

Business Income, Deductions, and Accounting Methods

True / False Questions

1. The Internal Revenue Code authorizes deductions for trade or business activities if the expenditure is "ordinary and necessary".

True False

2. Business activities are distinguished from personal activities in that business activities are motivated by the pursuit of profits.

True False

3. The phrase "ordinary and necessary" has been defined to mean that an expense must be essential and indispensable to the conduct of a business.

True False

4. Reasonable in amount means that expenditures can be exorbitant as long as the activity is motivated by profit.

True False

5. The test for whether an expenditure is reasonable in amount is whether the expenditure was for an "arm's length" amount.

True False

6. Illegal bribes and kickbacks are not deductible as business expenses, but this prohibition does not include fines incurred in the ordinary course of business.

True False

7. Although expenses associated with illegal activities are not deductible, political contributions can be deducted as long as the donation is not made to a candidate for public office.

True False

8. When a taxpayer borrows money and invests the loan proceeds in municipal bonds, the interest paid by the taxpayer on the debt will not be deductible.

True False

9. Employees cannot deduct the cost of uniforms if the uniforms are also appropriate for normal wear.

True False

10. Only half the cost of a business meal is deductible even if the meal is associated with the active conduct of business.

True False

11. Taxpayers must maintain written contemporaneous records of business purpose when entertaining clients.

True False

12. The domestic manufacturing deduction is a deduction for the incremental cost of manufacturing tangible assets in the United States.

True False

13. Qualified production activity income for calculating the domestic manufacturing deduction is limited to taxable income for a business or modified AGI for an individual.

True False

14. The domestic manufacturing deduction cannot exceed 50 percent of the wages paid to employees engaged in domestic manufacturing activities during the year.

True False

15. A loss deduction from a casualty of a business asset is only available if the asset is completely destroyed.

True False

16. All taxpayers must account for taxable income using a calendar year.

True False

17. A short year can end on any day of any month other than December.

True False

18. A fiscal tax year can end on the last day of any month other than December.

True False

19. A business generally adopts a fiscal or calendar year by using that year end on the first tax return for the business.

True False

20. Sole proprietorships must use the same tax year as the proprietor of the business.

True False

21. Even a cash method taxpayer must consistently use accounting methods that "clearly reflect income" for tax purposes.

True False

22. The 12-month rule allows taxpayers to deduct the entire amount of certain prepaid business expenses.

True False

23. The all-events test for income determines the period in which income will be recognized for tax purposes.

True False

24. The full-inclusion method requires cash basis taxpayers to include prepayments for goods or services into realized income.

True False

25. Uniform capitalization of indirect inventory costs is required for most large taxpayers.

True False

Multiple Choice Questions

26. Individual proprietors report their business income and deductions on:

- A. Form 1065
- B. Form 1120S
- C. Schedule C
- D. Schedule A
- E. Form 1041

27. According to the Internal Revenue Code §162, deductible business expenses must be one of the following?

- A. incurred for the production of investment income
- B. ordinary and necessary
- C. minimized
- D. appropriate and measurable
- E. personal and justifiable

28. Which of the following is NOT likely to be allowed as a current deduction for a landscaping and nursery business?

- A. cost of fertilizer
- B. accounting fees
- C. cost of a greenhouse
- D. cost of uniforms for employees
- E. a cash settlement for trade name infringement

29. The IRS would most likely apply the arm's length transaction test to determine which of the following?
- A. whether an expenditure is related to a business activity
 - B. whether an expenditure will be likely to produce income
 - C. timeliness of an expenditure
 - D. reasonableness of an expenditure
 - E. All of these
30. Which of the following business expense deductions is most likely to be unreasonable in amount?
- A. Compensation paid to the taxpayer's spouse in excess of salary payments to other employees.
 - B. Amounts paid to a subsidiary corporation for services where the amount is in excess of the cost of comparable services by competing corporations.
 - C. Cost of entertaining a former client when there is no possibility of any future benefits from a relation with that client.
 - D. None of these is likely to be unreasonable in amount.
 - E. Compensation paid to the taxpayer's spouse in excess of salary payments to other employees, amounts paid to a subsidiary corporation for services where the amount is in excess of the cost of comparable services by competing corporations, and cost of entertaining a former client when there is no possibility of any future benefits from a relation with that client are all likely to be considered unreasonable in amount.
31. Which of the following is a true statement?
- A. Interest expense is not deductible if the loan is used to purchase municipal bonds.
 - B. Insurance premiums are not deductible if paid for "key man" life insurance.
 - C. One half of the cost of business meals is not deductible.
 - D. All of these are true.
 - E. None of these is true.

32. Which of the following expenditures is most likely to be deductible for a construction business?

- A. A fine for a zoning violation.
- B. A tax underpayment penalty.
- C. An "under the table" payment to a government representative to obtain a better price for raw materials.
- D. A payment to a foreign official to expedite an application for a business permit.
- E. An arm's length payment to a related party for emergency repairs of a sewage line.

33. Which of the following is an explanation for why insurance premiums on a key employee are not deductible?

- A. The insurance deduction would offset taxable income without the potential for the proceeds generating taxable income.
- B. The federal government does not want to subsidize insurance companies.
- C. It is impractical to trace insurance premiums to the receipt of proceeds.
- D. Congress presumes that all expenses are not deductible unless specifically allowed in the Internal Revenue Code.
- E. This rule was grandfathered from a time when the IRC disallowed all insurance premiums deductions.

34. Paris operates a talent agency as a sole proprietorship, and this year she incurred the following expenses in operating her talent agency. What is the total deductible amount of these expenditures?

\$1,000 dinner with a film producer where no business was discussed

\$500 lunch with sister Nicky where no business was discussed

\$700 business dinner with a client but Paris forgot to keep any records (oops!)

\$900 tickets to the opera with a client following a business meeting

- A. \$450
- B. \$900
- C. \$1,100
- D. \$1,200
- E. \$800

35. Dick pays insurance premiums for his employees. What type of insurance premium is not deductible as compensation paid to the employee?

- A. Health insurance with benefits payable to the employee.
- B. Whole life insurance with benefits payable to the employee's dependents.
- C. Group term life insurance with benefits payable to the employee's dependents.
- D. key man life insurance with benefits payable to Dick.
- E. All of these are deductible by Dick.

36. Which of the following is a true statement?

- A. Meals are never deductible as a business expense.
- B. An employer can only deduct half of any meals provided to employees.
- C. The cost of business meals must be reasonable.
- D. A taxpayer can only deduct a meal for a client if business is discussed during the meal.
- E. None of these is true.

37. In order to deduct a portion of the cost of a business meal which of the following conditions must be met?

- A. A client (not a supplier or vendor) must be present at the meal.
- B. The taxpayer or an employee must be present at the meal.
- C. The total cost must be extravagant.
- D. The meal must occur on the taxpayer's business premises.
- E. None of these is a condition for a deduction.

38. Which of the following is likely to be a fully deductible business expense?

- A. Salaries in excess of the industry average paid to attract talented employees.
- B. The cost of employee uniforms that can be adapted to ordinary personal wear.
- C. A speeding fine paid by a trucker who was delivering a rush order.
- D. The cost of a three-year subscription to a business publication.
- E. None of these is likely to be deductible.

39. After a business meeting with a prospective client Holly took the client to dinner and the theatre. Holly paid \$290 for the meal and \$250 for the theatre tickets, amounts that were reasonable under the circumstances. What amount of these expenditures can Holly deduct as a business expense?

- A. \$540.
- B. \$415.
- C. \$270.
- D. None unless Holly discussed business with the client during the meal and the entertainment.
- E. None-the meals and entertainment are not deductible except during travel.

40. This year Clark leased a car to drive between his office and various work sites. Clark carefully recorded that he drove the car 23,000 miles this year and paid \$7,200 of operating expenses (\$2,700 for gas, oil, and repairs, and \$4,500 for lease payments). What amount of these expenses may Clark deduct as business expenses?

- A. \$7,200.
- B. Clark cannot deduct these costs but he must use the mileage method to determine any deduction.
- C. \$4,500.
- D. \$2,700.
- E. Clark is not entitled to any deduction if he used the car for any personal trips.

41. Shelley is employed in Texas and recently attended a two-day business conference in New Jersey. Shelley spent the entire time at the conference and documented her expenditures (described below). What amount can Shelley deduct as an employee business expense?

Airfare to New Jersey	\$2,000
Meals	220
Lodging in New Jersey	450
Rental car	180

- A. \$2,850.
- B. \$2,740.
- C. \$1,850 if Shelley's AGI is \$50,000.
- D. All of these are deductible if Shelley is reimbursed under an accountable plan.
- E. None of the expenses are deductible - only employers can deduct travel expenses.

42. Which of the following is a true statement?

- A. Meals, lodging, and incidental expenditures are only deductible if the taxpayer is away from home overnight while traveling.
- B. Meals are deductible for an employee who is forced to work during the lunch hour.
- C. When a taxpayer travels solely for business purposes, only half of the costs of travel are deductible.
- D. If travel has both business and personal aspects, the cost of transportation is always deductible but the deductibility of lodging depends upon whether business is conducted that day.
- E. None of these is true.

43. Which of the following is a true statement about travel that has both business and personal aspects?

- A. Transportation costs are always fully deductible.
- B. Meals are not deductible for this type of travel.
- C. Only half of the cost of meals and transportation is deductible.
- D. The cost of lodging, and incidental expenditures is limited to those incurred during the business portion of the travel.
- E. None of these.

44. John is a self-employed computer consultant who lives and works in Dallas. John paid for the following activities in conjunction with his business. Which is not deductible in any amount?

1. Dinner with a potential client where the client's business was discussed.
2. A trip to Houston to negotiate a contract.
3. A seminar in Houston on new developments in the software industry.
4. A trip to New York to visit a school chum who is also interested in computers.

- A. 1 only.
- B. 2 only.
- C. 3 only.
- D. 4 only.
- E. None of these.

45. Which of the following expenses are completely deductible?

- A. \$1,000 spent on compensating your brother for a personal expense.
- B. \$50 spent on meals while traveling on business.
- C. \$2,000 spent by the employer on reimbursing an employee for entertainment.
- D. All of these expenses are fully deductible.
- E. None of these expenses can be deducted in full.

46. Ed is a self-employed heart surgeon who has incurred the following reasonable expenses.

\$1,000 in air fare to repair investment rental property in Colorado.

\$500 in meals while attending a medical convention in New York.

\$300 for tuition for an investment seminar "How to pick stocks."

\$100 for tickets to a football game with hospital administrators to celebrate successful negotiation of a surgical contract earlier in the day.

How much can Ed deduct?

- A. \$1,300 "for AGI."
- B. \$1,300 "for AGI" and \$300 "from AGI."
- C. \$480 "for AGI."
- D. \$80 "for AGI" and \$1,300 "from AGI."
- E. None of these.

47. Ronald is a cash method taxpayer who made the following expenditures this year. Which expenditure is completely deductible in this period as a business expense?

- A. \$4,000 for rent on his office that covers the next 24 months.
- B. \$3,000 for a new watch for the mayor to keep "good relations" with city hall.
- C. \$2,500 for professional hockey tickets distributed to a customer to generate "goodwill" for his business.
- D. \$55 to collect an account receivable from a customer who has failed to pay for services rendered.
- E. None of these is completely deductible.

48. George operates a business that generated adjusted gross income of \$250,000 and taxable income of \$170,000 this year (before the domestic manufacturing deduction). Included in income was \$70,000 of qualified production activities income. George paid \$60,000 of wages to employees engaged in domestic manufacturing. What domestic manufacturing deduction will George be eligible to claim this year?

- A. \$5,400
- B. \$6,300
- C. \$7,200
- D. \$15,300
- E. \$22,500

49. Which of the following is a true statement about the domestic manufacturing deduction?

- A. This deduction is determined by the amount of goods manufactured in the United States for export abroad.
- B. The deduction is calculated as a percentage of the cost of goods manufactured in the United States.
- C. This deduction represents a subsidy to taxpayers who manufacture or construct goods in the United States.
- D. The domestic manufacturing deduction is not affected by the cost of labor.
- E. All of these are true.

50. Qualified production activities income is defined as follows for purposes of the domestic manufacturing deduction.

- A. net income from selling or leasing property the taxpayer manufactured in the United States.
- B. revenue from selling or leasing property the taxpayer manufactured in the United States.
- C. revenue from selling or leasing property the taxpayer manufactured in the United States but the revenue was less than 50 percent of qualifying wages used in the production.
- D. 6 percent of revenue from selling or leasing property the taxpayer manufactured in the United States.
- E. None of these.

51. Riley operates a plumbing business and this year the 3-year old van he used in the business was destroyed in a traffic accident. The van was originally purchased for \$20,000 and the adjusted basis was \$5,800 at the time of the accident. Although the van was worth \$6,000 at the time of accident, insurance only paid Riley \$1,200 for the loss. What is the amount of Riley's casualty loss deduction?
- A. \$6,000
 - B. \$14,000
 - C. \$5,800
 - D. \$4,600
 - E. \$5,300
52. Don operates a taxi business, and this year one of his taxis was damaged in a traffic accident. The taxi was originally purchased for \$32,000 and the adjusted basis was \$2,000 at the time of the accident. The taxi was repaired at a cost of \$2,500 and insurance reimbursed Don \$700 of this cost. What is the amount of Don's casualty loss deduction?
- A. \$1,300.
 - B. \$2,500.
 - C. \$1,800.
 - D. \$2,000.
 - E. Don is not eligible for a casualty loss deduction.
53. Which of the following cannot be selected as a valid tax year end?
- A. December 31st
 - B. January 31st
 - C. The last Friday of the last week of June
 - D. December 15th
 - E. A tax year can end on any of these days.

54. Bill operates a proprietorship using the cash method of accounting, and this year he received the following payments:

- \$100 in cash from a customer for services rendered this year
- a promise to pay \$200 from a customer for services rendered this year
- tickets to a football game worth \$250 as payment for services performed last year
- a check for \$170 for services rendered this year that Bill forgot to cash

How much income should Bill realize on Schedule C?

- A. \$100
- B. \$300
- C. \$350
- D. \$270
- E. \$520

55. Clyde operates a sole proprietorship using the cash method. This year Clyde made the following expenditures:

\$480 to US Bank for 12 months of interest accruing on a business loan from September 1st of this year through August 31st of next year

\$600 for 12 months of property insurance beginning on July 1 of this year.

What is the maximum amount Clyde can deduct this year?

- A. \$760
- B. \$600
- C. \$480
- D. \$160
- E. \$360

56. Beth operates a plumbing firm. In August of last year she signed a contract to provide plumbing services for a renovation. Beth began the work that August and finished the work in December of last year. However, Beth didn't bill the client until January of this year and she didn't receive the payment until March when she received payment in full. When should Beth recognize income under the accrual method of accounting?
- A. In August of last year
 - B. In December of last year
 - C. In January of this year
 - D. In March of this year
 - E. In April of this year
57. Jim operates his business on the accrual method and this year he received \$4,000 for services that he intends to provide to his clients next year. Under what circumstances can Jim defer the recognition of the \$4,000 of income until next year?
- A. Jim can defer the recognition of the income if he absolutely promises not to provide the services until next year.
 - B. Jim must defer the recognition of the income until the income is earned.
 - C. Jim can defer the recognition of the income if he has requested that the client not pay for the services until the services are provided.
 - D. Jim can elect to defer the recognition of the income if the income is not recognized for financial accounting purposes.
 - E. Jim can never defer the recognition of the prepayments of income.
58. When does the all-events test under the accrual method require the recognition of income from the sale of goods?
- A. when the title of the goods passes to the buyer.
 - B. when the business receives payment.
 - C. when payment is due from the buyer.
 - D. the earliest of the above three dates.
 - E. None of these.

59. Colbert operates a catering service on the accrual method. In November of year 1 Colbert received a payment of \$9,000 for 18 months of catering services to be rendered from December 1st of year 1 through May 31st year 3. When must Colbert recognize the income if his accounting methods are selected to minimize income recognition?
- A. \$500 is recognized in year 1, \$6,000 in year 2, and \$2,500 in year 3.
 - B. \$500 is recognized in year 1 and \$8,500 in year 2.
 - C. \$9,000 is recognized in year 3.
 - D. \$2,500 is recognized in year 1 and \$6,500 in year 2.
 - E. \$9,000 is recognized in year 1.
60. Which of the following types of transactions may not typically be accounted for using the cash method?
- A. sales of inventory
 - B. services
 - C. purchases of machinery
 - D. payments of debt
 - E. sales of securities by an investor
61. Which of the following types of expenditures is not subject to capitalization under the UNICAP rules?
- A. selling expenditures.
 - B. cost of manufacturing labor.
 - C. compensation of managers who supervise production.
 - D. cost of raw materials.
 - E. All of these are subject to capitalization under the UNICAP rules.

62. Kip started a wholesale store this year selling bulk peanut butter. In January of this year Kip purchased an initial five tubs of peanut butter for a total cost of \$5,000. In July Kip purchased three tubs for a total cost of \$6,000. Finally, in November Kip bought two tubs for a total cost of \$1,000. Kip sold six tubs by year end. What is Kip's ending inventory under the FIFO cost-flow method?
- A. \$12,000
 - B. \$6,000
 - C. \$5,000
 - D. \$2,500
 - E. \$1,000
63. Mike started a calendar year business on September 1st of this year by paying 12 months rent on his shop at \$1,000 per month. What is the maximum amount of rent that Mike can deduct this year under each type of accounting method?
- A. \$12,000 under the cash method and \$12,000 under the accrual method
 - B. \$4,000 under the cash method and \$12,000 under the accrual method
 - C. \$12,000 under the cash method and \$4,000 under the accrual method
 - D. \$4,000 under the cash method and \$4,000 under the accrual method
 - E. \$4,000 under the cash method and zero under the accrual method
64. Which of the following is a payment liability?
- A. Tort claims
 - B. Refunds
 - C. Insurance premiums
 - D. Real estate taxes
 - E. All of these

65. Joe is a self employed electrician who operates his business on the accrual method. This year Joe purchased a shop for his business and at year end he received a bill for \$4,500 of property taxes on his shop. Joe didn't pay the taxes until after year end. Which of the following is a true statement?
- A. If he elects to treat the taxes as a recurring item, Joe can accrue and deduct \$4,500 of taxes on the shop this year.
 - B. The taxes are a payment liability.
 - C. The taxes would not be deductible if Joe's business was on the cash method.
 - D. Unless Joe makes an election, the taxes are not deductible this year.
 - E. All of these are true.
66. Brad operates a storage business on the accrual method. On July 1 Brad paid \$48,000 for rent on his storage warehouse and \$18,000 for insurance on the contents of the warehouse. The rent and insurance covers the next 12 months. What is Brad's deduction for the rent and insurance?
- A. \$48,000 for the rent and \$18,000 for the insurance.
 - B. \$24,000 for the rent and \$18,000 for the insurance.
 - C. \$24,000 for the rent and \$9,000 for the insurance.
 - D. \$48,000 for the rent and \$9,000 for the insurance.
 - E. None of these is true.

67. Ajax Computer Company is an accrual method calendar year taxpayer. Ajax has never advertised in the national media prior to this year. In November of this year, however, Ajax paid \$1 million for television advertising time during a "super" sporting event scheduled to take place in early February of next year. In addition, in November of this year the company paid \$500,000 for advertising time during a professional golf tournament in April of next year. What amount of these payments, if any, can Ajax deduct this year?

- A. \$1 million.
- B. \$500,000.
- C. \$1.5 million.
- D. \$1.5 million only if the professional golf tournament is played before April 15.
- E. No deduction can be claimed this year.

68. Big Homes Corporation is an accrual method calendar year taxpayer that manufactures and sells modular homes. This year for the first time Big Homes was forced to offer a rebate on the purchase of new homes. At year end, Big Homes had paid \$12,000 in rebates and was liable for an additional \$7,500 in rebates to buyers. What amount of the rebates, if any, can Big Homes deduct this year?

- A. \$12,000 because rebates are payment liabilities.
- B. \$19,500 because Big Homes is an accrual method taxpayer.
- C. \$19,500 if this amount is not material, Big Homes expects to continue the practice of offering rebates in future years, and Big Homes expects to pay the accrued rebates before filing their tax return for this year.
- D. \$12,000 because the \$7,500 liability is not fixed and determinable.
- E. Big Homes is not entitled to a deduction because rebates are against public policy.

69. Jones operates an upscale restaurant and he pays experienced cooks \$35,000 per year. This year he hired his son as an apprentice cook. Jones agreed to pay his son \$40,000 per year. Which of the following is a true statement about this transaction?
- A. Jones will be allowed to deduct \$40,000 only if his son eventually develops into an expert cook.
 - B. Jones will be allowed to accrue \$40,000 only if he pays his son in cash.
 - C. Jones will be allowed to deduct \$35,000 as compensation and another \$5,000 can be deducted as an employee gift.
 - D. Jones can only deduct \$20,000 because an apprentice cook is only worth half as much as an experienced cook.
 - E. None of these-Jones can only deduct reasonable compensation.
70. Manley operates a law practice on the accrual method and calendar year. At the beginning of the year Manley's firm had an allowance for doubtful accounts with a balance of \$15,000. At the end of the year, Manley recorded bad debt expense of \$23,000 and the balance of doubtful accounts had increased to \$18,000. What is Manley's deduction for bad debt expense this year?
- A. \$23,000
 - B. \$3,000
 - C. \$26,000
 - D. \$5,000
 - E. \$20,000
71. Which of the following is NOT considered a related party for the purpose of limitation on accruals to related parties?
- A. Spouse when the taxpayer is an individual.
 - B. A partner when the taxpayer is a partnership.
 - C. Brother when the taxpayer is an individual.
 - D. A minority shareholder when the taxpayer is a corporation.
 - E. All of these are related parties.

72. Which of the following is a true statement about accounting for business activities?
- A. An overall accounting method can only be adopted with the permission of the Commissioner.
 - B. An overall accounting method is initially adopted on the first return filed for the business.
 - C. The cash method can only be adopted by individual taxpayers.
 - D. The accrual method can only be adopted by corporate taxpayers.
 - E. None of these is true.
73. Which of the following is a true statement about impermissible accounting methods?
- A. An impermissible method is adopted by using the method to report results for two consecutive years.
 - B. An impermissible method may never be used by a taxpayer.
 - C. Cash method accounting is an impermissible method for partnerships and Subchapter S electing corporations.
 - D. There is no accounting method that is impermissible.
 - E. None of these is true.
74. Todd operates a business using the cash basis of accounting. At the end of last year, Todd was granted permission to switch his sales on account to the accrual method. Last year Todd made \$420,000 of sales on account and \$64,000 was uncollected at the end of the year. What is the Todd's §481 adjustment for this year?
- A. increase income by \$420,000
 - B. increase income by \$16,000
 - C. increase expenses by \$64,000
 - D. increase expenses by \$420,000
 - E. Todd has no §481 adjustment this year.

75. Which of the following is a true statement about a request for a change in accounting method?

- A. Some requests are automatically granted.
- B. Most requests require the permission of the Commissioner.
- C. Many requests require payment of a fee and a good business purpose for the change.
- D. Form 3115 is required to be filed with a request for change in accounting method.
- E. All of these are true.

Short Answer Questions

76. Smith operates a roof repair business. This year Smith's business generated cash receipts of \$32,000 and Smith made the following expenditures associated with his business:

Advertising	\$ 500
Car and truck expenses	1,360
Depreciation	3,200
Employee compensation	5,000
Education	1,000

The education expense was for a two-week, nighttime course in business management. Smith believes the expenditure should qualify as an ordinary and necessary business expense. What net income should Smith report from his business? Smith is on the cash method and calendar year.

77. Bryon operates a consulting business and he usually works alone. However, during the summer Bryon will sometimes hire undergraduate students to collect data for his projects. This past summer Bryon hired Fred, the son of a prominent businessman, for a part-time summer job. The summer job usually pays about \$17,000, but Bryon paid Fred \$27,000 to gain favor with Fred's father. What amount of Fred's summer wages can Bryon deduct for tax purposes? Bryon is on the cash method and calendar year.

78. Werner is the president and CEO of Acme, Inc. and this year he took a prospective client to dinner. During the dinner the President and the client discussed a proposed contract for over \$6 million and personal matters. After dinner the CEO took the client to a football game and no business was discussed. The CEO paid \$1,220 for an expensive dinner and spent \$600 for tickets to the game. What is the deductible amount of these expenses?

79. Crystal operates a business that provides typing and delivery services. This year Crystal spent \$2,500 to purchase special shirts that identify her employees and provide some notoriety for her business. The shirts are especially colorful and include logos on the front pocket and back. Besides salary payments, Crystal also compensates her employees by offering to pay whole life insurance premiums for any that want to provide insurance coverage for their beneficiaries. This year Crystal paid \$5,000 in life insurance premiums. What amount of these payments can Crystal deduct? Crystal is on the cash method and calendar year.
80. Judy is a self-employed musician who performs for a variety of events. This year Judy was fined \$250 by the city for violating the city's noise ordinance with a relatively loud performance. As a consequence Judy contributed \$1,000 to a campaign committee formed to recall the city's mayor. Judy normally hires three part-time employees to help her schedule events and transport equipment. Judy paid a total of \$33,000 to her employees through June of this year. In June Judy fired her part-time employees and hired her husband to replace them. However, Judy paid him \$55,000 rather than \$33,000. Judy is on the cash method and calendar year, and she wants to know what amount of these expenditures is deductible as business expenses.

81. Danny owns an electronics outlet in Dallas. This year he paid \$600 to register for a four-day course in management in Chicago. Danny paid \$800 in airfare and \$1,000 for five nights lodging. After the course, Danny spent the last day sightseeing. During the trip, Danny also paid \$140 a day for meals, and \$80 a day for a rental car. What amount of these travel-related expenditures may Danny deduct as business expenses?

82. Sam operates a small chain of pizza outlets in Fort Collins, Colorado. In November of this year Sam decided to attend a two-day management training course. Sam could choose to attend the course in Denver or Los Angeles. Sam decided to attend the course in Los Angeles and take an eight-day vacation immediately after the course. Sam reported the following expenditures from the trip:

Course Tuition	\$ 2,500
Air Fare	800
Hotel (10 nights)	1,200
Rental car (10 days)	900
Meals (10 days)	1,500

What amount of travel expenditures can Sam deduct?

83. Gabby operates a pizza delivery service. This year he paid delivery personnel \$18,000 in salary and he paid \$7,000 for leasing an auto for deliveries. He carefully documented the use of the auto (11,700 miles this year) and his \$7,350 of vehicle expenses (for gas, oil, repairs and lease payments). What amount of these expenses may Gabby deduct as business expenses? Gabby is on the cash method and calendar year.

84. Alvin is a self employed sound technician who reports on the cash method and calendar year. Alvin has a shop in Austin, Texas, but he spends much of his time away from his shop traveling to and from various concerts around the country. Alvin leases a truck to move his equipment around the country and this year he spent \$12,000 in lease payments and paid \$18,000 for gas, oil, and repairs. Alvin keeps records of his personal use of the truck and he estimates that 6,000 of the total 36,000 miles put on the truck this year were for personal trips. What amount of these expenses may Alvin deduct as business expenses?

85. Sandy Bottoms Corporation generated taxable income (before the domestic manufacturing deduction) of \$3 million this year. The total income included \$2,350,000 of qualified production activities income. The company paid \$460,000 in W - 2 wages to generate the qualified production activity income. What is Sandy Bottom's domestic manufacturing deduction for the year?

86. Rock Island Corporation generated taxable income (before the domestic manufacturing deduction) of \$10 million this year. The total income included \$4,500,000 of qualified production activities income. The company paid \$500,000 in W - 2 wages to generate the qualified production activity income. What is Rock Island's domestic manufacturing deduction for the year?

87. Otto operates a bakery and is on the cash method and calendar year. This year one of Otto's ovens caught fire and was partially destroyed. Otto bought it a few years ago for \$20,000 and claimed depreciation of \$12,000 up to the fire. Otto was charged \$4,400 for repairs to the oven but the insurance company paid Otto \$1,500 for the damage. What is Otto's casualty loss deduction?

88. David purchased a deli shop on February 1st of last year and began to operate it as a sole proprietorship. David reports his personal taxes using the cash method over a calendar year, and he wants to use the cash method and fiscal year for his sole proprietorship. He has summarized his receipts and expenses through January 31st of this year as follows:

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
February thru December	\$ 112,000	\$ 84,500
January	10,400	6,200

What income should David report from his sole proprietorship.

89. Marilyn operates a day care center as a cash-method sole proprietorship. On August 1st of this year Marilyn received a prepayment of \$4,000 for child care services to be rendered evenly over the next 20 months. How much income must Marilyn recognize this year if she is attempting to minimize her tax burden?
90. Mike operates a fishing outfitter as an accrual-method sole proprietorship. On March 1st of this year Mike received \$15,000 for three outfitting trips. This is the first time Mike agreed to such a payment and he is obligated to outfit one trip per year for the next three summers beginning this year. How much income must Mike recognize in each of the next three years if he is attempting to minimize his tax burden?

91. Anne is a self employed electrician who reports her business income using the accrual method over a calendar year. On September 1st of this year Anne paid \$2,280 of interest on a loan. The interest accrues evenly over 19 months (\$120 per month) from June 1st of this year through December 31st of next year. In addition, on September 1st Anne also paid \$2,700 for 18 months of professional liability insurance (\$150 per month). What amount of interest and insurance can Anne deduct this year?
92. Bob operates a clothing business using the accrual method over a calendar year. In October of last year, Bob contracted with his father, Tim, for consulting advice. Tim is a cash basis calendar year taxpayer and he billed Bob for \$6,000 of consulting fees. This amount was comparable to amounts charged by other consultants (a reasonable amount). Bob paid \$2,500 of the consulting fee by December 31st of last year, but the remaining \$3,500 was not paid until January of this year. When can Bob deduct the consulting fee?

93. Colby Motors uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. In December of last year, Colby acquired auto repair equipment. As part of the acquisition, Colby purchased a warranty agreement that requires the seller of the equipment to provide repairs on the equipment for three years. Colby paid the cost of the warranty, \$15,000, in January of this year. What can Colby deduct for the cost of the warranty on the tax return for last year?

94. Ranger Athletic Equipment uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. Ranger provides two-year warranties on all sales of equipment. This year Ranger estimated warranty expense for book purposes, and he accrued \$1 million of warranty expenses. However, during the year Ranger only spent \$400,000 repairing equipment under the warranty. What can Ranger deduct for warranty expense on the tax return for this year?

95. Blackwell Manufacturing uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. This year a customer was injured when visiting the Blackwell factory. The customer sued the company for \$500,000, and the case is still being litigated. However, Blackwell's attorney expects that the company will pay at least \$250,000 to settle the claim. What amount, if any, can Blackwell deduct for the expected claim settlement this year?
96. Joe operates a plumbing business that uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. This year Joe signed a \$50,000 binding contract with Brian. Under the contract Brian will provide Joe with up to 2,000 hours of vehicle repairs at \$25 per hour. This year Brian provided 200 hours of repair services and billed Joe for \$5,000. At year end Joe had not paid Brian for the services. What amount, if any, can Joe deduct for the repair services this year?

97. Shadow Services uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. This year Shadow agreed to a uniform cleaning contract with Odie Cleaning. Under the contract Odie bills Shadow for cleaning services as the services are provided. At year end Shadow paid Odie \$2,350 for the services rendered during the year. In addition, Shadow paid Odie \$700 for cleaning services expected in January of next year. What amount, if any, can Shadow deduct for the cleaning services this year?
98. Murphy uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. This year Murphy signed a binding contract to provide consulting services to Kirby beginning next year. Murphy incurred \$15,000 to train his staff for this particular project. In addition, Murphy estimates that he will incur another \$60,000 to complete the Kirby contract. What amount, if any, can Murphy deduct this year for the services expected to be rendered next year?

99. Taffy Products uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. On July 1st of this year Taffy paid \$48,000 for warehouse rent and \$18,000 for insurance on the contents of their warehouse. The rent and insurance covers the next 12 months. What amount, if any, can Taffy deduct for rent and insurance this year?

Chapter 08 Business Income, Deductions, and Accounting Methods

Answer Key

True / False Questions

1. The Internal Revenue Code authorizes deductions for trade or business activities if the expenditure is "ordinary and necessary".

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

2. Business activities are distinguished from personal activities in that business activities are motivated by the pursuit of profits.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

3. The phrase "ordinary and necessary" has been defined to mean that an expense must be essential and indispensable to the conduct of a business.

FALSE

A necessary expense is an expense that is helpful or conducive to the business activity.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

4. Reasonable in amount means that expenditures can be exorbitant as long as the activity is motivated by profit.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

5. The test for whether an expenditure is reasonable in amount is whether the expenditure was for an "arm's length" amount.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

6. Illegal bribes and kickbacks are not deductible as business expenses, but this prohibition does not include fines incurred in the ordinary course of business.

FALSE

No deductions are allowed for expenditures against public policy.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

7. Although expenses associated with illegal activities are not deductible, political contributions can be deducted as long as the donation is not made to a candidate for public office.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

8. When a taxpayer borrows money and invests the loan proceeds in municipal bonds, the interest paid by the taxpayer on the debt will not be deductible.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

9. Employees cannot deduct the cost of uniforms if the uniforms are also appropriate for normal wear.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

10. Only half the cost of a business meal is deductible even if the meal is associated with the active conduct of business.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

11. Taxpayers must maintain written contemporaneous records of business purpose when entertaining clients.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

12. The domestic manufacturing deduction is a deduction for the incremental cost of manufacturing tangible assets in the United States.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

13. Qualified production activity income for calculating the domestic manufacturing deduction is limited to taxable income for a business or modified AGI for an individual.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

14. The domestic manufacturing deduction cannot exceed 50 percent of the wages paid to employees engaged in domestic manufacturing activities during the year.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

15. A loss deduction from a casualty of a business asset is only available if the asset is completely destroyed.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

16. All taxpayers must account for taxable income using a calendar year.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-04 Explain the concept of an accounting period and describe accounting periods available to businesses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

17. A short year can end on any day of any month other than December.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-04 Explain the concept of an accounting period and describe accounting periods available to businesses.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

18. A fiscal tax year can end on the last day of any month other than December.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-04 Explain the concept of an accounting period and describe accounting periods available to businesses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

19. A business generally adopts a fiscal or calendar year by using that year end on the first tax return for the business.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-04 Explain the concept of an accounting period and describe accounting periods available to businesses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

20. Sole proprietorships must use the same tax year as the proprietor of the business.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-04 Explain the concept of an accounting period and describe accounting periods available to businesses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

21. Even a cash method taxpayer must consistently use accounting methods that "clearly reflect income" for tax purposes.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

22. The 12-month rule allows taxpayers to deduct the entire amount of certain prepaid business expenses.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

23. The all-events test for income determines the period in which income will be recognized for tax purposes.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

24. The full-inclusion method requires cash basis taxpayers to include prepayments for goods or services into realized income.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

25. Uniform capitalization of indirect inventory costs is required for most large taxpayers.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

Multiple Choice Questions

26. Individual proprietors report their business income and deductions on:

- A. Form 1065
- B. Form 1120S
- C.** Schedule C
- D. Schedule A
- E. Form 1041

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

27. According to the Internal Revenue Code §162, deductible business expenses must be one of the following?

- A. incurred for the production of investment income
- B.** ordinary and necessary
- C. minimized
- D. appropriate and measurable
- E. personal and justifiable

Language from the IRC.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

28. Which of the following is NOT likely to be allowed as a current deduction for a landscaping and nursery business?

- A. cost of fertilizer
- B. accounting fees
- C.** cost of a greenhouse
- D. cost of uniforms for employees
- E. a cash settlement for trade name infringement

A greenhouse is likely to be capitalized rather than deducted.

*AACSB: Analytic
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking*

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

29. The IRS would most likely apply the arm's length transaction test to determine which of the following?

- A. whether an expenditure is related to a business activity
- B. whether an expenditure will be likely to produce income
- C. timeliness of an expenditure
- D.** reasonableness of an expenditure
- E. All of these

Arm's length is the test used to determine whether an expenditure is reasonable or exorbitant in amount.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
Blooms: Analyze*

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

30. Which of the following business expense deductions is most likely to be unreasonable in amount?
- A. Compensation paid to the taxpayer's spouse in excess of salary payments to other employees.
 - B. Amounts paid to a subsidiary corporation for services where the amount is in excess of the cost of comparable services by competing corporations.
 - C. Cost of entertaining a former client when there is no possibility of any future benefits from a relation with that client.
 - D. None of these is likely to be unreasonable in amount.
 - E. Compensation paid to the taxpayer's spouse in excess of salary payments to other employees, amounts paid to a subsidiary corporation for services where the amount is in excess of the cost of comparable services by competing corporations, and cost of entertaining a former client when there is no possibility of any future benefits from a relation with that client are all likely to be considered unreasonable in amount.

These situations involve suspicious payments to a related taxpayer or with personal benefits.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

31. Which of the following is a true statement?

- A. Interest expense is not deductible if the loan is used to purchase municipal bonds.
- B. Insurance premiums are not deductible if paid for "key man" life insurance.
- C. One half of the cost of business meals is not deductible.
- D.** All of these are true.
- E. None of these is true.

The deduction of each of the above expenditures is prohibited.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

32. Which of the following expenditures is most likely to be deductible for a construction business?

- A. A fine for a zoning violation.
- B. A tax underpayment penalty.
- C. An "under the table" payment to a government representative to obtain a better price for raw materials.
- D. A payment to a foreign official to expedite an application for a business permit.
- E.** An arm's length payment to a related party for emergency repairs of a sewage line.

All of the other alternatives are against public policy.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

33. Which of the following is an explanation for why insurance premiums on a key employee are not deductible?

- A.** The insurance deduction would offset taxable income without the potential for the proceeds generating taxable income.
- B. The federal government does not want to subsidize insurance companies.
- C. It is impractical to trace insurance premiums to the receipt of proceeds.
- D. Congress presumes that all expenses are not deductible unless specifically allowed in the Internal Revenue Code.
- E. This rule was grandfathered from a time when the IRC disallowed all insurance premiums deductions.

Expenses associated with the production of tax exempt income is not deductible.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

34. Paris operates a talent agency as a sole proprietorship, and this year she incurred the following expenses in operating her talent agency. What is the total deductible amount of these expenditures?

\$1,000 dinner with a film producer where no business was discussed

\$500 lunch with sister Nicky where no business was discussed

\$700 business dinner with a client but Paris forgot to keep any records (oops!)

\$900 tickets to the opera with a client following a business meeting

- A. \$450
- B. \$900
- C. \$1,100
- D. \$1,200
- E. \$800

To deduct the cost of meals and entertainment, business discussions must be associated with the event and adequate records must be kept. In all events, only half of the expense can be deducted.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

35. Dick pays insurance premiums for his employees. What type of insurance premium is not deductible as compensation paid to the employee?

- A. Health insurance with benefits payable to the employee.
- B. Whole life insurance with benefits payable to the employee's dependents.
- C. Group term life insurance with benefits payable to the employee's dependents.
- D. key man life insurance with benefits payable to Dick.
- E. All of these are deductible by Dick.

D is not deductible. Since the life insurance proceeds are not included in Dick's income, the premiums are classified as an expense associated with the production of tax exempt income.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

36. Which of the following is a true statement?

- A. Meals are never deductible as a business expense.
- B. An employer can only deduct half of any meals provided to employees.
- C. The cost of business meals must be reasonable.
- D. A taxpayer can only deduct a meal for a client if business is discussed during the meal.
- E. None of these is true.

Employee meals can be fully deductible as compensation and meals merely need to be associated with the conduct of business.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

37. In order to deduct a portion of the cost of a business meal which of the following conditions must be met?

- A. A client (not a supplier or vendor) must be present at the meal.
- B.** The taxpayer or an employee must be present at the meal.
- C. The total cost must be extravagant.
- D. The meal must occur on the taxpayer's business premises.
- E. None of these is a condition for a deduction.

The reasonable portion of the cost is deductible even if the total cost is extravagant.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible

business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

38. Which of the following is likely to be a fully deductible business expense?

- A.** Salaries in excess of the industry average paid to attract talented employees.
- B. The cost of employee uniforms that can be adapted to ordinary personal wear.
- C. A speeding fine paid by a trucker who was delivering a rush order.
- D. The cost of a three-year subscription to a business publication.
- E. None of these is likely to be deductible.

The fine is against public policy, the three-year subscription must be amortized, and uniforms are only deductible if not adaptable to ordinary wear.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible

business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

39. After a business meeting with a prospective client Holly took the client to dinner and the theatre. Holly paid \$290 for the meal and \$250 for the theatre tickets, amounts that were reasonable under the circumstances. What amount of these expenditures can Holly deduct as a business expense?

- A. \$540.
- B. \$415.
- C. \$270.**
- D. None unless Holly discussed business with the client during the meal and the entertainment.
- E. None-the meals and entertainment are not deductible except during travel.

The cost of entertainment is deductible if it directly precedes or follows a substantial business discussion, thereby satisfying the "associated with" test ($\$290 + \$250 = \$540 \times 50\% = \270).

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

40. This year Clark leased a car to drive between his office and various work sites. Clark carefully recorded that he drove the car 23,000 miles this year and paid \$7,200 of operating expenses (\$2,700 for gas, oil, and repairs, and \$4,500 for lease payments). What amount of these expenses may Clark deduct as business expenses?

- A. \$7,200.
- B. Clark cannot deduct these costs but he must use the mileage method to determine any deduction.
- C. \$4,500.
- D. \$2,700.
- E. Clark is not entitled to any deduction if he used the car for any personal trips.

The costs are deductible and prorated between business and personal use. Alternatively, in lieu of deducting these costs, Clark may simply deduct a standard amount for the business mileage.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

41. Shelley is employed in Texas and recently attended a two-day business conference in New Jersey. Shelley spent the entire time at the conference and documented her expenditures (described below). What amount can Shelley deduct as an employee business expense?

Airfare to New Jersey	\$2,000
Meals	220
Lodging in New Jersey	450
Rental car	180

- A. \$2,850.
B. \$2,740.
C. \$1,850 if Shelley's AGI is \$50,000.
D. All of these are deductible if Shelley is reimbursed under an accountable plan.
E. None of the expenses are deductible - only employers can deduct travel expenses.

Only half of the meals are deductible but the other expenses are fully deductible (\$2,000 + \$110 + \$450 + \$180 = \$2,740). Of course, the deduction will be included with other miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to the 2% floor. The expenses are not deductible if they are reimbursed under an accountable plan.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

42. Which of the following is a true statement?

- A. Meals, lodging, and incidental expenditures are only deductible if the taxpayer is away from home overnight while traveling.
- B. Meals are deductible for an employee who is forced to work during the lunch hour.
- C. When a taxpayer travels solely for business purposes, only half of the costs of travel are deductible.
- D. If travel has both business and personal aspects, the cost of transportation is always deductible but the deductibility of lodging depends upon whether business is conducted that day.
- E. None of these is true.

When the travel has both business and personal aspects, the deductibility of the transportation costs depends upon whether business is the primary purpose for the trip. If the primary purpose of a trip is business, the transportation costs are fully deductible, but meals (50%), lodging, and incidental expenditures are limited to those incurred during the business portion of the travel.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

43. Which of the following is a true statement about travel that has both business and personal aspects?

- A. Transportation costs are always fully deductible.
- B. Meals are not deductible for this type of travel.
- C. Only half of the cost of meals and transportation is deductible.
- D.** The cost of lodging, and incidental expenditures is limited to those incurred during the business portion of the travel.
- E. None of these.

Mixed motive travel is prorated between business and personal elements.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

44. John is a self-employed computer consultant who lives and works in Dallas. John paid for the following activities in conjunction with his business. Which is not deductible in any amount?

1. Dinner with a potential client where the client's business was discussed.
2. A trip to Houston to negotiate a contract.
3. A seminar in Houston on new developments in the software industry.
4. A trip to New York to visit a school chum who is also interested in computers.

- A. 1 only.
- B. 2 only.
- C. 3 only.
- D.** 4 only.
- E. None of these.

The school chum does not appear to be business related.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

45. Which of the following expenses are completely deductible?

- A. \$1,000 spent on compensating your brother for a personal expense.
- B. \$50 spent on meals while traveling on business.
- C. \$2,000 spent by the employer on reimbursing an employee for entertainment.
- D. All of these expenses are fully deductible.
- E. None of these expenses can be deducted in full.

Meals and entertainment are only 50% deductible.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

46. Ed is a self-employed heart surgeon who has incurred the following reasonable expenses.

\$1,000 in air fare to repair investment rental property in Colorado.

\$500 in meals while attending a medical convention in New York.

\$300 for tuition for an investment seminar "How to pick stocks."

\$100 for tickets to a football game with hospital administrators to celebrate successful negotiation of a surgical contract earlier in the day.

How much can Ed deduct?

- A. \$1,300 "for AGI."
- B. \$1,300 "for AGI" and \$300 "from AGI."
- C. \$480 "for AGI."
- D. \$80 "for AGI" and \$1,300 "from AGI."
- E. None of these.

The investment seminar is not deductible and only 50% of the meals and entertainment is deductible [$\$1,000$ air fare + $\$300$ meals and entertainment ($\$500 + 100 = 600 \times 50\% = \300) = $\$1,300$ total deduction].

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

47. Ronald is a cash method taxpayer who made the following expenditures this year. Which expenditure is completely deductible in this period as a business expense?
- A. \$4,000 for rent on his office that covers the next 24 months.
 - B. \$3,000 for a new watch for the mayor to keep "good relations" with city hall.
 - C. \$2,500 for professional hockey tickets distributed to a customer to generate "goodwill" for his business.
 - D. \$55 to collect an account receivable from a customer who has failed to pay for services rendered.
 - E. None of these is completely deductible.

The rent is prepaid and must be amortized, the watch is a bribe, the gift is too expensive for deduction (and doesn't qualify as entertainment), and although a cash basis taxpayer cannot deduct bad debts, amounts paid to collect those receivables are fully deductible.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

48. George operates a business that generated adjusted gross income of \$250,000 and taxable income of \$170,000 this year (before the domestic manufacturing deduction). Included in income was \$70,000 of qualified production activities income. George paid \$60,000 of wages to employees engaged in domestic manufacturing. What domestic manufacturing deduction will George be eligible to claim this year?
- A. \$5,400
 - B. \$6,300**
 - C. \$7,200
 - D. \$15,300
 - E. \$22,500

$\$70,000 \times 9\% = \$6,300$. Neither the taxable income nor the wage limitation applied to the DMD in this problem.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

49. Which of the following is a true statement about the domestic manufacturing deduction?
- A. This deduction is determined by the amount of goods manufactured in the United States for export abroad.
 - B. The deduction is calculated as a percentage of the cost of goods manufactured in the United States.
 - C.** This deduction represents a subsidy to taxpayers who manufacture or construct goods in the United States.
 - D. The domestic manufacturing deduction is not affected by the cost of labor.
 - E. All of these are true.

The deduction is a tax subsidy.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

50. Qualified production activities income is defined as follows for purposes of the domestic manufacturing deduction.
- A.** net income from selling or leasing property the taxpayer manufactured in the United States.
 - B. revenue from selling or leasing property the taxpayer manufactured in the United States.
 - C. revenue from selling or leasing property the taxpayer manufactured in the United States but the revenue was less than 50 percent of qualifying wages used in the production.
 - D. 6 percent of revenue from selling or leasing property the taxpayer manufactured in the United States.
 - E. None of these.

QPAI is qualified domestic gross receipts less allocable costs and expenses from selling or leasing property manufactured in the United States.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

51. Riley operates a plumbing business and this year the 3-year old van he used in the business was destroyed in a traffic accident. The van was originally purchased for \$20,000 and the adjusted basis was \$5,800 at the time of the accident. Although the van was worth \$6,000 at the time of accident, insurance only paid Riley \$1,200 for the loss. What is the amount of Riley's casualty loss deduction?
- A. \$6,000
 - B. \$14,000
 - C. \$5,800
 - D. \$4,600
 - E. \$5,300

Adjusted basis less insurance reimbursement (\$5,800 less \$1,200).

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

52. Don operates a taxi business, and this year one of his taxis was damaged in a traffic accident. The taxi was originally purchased for \$32,000 and the adjusted basis was \$2,000 at the time of the accident. The taxi was repaired at a cost of \$2,500 and insurance reimbursed Don \$700 of this cost. What is the amount of Don's casualty loss deduction?

- A.** \$1,300.
- B. \$2,500.
- C. \$1,800.
- D. \$2,000.
- E. Don is not eligible for a casualty loss deduction.

Lesser of adjusted basis or decline in value (repair cost) less insurance reimbursement (Lesser of \$2,500 or \$2,000 is \$2,000 - \$700 = \$1,300).

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

53. Which of the following cannot be selected as a valid tax year end?

- A. December 31st
- B. January 31st
- C. The last Friday of the last week of June
- D.** December 15th
- E. A tax year can end on any of these days.

December 15 will not qualify for a fiscal or a 52/53 week year.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-04 Explain the concept of an accounting period and describe accounting periods available to

54. Bill operates a proprietorship using the cash method of accounting, and this year he received the following payments:

- \$100 in cash from a customer for services rendered this year
- a promise to pay \$200 from a customer for services rendered this year
- tickets to a football game worth \$250 as payment for services performed last year
- a check for \$170 for services rendered this year that Bill forgot to cash

How much income should Bill realize on Schedule C?

- A. \$100
- B. \$300
- C. \$350
- D. \$270
- E. \$520

Income is realized as property is received but the promise to pay is not property (unless accompanied by a note receivable). ($\$100 + \$250 + \$170 = \520).

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

55. Clyde operates a sole proprietorship using the cash method. This year Clyde made the following expenditures:

\$480 to US Bank for 12 months of interest accruing on a business loan from September 1st of this year through August 31st of next year

\$600 for 12 months of property insurance beginning on July 1 of this year.

What is the maximum amount Clyde can deduct this year?

- A. \$760
- B. \$600
- C. \$480
- D. \$160
- E. \$360

$\$160 + \$600 = \$760$. The interest can only be deducted ratably so only 4 months is deductible this year $[(\$480/12) \times 4 \text{ months} = \$160]$ but all of the insurance can be deducted under the 12-month rule.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

56. Beth operates a plumbing firm. In August of last year she signed a contract to provide plumbing services for a renovation. Beth began the work that August and finished the work in December of last year. However, Beth didn't bill the client until January of this year and she didn't receive the payment until March when she received payment in full. When should Beth recognize income under the accrual method of accounting?
- A. In August of last year
 - B. In December of last year**
 - C. In January of this year
 - D. In March of this year
 - E. In April of this year

The income is earned when the all events test is satisfied on the earlier of the date that the service is provided, the service is billed, or payment is received.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

57. Jim operates his business on the accrual method and this year he received \$4,000 for services that he intends to provide to his clients next year. Under what circumstances can Jim defer the recognition of the \$4,000 of income until next year?

- A. Jim can defer the recognition of the income if he absolutely promises not to provide the services until next year.
- B. Jim must defer the recognition of the income until the income is earned.
- C. Jim can defer the recognition of the income if he has requested that the client not pay for the services until the services are provided.
- D.** Jim can elect to defer the recognition of the income if the income is not recognized for financial accounting purposes.
- E. Jim can never defer the recognition of the prepayments of income.

The deferral method can be elected for advance payments of unearned service income if the income is also unearned for financial reporting.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

58. When does the all-events test under the accrual method require the recognition of income from the sale of goods?

- A. when the title of the goods passes to the buyer.
- B. when the business receives payment.
- C. when payment is due from the buyer.
- D.** the earliest of the above three dates.
- E. None of these.

The definition of all-events is when the right to income is fixed and determinable on the earliest of the three dates listed.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

59. Colbert operates a catering service on the accrual method. In November of year 1 Colbert received a payment of \$9,000 for 18 months of catering services to be rendered from December 1st of year 1 through May 31st year 3. When must Colbert recognize the income if his accounting methods are selected to minimize income recognition?

- A. \$500 is recognized in year 1, \$6,000 in year 2, and \$2,500 in year 3.
- B.** \$500 is recognized in year 1 and \$8,500 in year 2.
- C. \$9,000 is recognized in year 3.
- D. \$2,500 is recognized in year 1 and \$6,500 in year 2.
- E. \$9,000 is recognized in year 1.

Prepayments for services can be deferred for one year if the payments are also unearned for financial reporting purposes.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

60. Which of the following types of transactions may not typically be accounted for using the cash method?

- A.** sales of inventory
- B. services
- C. purchases of machinery
- D. payments of debt
- E. sales of securities by an investor

Inventory must be accounted for using the accrual method.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

61. Which of the following types of expenditures is not subject to capitalization under the UNICAP rules?

- A.** selling expenditures.
- B. cost of manufacturing labor.
- C. compensation of managers who supervise production.
- D. cost of raw materials.
- E. All of these are subject to capitalization under the UNICAP rules.

Selling, advertising, and research expenditures are not subject to UNICAP.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

62. Kip started a wholesale store this year selling bulk peanut butter. In January of this year Kip purchased an initial five tubs of peanut butter for a total cost of \$5,000. In July Kip purchased three tubs for a total cost of \$6,000. Finally, in November Kip bought two tubs for a total cost of \$1,000. Kip sold six tubs by year end. What is Kip's ending inventory under the FIFO cost-flow method?
- A. \$12,000
 - B. \$6,000
 - C. \$5,000**
 - D. \$2,500
 - E. \$1,000

Kip had \$12,000 of goods available for sale. Under the FIFO method he sold all five tubs from January (\$5,000) and one of the tubs from July (\$2,000). Hence, his ending inventory consisted of \$5,000 (two tubs from July \$4,000 plus both tubs from November \$1,000).

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

63. Mike started a calendar year business on September 1st of this year by paying 12 months rent on his shop at \$1,000 per month. What is the maximum amount of rent that Mike can deduct this year under each type of accounting method?

- A. \$12,000 under the cash method and \$12,000 under the accrual method
- B. \$4,000 under the cash method and \$12,000 under the accrual method
- C.** \$12,000 under the cash method and \$4,000 under the accrual method
- D. \$4,000 under the cash method and \$4,000 under the accrual method
- E. \$4,000 under the cash method and zero under the accrual method

Mike can deduct 12 months of rent under the cash method by applying the 12-month rule whereas only 4 months of rent will accrue because economic performance occurs ratably.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

64. Which of the following is a payment liability?

- A. Tort claims
- B. Refunds
- C. Insurance premiums
- D. Real estate taxes
- E.** All of these

This is a list of payment liabilities.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual

65. Joe is a self employed electrician who operates his business on the accrual method. This year Joe purchased a shop for his business and at year end he received a bill for \$4,500 of property taxes on his shop. Joe didn't pay the taxes until after year end. Which of the following is a true statement?
- A. If he elects to treat the taxes as a recurring item, Joe can accrue and deduct \$4,500 of taxes on the shop this year.
 - B. The taxes are a payment liability.
 - C. The taxes would not be deductible if Joe's business was on the cash method.
 - D. Unless Joe makes an election, the taxes are not deductible this year.
 - E. All of these are true.

Joe can elect to deduct the taxes accruing this year or he can elect to deduct them as recurring items. If neither election is made, then Joe deducts them in the year paid.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

66. Brad operates a storage business on the accrual method. On July 1 Brad paid \$48,000 for rent on his storage warehouse and \$18,000 for insurance on the contents of the warehouse. The rent and insurance covers the next 12 months. What is Brad's deduction for the rent and insurance?

- A. \$48,000 for the rent and \$18,000 for the insurance.
- B. \$24,000 for the rent and \$18,000 for the insurance.**
- C. \$24,000 for the rent and \$9,000 for the insurance.
- D. \$48,000 for the rent and \$9,000 for the insurance.
- E. None of these is true.

Economic performance occurs for the rent ratably over time so only \$24,000 is accrued (\$2,000 per month). Insurance is a payment liability and accrues only as paid. However, since the payment spans 2 periods (6 months this year and 6 months next year), the portion benefiting the future period would typically be capitalized. In this case the duration of the contract does not exceed 12 months and the payment does not extend beyond the end of next year. So, the 12-month rule allows for the deduction of \$18,000. Note that the 12-month rule can not apply to the rent until economic performance occurs and this only happens ratably.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

67. Ajax Computer Company is an accrual method calendar year taxpayer. Ajax has never advertised in the national media prior to this year. In November of this year, however, Ajax paid \$1 million for television advertising time during a "super" sporting event scheduled to take place in early February of next year. In addition, in November of this year the company paid \$500,000 for advertising time during a professional golf tournament in April of next year. What amount of these payments, if any, can Ajax deduct this year?

- A. \$1 million.
- B. \$500,000.
- C. \$1.5 million.
- D. \$1.5 million only if the professional golf tournament is played before April 15.
- E. No deduction can be claimed this year.

Deduct \$1 million because under the 3 ½ month rule payment for a service qualifies as economic performance when actual performance (the service) is expected within 3 ½ months of the date of payment. The \$500,000 might also be deductible if it qualified as a recurring expense.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

68. Big Homes Corporation is an accrual method calendar year taxpayer that manufactures and sells modular homes. This year for the first time Big Homes was forced to offer a rebate on the purchase of new homes. At year end, Big Homes had paid \$12,000 in rebates and was liable for an additional \$7,500 in rebates to buyers. What amount of the rebates, if any, can Big Homes deduct this year?

- A. \$12,000 because rebates are payment liabilities.
- B. \$19,500 because Big Homes is an accrual method taxpayer.
- C.** \$19,500 if this amount is not material, Big Homes expects to continue the practice of offering rebates in future years, and Big Homes expects to pay the accrued rebates before filing their tax return for this year.
- D. \$12,000 because the \$7,500 liability is not fixed and determinable.
- E. Big Homes is not entitled to a deduction because rebates are against public policy.

This is the definition of a recurring item - not material in amount (or better matching), expected to recur in the future, and paid before the earlier of 8 ½ months or filing the tax return.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

69. Jones operates an upscale restaurant and he pays experienced cooks \$35,000 per year. This year he hired his son as an apprentice cook. Jones agreed to pay his son \$40,000 per year. Which of the following is a true statement about this transaction?

- A. Jones will be allowed to deduct \$40,000 only if his son eventually develops into an expert cook.
- B. Jones will be allowed to accrue \$40,000 only if he pays his son in cash.
- C. Jones will be allowed to deduct \$35,000 as compensation and another \$5,000 can be deducted as an employee gift.
- D. Jones can only deduct \$20,000 because an apprentice cook is only worth half as much as an experienced cook.
- E. None of these-Jones can only deduct reasonable compensation.

It is likely that Jones will be able to deduct something less than \$35,000 as compensation. The remaining compensation will be unreasonable in amount. The compensation will only be deductible in the period in which Jones actually pays his son.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

70. Manley operates a law practice on the accrual method and calendar year. At the beginning of the year Manley's firm had an allowance for doubtful accounts with a balance of \$15,000. At the end of the year, Manley recorded bad debt expense of \$23,000 and the balance of doubtful accounts had increased to \$18,000. What is Manley's deduction for bad debt expense this year?
- A. \$23,000
 - B. \$3,000
 - C. \$26,000
 - D. \$5,000
 - E. \$20,000

The bad debt expense represents the direct write off of bad accounts (\$20,000) as well as an increase in the allowance account which is an estimate of bad accounts to be written off in the future (\$3,000). The increase in the allowance account cannot be deducted.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

71. Which of the following is NOT considered a related party for the purpose of limitation on accruals to related parties?

- A. Spouse when the taxpayer is an individual.
- B. A partner when the taxpayer is a partnership.
- C. Brother when the taxpayer is an individual.
- D.** A minority shareholder when the taxpayer is a corporation.
- E. All of these are related parties.

Family members, shareholders and C corporations if the shareholder owns more the 50 percent of the corporation's stock, and owners of partnerships and S corporations.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

72. Which of the following is a true statement about accounting for business activities?

- A. An overall accounting method can only be adopted with the permission of the Commissioner.
- B.** An overall accounting method is initially adopted on the first return filed for the business.
- C. The cash method can only be adopted by individual taxpayers.
- D. The accrual method can only be adopted by corporate taxpayers.
- E. None of these is true.

An overall accounting method (cash or accrual) is initially adopted with the first return filed for the business.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

73. Which of the following is a true statement about impermissible accounting methods?

- A.** An impermissible method is adopted by using the method to report results for two consecutive years.
- B. An impermissible method may never be used by a taxpayer.
- C. Cash method accounting is an impermissible method for partnerships and Subchapter S electing corporations.
- D. There is no accounting method that is impermissible.
- E. None of these is true.

A permissible method is adopted by using the method for one year.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

74. Todd operates a business using the cash basis of accounting. At the end of last year, Todd was granted permission to switch his sales on account to the accrual method. Last year Todd made \$420,000 of sales on account and \$64,000 was uncollected at the end of the year. What is the Todd's §481 adjustment for this year?

- A. increase income by \$420,000
- B. increase income by \$16,000**
- C. increase expenses by \$64,000
- D. increase expenses by \$420,000
- E. Todd has no §481 adjustment this year.

Todd has a positive §481 adjustment of \$64,000 and this year only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the adjustment (\$16,000) must be recognized.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

75. Which of the following is a true statement about a request for a change in accounting method?

- A. Some requests are automatically granted.
- B. Most requests require the permission of the Commissioner.
- C. Many requests require payment of a fee and a good business purpose for the change.
- D. Form 3115 is required to be filed with a request for change in accounting method.
- E. All of these are true.**

All of these reflect true statements about requests for changes in accounting method.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

Short Answer Questions

76. Smith operates a roof repair business. This year Smith's business generated cash receipts of \$32,000 and Smith made the following expenditures associated with his business:

Advertising	\$ 500
Car and truck expenses	1,360
Depreciation	3,200
Employee compensation	5,000
Education	1,000

The education expense was for a two-week, nighttime course in business management. Smith believes the expenditure should qualify as an ordinary and necessary business expense. What net income should Smith report from his business? Smith is on the cash method and calendar year.

$$\$20,940 = \$32,000 - \$11,060$$

Feedback: All of the expenses are typical ordinary and necessary expenditures.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

77. Bryon operates a consulting business and he usually works alone. However, during the summer Bryon will sometimes hire undergraduate students to collect data for his projects. This past summer Bryon hired Fred, the son of a prominent businessman, for a part-time summer job. The summer job usually pays about \$17,000, but Bryon paid Fred \$27,000 to gain favor with Fred's father. What amount of Fred's summer wages can Bryon deduct for tax purposes? Bryon is on the cash method and calendar year.

\$17,000

Feedback: Only \$17,000 is deductible and the remaining \$10,000 is either unreasonable in amount or against public policy (as a bribe).

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-01 Describe the general requirements for deducting business expenses and identify common business deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

78. Werner is the president and CEO of Acme, Inc. and this year he took a prospective client to dinner. During the dinner the President and the client discussed a proposed contract for over \$6 million and personal matters. After dinner the CEO took the client to a football game and no business was discussed. The CEO paid \$1,220 for an expensive dinner and spent \$600 for tickets to the game. What is the deductible amount of these expenses?

$\$910 = \frac{1}{2} \times (\$1,220 + \$600)$

Feedback: The meal and entertainment were associated with a substantial business discussion and the expenditures appear reasonable given the amount of the potential contract.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

79. Crystal operates a business that provides typing and delivery services. This year Crystal spent \$2,500 to purchase special shirts that identify her employees and provide some notoriety for her business. The shirts are especially colorful and include logos on the front pocket and back. Besides salary payments, Crystal also compensates her employees by offering to paying whole life insurance premiums for any that want to provide insurance coverage for their beneficiaries. This year Crystal paid \$5,000 in life insurance premiums. What amount of these payments can Crystal deduct? Crystal is on the cash method and calendar year.

\$7,500

Feedback: Uniforms are deductible if not adaptable to normal wear (as would be the case with colorful logo shirts) and life insurance premiums (if not key man policies) are deductible as compensation.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

80. Judy is a self employed musician who performs for a variety of events. This year Judy was fined \$250 by the city for violating the city's noise ordinance with a relatively loud performance. As a consequence Judy contributed \$1,000 to a campaign committee formed to recall the city's mayor. Judy normally hires three part-time employees to help her schedule events and transport equipment. Judy paid a total of \$33,000 to her employees through June of this year. In June Judy fired her part-time employees and hired her husband to replace them. However, Judy paid him \$55,000 rather than \$33,000. Judy is on the cash method and calendar year, and she wants to know what amount of these expenditures is deductible as business expenses.

\$66,000

Feedback: The fine and political contribution are not deductible as against public policy. The compensation of \$33,000 for the part-time employees is deductible. Wages paid to her husband of \$33,000 would also be deductible. However, the additional wages of \$22,000 would appear to be excessive and therefore not deductible.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

81. Danny owns an electronics outlet in Dallas. This year he paid \$600 to register for a four-day course in management in Chicago. Danny paid \$800 in airfare and \$1,000 for five nights lodging. After the course, Danny spent the last day sightseeing. During the trip, Danny also paid \$140 a day for meals, and \$80 a day for a rental car. What amount of these travel-related expenditures may Danny deduct as business expenses?

$$\$2,800 = \$600 + \$800 + (4 \text{ nights} \times \$200) + [4 \times (\$140 \times \frac{1}{2})] + (4 \times \$80)$$

Feedback: The trip is primarily business so the airfare is completely deductible. Only four days cost can be deducted for the lodging, half the meals, and auto rental.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

82. Sam operates a small chain of pizza outlets in Fort Collins, Colorado. In November of this year Sam decided to attend a two-day management training course. Sam could choose to attend the course in Denver or Los Angeles. Sam decided to attend the course in Los Angeles and take an eight-day vacation immediately after the course. Sam reported the following expenditures from the trip:

Course Tuition	\$ 2,500
Air Fare	800
Hotel (10 nights)	1,200
Rental car (10 days)	900
Meals (10 days)	1,500

What amount of travel expenditures can Sam deduct?

$$\$3,070 = 2,500 + (2 \times \$120) + (2 \times \$90) + [2 \times (\frac{1}{2} \times \$150)]$$

Feedback: The trip is primarily personal so the airfare is not deductible. Only two days cost can be deducted for the lodging, half the meals, and auto rental.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

83. Gabby operates a pizza delivery service. This year he paid delivery personnel \$18,000 in salary and he paid \$7,000 for leasing an auto for deliveries. He carefully documented the use of the auto (11,700 miles this year) and his \$7,350 of vehicle expenses (for gas, oil, repairs and lease payments). What amount of these expenses may Gabby deduct as business expenses? Gabby is on the cash method and calendar year.

\$25,350

Feedback: \$25,350 = \$18,000 salary plus \$7,350 for transportation. Note that for transportation Gabby can deduct \$6,494 (55.5¢ a mile x 11,700) or he can choose to deduct actual costs of \$7,350

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

84. Alvin is a self employed sound technician who reports on the cash method and calendar year. Alvin has a shop in Austin, Texas, but he spends much of his time away from his shop traveling to and from various concerts around the country. Alvin leases a truck to move his equipment around the country and this year he spent \$12,000 in lease payments and paid \$18,000 for gas, oil, and repairs. Alvin keeps records of his personal use of the truck and he estimates that 6,000 of the total 36,000 miles put on the truck this year were for personal trips. What amount of these expenses may Alvin deduct as business expenses?

\$25,000 = (30/36 x [\$18,000 + \$12,000]) or \$16,650 = (30,000 x 55.5¢ per mile)

Feedback: Alvin can claim a proportionate amount of expenses or use the mileage rate.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

85. Sandy Bottoms Corporation generated taxable income (before the domestic manufacturing deduction) of \$3 million this year. The total income included \$2,350,000 of qualified production activities income. The company paid \$460,000 in W - 2 wages to generate the qualified production activity income. What is Sandy Bottom's domestic manufacturing deduction for the year?

$$\$211,500 = 9\% \times \$2,350,000$$

Feedback: The domestic manufacturing deduction is 9% of the lesser of taxable income of \$3 million or QPAI of \$2,350,000. The deduction is limited to 50% of domestic W - 2 wages of \$460,000.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

86. Rock Island Corporation generated taxable income (before the domestic manufacturing deduction) of \$10 million this year. The total income included \$4,500,000 of qualified production activities income. The company paid \$500,000 in W - 2 wages to generate the qualified production activity income. What is Rock Island's domestic manufacturing deduction for the year?

$$\$250,000 = \frac{1}{2} \times \$500,000$$

Feedback: The domestic manufacturing deduction is 9% of the lesser of taxable income of \$10 million or QPAI of \$4,500,000 (\$405,000 = 9% x 4,500,000). The deduction is limited to 50% of domestic W - 2 wages of \$500,000 or \$250,000.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-03 Identify and explain special business deductions specifically permitted under the tax laws.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

87. Otto operates a bakery and is on the cash method and calendar year. This year one of Otto's ovens caught fire and was partially destroyed. Otto bought it a few years ago for \$20,000 and claimed depreciation of \$12,000 up to the fire. Otto was charged \$4,400 for repairs to the oven but the insurance company paid Otto \$1,500 for the damage. What is Otto's casualty loss deduction?

$$\$2,900 = \$1,500 - \$4,400$$

Feedback: If a business asset is damaged but not completely destroyed, the amount of the loss is the amount of the insurance proceeds (\$1,500) minus the lesser of (1) the asset's adjusted basis of \$8,000 (\$20,000 - \$12,000) or (2) the decline in the value of the asset due to the casualty (repairs) of \$4,400.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-02 Apply the limitations on business deductions to distinguish between deductible and nondeductible business expenses.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

88. David purchased a deli shop on February 1st of last year and began to operate it as a sole proprietorship. David reports his personal taxes using the cash method over a calendar year, and he wants to use the cash method and fiscal year for his sole proprietorship. He has summarized his receipts and expenses through January 31st of this year as follows:

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
February thru December	\$ 112,000	\$ 84,500
January	10,400	6,200

What income should David report from his sole proprietorship.

$$\$27,500 = \$112,000 - \$84,500$$

Feedback: A sole proprietorship must report on the same year end as the proprietor - in this case a calendar year.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 08-04 Explain the concept of an accounting period and describe accounting periods available to businesses.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

89. Marilyn operates a day care center as a cash-method sole proprietorship. On August 1st of this year Marilyn received a prepayment of \$4,000 for child care services to be rendered evenly over the next 20 months. How much income must Marilyn recognize this year if she is attempting to minimize her tax burden?

\$4,000

Feedback: Prepayments are recognized as income in the year of receipt for cash method taxpayers.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

90. Mike operates a fishing outfitter as an accrual-method sole proprietorship. On March 1st of this year Mike received \$15,000 for three outfitting trips. This is the first time Mike agreed to such a payment and he is obligated to outfit one trip per year for the next three summers beginning this year. How much income must Mike recognize in each of the next three years if he is attempting to minimize his tax burden?

Mike can elect to recognize \$5,000 this year using the deferral method, but he would need to recognize \$10,000 next year (and zero the following year).

Feedback: The deferral method can be elected by accrual method taxpayers in the first year a prepayment is received if the method is also used for financial accounting purposes. The deferral for services can only last one year.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

91. Anne is a self employed electrician who reports her business income using the accrual method over a calendar year. On September 1st of this year Anne paid \$2,280 of interest on a loan. The interest accrues evenly over 19 months (\$120 per month) from June 1st of this year through December 31st of next year. In addition, on September 1st Anne also paid \$2,700 for 18 months of professional liability insurance (\$150 per month). What amount of interest and insurance can Anne deduct this year?

\$1,440 = \$840 interest (\$120 x 7 months - June through December of this year) plus \$600 insurance (\$2,700/18 x 4 months - September through December of this year)

Feedback: Interest accrues ratably for an accrual method taxpayer. Insurance is a payment liability and payment satisfies economic performance. However, since the insurance covers more than 12 months the 12-month rule does not apply and the prepayment must be prorated over the period that the expenditure benefits.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

92. Bob operates a clothing business using the accrual method over a calendar year. In October of last year, Bob contracted with his father, Tim, for consulting advice. Tim is a cash basis calendar year taxpayer and he billed Bob for \$6,000 of consulting fees. This amount was comparable to amounts charged by other consultants (a reasonable amount). Bob paid \$2,500 of the consulting fee by December 31st of last year, but the remaining \$3,500 was not paid until January of this year. When can Bob deduct the consulting fee?

\$2,500 is deductible last year and \$3,500 is deductible this year.

Feedback: Because Tim and Bob are "related" parties and Bob uses the accrual method, Bob will not deduct the fee until Tim includes it in his income.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

93. Colby Motors uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. In December of last year, Colby acquired auto repair equipment. As part of the acquisition, Colby purchased a warranty agreement that requires the seller of the equipment to provide repairs on the equipment for three years. Colby paid the cost of the warranty, \$15,000, in January of this year. What can Colby deduct for the cost of the warranty on the tax return for last year?

zero. The warranty cost is only deductible when paid, this year.

Feedback: Warranties provided to the taxpayer are payment liabilities. Consequently, Colby is not allowed to deduct the \$15,000 cost of the warranty last year. He will deduct it this year when the warranty is paid for.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

94. Ranger Athletic Equipment uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. Ranger provides two-year warranties on all sales of equipment. This year Ranger estimated warranty expense for book purposes, and he accrued \$1 million of warranty expenses. However, during the year Ranger only spent \$400,000 repairing equipment under the warranty. What can Ranger deduct for warranty expense on the tax return for this year?

\$400,000

Feedback: The accrued \$1 million warranty expense is an estimate and warranty expense is a service that can be deducted only when provided or the cost is incurred. Hence, Ranger is allowed to deduct the \$400,000 spent repairing equipment under the warranty.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

95. Blackwell Manufacturing uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. This year a customer was injured when visiting the Blackwell factory. The customer sued the company for \$500,000, and the case is still being litigated. However, Blackwell's attorney expects that the company will pay at least \$250,000 to settle the claim. What amount, if any, can Blackwell deduct for the expected claim settlement this year?

zero

Feedback: Because tort liabilities such as this are payment liabilities, Blackwell will not be able to deduct any claim until it is paid.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

96. Joe operates a plumbing business that uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. This year Joe signed a \$50,000 binding contract with Brian. Under the contract Brian will provide Joe with up to 2,000 hours of vehicle repairs at \$25 per hour. This year Brian provided 200 hours of repair services and billed Joe for \$5,000. At year end Joe had not paid Brian for the services. What amount, if any, can Joe deduct for the repair services this year?

\$5,000

Feedback: The all events test is satisfied for \$50,000 but Joe can only deduct \$5,000 this year because that was the amount of services provided to Joe this year (unless Joe paid more and reasonably expected economic performance within 3 ½ months of year end).

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 2 Medium

97. Shadow Services uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. This year Shadow agreed to a uniform cleaning contract with Odie Cleaning. Under the contract Odie bills Shadow for cleaning services as the services are provided. At year end Shadow paid Odie \$2,350 for the services rendered during the year. In addition, Shadow paid Odie \$700 for cleaning services expected in January of next year. What amount, if any, can Shadow deduct for the cleaning services this year?

\$3,050

Feedback: Shadow can deduct amounts paid for services provided to them this year and any amounts paid if performance is reasonably expected within 3 ½ months of year end.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard

98. Murphy uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. This year Murphy signed a binding contract to provide consulting services to Kirby beginning next year. Murphy incurred \$15,000 to train his staff for this particular project. In addition, Murphy estimates that he will incur another \$60,000 to complete the Kirby contract. What amount, if any, can Murphy deduct this year for the services expected to be rendered next year?

\$15,000

Feedback: Unless performance occurs, Murphy can only deduct costs actually incurred, \$15,000. The remainder is not deductible until next year because of economic performance.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 1 Easy

99. Taffy Products uses the accrual method and reports on a calendar year. On July 1st of this year Taffy paid \$48,000 for warehouse rent and \$18,000 for insurance on the contents of their warehouse. The rent and insurance covers the next 12 months. What amount, if any, can Taffy deduct for rent and insurance this year?

$$\$42,000 = \$24,000 + \$18,000$$

Feedback: Economic performance occurs for the rent ratably over time so only \$24,000 is accrued (\$2,000 per month time 6 months). Insurance is a payment liability and accrues only as paid. However, since the payment spans 2 periods (6 months this year and 6 months next year), the portion benefiting the future period would typically be capitalized. In this case the duration of the contract does not exceed 12 months and the payment does not extend beyond the end of next year. So, the 12-month rule allows for the deduction of \$18,000. Note that the 12-month rule can not apply to the rent until economic performance occurs and this only happens ratably.

AACSB: Analytic

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

Blooms: Analyze

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 08-05 Identify and describe accounting methods available to businesses and apply cash and accrual methods to determine business income and expense deductions.

Level of Difficulty: 3 Hard