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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FEDERAL LAND PAYMENT</td>
<td>$588k</td>
<td>$1.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES</td>
<td>$524k</td>
<td>$731k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREST SERVICE</td>
<td>$62k</td>
<td>$292k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$23k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FEDERAL LAND PAYMENT DISTRIBUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>$555k</td>
<td>$989k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAZING DISTRICTS</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$23k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Lands</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Lands</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Lands</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Lands</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, County, Other</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

64.8% of Mineral'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. Full reports and infographics will be available for each county in Nevada. 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 702-948-5971. The Mineral County Extension Educator is Staci Emm, who can be contacted at 775-945-3444. 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**

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**

- **Assessed Valuation**
  - 2000: $138M
  - 2009: $101M
  - 2018: $166M

- **Net Proceeds from Mines**
  - 2009: $1.4M
  - 2009: $1.7M
  - 2018: $5.7M

- **Total Federal Payments**
  - 2000: $139M
  - 2009: $103M
  - 2018: $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.