

File With the County Assessor on or Before May 1, or a Penalty Will be Assessed

Personal Property Return

Nebraska Net Book Value

•Attach all supporting schedules

Tax Year _____

County Name _____

Failure to timely report all personal property on this return will result in a forfeiture of the exemption under the Personal Property Tax Relief Act for the personal property not timely reported on this return.

Name of Property Owner	Telephone Number	Tax District
Street or Other Mailing Address	Property Type	Precinct or Township
City State Zip Code	Legal Description	
Address of Property (if different than above) City State Zip Code		
Emal Address		

Totals	Taxable Value
1 Commercial and industrial property total (from schedule)	1
2 Agricultural machinery and equipment total (from schedule)	2
3 TOTAL TAXABLE VALUE (total of lines 1 and 2)	3

Describe any leased or consigned property in your custody, and list the name and address of lessor or owner.	
Description of Property	Name and Address of Lessor or Owner

Under penalties of law, I declare that I have examined this return, including any attached schedules, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is correct and complete.

sign here

Signature of Property Owner Date _____

Signature of Preparer Other than Owner Date _____

For County Assessor's Use Only

Depreciation Worksheet Reviewed	PENALTY <input type="checkbox"/> 10% <input type="checkbox"/> 25%
Date _____ Initials _____	
Total personal property value exempted under Personal Property Tax Relief Act \$ _____	Total personal property value exempted under Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Act \$ _____

Signature of County Assessor Date _____

Personal Property Return Nebraska Net Book Value Instructions

Who Must File. If you hold or own any depreciable taxable tangible personal property on January 1 at 12:01 a.m. of the year for which the assessment is being made, you must file a Personal Property Return.

If you lease depreciable taxable tangible personal property from another person, you must file a Personal Property Return.

If you lease depreciable taxable tangible personal property to another person, you must file a Personal Property Return, unless the property is listed and valued on a return filed by the lessee.

If you bring depreciable taxable tangible personal property into the state after 12:01 a.m. on January 1 and prior to July 1 in any year, you must list the property on or before July 31, unless you can show the property was purchased after January 1 at 12:01 a.m. or was assessed in another county or state.

When and Where to File. This return must be filed on or before **May 1** with the county assessor in the county where the taxable tangible personal property is located. If you have property in more than one county, you must file a return with each county in which you have property. If you have property at more than one location in the same county, contact the county assessor to determine if more than one return is required.

Situs for Property. Taxable tangible personal property of an established agricultural or commercial business is assessed at the place of business, unless the property has acquired local situs elsewhere. Property will acquire local situs elsewhere if it is kept in a location, other than the location of the business, for 50% or more of the calendar year.

What Property is Taxable. All depreciable tangible personal property which has a Nebraska net book value greater than zero is taxable, except licensed motor vehicles, livestock, and certain rental equipment.

Irrigation equipment, such as pivots, pumps, and motors, is personal property and must be listed on the Personal Property Return. These items are not included in the value of land.

What Property Must be Listed. You must list all taxable tangible personal property that you own or that you lease from another person.

If you are unable to list leased property because you do not know the Nebraska adjusted basis, you must provide a description of the property and the name and address of the owner or lessor of the property.

Exempt Value. The Personal Property Tax Relief Act allows for an exemption of the first \$10,000 of value of taxable tangible personal property in each tax district in which a personal property return is filed. Failure to timely report taxable tangible personal property on the return will result in a forfeiture of this exemption for the untimely reported personal property.

Beginning Farmer or Livestock Producer Exempt Value. Qualified beginning farmers or livestock producers, that timely filed Exemption Application, Form 1027, may have up to \$100,000 of taxable agricultural or horticultural machinery and equipment value exempted for three years. The applicant must file a personal property return with the county assessor on or before May 1 of each year to receive this exemption. The Personal Property Tax Relief exemption is applied prior to granting the beginning farmer exemption.

Penalties. Any taxable tangible personal property value not reported by the May 1 filing deadline will be subject to a penalty. Depreciable taxable tangible personal property added after May 1 and on or before June 30 of the year the property was required to be reported is subject to a penalty of 10% of the tax due on the value added.

Depreciable taxable tangible personal property added on or after July 1 of the year the property was required to be reported is subject to a penalty of 25% of the tax due on the value added.

Protests. Taxable tangible personal property protests must be filed with the county clerk on or before June 30. The appeal must be in writing and include a statement of the reasons why the requested change should be made and a description of the property to which the protest applies. Incomplete protests will be dismissed by the county board of equalization.

You may also protest if the county assessor notifies you of a change in the value of property, of the addition of omitted property, of the failure to file a return, or of the assessment of a penalty. You have 30 days from the date the notice is mailed a written appeal of the action with the county board of equalization.

Collection of the Tax. Personal property taxes are due and payable on December 31 and become delinquent in halves on May 1 and September 1 following the due date (except in counties with a population of greater than 100,000 which have delinquent dates of April 1 and August 1). On the due date, the taxes become a first lien on all personal property you own. If the taxes are not paid, any personal property you own, whether taxable or not, is subject to seizure to satisfy the lien.

Acceleration of Taxes Due. When all or a substantial amount of your taxable tangible personal property is sold, or removed, or any attempt to do so is made, the tax is accelerated and becomes immediately due and payable.

Definitions

Depreciable Tangible Personal Property. Depreciable tangible personal property is any tangible personal property which is used in a trade or business (commercial, industrial, or agricultural) or for the production of income and which has a determinable life of more than one year.

Any capital or depreciable improvements or additions to an item of personal property will be listed separately for property tax purposes.

Year. Year is the number of years since the property was acquired. The factor shown for Year One will be the percent used for January 1 of the year following the year of acquisition of the property. The factor shown for Year Two will be the percent used for January 1 of the second year following the year of acquisition of the property, etc.

Number of Items. Number of items is the quantity of each specific item. **Identical** items may be grouped together on one line of the Nebraska Personal Property Schedule **only** when these items were acquired in the same calendar year and have the same recovery period.

Nebraska Adjusted Basis. Nebraska adjusted basis is the adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, increased by the amount of the depreciation, amortization, or deduction under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, taken on the personal property. Generally, the Nebraska adjusted basis will be the cost of the item, including sales tax, freight charges, and installation and testing charges. It will not include the refunded sales tax on agricultural machinery and equipment purchased January 1, 1992 for use in commercial agriculture.

If property rehabilitation expenses result in an increased federal adjusted basis of the property, the Nebraska adjusted basis must be increased accordingly.

For property that is transferred by gift or inheritance, the Nebraska adjusted basis is the same as it was for the previous owner whether or not there is a change in the adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes caused by the transfer.

For property that is transferred in the creation, dissolution, or reorganization of corporation, partnership, or trust, that is tax-free for income tax purposes, the Nebraska adjusted basis is the same as it was for the previous owner.

Example 1. A son inherits a business from his father. The tangible personal property of the business will have the same Nebraska adjusted basis as it had when the business was owned by the father. The property's year acquired will also be the same as it was for the father.

Example 2. A farmer incorporates his farming operation and transfers a tractor to the corporation. The tractor was purchased three years earlier for \$40,000 and has a recovery period of seven years. For property tax purposes, the corporation will be taxed on a three-year-old tractor with a Nebraska adjusted basis of \$40,000, a depreciation factor of 55.13% (from Table 1), and a net book value (taxable value) of \$22,052.

Recovery Period. Recovery period is the period over which the value of property will be depreciated for Nebraska tax purposes. Table 2 provides recovery periods for some assets. If you have property not contained in Table 2, use the MACRS recovery period.

Depreciation Factor. Depreciation factor is the percentage of the Nebraska adjusted basis that is taxable. Use Table 1 to find the appropriate depreciation factor for the recovery period and year.

Example 3. You purchased office furniture for \$5,000 two years ago. You elected to take a Section 179 deduction for full amount of the \$5,000 in that income tax year. Even though for income tax purposes this property is "fully depreciated," it is still taxable for property tax purposes in the current year, since office furniture has a recovery period of seven years (from Table 2). The Nebraska adjusted basis of \$5,000 is multiplied by the depreciation factor of 70.16% (from Table 1) to produce a current year net book taxable value of \$3,508.

Net Book Value. Net book value is the taxable value for property tax purposes. It is the Nebraska adjusted basis of the tangible personal property multiplied by the appropriate depreciation factor for the recovery period and year. The property tax is imposed on the net book value of tangible personal property.

Example 4. A computer server has a Nebraska adjusted basis of \$12,000. The server was purchased three years ago. The server has a recovery period of five years. The depreciation factor (see Table 1) is 41.65%. The net book value (taxable value) of the computer is \$4,998.

Table 1—Nebraska Net Book Depreciation Factors

Year	Recovery Period in Years					
	3	5	7	10	15	20
2017	75.00%	85.00%	89.29%	92.50%	95.00%	96.25%
2016	37.50	59.50	70.16	78.62	85.50	89.03
2015	12.50	41.65	55.13	66.83	76.95	82.35
2014	0.00	24.99	42.88	56.81	69.25	76.18
2013		8.33	30.63	48.07	62.32	70.46
2012		0.00	18.38	39.33	56.09	65.18
2011			6.13	30.59	50.19	60.29
2010			0.00	21.85	44.29	55.77
2009				13.11	38.38	51.31
2008				4.37	32.48	46.85
2007				0.00	26.57	42.38
2006					20.67	37.92
2005					14.76	33.46
2004					8.86	29.00
2003					2.95	24.54
2002					0.00	20.08
2001						15.62
2000						11.15
1999						6.69
1998						2.23
1997						0.00

Table 2—Recovery Periods
 [Equivalent to the Federal “Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System” (MACRS)]

Part A	Personal Property Used in All Business Activities, Without Regard to the Type of Business	Recovery Period
	Office furniture, fixtures, and equipment (telephones, communication equipment)	7
	Information systems, computers and peripheral equipment, calculators, typewriters, adding machines, copiers, duplicating equipment	5
	Transportation:	
	Light and heavy general purpose trucks and cars (unlicensed)	5
	Trailers and trailer-mounted containers	5
	Airplanes and helicopters not used for commercial or contract carrying of passengers or freight	5
	Railroad cars and locomotives not owned by railroad transportation companies	7
	Water transportation vessels, barges, etc.	10
Part B	Other Personal Property Used in the Following Business Activities	
	Agricultural:	
	Agricultural machinery and equipment, including irrigation equipment	7
	Cable Television:	
	Subscriber connection and distribution systems	7
	Program origination	5
	Service and test	5
	Microwave systems	5
	Construction:	
	Assets used in construction by general building, special trade, heavy and marine construction contractors, operative and investment builders, real estate subdividers and developers, and others except railroads	5
	Distributive Trades and Services:	
	Wholesale and retail trades, and personal and professional services	5
	Manufacturing:	
	Grain and grain mill products	10
	Sugar and sugar products	10
	Vegetable oils and vegetable oil products	10
	Other food and beverages	7
	Yarn, thread, woven products, and nonwoven fabrics	7
	Wood products and furniture	7

Table 2 (continued)

	Recovery Period
Manufacturing (continued):	
Printing, publishing, and allied materials	7
Rubber products and finished plastic products	7
Leather and leather products	7
Glass products	7
Stone and clay products	7
Primary nonferrous metals	7
Foundry, steel mill, and fabricated metal products	7
Electrical and nonelectrical machinery and other mechanical products	7
Manufacture of motor vehicles	7
Manufacture of aerospace products	7
Manufacture of athletic, jewelry, and other goods	7
Sawmill equipment in permanent sawmills	7
Sawmill equipment in temporary facility	5
Knitted goods and textured yarns	5
Carpets and dyeing, finishing, and packaging of textile products and manufacture of medical and dental supplies	5
Apparel and other finished products	5
Special tools and devices for food and beverages, rubber products, finished plastic products, glass products, fabricated metal products, and manufacture of motor vehicles	3
Miscellaneous:	
Electric utility transmission and distribution plant	20
Waste reduction and resource recovery plants	7
Furniture and appliances used in rental property	7
Oil and Mineral:	
Mining – assets used in mining and quarry (for example, sand, gravel, stone, etc.)	7
Exploration for and production of petroleum and natural gas, including gathering pipelines and related storage facilities, compression or pumping equipment	7
Drilling onshore oil and gas wells	5
Recreation:	
Assets used in provision of entertainment for fee (for example, bowling alleys, billiard and pool halls, theaters, miniature golf courses, etc.)	7
Theme and amusement parks	7
Telephone Communications and Radio and Television Broadcasting:	
Cable and long-line systems (transmission lines)	20
Telephone distribution plant (poles, lines, aerial wires, underground conduits, etc.)	15
Telephone central office equipment (central office switching equipment)	10
Telephone station equipment	7
Computer-based telephone central office switching equipment (function are those of a computer or peripheral equipment used in its capacity as telephone central office equipment)	5
Radio and television broadcasting (except transmission towers)	5
Telegraph And Satellite Communications:	
Central office control facilities (switching and monitoring signals)	10
High-frequency radio and microwave systems (transmitters, receivers, transmission lines, and towers)	7
Computerized switching, channeling, and associated equipment	7
Satellite ground segment property	7
Equipment installed on customer premises	7
Support equipment	7
Headend	7

