

# RESIDENTIAL VALUES BY CLASS 2014

## RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARY

**LEGEND**

**Grade By ISD**

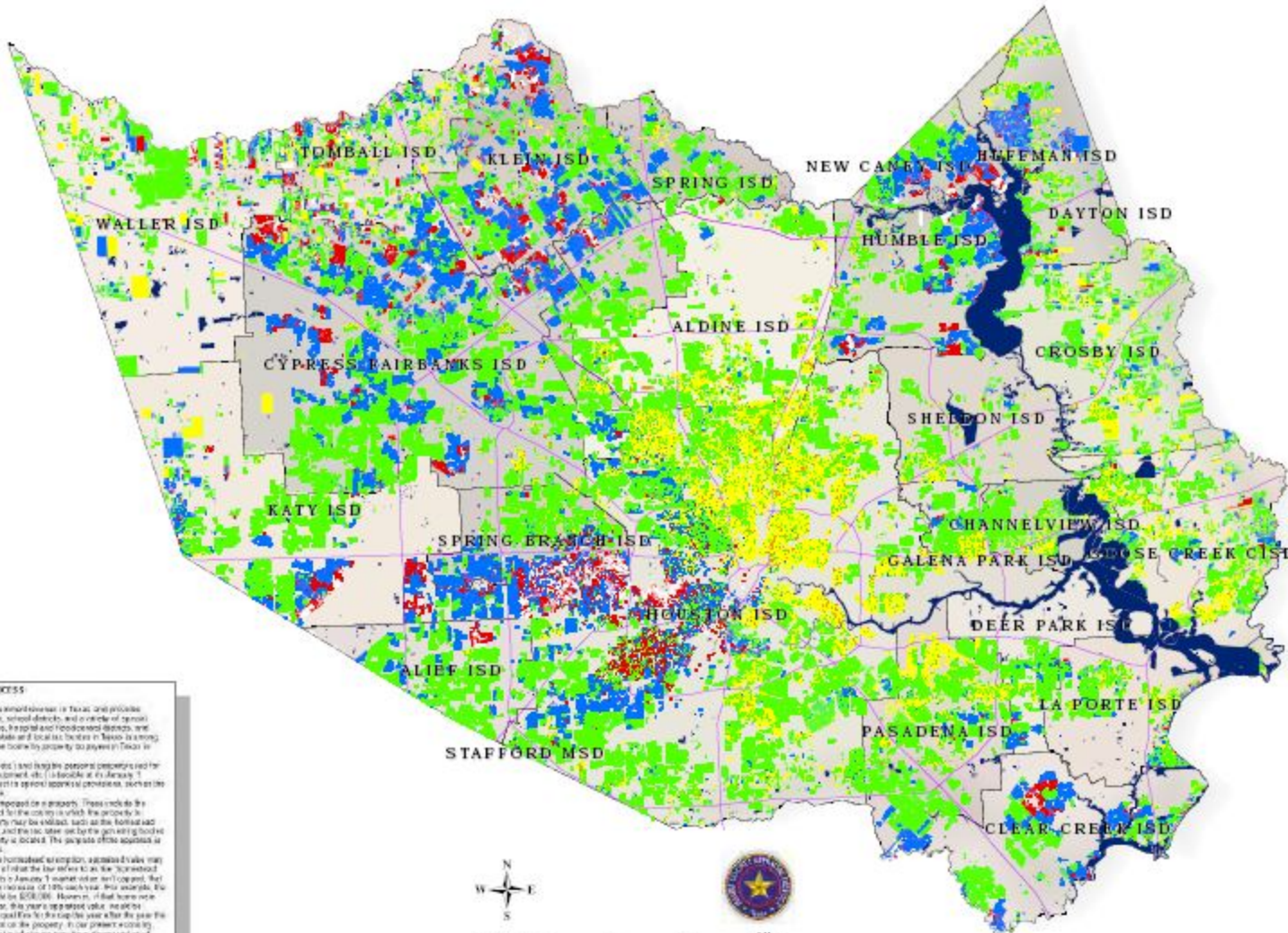
**Grade**

- GRADE A
- GRADE B
- GRADE C
- GRADE D
- GRADE E
- GRADE X

**ISD Boundary**

**ISD Boundaries**

- Stafford ISD
- New Caney ISD
- Dayton ISD
- Channelview ISD
- Galena Park ISD
- Alief ISD
- Deer Park ISD
- Spring Branch ISD
- La Porte ISD
- Huffman ISD
- Sheldon ISD
- Spring ISD
- Pasadena ISD
- Tomball ISD
- Clear Creek ISD
- Crosby ISD
- Katy ISD
- Georgetown ISD
- Humble ISD
- Aliso ISD
- Katy ISD
- Waller ISD
- Cypress-Fairbanks ISD
- Houston ISD



## RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY BY CLASS



CLASS X



CLASS A



CLASS B



CLASS C



CLASS D



CLASS E

**THE PROPERTY TAX PROCESS**

- The property tax is the primary source of local government revenue in Texas and provides funding for the services provided for our cities, towns, school districts, and a variety of regional entities such as community colleges, port authorities, hospital and healthcare districts, and municipal utility districts. While the total combined state and local tax burden in Texas is among the lowest in the nation, the portion of the tax burden borne by property tax payers in Texas is relatively high.
- Under Texas law, all real property (land, buildings, etc.) and tangible personal property used for the production of income (business inventories, equipment, etc.) is taxable at its market value unless exempt by law, or unless subject to special appraisal provisions, such as the special appraisal of agricultural land or its production value.
- These factors determine the total amount of taxes imposed on a property. These include the appraised value established by the appraisal district for the county in which the property is located (with the exception of any tax on that property that is levied, such as the homestead exemption) on the county's taxable property, and the local tax rate for the governing body of the taxing jurisdiction in which the property is located. The property owner applies to appraise the tax burden for the county and city.
- For commercial and industrial property receiving a homestead exemption, a taxable value may be lower than the property's market value because of that tax relief as the "homestead cap" (lower current law, which is frozen to \$100,000 as of January 1, 2004) or the "cap" (the amount by which the appraised value is capped as a maximum increase of 10% each year, first exercisable for January 1, 2004, value of appraised value may be \$500,000). However, if that home rate is greater than \$100,000 or January 1, 2014, the cap's appraised value, up to the \$100,000, is \$175,000. A residential property owner for the cap may use that cap for the owner for the cap as the appraised value of the property in the present county by there are many factors that determine when the market value of a property may be increased on January 1, to the current year's appraised value, still receive discounts that cap the present value at less than the current market value.
- This map is a representation of the 2014 tax year by classes A, B, C, D, E, and X.
- Each piece of property is designated a class when being assessed.

Geospatial or map data maintained by Harris County Appraisal District is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or is suitable for legal, engineering or surveying purposes. It does not represent an as-the-ground-truth and only represents the approximate location of property boundaries.

