Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics for Humboldt County, Nevada

Sources: Headwaters Economics; Nevada Department of Taxation

Authors
Buddy Borden, Extension Specialist
Lucas Thomas, Project and Communications Assistant
Joe Lednicky, Economist II
Brad Schultz, Humboldt County Extension Educator

FEDERAL LAND PAYMENTS

TOTAL FEDERAL LAND PAYMENT
$1M 2001
$2.8M 2017

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)
$1M 2001
$1.8M 2017

FOREST SERVICE
$1.1k 2001
$50.6k 2017

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
$0 2001
$158k 2017

FEDERAL LAND PAYMENT DISTRIBUTION

COUNTY GOVERNMENT
$1M 2001
$1.9M 2017

GRAZING DISTRICTS
$0 2001
$335k 2017

What does that mean?

Payments in Lieu of Taxes are amounts paid by the federal government in replacement of other revenue (such as property tax) that could otherwise be generated. It is to compensate the local communities for potential loss in revenue.

Grazing Districts are where grazing use is apportioned and regulated by the Bureau of Land Management.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Total Area 6,181,029 Acres 2018

Private Lands 17.7%
Federal Lands 81.8%
State Lands 0.0%
Tribal Lands 0.5%
City, County, Other 0%

70.8% of Humboldt's land is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

A full baseline data report, economic impact report, and additional infographics are available for this county. For more information regarding this, or any other questions, please email us at EconDev@unr.edu or call Buddy Borden at 702-257-5505, or Joe Lednicky at 702-948-6971. The Humboldt County Extension office is administered by Brad Schultz, Extension Educator, and can be reached at 775-623-6304. Visit us Online at https://extension.unr.edu/neap/.

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General Fund Revenue

Revenues are the money brought in by the county from a variety of taxes and services. The major sources are property tax, consolidated tax, licenses and permits, charges for services, and transfers in (which includes various taxing entities).

General Fund Expenditure

Expenditures are budgeted to carry out specific program and service objectives. The budget is comprised of three main fund types: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. Functional areas include judicial, public safety, and public works.

General Fund Ending Balance

Every year in this time period was a surplus, except 2016 which was a deficit of -$1.2M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ending Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$11.9M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$17.3M</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ad Valorem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Assessed Valuation</th>
<th>Net Proceeds from Mines</th>
<th>Total Federal Payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$901M</td>
<td>$5M</td>
<td>$906M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>$620M</td>
<td>$171M</td>
<td>$791M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$999M</td>
<td>$333M</td>
<td>$1.33B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:** Ad Valorem is a tax whose amount is based on the value of a transaction or of property, rather than on quantity or intrinsic value. In the state of Nevada, Ad Valorem most commonly refers to property taxes. The Net Proceeds from Mines Tax is a property tax assessed on minerals mined or produced in Nevada when they are sold or removed from the state.

Each year the difference between the revenues and the expenditures contributes to changing the end balance (seen below). A higher end balance marks a surplus and a lower end balance a deficit. A deficit is fine, especially if it counteracts a surplus from a previous year.