Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District Number 25

WATERWORKS

USEFUL FACTS ABOUT YOUR WATER DISTRICT

FALL 2006

Cost Savings and Efficient Processes Drive District Operations

Fort Bend County MUD No. 25 has enjoyed significant growth and expansion during the past decade. The growth has been accompanied by a whole new set of challenges that, once addressed, have allowed us to streamline procedures and initiate new cost-savings measures. Learning from past history of moving Operations from an outside contractor to being managed "in-house", a good example of this is groundskeeping and property mowing. Recognizing that we could do this more efficiently "in-house", that is exactly what we did...and the benefits are already obvious, in both performance and money savings.

Here is a summary of some more of these cost-saving efforts.

1. Installation of a new Centrifuge for sludge treatment which saves at least $70,000 annually in sludge disposal costs. The equipment was selected instead of older technology, such as belt presses that are very labor intensive and costly, to realize efficiencies in personnel time management and overall operational costs. (See page 10)

2. The new electronic meters installed by the District ensure accurate readings and, because the meters are electronic instead of manual, we are able to minimize the opportunity for entering wrong numbers. One man with the hand-held computer can now "read" the entire district in just a few hours, while the old manual process of reading the meters took four people five days to read the entire district. The new electronic system helps to eliminate the possibility of missing a meter during the reading process. When meter readings are obtained, information is uploaded via a computer program and eliminates the need manual entry of the readings. The new process minimizes the potential for human error, such as mixing up numbers, and improves the accuracy of data and bills. (See page 7)

3. Effluent reuse program saves us money! The District is a leader in the field of water reuse. "Recycling" water will save money because reusing effluent means less groundwater pumped for things like watering golf courses and esplanades. The District is under mandate by the Fort Bend Subsidence District to reduce our groundwater pumpage by 30% by 2013. Using "gray water" helps us comply so no extra fees will have to be paid for failure to meet the mandate. Other MUDs in our re-

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Here's Some Great News...
District Tax Rate REDUCED for the Tenth Consecutive Year!

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 25 has set its 2006 tax rate at $0.85 per $100 of assessed value. The action represents the *tenth consecutive year* of tax rate reductions. The new reduced tax rate ensures that District residents continue to reap the economic benefit of planned growth through annexation. *(For a comparison of District tax rates from 1984-2006, see the chart below.)*

What does this mean to the homeowner?

First, most homeowners will not see a decrease in overall tax bills, because the Fort Bend Central Appraisal District assesses the value of each home for property tax purposes. The assessed value, or AV, is used by the County, school district, and the District as the basis for setting taxes on individual property. The increase or decrease in AV for each individual property *plus* the reduction in tax rate affects the total tax bill. The recent increase in home sales in the District resulted in an overall increase in home values and means that while the tax rate is reduced, the increased valuation generates sufficient additional revenues to maintain and operate the District in a productive and cost-efficient manner.

Home ownership is the most significant investment most people make during their lifetime, and increases in the value can be a significant benefit upon selling a home. A large portion of the current new home demand in the Houston area results from homeowners using their increase in home value to "step up" to a better home.

What does the future hold for Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 25?

Home construction and associated growth in the District continues. Developers have completed construction in Sections II of Chelsea Harbor, Orchard Lakes Estates, and Oak Lake Court, annexation will soon be complete for Safari Ranch, and the Old Orchard development is underway and the expectation is that houses will be on the ground by January 2007. Additionally, the district provides out-of-district water and/or sewer to Nick's Italian Restaurant, the Sugar Land Regional Airport, and the TXDOT Facility on Hwy 6. The sustained economic development and annexation -- as one small part of the District's long-term strategic plan to ensure Long-term fiscal stability and viability -- will result in future increases in the AV in the District, which allows for continuing decreases in the tax rate. While growth can bring challenges, planned growth has enabled the District and its residents to enjoy the major benefits associated with economic development to include ten consecutive years of a reduced tax rate for assessed value. ■

Improvements

Continued from page 1

gion -- and their customers, through an additional charge on their water bills -- are now paying pumpage fees to the newly created water authority. Our District "opted out" of the new Authority by electing to a partner with other entities to develop resources for surface water, which allows us to conserve water for future generations... and avoid additional fees for our residents! (See page 6)

Total Tax Rate Per $100.00 of Assessed Value

Year	Value	Year	Value
1984	$1.45	1995	$1.30
1985	$1.60	1996	$1.30
1986	$1.60	1997	$1.24
1987	$1.82	1998	$1.18
1988	$1.82	1999	$1.08
1989	$1.82	2000	$0.97
1990	$1.64	2001	$0.92
1991	$1.42	2002	$0.90
1992	$1.33	2003	$0.89
1993	$1.29	2004	$0.87
1994	$1.24	2005	$0.86
		2006	$0.85

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM... A Work In Progress

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 25, as part of the strategic plan, adopted a formal preventative maintenance program to ensure the integrity of the distribution and collection system within District boundaries, efficient operations of all equipment, and cost-effective operations.

A quality preventative maintenance program locates the small problems before the issues develop into problems with the potential to cause a service disruption.

The District is in the process of televising and inspecting the sewer lines within the older sections of the District. The process cleans the sewer lines and allows us to send a specialized camera into the sewer mains and look for problems such as root infiltration, house line penetration, and the integrity of the sewer main.

Reports are generated as problems are identified, and forwarded to the District engineer for review. The engineer determines the best way to resolve and repair the problem before a crisis occurs and enables the District to sustain high levels of quality service, keep costs down, and ensure the least amount of interruption to your water and sewer services.

Give some thought to winterizing your home...

During prolonged cold snaps, with more than 36 hours of temperatures below 32 degrees, water pipes that pass through outside walls without adequate insulation may begin to freeze, which causes one of the nastiest of household calamities -- broken pipes that allow water to escape to cause amazing damage. Drips can spring up in places homeowners didn't even know there were pipes -- like over the hot water heater or along the bathroom wall.

Here are five common sense things you can do to minimize the risk of pipe damage...

1. Insulate your house. Pay special attention to outside walls where pipe are likely to be located -- near kitchens, bathrooms and laundry rooms -- and add insulation if possible.

2. When temperatures drop below freezing, leave cupboard doors under kitchen and bathroom sinks open to **keep the pipes warm.**

3. Plan to be away during the winter months? Ask a neighbor or family member to **check your house if temperatures take a nose dive**. Even if you have taken care of winterizing basics, the spot checks will make sure nothing goes wrong.

4. Keep pipes from freezing. Wrap the pipes in insulation made for water pipes, or in layers of old newspaper, lapping the ends and tying them around the pipes. Cover newspapers with duck tape to keep out moisture for any pipes you can access that are near outside walls, mostly under sinks. Wrap the outside faucets and all exposed pipes, as well.

5. Turn off the water to the sprinklers at the main valve if you have an irrigation system. Additionally, it is not necessary to drain all water out of any irrigation components in temperate climates like Houston, because the ground doesn't usually freeze that deep. Protect above-ground equipment, however. Make sure the main shut-off valve for the system is "freeze proof."

When extremely cold temperatures linger and there is imminent danger of pipes freezing, let the faucets drip a little, which may waste water, but may help prevent freezing damage. Know where the valve for shutting off the water coming into your home is located and if the pipes do freeze despite all your efforts to prevent it, open faucets wide to allow for expansion of the frozen water.

A little preparation goes a long way to reduce the risk of winter pipe damage.

The Jim Cupp Meeting Center -- Where Neighbors Gather for Fun and Education!

There are many things that make up a ***"Community"***...neighborhoods, businesses, civic organizations, law enforcement, service providers, and schools, to name just a few. There is one thing, however, that no community can survive without...and that's WATER. The District believes that, as the community's water provider, we have an obligation to play an active role as a venue for community "events" and educational opportunities. The District has a great meeting place -- the James Cupp Meeting Center -- and wants to maximize the center's usefulness. Hence, the District will host an ongoing series of quarterly community events of interest to residents throughout the area, and will post information about upcoming events on our website, www.waterdistrict25.com, in our water bills, and in our WATERWORKS newsletters. Here are some suggested topics...if you have any ideas to add to the list, we'd love to hear from you. (E-mail to *cstephenson@waterdistrict25.com*)

Future events include:

Kids and Cops Program	**Sheriff's Dept**
Town Hall Meeting with County Commissioner James Patterson.	**Tuesday, 1/23/07 7pm**
Public CPR Training	**Sally Martinez**
Home Inspection/ Vulnerability Assessment	**Sheriff's Dept**
Kids Safe Program	**Sheriff's Dept**
Ladies Self Defense Program	**Sheriff's Dept**
Children Self Defense Program	**Sheriff's Dept**
Identity Theft Prevention Program	**Sheriff's Dept**
Personal Safety Program	**Sheriff's Dept**
Water Wise Program	**District staff**
DDC Training	**Sheriff's Dept**

Be prepared for the Holidays this year...

Our first Community Outreach event will be held in the James Cupp Conference Center on November 11, 2006 from 2-4pm. Sergeant Frank Cempa, Jr., of the Fort Bend County Sheriff's Department will be on hand to discuss Holiday Safety. Topics for discussion include patrols from the Sheriff's department, safety of your home, and personal safety while out in public during the holiday season.

There is no cost to attend the event, however, we do ask that the residents call 281-277-0129, ext 101 to make reservations since space is limited.

Oak Lake Court Detention Pond Improvements

A dry detention pond is merely a hole excavated in the ground, designed to temporarily hold storm water surge from a subdivision, and then to drain slowly so that the rain will not surge into downstream locations and cause damage and/or stream or river erosion.

The detention pond located in the Oak Lake Court subdivision at the corner of FM 1464 and West Airport has been installed for this purpose. Unfortunately, builders do not have options to choose the type of soil conditions present when installing detentions ponds. The Oak Lake Detention pond has a porous sandy soil that is below the water table and causes a continuous leaching issue into the detention pond. Leaching soil can breach the slopes of the pond and cause expensive ongoing maintenance problems as well as pump problems at the pump station.

Working together, the District Engineers and District operations team have found a solution to the leaching issue. A French Drain has been installed at the bottom of the detention pond, which works as a "wick" andgives the underground water a drain route to the pump station.

The French drain continues to maintain the natural water level down below the depth of the detention pond and leaves the side slopes of the pond dry. The process has eliminated a ongoing maintenance issue, lowered maintenance cost and resulted in District savings that can be passed on to the residents of Fort Bend County MUD #25

Meet the District's Great Administrative Staff!

Left to right is Leonela Ruvalcaba, Billing Department; Cathryn Morgan, Billing Department; Tracey Norris, Billing Department; and Dezeray Lokey, Billing Department. On the back row is Nicole Cempa, Financial Services Manager and Bennett Steil, Accounting Department.

Left to right: Chris Stephenson, Administrative Assistant; Gloria Six, Accounting Supervisor; and John Niazi, Senior Accountant.

DID YOU KNOW...

In many cases, using water wisely also saves energy and MONEY!

Effluent Reuse...Yesterday and Tomorrow

Scarcity of conventional sources of water in arid and semi-arid regions of the world has fueled the movement to find alternative or additional sources. Possible sources being discussed are deep groundwater, treated wastewater, and brackish water.

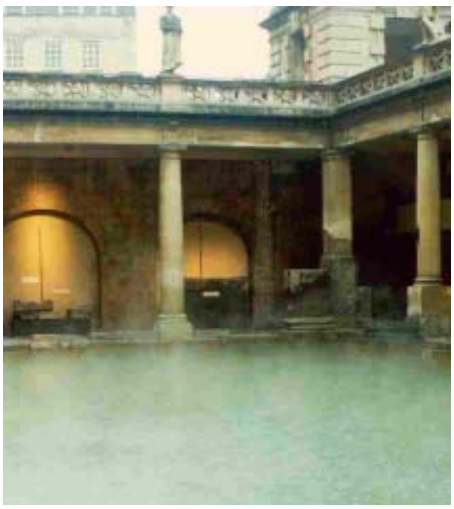
Deep groundwater is not always available and can be very costly to access. Saline water application to agricultural land results in limited agricultural yields and salt accumulation in the soil.

Wastewater, when treated, is a relatively stable water source that has uses in agriculture, industry, recreation, gardening, industrial-plant cooling, and recharge of groundwater.

Ancient Technology...

Most people are surprised to learn that wastewater transport and collection dates back thousands of years. Sargon the Great, an Assyrian king (1705 BC) in Babylon had bathrooms and toilets that emptied into a sewer. Excavations of palace ruins in Knossos in Crete revealed sewage systems from the ancient Minoan Culture from around 1700 BC. The Roman palaces of Caesar, some 2000 years ago, had bathrooms, toilets and sewers.

An ancient Roman villa.



Roman baths in Bath, England

The Roman conquest of Britain resulted in plumbing systems being established there. The early toilets were connected to cesspools (early septic tanks), or were drained into open sewers on the street. Later the systems were abandoned and sewage was taken in pipes to be dumped, untreated, into the nearest river.

British colonialism took plumbing to all its colonies. The current scarcity of water focuses predominantly on ways to reuse water, and although there is some emphasis on reducing water use, some of the inherited practices have not been questioned enough.

For Agriculture...

The reuse of effluent for irrigation purposes has occurred for centuries, and with increasing pressure on potable water supplies, the extent of reuse is increasing. Effluent from sewage treatment plants and intensive feedlots may be a valuable source of water and nutrients for crop and pasture applications.

Effluent management system options include spray irrigation, pond systems or a combination. In the spray irrigation system the effluent is sprayed directly onto pasture or crops. Optimally, provisions should be made to store the effluent during periods of extended wet weather when spray irrigation of effluent should not take place.

Effluent systems based on pond techniques need to ensure that storage needs are sized according to the amount of manure, washwater and rain entering the waste system during the wetter months of the year. Effluent is treated in an anaerobic settling pond and one aerobic treatment/storage pond. Treated effluent is applied to pastures or crops by gravity or spray irrigation or recycled for farmyard washdowns.

Today's Options...

There are, however, a number of technical, economic, environmental and social issues associated with effluent reuse:

- Health and safety hazards and risks
- Impact on aquatic and marine ecology
- Impact on groundwater and surface water quality
- Environmentally sustainable effluent irrigation rates
- Socio-economic and community issues
- Air quality, odors and noise
- Cumulative impacts
- Economic risks, and
- Engineering issues.

The increasing pressure on urban water supplies is a result of population growth, climate variability resulting in less reliable yields from existing storages, and the detrimental impact of discharges from urban development, and although urban and industrial water demand is less significant than that of the irrigated agricultural sector, urban water services providers are leading the search for new ways to provide water to end users.

Where do we go from here?

So what does this mean for the residents of Fort Bend County MUD No. 25? First, and most importantly, water reuse can conserve water for future generations with no additional fees to the residents.

A reuse program helps save money on permitted pumpage and helps to meet the Subsidence District's mandate to reduce groundwater consumption, so no extra fees have to be paid for non- compliance.

Conservation for future generations and savings to our resident -- now there's a combination that's hard to beat!

Source: http://www.effluentreuse.com/

Did you know...?

The word 'plumber' comes from the Latin 'plumbus' (Pb) for lead. Lead was used to make the pipes for water used in the Caesar's palace for drinking and washing.

The first 'flush' toilet was installed 200 years ago in Sandringham palace, Queen Elizabeth's "country home" in England? (below)

New Electronic Meters Save Time and $$$

The District completed a meter replacement program earlier this year, going from a manual style meter to an electronic meter. The new electronic technology enables District be more cost- and time-efficient and improves accuracy, which benefits our residents and the District.

First, electronic meteres increase the accuracy of the meter readings and minimizes the opportunity for collecting the wrong meter reading.

Second, one man with a truck and a laptop computer can read all of the meters in the district in just a few hours versus the manual meters which took a crew of 4 people five days to read entire district. The new system also eliminates the possibility of missing a meter in the reading process.

Third, the meter reading is collected and uploaded via a computer program, eliminating the need for two billing clerks to spend several days entering and verifying all the meter readings, again minimizing the potential for mixing up numbers and improving accuracy of data and bills.

Using the new laptop meter reading system saves time and money!

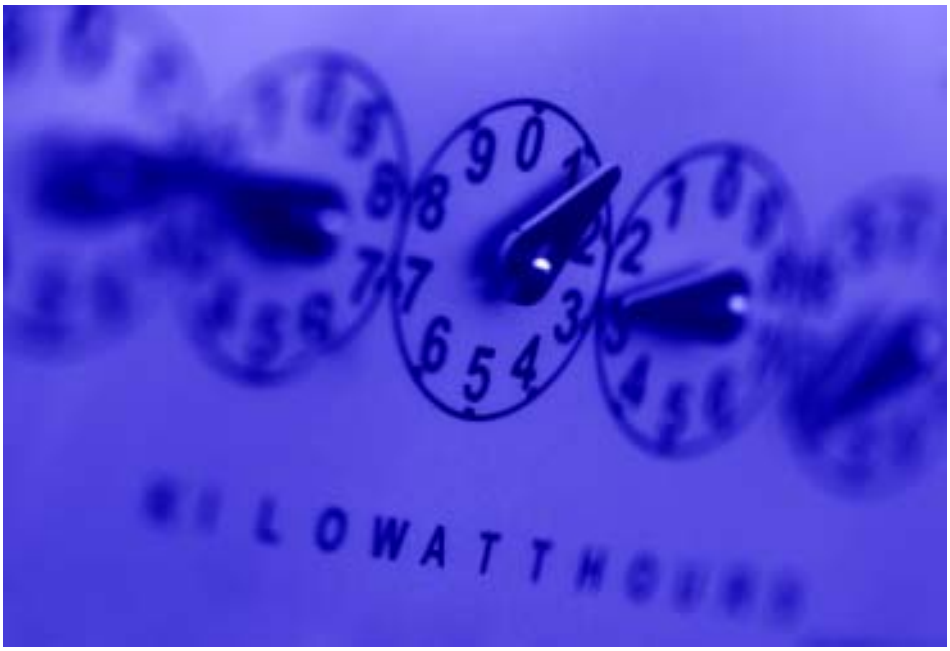
SHOPPING ENERGY PRICES MAKES GOOD CENTS!

In the past, one company provided all parts of your electric service (generation, transmission and distribution, and retail sales). However, with competition and deregulation (in 1995), the parts are now separated into different companies and pricing has changed.

Today, as a result of deregulation and competition, retail electric providers sell electricity to consumers and compete for business by offering lower prices, renewable energy options, added customer service benefits or other incentives.

The District's accounting department has been aware of the option to shop for the best price for electrical service for many years and, in light of the potential for increased fuel prices impacting the price we pay for electrical use, began shopping for electrical provider contracts some time ago.

The District, as a result of the diligence of the District's accounting staff, was able to lock in a lower kilowatt per hour rate for a two year period that resulted in significant savings for the District. Hence, as a direct result of the money saved from the cost of electrical consumption, enables you, the residents, to enjoy the provision of water and sewer rates at fees lower than many of your neighbors.



The result was accomplished by partnering with the District's engineering firm, CDM, who helped us to shop contracts and kick start the process by sending a basic RFP to Retail Electric Providers. The RFP asked for indicative price quotations with other information on billing methods, customer service, company experience and financial resources, etc. as well as a variety of pricing products such as fixed price, variable price, and other pricing tools offered by some providers.

After completion of the initial phase, CDM and the District's accounting staff either shorten the original list of providers or go through additional analysis or select the preferred provider. The next phase includes finalizing the *Terms and Conditions*. The last phase includes confirmation of the final pricing with one or more providers.

Electricity is a commodity and, as such, price dictates final provider selection but other factors may come in to play such as final negotiated Terms and Conditions.

Business entities that use this process to better control energy costs include the City of Houston, Port of Houston, and Brazos River Authority - who have been aided by CDM Engineering - as well as HISD, CWA and many other commercial and industrial facilities.

Write to Know...

Have questions about District operations? Want to know more about water conservation or another important water topic? We're planning a "Letters to the Editor" section in upcoming newsletters...so send us your cards and letters! *See page 12 for contact information.*

Neighbors Helping Neighbors

L-R : Chris Canonico, Dan Whitcher and Brian Sebesta.

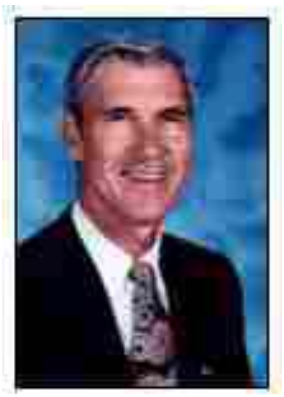
There was a time when the best communities were noted for "neighbors helping neighbors" practices. For Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District # 25, that time still exists.

The Church of Christ on Voss Road, as well as the LINCO Construction storage facility, exists in a kind of "no man's land" in that both facilities are outside of the boundaries of the Municipal Utility Districts that surround them. Both, LINCO Construction and the Church of Christ have operated for some time with private wells and septic systems. However, both organizations are growing and need more service than their private systems can provide.

In an effort to lend a helping hand and be a good neighbor, Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District #25, in partnership with Commissioner James Patterson, are working diligently to provide out of district service to meet the needs of both neighbors, Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District #25 is currently providing out of District Service to TXDOT facility on Hwy 6, the Sugar Land Regional Airport, Nick's Restaurant and the Houstonian Golf Course and is committed to providing out of district service for those that are in need and have no current MUD to secure their future water and sewer needs.

L-R are: Brian Sebesta, Chief Operator for MUD #25, Chris Canonico, MUD #25 District Engineer, Charlie Brown of Linco Construction and Dan Whitcher, MUD #25 Assistant General Manager.

The District is working closely with Commissioner Patterson (below) for the installation of the sewer lines and water line sleeves that are needed to supply the Church of Christ and LINCO Construction.



Additionally, Dan Whitcher (Assistant General Manager for the District) and Chris Canonico (with CDM, the District's engineer) have helped the organizations locate a lower cost engineer to help design a lift station and the water connection.

Once the facilities and connections are in place, the District has committed to selling excess capacity to LINCO and the Church of Christ. **Neighbors helping neighbors** -- a benchmark of the best communities -- a philosophy that Commissioner Patterson (right), CDM Engineering, and your Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District #25 practice every day!

Centrifuge Improves Cost-Effective Operations

Waste disposal is a fact of life!

Like it or not, the MUD district is in the business of human waste disposal. Since the District's creation, in 1975, waste disposal has been facilitated by the use of *wet sludge hauls*. However, the process is expensive and, as our demographics increase, the cost to treat and dispose of human waste reached an annual high of over $100,000.00 annually!

Finding more efficient and cost-effective methods for treating and disposing of waste became a priority during the planned expansion of the existing sewage treatment plant.

The use and disposal of biosolids is always preceded with treatments (to ensure that regulatory requirements are met, as well as protecting public health and the environment are being protected) to facilitate handling and to reduce costs. The treatment processes prepare biosolids specifically for intended methods of use or disposal.

Stabilization and dewatering are the two common methods of treatment. In the dewatering process, excess water is removed from biosolids and can be composted, used in landfills, dried or incinerated. Methods include air drying, vacuum filters, plate and frame filters, centrifuges and belt filter processes. There are advantages and disadvantages associated with each of the processes however, from a District perspective, our focus was to find a sludge treatment process that meets or exceeds state requirements at the lowest operational cost possible.

Research indicates that preparing sludge for land application has the potential to be the most ideal and efficient method for processing and, if the treatment of sewage and guidelines are followed, sewage sludge becomes a resource instead of a waste.

The solid separation process involves separating solid components from liquid which reduces odor and makes transport easier. Several methods that exist to separate solid from liquid include Sedimentation (involves gravity), Mechanical Separation, Evaporation Ponds and Dehydration.

The District opted for mechanical separation which includes screening, centrifuges and presses. Centrifuges separate liquid from solids by using centrifugal forces to increase the settling velocity. Belt presses are often used in conjunction with the screening, centrifuging and sedimentation processes whereby the solid portion left from the above processes are used to remove even more water from solids.

Centrifuge

While both belt presses and centrifuges provide a final result that complies with regulatory requirements, centrifuges are more cost effective. Belt presses require constant attention from a trained operator during the entire phase

of treatment. Centrifuges do not require an operator on hand while the entire process is completed (electronic controls and alarms watch the process for you), freeing the licensed operator to attend to other duties during the processing phase. And the electrical costs for operation? A mere $7. 44 per hour, making the centrifuge the most cost effective process available.

The disposal of human waste is not a topic most people even want to think about but that is part of what your MUD does.

And when costs for this critical process exceed more than $100,00.00 annually, it is the District's responsibility to find a less expensive way to facilitate the entire process....so we did. The costs for sludge treatment have been reduced by more than $70,00.00 *each year* and hourly operational costs have been reduced to $7.44, a cost that is significantly less than the hourly cost of an operator who would be required to "baby-sit" a belt press.

Cost effective operations is not just a term we use to impress the public; it's our responsibility and the primary driver behind every decision we make!

10 Things You Can Do to Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

1. Use fertilizers sparingly and sweep up driveways, sidewalks, and roads.
2. Never dump anything down storm drains.
3. Vegetate bare spots in your yard.
4. Compost yard waste.
5. Avoid pesticides; learn about Integrated Pest Management (IPM).
6. Direct downspouts away from paved surfaces.
7. Take your car to the car wash instead of washing in the driveway.
8. Check cars for leaks, and recycle motor oil.
9. Pick up after your pet.
10. If you have a septic tank, have it pumped and the system inspected regularly.

Recyling Paper Saves Water, too

- The production of a ton of paper requires 17 trees, 7,000 gallons of water and more energy per ton than glass or steel. That's enough energy to heat a home for 6 months or run a television for 31 hours.
- One ton of recycled paper saves 3.3 cubic yards of landfill space; 7,000 gallons of water; 17 trees; and 4,100 kilowatt-hours of electricity.
- In 1999, 47.3 million tons of paper were recovered in the US -- an average of 347 pounds per person.
- Every day Americans buy 62 million newspapers and throw out 44 million.

- One ton of recyled paper uses 64% less energy; 50% less water; 74% less air pollution; and creates 5 times more jobs than one ton of paper products from virgin wood pulp.
- De-inked paper fiber is the most efficient source of fiber for the manufacturing of new paper products -- one ton of de-inked pulp saves over 7,000 gallons of water, 390 gallons of oil, and reduces air emissions by 60 lbs. compared to traditional virgin fiber processes.

DISTRICT NEWS!

Attention Seniors!

The Board of Directors of Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 25 voted to give our resident senior citizens a break! Senior citizens can receive a discount on annual MUD taxes. For more complete information or to find out if you qualify, please contact Tommy Lee at Assessments of the Southwest, at 281-482-0216.

It's up to US... Let's use our water resources wisely!

May we help you?

Our District Operations staff is here to serve you, the residents and customers of the District. Do you have a problem with your water bill? Do you have a bill that seems too high and need help to track the problem? Missing a payment? Do you have a leak, or think you have a leak, and need assistance? Do you have a problem with a backflow device? Do you need an inspection of a backflow device? Do you have a concern about a repair that may have affected your landscaping?

We are here to help! Call us at:

Billing Problems:
Talk to Tracey, Cathryn, Dezeray or Leonela at 281-277-0129 ext. 105, 109, or 112.

Leaks, Inspections, Problems associated with Excavations: Talk to one of our operators at 281-277-0129, ext. 113, 111, or 106.

We also have a number of methods in place to allow quick and easy access anytime...

1. E-MAIL -- Our staff can be reached through the Internet! Residents may contact us at our E-Mail addresses listed on our website -- www.waterdistrict25.com -- in the "Contact Us" area.

2. REGULAR MAIL -- Mail comments to Post Office Box:
Fort Bend County Municipal
Utility District No. 25
P.O. Box 2847
Sugar Land, Texas 77487-2847

3. BY PHONE --
Phone: 281-277-0129
Fax: 281-277-0028

4. MONTHLY MEETINGS -- Come to a District meeting! Your Board of Directors holds a public meeting the second Friday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at our office, located at:
18230 Old Richmond Road
Sugar Land, Texas 77478

Fort Bend County Municipal
Utility District No. 25
P.O. Box 2847
Sugar Land, Texas 77487-2847

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