that information included in the sections entitled "DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM SERVING THE DISTRICT," "USE OF BOND PROCEEDS," and certain engineering matters included in "THE DISTRICT – Description, Location" " –

Summary of Land Uses in the District," and "- Status of Residential Development in the District" has been provided by J. Morales, Inc., and has been included in reliance upon the authority of such firm as an expert in the field of civil engineering.

Tax Assessor/Collector - The information contained in this Official Statement relating to, the information contained in the section captioned "TAX DATA," has been provided by the Appraisal District and by the Galveston County Tax Office in reliance upon their authority as experts in the field of tax assessing, appraising and collecting taxes.

Auditor - The financial statements of the District as of December 31, 2023, and for the year then ended, included in this offering document, have been audited by McCall Gibson Swedlund Barfoot PLLC, independent auditors, as stated in their report appeared herein. See "APPENDIX A" for a copy of the District's December 31, 2023, audited financial statements.

Continuing Availability of Financial Information

Pursuant to Texas law, the District has its financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and has its financial statements audited by a certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards within 120 days after the close of its fiscal year. The District's audit report is required to be filed with the TCEQ within 135 days after the close of its fiscal year.

The District's financial records and audited financial statements are available for public inspection during regular business hours at the office of the District and copies will be provided on written request, to the extent permitted by law, upon payment of copying charges. Requests for copies should be addressed to the District in care of Hawes Hill & Associates, 9610 Long Point Road, Suite 150, Houston, TX 77055.

Certification as to Official Statement

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

Updating of Official Statement

The District will keep the Official Statement current by amendment or sticker to reflect material changes in the affairs of the District and, to the extent that information comes to its attention, in the other matters described in the Official Statement, until the delivery of the Bonds. All information with respect to the resale of the Bonds shall be the responsibility of the Underwriters.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

This Official Statement was approved by the Board of Directors of Westwood Management District as of the date shown on the cover page.

APPENDIX A

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

APPENDIX B

SPECIMEN MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE POLICY

(To be included in the Final Official Statement, if applicable)