

EXTENSION
College of Agriculture,
Biotechnology & Natural Resources

Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics for Mineral County, Nevada

Sources: *Headwaters Economics;*
Nevada Department of Taxation

Authors

Buddy Borden, Extension Specialist
Lucas Thomas, Publications Writer
Joe Lednicky, Economist II
Daniel Zapata, Statistician I
Staci Emm, Professor



FEDERAL LAND PAYMENTS

TOTAL FEDERAL LAND PAYMENT

\$588k \$1.2M
2001 2017

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

\$524k \$731k
2001 2017

FOREST SERVICE

\$62k \$292k
2001 2017

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

\$0 \$23k
2001 2017

FEDERAL LAND PAYMENT DISTRIBUTION



All amounts are shown in 2017 dollars

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

\$555k \$989k
2001 2017

GRAZING DISTRICTS

\$0 \$23k
2001 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: **2,440,305 acres**

2017

Private Lands	Federal Lands	State Lands	Tribal Lands	City, County, Other
4.1%	86.1%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%

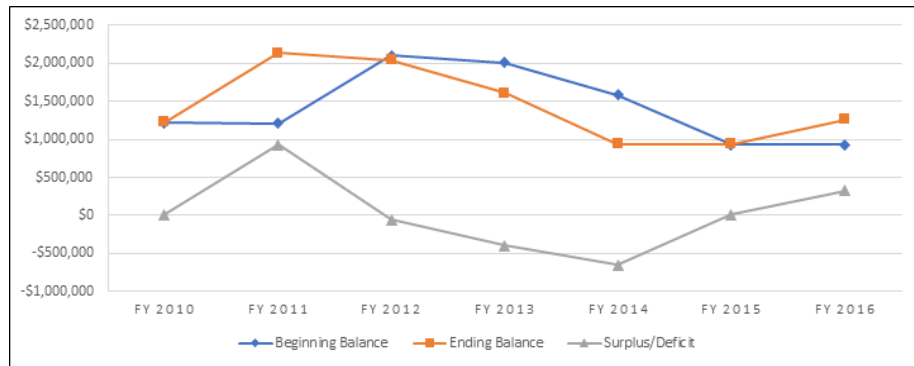
64.8% of Mineral's Land is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

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

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).



Each year the difference between revenues and 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.

General Fund Ending Balance

Mineral County operated in a deficit between the years 2012-2014. While in the other years between 2010-2016 the county operated in a surplus. The ending balance in 2010 was nearly identical to the ending balance in the year 2016.

\$1.22M ⇒ **\$1.25M**

2010

2016



AD VALOREM

2000

2009

2018

	2000		2009		2018
Assessed Valuation	\$138M	↓	\$101M	↑	\$166M
Net Proceeds from Mines	\$1.4M	↑	\$1.7M	↑	\$5.7M
Total Federal Payments	\$139M	↓	\$103M	↑	\$172M



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.