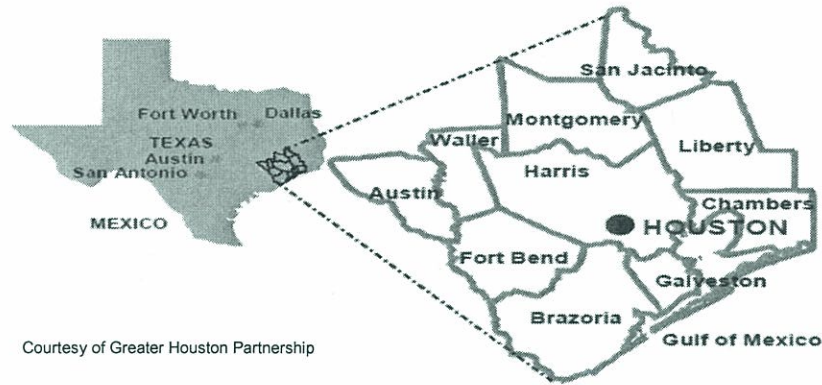


## DEMOGRAPHIC/ECONOMIC SUMMARY OF THE CITY

The City of Houston was founded on August 30, 1836, by brothers Augustus Chapman Allen and John Kirby Allen, and named after General Sam Houston. The City of Houston's simple 19th century city seal – the noble locomotive (heralding Houston's spirit of progress) and the humble plow (symbol of the agricultural empire of Texas from which Houston would draw her wealth) – clearly speaks to the roots of Houston's economy and to the visionary leadership of its citizens.

According to the United States Census Bureau, Houston has a total area of 600 square miles comprising of 579.4 square miles of land and 22.3 square miles of water. Downtown Houston stands about 50 feet above sea level, and the highest point in far northwest Houston is about 125 feet in elevation. Houston is the fourth most populous city in the nation with the estimated population of 2,160,821 (3,578 people per square mile), just behind New York, Los Angeles and Chicago; and is the largest city in the southern U.S. and Texas.

With 6,177,035 inhabitants in 2012, the 10-county Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is the nation's fifth most populous metro area. The entire MSA covers more than 10,000 square miles and includes all or part of the Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, San Jacinto, and Waller counties. Houston is the center city of one of the most dynamic urban centers in the United States.



2012 Cities Population				
New York	Los Angeles	Chicago	Houston	Philadelphia
8,336,697	3,857,799	2,714,856	2,160,821	1,547,607
2012 Metro Area Population				
New York, Newark, Jersey City				19,831,858
Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Ana				13,052,921
Chicago, Naperville, Michigan City				9,522,434
Dallas, Fort Worth, Arlington				6,700,901
Houston, Sugar Land, Baytown				6,177,035
Philadelphia, Camden, Wilmington				6,018,800
Washington D.C., Arlington, Alexandria				5,860,342

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Houston's population diversity consists of: white persons not Hispanic 25.91%; black persons 23.23%; American Indian and Alaska Native persons 0.14%; Asian persons 6.08%; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders 0.04%; persons of Hispanic or Latino origin 43.52%; and persons of some other race 0.17%. Individuals from two or more races made up 0.9% of the city's population. Additionally, as it pertains to Houston's diverse population, 49.9% is female; 25.8% of all persons are under 18 years of age and 9.2% are over 65 years; 28.3% of all persons are foreign born; and 46.2% of all households speak a language other than English.



Between the 1940 and 1980 censuses, the City of Houston pursued a vigorous annexation policy. The 1990 census was the first since 1920 to find that fewer than half the residents of the 10-county region resided within the city limits of Houston. Approximately 35% of the region's residents live in and can vote in the City of Houston. This has helped Houston better address the challenges faced by central cities in large metropolitan areas where a much smaller share of the metro population has a vested interest in the health of the central city.

Here are just a few of Houston's top rankings and awards (Source: Greater Houston Partnership at [www.houston.org](http://www.houston.org)):

**Top Blue Collar Hot Spots**

*Forbes – January 30, 2014*

**Best Cities for Jobs This Fall**

*Forbes – September 10, 2013*

**Top Cities for Global Trade**

*Global Trade – August 2013*

**Best Domestic Airport**

*Executive Travel – July/August 2013*

**Outstanding Port Award for Customer Satisfaction – Port of Houston**

*Railway Industrial Clearance Association (as reported by Port of Houston Authority) – July 15, 2013*

**Best Hospitals for Cancer in U.S. – University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center**

*U.S. News & World Report – July 2013*

**Top Global University Business Incubator – Rice University**

*University Business Incubator – June 10, 2013*

**Largest Export Market in U.S.**

*U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration – June 2013*

**Highest Demand for Engineering Jobs in 2013**

*Monster.com – May 21, 2013*

**Best City in America**

*Business Insider – May 30, 2013*

**Top Destination City**

*U-Haul International – April 12, 2013*

**Most Walkable City Among Large Texas Cities**

*Walk Score – April 2013*

**Top Counties with the Largest Numeric Population Increase – Harris County**

*U.S. Census Bureau – March 14, 2013*

**Top Metros of 2012**

*Site Selection Magazine – March 4, 2013*

**Fastest Real GDP Growth Among Large MSAs**

*Bureau of Economic Analysis – February 22, 2013*

**Most Multifamily Construction – Houston MSA**

*AXIOMetrics Inc. – January 30, 2013*

**Top U.S. Manufacturing Cities**

*Manufacturers' News, Inc. – January 23, 2013*

**Best Cities for Your Career in 2013**

*Payscale.com (as reported by Yahoo!) - January 3, 2013*

**Happiest Students – Rice University**

*The Princeton Review - August 21, 2012*

**America's Coolest Cities to Live**

*Forbes – July 26, 2012*

**Big Cities Where Self-Employment is Growing the Fastest**

*Forbes – July 25, 2012*

**Cities Where a Paycheck Stretches the Furthest**

*Forbes – July 9, 2012*

**Top Metro for Women-Owned Firms by Revenue**

*The State of Women-Owned Businesses Report (commissioned by American Express OPEN) – March 2012*

**Largest Retail Market in Texas – Harris Co.**

*Texas Retail Survey - March 2012*

**Most Racially/Ethnically Diverse Large Metro Area**

*Kinder Institute for Urban Research & The Hobby Center for the Study of Texas -March, 2012*

**Top City for Women-Owned Business Revenue**

*The State of Women-Owned Business Report (commissioned by American Express) – March 2012*

**Most Racially/Ethnically Diverse Large Metro Area**

*Kinder Institute for Urban Research & The Hobby Center for the Study of Texas – March 2012*

**Fastest Growing Wages in U.S.**

*Business Insiders – January 12, 2012*

**Top Technology Job Growth**

*CyberCoders (as reported by Houston Business Journal) – January 11, 2012*

**Top Gulf Coast Counties for New Plants & Expansions from Oct. '09-Oct. '11 - Harris County**

*Conway Data Inc., New Plant Database – January 2012*

**Fastest Growing Wages in U.S.**

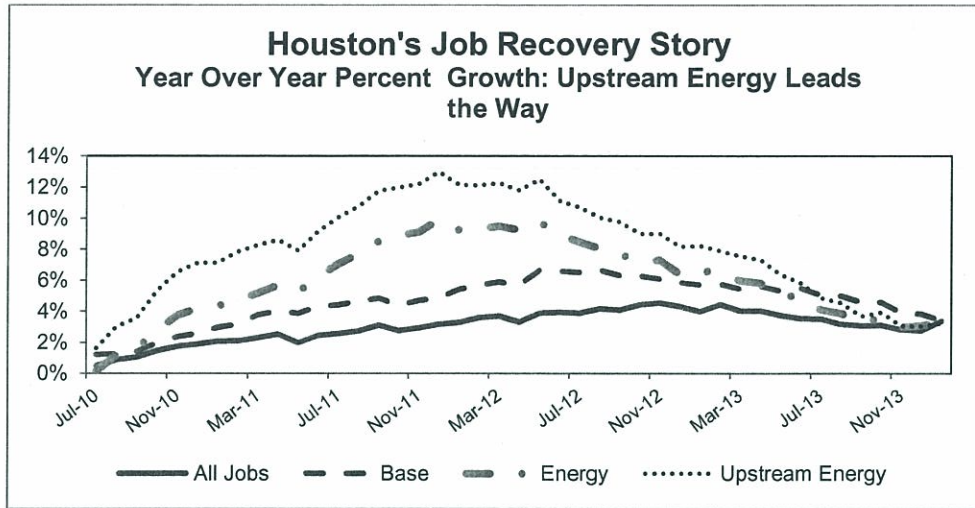
*Business Insiders – January 12, 2012*

**Top Technology Job Growth**

*CyberCoders (as reported by Houston Business Journal) – January 11, 2012*

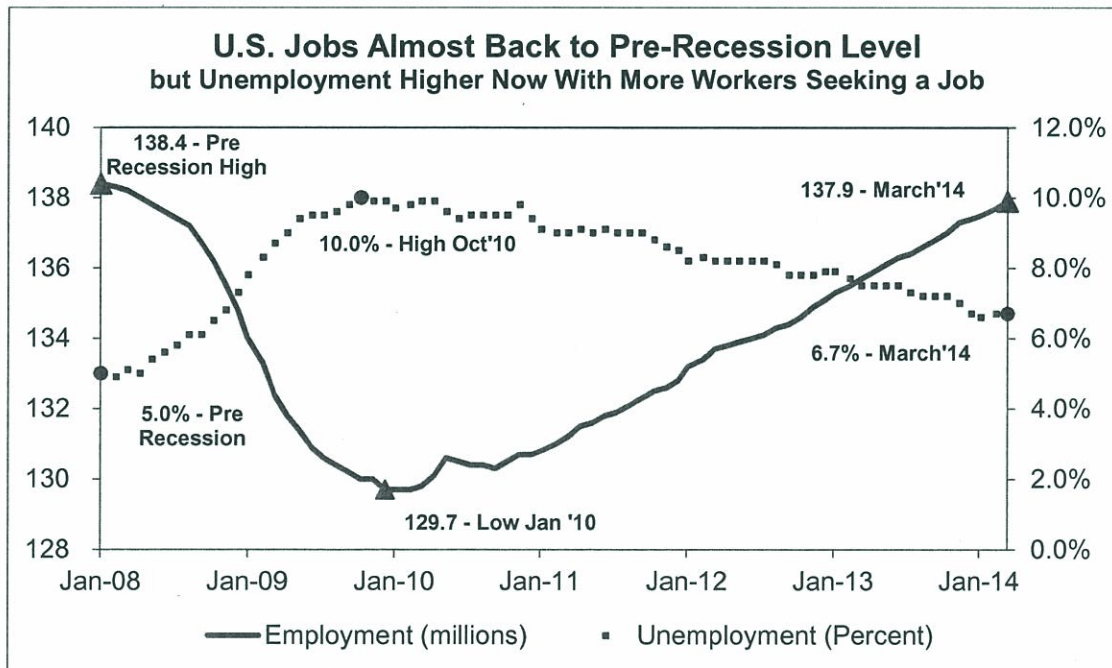
**ECONOMIC OUTLOOK**

Houston's economy in FY2015 will exhibit continued sustainable growth. The rate at which total employment has grown since July 2010 has been driven by higher growth rates in the economic base, most notably upstream energy.



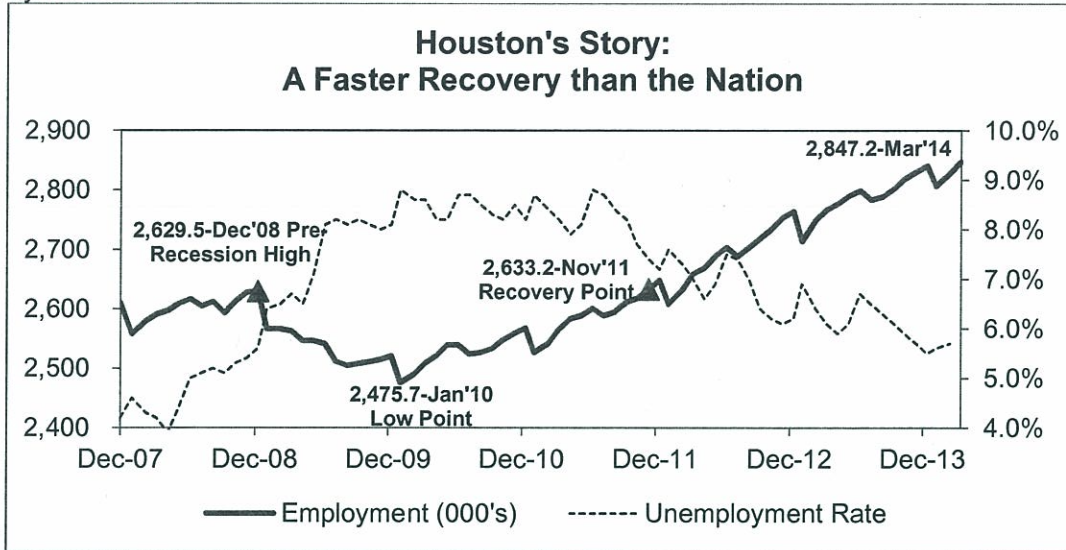
According to Dr. Robert Gilmer of the University of Houston Institute for Regional Forecasting, the slowdown and stabilization of the growth rate is a natural development and is expected due to a "slowdown in capital spending for exploration and production in the United States." Dr. Gilmer is projecting continued employment growth in FY2015 (65,100 jobs or 2.3%), 75,400 jobs in FY 2016, 78,700 jobs in FY 2017 and 79,200 jobs in FY 2018. The latter three years are in the 2.6% growth range which is higher than Houston's historical growth rate of 2.2%, and reflects the expectation of strong growth for Houston.

Nationally, the slow but steady growth in jobs has still not returned the nation to its pre-recession high of 138.4 million jobs reached in January 2008. Nationally, 8.7 million jobs were lost in the space of a mere 24 months. In March 2014, some 4 years and two months after the recession low point of 129.7 million jobs, the U.S. has only recovered 8.3 million of the jobs lost. In addition, the U.S. workforce has grown since 2008, and additional jobs beyond the pre-recession level are needed to return to unemployment levels of the pre-recession period.



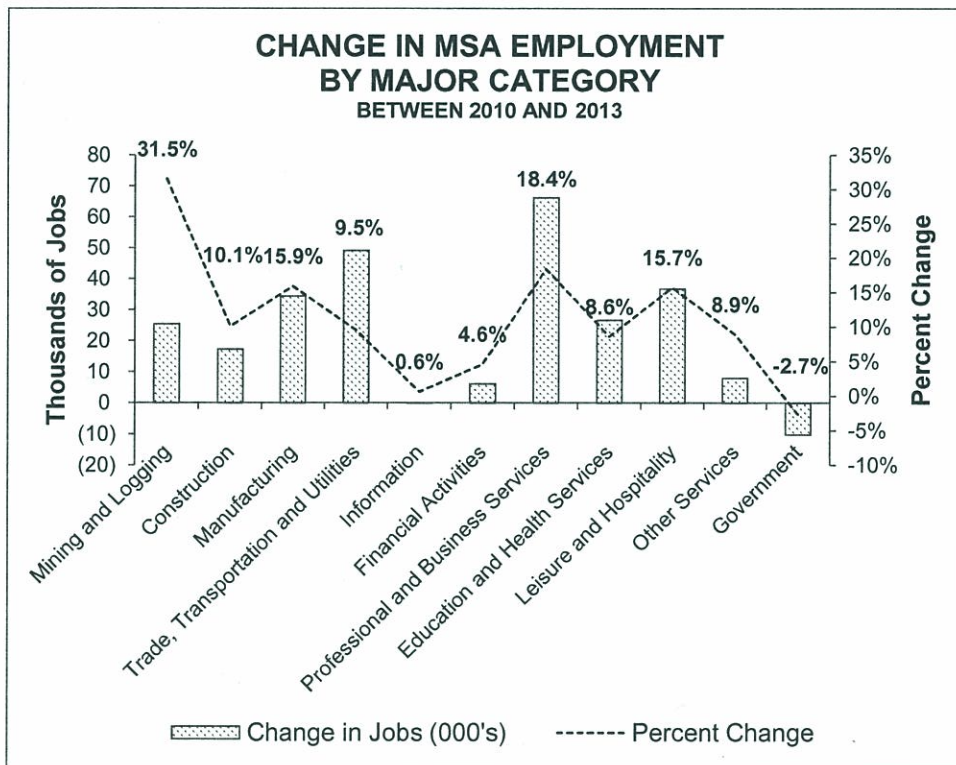


Houston's story is very different: Houston lost 153,800 jobs over a twenty five month period, from December 2008 to January 2010. We then recovered much more quickly, regaining the pre-recession jobs level by November 2011, only twenty two months after the low point of the recession. Since that time, Houston has experienced a mini-boom attributable as much to its historical economic advantages as a region as to the slack caused by the downturn.



Houston has recovered at a faster pace than the country as a whole because:

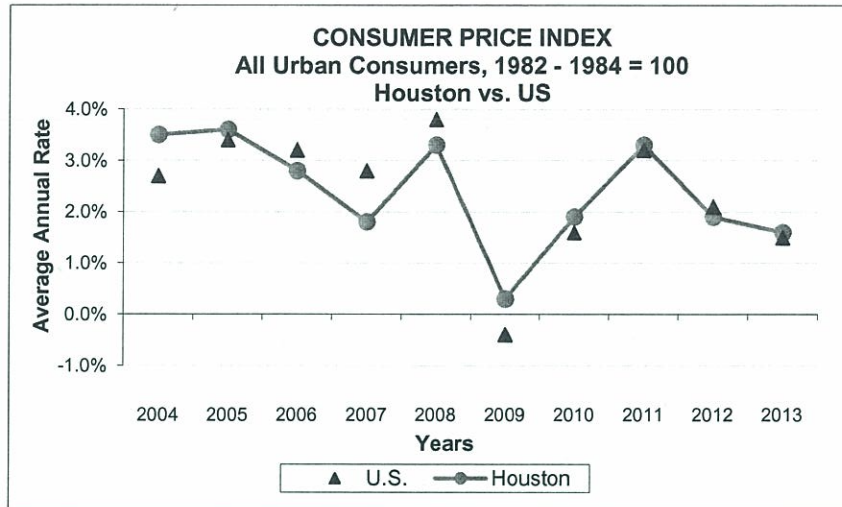
- The region lost a smaller portion of its employment during the recession. When the recovery began, Houston had less ground to make up.
- The three year boom in Houston's energy industry has affected all portions of the energy sector (seen below in the Mining, Manufacturing and Professional categories)
- The region continues to draw residents from other states, both employed and unemployed. Houston's population growth is driving the demand for consumer goods and services, creating jobs and opportunities along the way.



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

**COST OF LIVING AND INFLATION**

A significant reason for Houston's sustained growth is lower cost of living. Houston prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), rose 1.6% in 2013 compared to the national increase of 1.5%, explained largely by the faster growth rate of the Houston economy. However, Houston's overall average CPI for 2013 was 207.6 versus 233 nationally. This means that Houston residents have a cost of living that is approximately 10% less than the national average.



The cost of living in Houston, as measured using numerous indices, only three of which are shown here, is 8-10% below the largest metropolitan areas nationally and is comparable to large cities in the Southwestern U.S.

**HOUSTON COST OF LIVING COMPARISON WITH OTHER LARGE CITIES USING SELECTED INDICES**

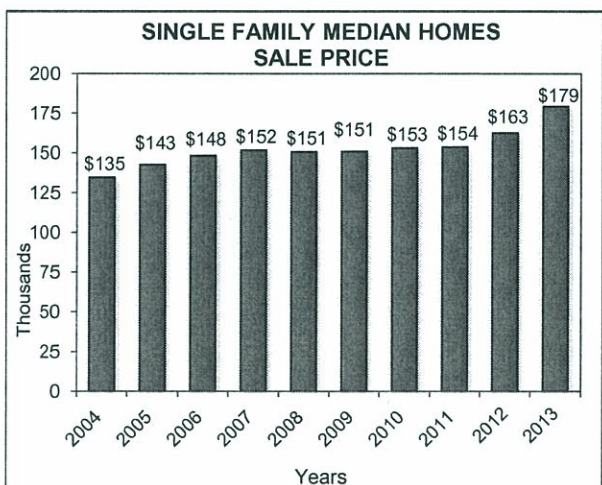
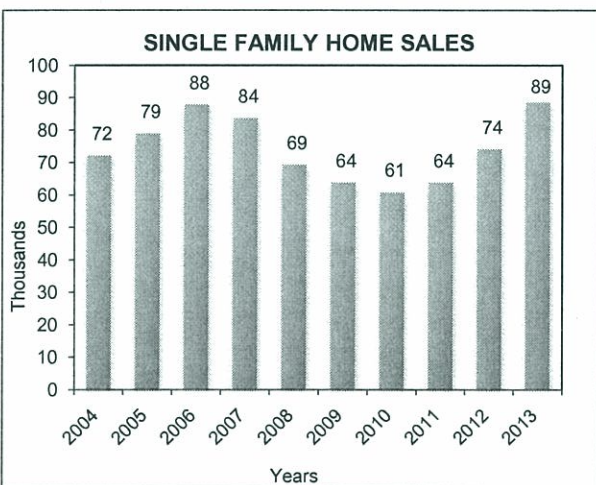
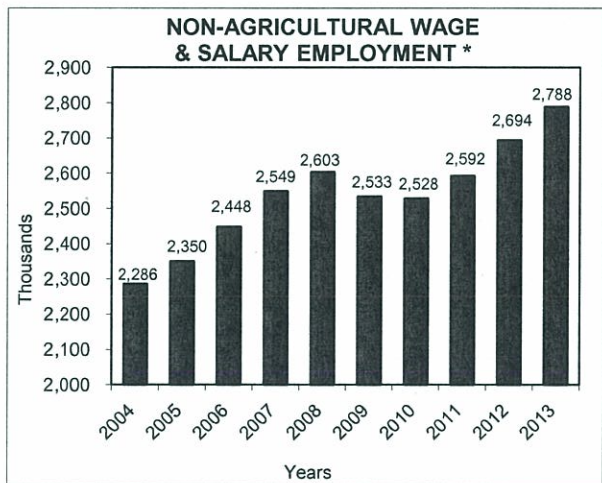
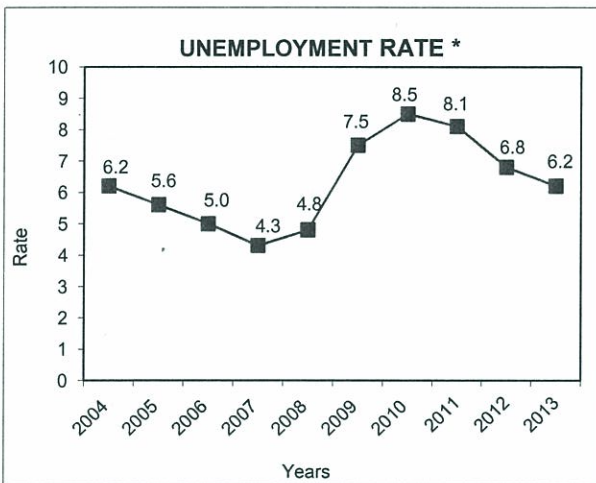
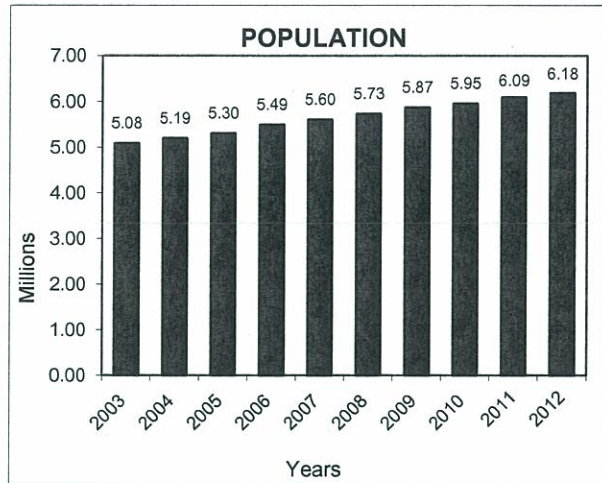
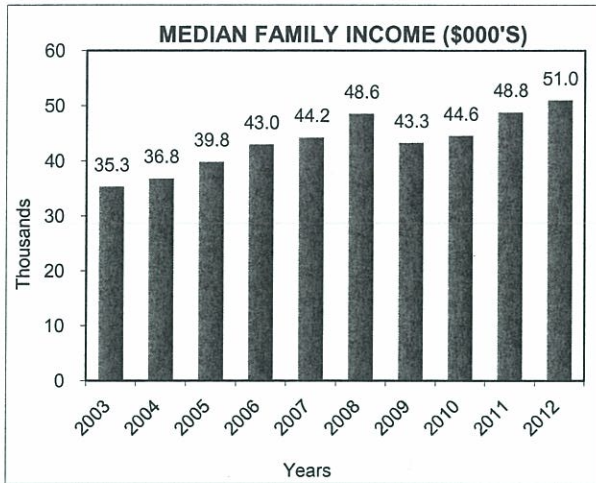
Metropolitan Area	CNNMoney Index (1)	Bankrate.com Index (1)	Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI-U (2)
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	104.2	98.7	102.3
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL	109.5	105.8	96.6
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	94.1	92.5	N/A
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	90.3	86.3	92.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA	122.9	118.1	102.3
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	91.1	86.4	N/A
Philadelphia, PA	114.5	109.2	102.4
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ (3)	90.3	87.7	94.3
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	83.1	78.9	N/A
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	143.5	136.4	109.8
<b>LARGE CITY AVERAGE=100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>HOUSTON</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>89.4</b>

**NOTES:**

- (1) Indices derived using salary equivalency provided by website using \$40,000 annual salary in Houston
- (2) Metro area specific CPI-U indices not provided by BLS for Las Vegas, Orlando or San Antonio.
- (3) BLS provides CPI-U for Phoenix using December 2001 as base year = 100. Chart above converts this using U.S. CPI-U of 177.4 for December 2001.



## EXHIBIT 4 - HOUSTON MSA AT A GLANCE



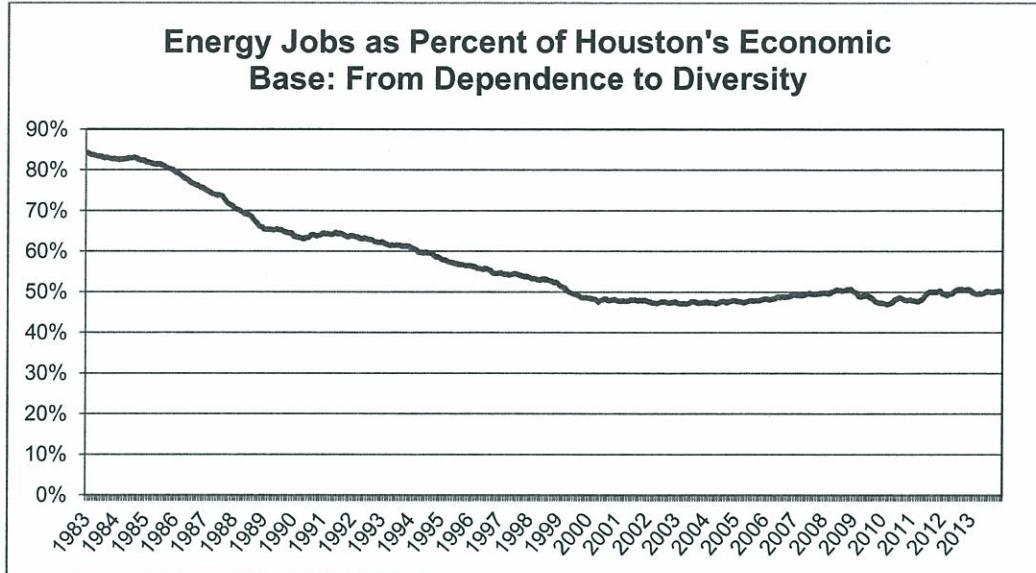
MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area

\* Not Seasonally Adjusted

Sources: Greater Houston Partnership, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Bureau of Labor Statistics

**ENERGY**

Houston is the U.S. energy headquarters and a world center for virtually every segment of the oil and gas industry including exploration, production, transmission, marketing, supply, and technology. Houston is also a major center of alternative energy, positioning the region for continued leadership and participation in world demand for all types of energy for the foreseeable future.



When oil prices plummeted in 1982, Houston's energy sector was riding the crest of the largest growth in energy exploration and manufacturing jobs in the city's history. At the peak in 1983, energy jobs comprised over 80% of the city's economic base. When prices began to drop, so did the number of energy jobs. However, over time, the growth in Houston's two other base economic sectors, medicine and space, offset our energy job losses. By 2000, Houston reached equilibrium in its economic base where half of the base was comprised of energy jobs. With the booms of the last ten years, first for natural gas and then for oil, this equilibrium has been maintained, providing a stability to the City's economy that supports continued growth.

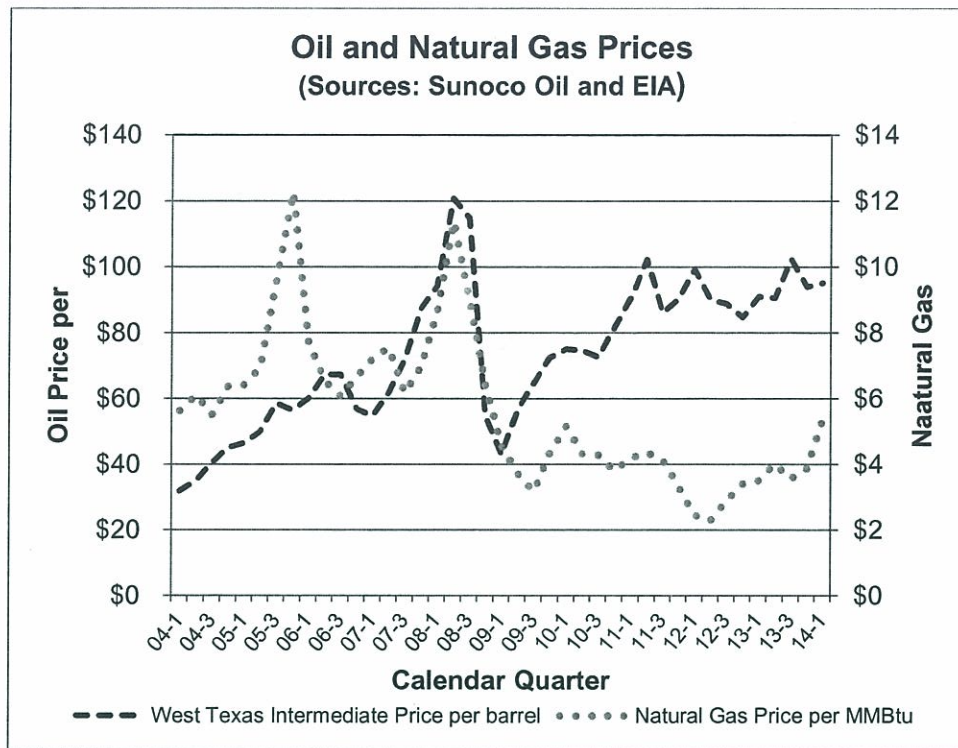
**Houston's Oil & Gas Sector by the Numbers:**

- 500+ exploration and production firms with a continuing number of energy company headquarters relocations to Houston including BP (2007), Calpine (2009), CITGO (2004), ConocoPhillips (2002), Direct Energy (2012), GE Oil & Gas (2008), Heartland Oil and Gas Corporation (2007, Nexen Petroleum U.S.A. (2012) and Schlumberger (2006).
- 150+ pipeline transportation establishments
- Home to 40 of the nation's top 134 publicly traded oil and gas exploration/production firms
- Nine refineries that produce 2.3 million barrels of crude oil per day which is 13.3% of total U.S. capacity
- 29.4% of U.S. jobs in oil and gas extraction

**Recent Trends and 2014 Outlook**

With the demand for energy continuing to increase, Houston will remain the internationally recognized global energy capital. Oil prices are expected to remain in a range conducive to continued exploration and development, staying in the \$90-100 range for 2014. Due to an unusually cold winter, natural gas prices peaked at \$6.00 in January for the first time since 2008; however, the EIA expects natural gas prices to average \$4.00 in 2014. At these levels, the ratio of oil prices to gas prices should exceed 6:1 throughout 2014, the level required for Gulf Coast petrochemical manufacturers to remain profitable. The Houston metro area has 422 chemical manufacturing facilities employing over 31,000 workers. (Source: Greater Houston Partnership)

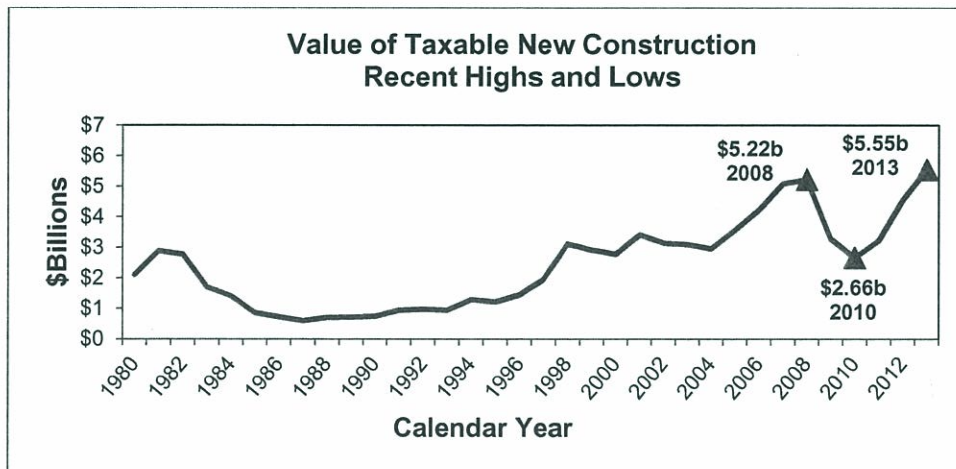




In the alternative fuels sector, Houston is providing leadership that diversifies its energy sector so as to minimize the risk of overdependence on classic sources. Houston represents more than one-sixth (17.8%) of the nation's biofuel refining capacity and 92.8% of capacity in Texas. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has named Houston a "Solar America City," one of 25 cities to receive this distinction for commitment to solar technology adoption at the local level. In 2013, the City of Houston purchased 622.9 million kWh of green wind power, satisfying 48% of its consumption needs. The City is number one nationally in this important conservation area. Houston is also home to the Wind Alliance, a group of over fifty private, public and academic entities that work to advance the development and use of wind power. (Source: Greater Houston Partnership)

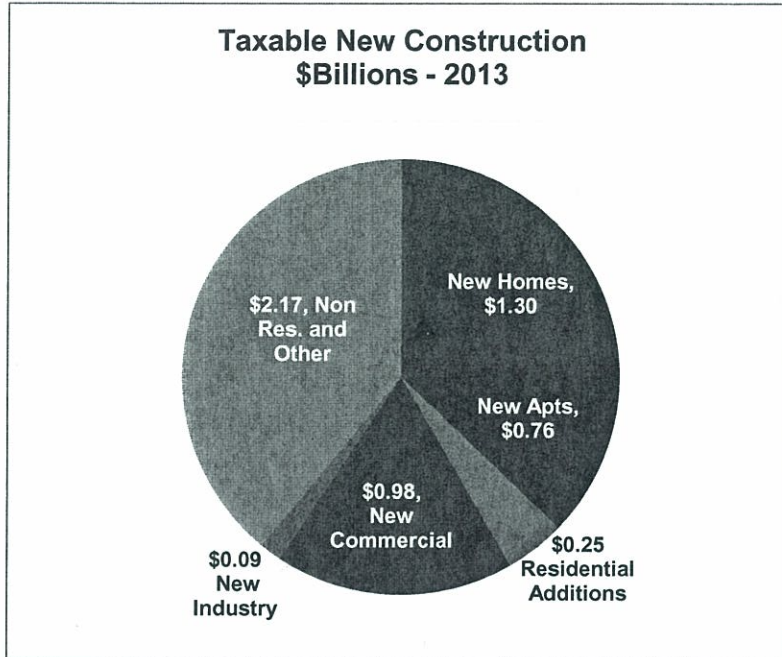
### CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

Real estate and construction respond to meet needs created by economic growth, including new space of all property types. An all-time high for new construction was reached in 2008, fueled by the housing boom that occurred in the middle of the decade and the commercial boom that followed. After the recession hit in 2010, the City saw its lowest new construction level since 1997. In 2013, the city once again experienced its all-time high for value of taxable new construction at \$5.55 billion.





Last calendar year was a banner year for new construction in Houston, with a new high reached for commercial new construction along with non-residential construction that normally accompanies commercial or industrial construction. Home building (\$1.302 billion in 2013) came within \$35 million of the all-time high that occurred at the peak of the housing boom in 2006. Prices, particularly for single family homes, rose in 2013, in spite of the new supply, driven largely by the growing demand and the employment increases of the last few years. Since employment growth trends are returning to historically healthy and sustainable levels, economists and planners will be watching the effect of the new supply on markets throughout 2014 and into 2015.



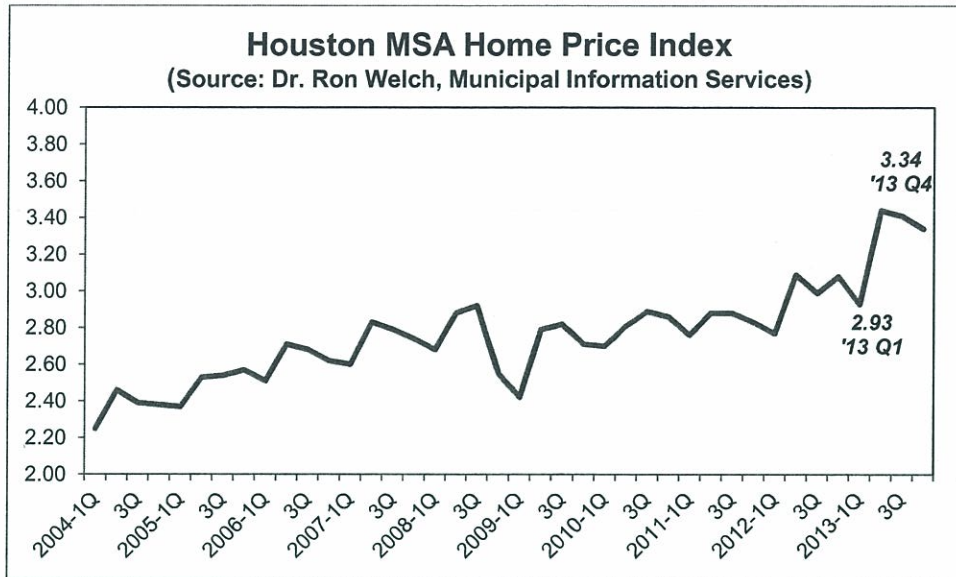
**Single Family Housing**

The three-year trend represented in the chart below provided by the Houston Association of Realtors illustrates the vitality of the Houston housing market during the recent employment boom. Demand for single family homes has prompted the value of total sales volume to jump from \$13 billion in 2011 to \$20.9 billion in 2013, a sixty-one percent increase. The high level of demand was felt in January when sales fell due to a lack of supply of homes for sale. Sales inventory was down to 2.6 months of supply from 3.6 months in January a year before. (Source: Houston Area Realtors, February 18, 2014 press release) This trend has continued unabated into the spring.

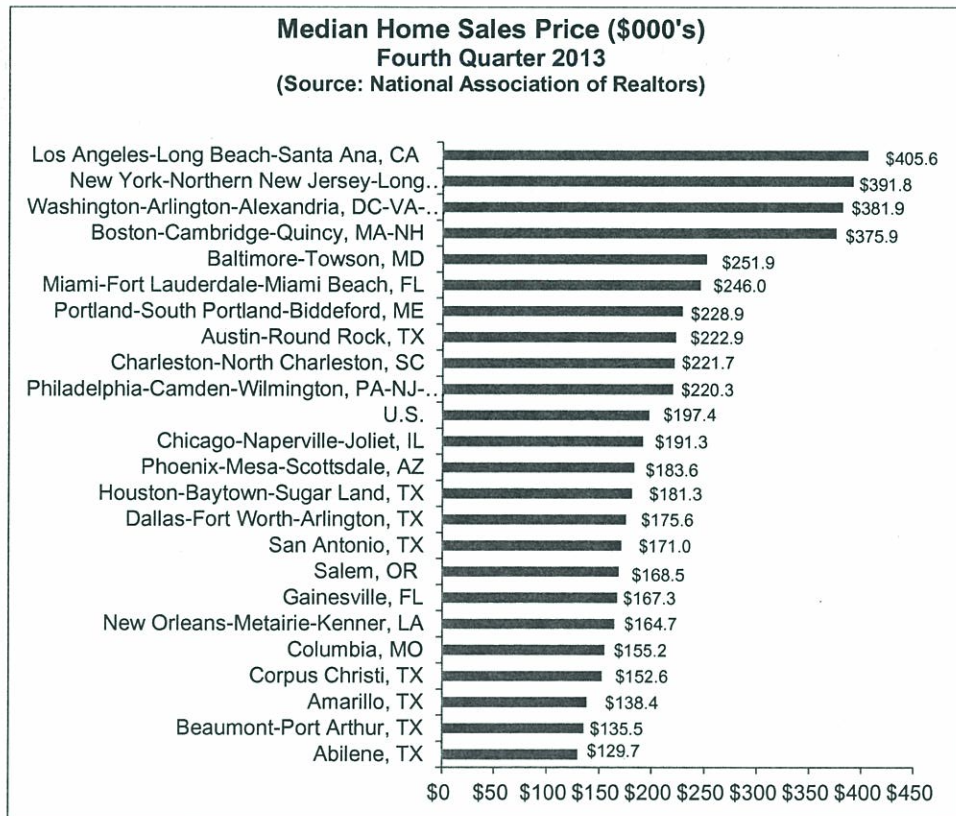
SUMMARY OF HOUSTON RESIDENTIAL SALES ACTIVITY			
	2013	2012	2011
Total Sales	88,069	74,116	63,606
<b>Total dollar volume</b>	<b>\$20,891,392,084</b>	<b>\$16,040,186,637</b>	<b>\$13,012,903,352</b>
Single-family sales	73,232	62,374	53,592
Average sales price*	\$248,591	\$225,330	\$213,723
Median sales price*	\$180,000	\$164,500	\$155,000

The effect of this active market and the increase in sales prices is impacting the value of new homes throughout the MSA. The Houston home price index (see graph on the next page) bears this out.

After several years of sluggish growth in home prices, the most recent spurt in employment and the consequent impact on demand for single family homes caused a one year jump in home prices in 2013 that has not happened since the rebound from the recession in 2009.



As of the fourth quarter 2013, Houston's median sales price for a single family home as \$181,300, according to the National Association of Realtors. This was less than the national average of \$197,400 and well below median prices in the major metropolitan areas shown below. Houston's affordable housing market was not overpriced prior to the recession of 2008-2009 and was a major reason the recession was not as prolonged or as severe as in other parts of the country.





**MAJOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES**

Houston is an international city with the third largest consular corps in the nation as well as trade and business connections across the U.S. and around the world. One in five Houstonians are foreign born and there are 17 sister-cities to Houston on five continents. Two major transportation facilities provide the backbone for Houston in these regards: the Port of Houston and the Houston Airport System.

The **Port of Houston** is a 25-mile-long complex of diversified public and private facilities located just a few hours by ship from the Gulf of Mexico. The Port of Houston is made up of the public terminals owned, managed and leased by the Port of Houston Authority, and the 150-plus private industrial companies along the 52-mile long Houston Ship Channel. According to a 2012 study by Martin Associates, the economic impact of the Port on the region and the state is profound. Over 1 million jobs in the state of Texas relate to marine cargo activity at the Port’s public and private terminals, including approximately 54,000 jobs in the Houston region. The Port has ranked first nationally in trade volume for eighteen years and first in import volume for twenty three years. For calendar 2013, the Houston-Galveston U.S. Customs District (largely comprised of Port of Houston traffic) ranked first nationally in the value of exports (\$94.1 billion), third nationally in value of imports (\$74.3 billion), and second nationally overall in total trade ranked behind only Los Angeles.

Houston claims 38.6 percent of the U.S. petrochemical production capacity, and the heavy concentration of downstream energy processing industrial facilities along the Houston Ship Channel is largely responsible for the volume of trade entering and leaving the Port. The Port is also a major container handling facility and an entry and exit point for a wide variety of domestically produced and consumed goods. The Houston Ship Channel celebrates its one hundredth year of service to the state and the region in 2014, and is an integral part of the economic engine that has consistently led the nation in jobs and economic growth. Always looking ahead, the Port is nearing approval for dredging operations that will deepen the channel from 40 to 45 feet. Once completed, this will open the Ship Channel to larger container ship traffic that is expected to increase with the scheduled completion of the Panama Canal expansion project in 2016.

The **Houston Airport System (HAS)** ranks as one of the largest multi-airport systems in the world. The system includes George Bush Intercontinental Airport (IAH), William P. Hobby Airport (HOU) and Ellington Airport (EFD). Chartered passenger and cargo carriers fly directly to approximately 117 domestic and 68 international destinations in 38 countries from Houston. IAH, Houston’s largest airport and the largest hub for United Airlines, offers daily nonstop and direct flights to major cities in Asia, Canada, Europe, Latin America, Mexico, and the Middle East. IAH is ranked as the eighth largest U.S. mainland gateway airport for international passengers and the twelfth busiest U.S. airport for total passenger traffic. Since April 2013, IAH has welcomed direct international flights provided by three new carriers: Turkish Airlines direct to and from Istanbul, Korean Air direct to and from Seoul, and Air China direct to and from Beijing.

William P. Hobby (HOU), Houston’s original municipal airport, handles domestic passengers for five airlines and one charter service, and, is a key hub for Southwest Airlines. HOU ranks as the nation’s 35th-busiest airport for passenger traffic, serving more than 11 million passengers in 2013. HAS is building a new terminal and implementing a plan to reopen international service to Latin and South America at HOU after a forty-five year hiatus. A joint military and civilian airport, EFD serves as a base of operations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and corporate charters. HAS is in the process of obtaining licensing for EFD to become the nation’s ninth spaceport, opening it to use for horizontal-takeoff spacecraft that are owned by private carriers.

Houston Airport System					
Total Passengers					
Year	Deplanements	Enplanements	Total	Increase / (Decrease)	% Change
2008	25,177,160	25,307,218	50,484,378	(1,333,185)	-2.6%
2009	24,197,148	24,308,647	48,505,795	(1,978,583)	-3.9%
2010	24,739,336	24,794,235	49,533,571	1,027,776	+2.1%
2011	25,035,509	24,995,235	50,030,744	497,173	+1.0%
2012	25,181,461	25,146,943	50,328,404	297,660	+0.6%
2013	25,456,215	25,452,648	50,908,863	580,459	+1.2%



**Johnson Space Center (JSC)** is a \$1.5-billion complex which was established as the Manned Spacecraft Center in 1961 and renamed in 1973 to honor the late President and Texas native Lyndon B. Johnson. NASA JSC occupies 1,620 acres 24 miles southeast of downtown Houston. JSC has, in 2014, a total estimated workforce of 14,000, including 11,000 contractors and 3,000 civil service employees. While the NASA workforce continues a global reputation for achievement in space exploration, JSC is an economic powerhouse paying for salaries, contracts and grants that create jobs and strengthen business in the Clear Lake and Houston regions and across Texas. JSC is one of NASA's largest R&D facilities and a source of the nation's best high-tech professionals in science and engineering. Houston's aviation community also includes more than 150 companies involved in aircraft or space vehicle manufacturing, space research and technology.

**HEALTH**

The Houston region's health care system provides quality care, from specialized to routine care, for patients that come from around the world. The Houston MSA has over 14,700 physicians and 130 hospitals with over 20,500 beds. Houston is also home to the **Texas Medical Center (TMC)**, the largest medical center in the world. TMC is comprised of 54 nonprofit and government institutions, including six general hospitals and 11 specialized hospitals, three medical schools, five schools of nursing, two schools of pharmacy, a dental school and a health sciences-focused community college. The TMC provides over 7.2 million patient visits per year, and employs 106,000 health care workers, including 25,700 physicians, researchers and advanced degree professionals.

**EDUCATION**

The **Houston Independent School District (HISD)** is the largest school district in the Houston area. Ranked as the nation's seventh largest district, HISD serves 301 square miles with 276 schools, 11,500 teachers and more than 203,000 students. HISD serves a dynamic, highly diversified community and is one of Houston's largest business enterprises.

Houston boasts more than 40 colleges, universities and institutions – offering higher education options for a full range of certificate and degree programs.

<b>SELECTED HOUSTON AREA UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES</b>	
<b>Community Colleges</b>	<b>Houston Area Universities</b>
Alvin Community College Blinn College Brazosport College College of the Mainland Galveston College Houston Community College System Lee College Lone Star College System San Jacinto College District Wharton County Junior College	Baylor College of Medicine Houston Baptist University Lamar University Prairie View A&M University Rice University Sam Houston State University South Texas College of Law Texas A&M University Texas A&M University at Galveston Texas A&M University Health Science Center Texas Southern University University of Houston – University Park University of Houston – Clear Lake University of Houston – Downtown University of Phoenix – Houston Campus University of St. Thomas University of Texas – M.D. Anderson Cancer Center University of Texas Health Science Center University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston



**ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT**

Houston provides a wide variety of arts and entertainment including theater arts, museums and sports. The city is home to the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo, which is the largest rodeo in the world, attracting 2.5 million visitors and committing to \$23 million in academic scholarships in 2014. With the nation's fifth largest ballet and opera companies, Houston is also one of only five cities in the United States with permanent professional resident companies in all of the major performing arts disciplines of opera, ballet, music, and theater. Home to nine world-class performing arts organizations, Houston Theater District is second only to New York in the number of theater seats in a concentrated area. The Houston Grand Opera is the only opera company in the U.S. to win a Grammy, a Tony and an Emmy while the Alley Theatre is the only regional theatre in Texas to win a Tony award. Other performing arts companies such as Broadway in Houston, Da Camera of Houston, Houston Symphony, Society for the Performing Arts, Theatre Under the Stars (TUTS), Ensemble Theater and Uniquely Houston also serve to enrich the lives of Houston area residents.

Houston has a unique museum district offering a range of museums, galleries, art, and cultural institutions. The Houston Museum District is one of the most visited and one of the top cultural districts in the country. With its nineteen members within a 1.5 mile radius, the district offers a wide array of exhibits featuring themes of art, history, culture, nature, and science. With fourteen galleries of hands-on activities, The Children's Museum of Houston is one of the top children's museums in the country. Houston has more than 500 cultural, visual and performing arts organizations, 90 of which are devoted to multicultural and minority arts.

<b>MEMBERS OF HOUSTON MUSEUM DISTRICT</b>	
Asia Society Texas Center Buffalo Soldiers National Museum Children's Museum of Houston Czech Center Museum Houston Houston Center for Contemporary Craft Houston Museum of Natural Science The John C. Freeman Weather Museum The Jung Center of Houston The Menil Collection Rice University Art Gallery	Contemporary Arts Museum Houston Holocaust Museum Houston Houston Center for Photography Houston Zoo, Inc. The Health Museum Lawndale Art Center Museum of African American Culture Museum of Fine Arts, Houston The Rothko Chapel

Houston has professional sports teams representing football, baseball, basketball and soccer. Houston's stadiums are a sports lover's paradise. The city boasts an array of championship teams such as the Houston Texans, Houston Dynamo, Houston Rockets, and Houston Astros. Houston entered into an agreement to partner with Major League Soccer's Houston Dynamo, Texas Southern University, and Harris County, to construct a permanent, 22,000 seat soccer facility. The state of the art BBVA Compass Stadium opened its doors in May 2012.

Houston has established itself as a destination for hosting major sporting events such as: Super Bowl XXXVIII, Major League Baseball and National Basketball Association All-Star Games, 2005 World Series, 2005 Big 12 Conference Football Championship, USA Gymnastics 2008 Men's Visa Championships, 2010 NCAA Men's Basketball South Region Tournament, 2010 Major League Soccer All-Star Game, 2011 NCAA Men's Final Four, as well as the annual Shell Houston Open. Additionally, Houston hosted the 2011 Summer National Senior Games, the 2012 Amateur Athletic Union Junior Olympic games, and the 2013 NBA All Star Games. The city also looks forward to the 2016 NCAA Men's Final Four and 2017 Super Bowl LI. Houston's racing facilities include Sam Houston Race Park, a Class 1 thoroughbred/quarter horse race track, which opened April 1994, and Gulf Greyhound Park, a dog race track, which opened November 1992.

<b>HOUSTON AREA SPORTS TEAMS</b>		
<b>Professional Teams</b>		<b>Collegiate Teams/Mascots</b>
Astros	Major League Baseball – American League	Houston Baptist University – Huskies
Dynamo	Major League Soccer	Rice University – Owls
Energy	Women's Independent Football League	Texas Southern University – Tigers
Rockets	National Basketball Association	University of Houston – Cougars
Texans	National Football League – American Conference	Prairie View A&M – Panthers

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