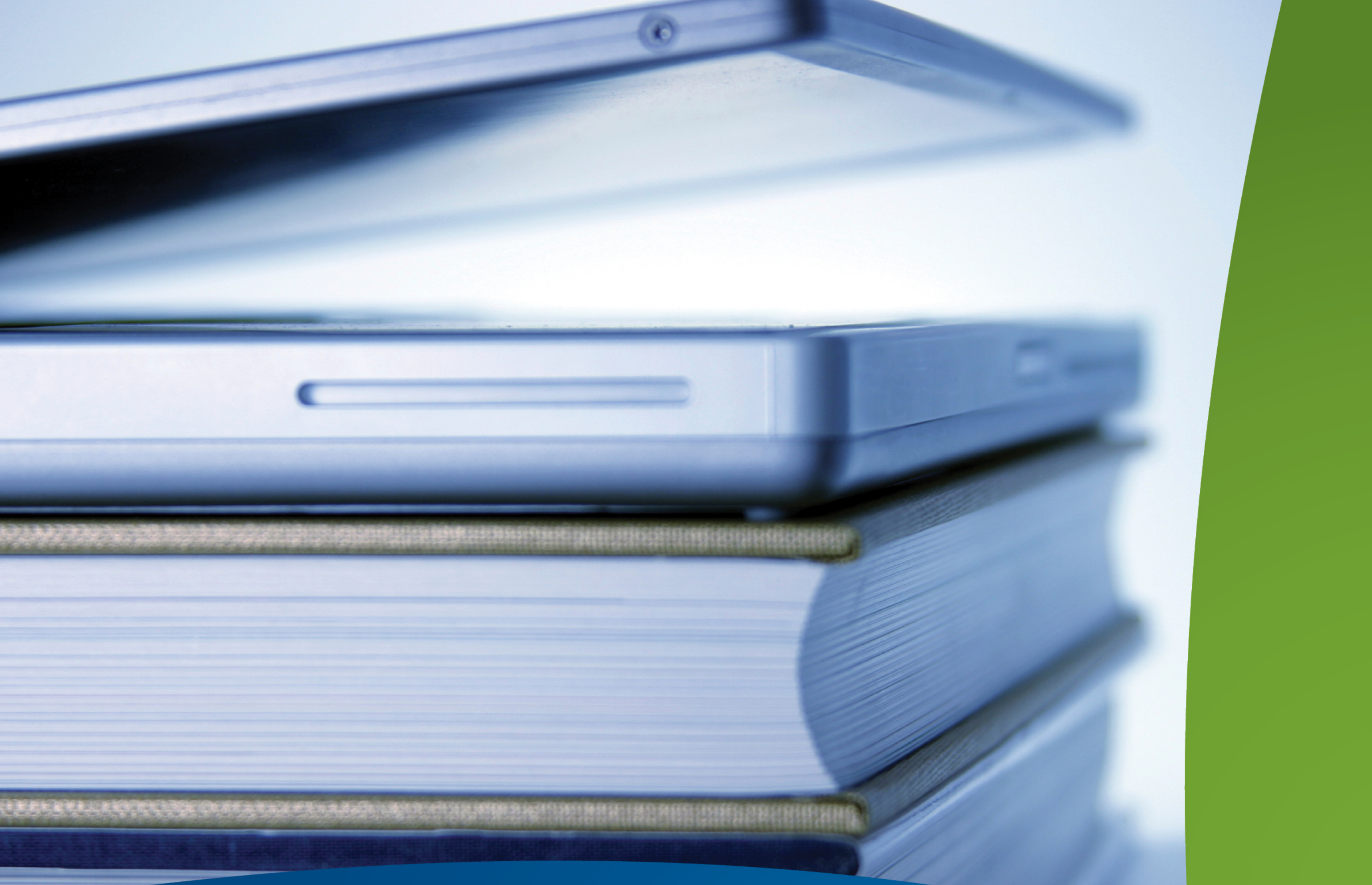

WESTERN™ CPE
Innovative Education

Accounting for Income Taxes: Introduction

Lynne Glennon MST, CPA

Course # 1163448, Version 2003, 4 CPE Credits

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Course CPE Information

Course Expiration Date
Per AICPA and NASBA Standards (S9-06), QAS Self-Study courses must include an expiration date that is ***no longer than one year from the date of purchase or enrollment***.

Field of Study
Accounting. Some state boards may count credits under different categories—check with your state board for more information.

Course Level
Basic.

Prerequisites
There are no prerequisites.

Advance Preparation
None.

Course Description
This course is designed as a basic level tax accounting course for those who need to familiarize themselves with accounting for current and deferred tax items. Learn how the tax accounting rules under ASC 740 are applied by working on various exercises for compilation and preparation of a tax provision.

Publication/Revision Date
March 2020

Instructional Design

This Self-Study course is designed to lead you through a learning process using instructional methods that will help you achieve the stated learning objectives. You will be provided with course objectives and presented with comprehensive information and facts demonstrated in exhibits and/or case studies. Review questions will allow you to check your understanding of the material, and a qualified assessment will test your mastery of the course.

Please familiarize yourself with the following instructional features to ensure your success in achieving the learning objectives.

Course CPE Information

The preceding section, “Course CPE Information,” details important information regarding CPE. If you skipped over that section, please go back and review the information now to ensure you are prepared to complete this course successfully.

Table of Contents

The table of contents allows you to quickly navigate to specific sections of the course.

Learning Objectives and Content

Learning objectives clearly define the knowledge, skills, or abilities you will gain by completing the course. Throughout the course content, you will find various instructional methods to help you achieve the learning objectives, such as examples, case studies, charts, diagrams, and explanations. Please pay special attention to these instructional methods, as they will help you achieve the stated learning objectives.

Review Questions

The review questions accompanying this course are designed to assist you in achieving the course learning objectives. The review section is not graded; do not submit it in place of your qualified assessment. While completing the review questions, it may be helpful to study any unfamiliar terms in the glossary in addition to course content. After completing the review questions, proceed to the review question answers and rationales.

Review Question Answers and Rationales

Review question answer choices are accompanied by unique, logical reasoning (rationales) as to why an answer is correct or incorrect. Evaluative feedback to incorrect responses and reinforcement feedback to correct responses are both provided.

Glossary

The glossary defines key terms. Please review the definition of any words you are not familiar with.

Index

The index allows you to quickly locate key terms or concepts as you progress through the instructional material.

Qualified Assessment

Qualified assessments measure (1) the extent to which the learning objectives have been met and (2) that you have gained the knowledge, skills, or abilities clearly defined by the learning objectives for each section of the course. Unless otherwise noted, you are required to earn a minimum score of 70% to pass a course. If you do not pass on your first attempt, please review the learning objectives, instructional materials, and review questions and answers before attempting to retake the qualified assessment to ensure all learning objectives have been successfully completed.

Answer Sheet

Feel free to fill the Answer Sheet out as you go over the course. To enter your answers online, follow these steps:

1. Go to www.westerncpe.com.
2. Log in with your username and password.
3. At the top right side of your screen, hover over "My Account" and click "My CPE."
4. Click on the big orange button that says "View All Courses."
5. Click on the appropriate course title.
6. Click on the blue wording that says "Qualified Assessment."
7. Click on "Attempt assessment now."

Evaluation

Upon successful completion of your online assessment, we ask that you complete an online course evaluation. Your feedback is a vital component in our future course development.

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Website: www.westerncpe.com

Master Table of Contents

OnDemand Webcast Table of Contents

Learning Objectives

Upon successful completion of this course, participants will be able to:

Section 1

- Identify the terminology and language of accounting for income taxes and how it relates to the accounting standards and the financial reporting for taxes

Section 2

- Recognize differences between temporary differences and what are referred to as permanent differences and cite examples of each and their impacts on the financial statements
- Cite relevant facts related to Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)

Section 3

- Identify the components of the tax provision and cite formulas for implementing the calculation of the tax provision
- Cite the impact of various activities which are treated differently for book and tax purposes and identify their impact on the balance sheet and income statement

Section 4

- Identify the characteristic of tax attributes and cite the impact to them in various tax scenarios including the implications of valuation allowances

Course Materials Handout

PowerPoint Slides

Review Questions

The review questions accompanying this course are designed to assist you in achieving the course learning objectives. The review section is not graded; do not submit it in place of your qualified assessment. While completing the review questions, it may be helpful to study any unfamiliar terms in the glossary in addition to course content. After completing the review questions, proceed to the review question answers and rationales.

Section 1

1. Which of the following is accurate regarding ASC 740?

   a. It is the statement which outlines and clarifies the financial reporting standards for income taxes but does not address the accounting and "calculation" aspects of taxes.
   b. It follows an expense-based approach.
   c. It is solely focused on the enterprise's current year activities.
   d. It address accounting and reporting standards for income taxes from an asset and liability approach.

2. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding the scope of "tax" as it relates to internal controls?

   a. Preparation of the tax return(s) is the most important part of "tax" as it relates to internal controls.
   b. IT is a separate area of internal control is not considered within the scope of "tax."
   c. Identification of the significant accounts and who is responsible are important components within the scope of "tax" internal control.
   d. Controls should be the same regardless of whether a company has a centralized or decentralized tax structure.

3. Which terms are the current references under ASC 740?

   a. Timing differences and permanent differences.
   b. Temporary differences and timing differences.
   c. Temporary differences and permanent differences.
   d. Temporary differences only.

Section 2

4. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding income tax accounting under ASC 740?

   a. A separate tax calculation is required for each tax jurisdiction.
   b. Deferred tax amounts are determined by applying the tax law in effect at the time that the asset or liability was created.
   c. The tax calculation uses a weighted average rate of all tax jurisdictions.
   d. The deferred amounts relate to past activity.

5. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding deferred taxes?

   a. Temporary differences can never create deferred assets or liabilities.
   b. When temporary differences exist, book and tax expense will never cumulatively be equal.
   c. Temporary differences exist because the timing of the tax expense for the return is different from the timing of the expense for accounting recognition.
   d. "Permanent" differences will reverse in the future.

6. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding the case study with Mr. Frump?

   a. Mr. Frump's error was in not looking at the tax implications when he considered the profitability of the company.
   b. Mr. Frump's error was in not looking at the tax liability that was inherent because of the temporary difference due to depreciation.
   c. Mr. Frump's error was in not looking at the realizability of tax assets.
   d. Mr. Frump's error was in not looking at the tax how past tax differences would impact the future profits of the company.

Section 3

7. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding a sale made under the installment method?

   a. Sales made on an installment basis will be treated identically for book and tax.
   b. A sale made under the installment method will decrease tax expense as compared to a sale made for cash.
   c. A sale made under the installment method will reduce the DTA.
   d. A sale made under the installment method will create a DTL.

8. Which of the following statements are accurate regarding true ups?

    a. True ups are part of the tax provision process for the succeeding year.
    b. True ups are the result of mistakes made during the initial tax provision calculation.
    c. True ups are the result of errors made on the tax return.
    d. True ups could require a restatement of prior year financial statements if they are material.

9. When considering the impact of state income taxes on the provision and calculation of the payable:

    a. The rate used should be the federal rate plus the state rate.
    b. The state rate must be adjusted for the impact of federal deductions and then added to the federal rate.
    c. The federal rate must be reduced in order to factor in the benefit of the state tax payment and then added to the state rate.
    d. The state rate should be adjusted for the differences between the way the state calculates taxable income and the way federal taxable income is calculated and then that rate is added to the federal rate.

Section 4

10. Which of the following statements regarding tax attributes is accurate?

    a. Tax attributes always relate to losses so that calls into question whether the company will ever get the benefit of those because there are going concern issues.
    b. Tax attributes that are to be carried forward should be reflected as a current tax benefit if they were generated in the current year.
    c. The tax benefit of a carryback credit or other loss which was generated in the current period should be reflected as a DTA.
    d. Tax attributes which were generated in the current year but are to be carried forward should be reflected as a DTA but will be subject to a valuation allowance.

11. In the ABC case, the activity of the company created _______ of permanent differences.

    a. $20,000.
    b. $12,500.
    c. $10,000.
    d. $5,000.

12. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding prepaid expenses?

    a. Prepaid expenses are treated the same for book and tax so they never have an impact.
    b. An increase in a prepaid expense balance during the current year results in an unfavorable Schedule M adjustment.
    c. An increase in a prepaid expense balance during the current year results in a favorable Schedule M adjustment.
    d. Prepaid expenses are a permanent difference.

Review Question Answers and Rationales

Review question answer choices are accompanied by unique, logical reasoning (rationales) as to why an answer is correct or incorrect. Evaluative feedback to incorrect responses and reinforcement feedback to correct responses are both provided.

Section 1

1. Which of the following is accurate regarding ASC 740?

   a. It is the statement which outlines and clarifies the financial reporting standards for income taxes but does not address the accounting and "calculation" aspects of taxes. Incorrect. ASC 740 addresses both the reporting and the accounting standards.
   b. It follows an expense-based approach. Incorrect. It is an asset and liability approach.
   c. It is solely focused on the enterprise's current year activities. Incorrect. It takes into consideration activities in the current and preceding years.
   d. It address accounting and reporting standards for income taxes from an asset and liability approach. Correct. ASC 470 is the standard for accounting and reporting of income taxes and takes an asset and liability approach.

2. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding the scope of "tax" as it relates to internal controls?

   a. Preparation of the tax return(s) is the most important part of "tax" as it relates to internal controls. Incorrect. The compliance side (preparation of the tax return) is considered outside the scope of internal controls for financial statement preparation purposes.
   b. IT is a separate area of internal control is not considered within the scope of "tax." Incorrect. The IT function and input are an integral part of the process and are within the scope of taxes.
   c. Identification of the significant accounts and who is responsible are important components within the scope of "tax" internal control. Correct. The account identification and acknowledgement of the responsible parties are definitely within the scope of tax internal controls.
   d. Controls should be the same regardless of whether a company has a centralized or decentralized tax structure. Incorrect. All inputs are within the scope of tax internal controls but the actual controls and processes will be different depending on whether it is a centralized or decentralized structure.

3. Which terms are the current references under ASC 740?

   a. Timing differences and permanent differences. Incorrect. These are both terms used under APB 11.
   b. Temporary differences and timing differences. Incorrect. Timing differences was used under APB 11 and transitioned into the phrasing temporary differences under FASB 109 and ultimately ASC 740.
   c. Temporary differences and permanent differences. Incorrect. Temporary differences is used in ASC 740 and the concept of permanent differences is applied in ASC 740 but the term is not used.
   d. Temporary differences only. Correct. Temporary differences is a term used under ASC 740.

Section 2

4. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding income tax accounting under ASC 740?

   a. A separate tax calculation is required for each tax jurisdiction. Correct. The deferred accounts and resulting income statement impact must be separately calculated for each tax jurisdiction.
   b. Deferred tax amounts are determined by applying the tax law in effect at the time that the asset or liability was created. Incorrect. Deferred tax amounts are determined by applying current tax law.
   c. The tax calculation uses a weighted average rate of all tax jurisdictions. Incorrect. The tax impact must be separately calculated for each jurisdiction.
   d. The deferred amounts relate to past activity. Incorrect. The deferred amounts relate to the future impact.

5. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding deferred taxes?

   a. Temporary differences can never create deferred assets or liabilities. Incorrect. Permanent differences can never create deferred assets or liabilities so any deferrals must be related to temporary differences.
   b. When temporary differences exist, book and tax expense will never cumulatively be equal. Incorrect. When *permanent* differences exist, book and tax expense will never cumulatively be equal.
   c. Temporary differences exist because the timing of the tax expense for the return is different from the timing of the expense for accounting recognition. Correct. Temporary differences are related to the timing of the tax impact so they will ultimately reverse and cumulative book and tax expense will be the same.
   d. “Permanent” differences will reverse in the future. Incorrect. Temporary differences will reverse.

6. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding the case study with Mr. Frump?

   a. Mr. Frump's error was in not looking at the tax implications when he considered the profitability of the company. Incorrect. This case was about the missing DTL from the balance sheet which resulted from the difference in book and tax depreciation.
   b. Mr. Frump's error was in not looking at the tax liability that was inherent because of the temporary difference due to depreciation. Correct. The DTL was missing from the balance sheet so he was not aware that there was a potential liability out there when he sold the assets.
   c. Mr. Frump's error was in not looking at the realizability of tax assets. Incorrect. The issue was the lack of a DTL on the balance sheet.
   d. Mr. Frump's error was in not looking at the tax how past tax differences would impact the future profits of the company. Incorrect. The issue did not relate to profitability but rather to an understatement of liabilities on the balance sheet.

Section 3

7. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding a sale made under the installment method?

   a. Sales made on an installment basis will be treated identically for book and tax. Incorrect. Installment sales are not taxable until the cash is collected.
   b. A sale made under the installment method will decrease tax expense as compared to a sale made for cash. Incorrect. The deferred tax expense related to the installment sale may be more or less than the tax on a cash sale because the tax on the deferred tax liability is calculated at the expected future tax rate where it will reverse. That rate could be more, less or the same as the rate for the current year which would be applied to a cash sale.
   c. A sale made under the installment method will reduce the DTA. Incorrect. We must keep the DTLs and the DTAs separate so there is no impact on the DTA.
   d. A sale made under the installment method will create a DTL. Correct. This transaction creates a future tax liability so it is a DTL.

8. Which of the following statements are accurate regarding true ups?

   a. True ups are part of the tax provision process for the succeeding year. Correct. True ups are part of the process of converting the estimates to actual and will be addressed during the succeeding tax year.
   b. True ups are the result of mistakes made during the initial tax provision calculation. Incorrect. They are part of the estimation process where the accountants synch up to the tax return as filed.
   c. True ups are the result of errors made on the tax return. Incorrect. True ups do not relate to errors on the return.
   d. True ups could require a restatement of prior year financial statements if they are material. Incorrect. An actual true up is a small adjustment accounted for prospectively once known information is available. An material error would not be considered a true up.

9. When considering the impact of state income taxes on the provision and calculation of the payable, the rate used should be:

   a. The rate used should be the federal rate plus the state rate. Incorrect. The federal rate must first be adjusted to account for the deductibility of state taxes from the federal return.
   b. The state rate must be adjusted for the impact of federal deductions and then added to the federal rate. Incorrect. The state rate is not impacted; the federal rate is adjusted for deductible state taxes.
   c. The federal rate must be reduced in order to factor in the benefit of the state tax payment and then added to the state rate. Correct. Adjust the federal rate by multiplying the two rates together and subtracting that percentage from the federal rate. The state rate is then added to get the combined rate.
   d. The state rate should be adjusted for the differences between the way the state calculates taxable income and the way federal taxable income is calculated and then that rate is added to the federal rate. Incorrect. These type of differences do not impact the rate used.

Section 4

10. Which of the following statements regarding tax attributes is accurate?

    a. Tax attributes always relate to losses so that calls into question whether the company will ever get the benefit of those because there are going concern issues. Incorrect. While many tax attributes are loss related, they are not always and the realizability of any DTA will always be considered in light of valuation allowances.
    b. Tax attributes that are to be carried forward should be reflected as a current tax benefit if they were generated in the current year. Incorrect. The current versus long-term question is tied to the timing of realization of those tax attributes not when they were created.
    c. The tax benefit of a carryback credit or other loss which was generated in the current period should be reflected as a DTA. Incorrect. Any tax attribute which will be realized in the current 12 months, represents a current asset.
    d. Tax attributes which were generated in the current year but are to be carried forward should be reflected as a DTA but will be subject to a valuation allowance. Correct. They are deferred tax assets in a carryforward situation but they will be subject to a valuation allowance.

11. In the ABC case, the activity of the company created _______ of permanent differences.

    a. $20,000. Incorrect. $20,000 would include the full amount of the meals plus the life insurance premiums but only 50% of the meals is a permanent difference.
    b. $12,500. Correct. This represents 50% of the meal expense of $15,000 plus the $5,000 of officer's life insurance premiums.
    c. $10,000. Incorrect. This represents the accrued vacation which is a temporary difference.
    d. $5,000. Incorrect. This is the $5,000 of life insurance premiums, but it excludes 50% of the meals.

12. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding prepaid expenses?

a. Prepaid expenses are treated the same for book and tax so they never have an impact. Incorrect. They are not treated the same normally. For book, the expense is capitalized and amortized over the period of service while for tax, the deduction is taken immediately.
b. An increase in a prepaid expense balance during the current year results in an unfavorable Schedule M adjustment. Incorrect. A decrease in the balance would result in an unfavorable adjustment.
c. An increase in a prepaid expense balance during the current year results in a favorable Schedule M adjustment. Correct. When the balance in the prepaid account increases, this results in taxable income being higher than book income which is unfavorable.
d. Prepaid expenses are a permanent difference. Incorrect. Prepaids are a temporary difference and will reverse when the services are received.

Glossary

This is a glossary of key terms with definitions. Please review any terms with which you are not familiar.

ASC 740: The statement which establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for the effects of income taxes that result from an enterprise's activities during the current and preceding years. It requires an asset and liability approach for financial account and reporting for income taxes.

Computational risk: Risk that accounts/amounts are not traceable to the source data and/or the mechanics of the computation are not correct.

Current tax provision formula: Pre-tax book income +/- schedule M adjustments – NOL carryforward x tax rate – tax credits.

DTA: Deferred tax asset.

DTL: Deferred tax liability.

Deductible temporary differences: Differences that require the recognition of a deferred tax asset and result in future year deductible amounts.

Deferred method: A term used in APB 11 that places the emphasis on the income statement such that there is a matching of revenues and expenses. The balance sheet amounts were determined by the income statement amounts.

Deferred tax asset formula: [(Taxable temporary differences + loss and deduction carryforwards) x applicable federal rate] + tax credit carryforwards.

Deferred tax liability formula: Deductible temporary differences x applicable federal rate.

Favorable book to tax difference: Where net taxable income is less than net book income.

Implementation risk: Risk that transaction/structure is not implemented as designed.

Internal control: A process, effected by an entity's board of directors, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives relating to operations, reporting, and compliance.

Liability method: Term used by SFAS 96 and 109 to replace the deferred method. It moves the focus of accounting from the income statement to the balance sheet. The income statement amounts are determined by the balance sheet amounts which is the opposite of the deferred method.

Ongoing operational risk: Risk that prior year tax conclusion is no longer valid because of a change in facts or law.

Permanent differences: A concept used in APB 11 to refer to book-to-tax differences. The concept is similar in ASC 740, but the term is not used.

Process risk & control matrix: A matrix to identify risks and control activities that will prevent material financial statement weaknesses from occurring.

Sarbanes-Oxley: Legislation enacted as a result of corporate accounting scandals. Its aim is to require more rigorous over-sight by corporate officers on internal controls.

TMT: Tentative minimum tax. This is a component of AMT.

Tax provision: Providing for the payment of taxes that will be payable or recoverable on account of the activity of the company for the current fiscal year as reflected on the books of the company rather than the tax return.

Taxable temporary differences: Those differences that require the recognition of a deferred tax liability and will result in future year taxable income.

Technical risk: Risk that technical tax issues are not correct.

Temporary differences: The term used in ASC740 which replaces the term "timing differences" with the broader term "temporary differences."

Timing differences: This is a term used by APB 11 to refer to items handled during different time periods on the financial statements than they were on the tax return.

True ups: Adjustments required between the estimated amounts used to create the financial statement provisions and the actual numbers as filed on the completed tax return.

Unfavorable book to tax difference: Net taxable income exceeds net book income.

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Qualified Assessment

Accounting for Income Taxes: Introduction
Course # 1163448, Version 1810
Publication/Revision Date:
March 2020

Course Expiration Date

Per AICPA and NASBA Standards (S9-06), QAS Self-Study courses must include an expiration date that is ***no longer than one year from the date of purchase or enrollment***.

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1. Which of the following are the two components of a tax provision?

   a. Federal taxes and state taxes.
   b. Income and deductions.
   c. Current taxes and deferred taxes.
   d. Tax expense and taxes payable.

2. ASC 740 is focused mostly with taxes that are to be paid or recovered:

   a. In the current year being reported.
   b. In future years.
   c. In past years.
   d. In a year other than the year being reported.

3. Which of the following statements is accurate about the "new world" of income taxes today?

   a. Large accounting firms consider accounting for income taxes to be the second highest internal control risk among their clients.
   b. Although taxes do not necessarily have a big impact on a company's financial statements, the SEC has indicated that they are considering looking more closely at this area due to its complexity.
   c. Income taxes is the number one reason that companies today have to restate their earnings.
   d. It has been acknowledged that it is possible for companies to "manage" their earnings by manipulating their effective rate which increases the risk of the income tax area.

4. There are _______ components of internal control.

   a. 5.
   b. 6.
   c. 7.
   d. 10.

5. Which method is used under ASC 740 for accounting for income taxes?

   a. The alternate method.
   b. The liability method.
   c. The deferred method.
   d. The current period method.

6. Which of the following fall under the scope of ASC 740?

   a. All taxes paid by the entity.
   b. Payroll taxes.
   c. Franchise taxes based on income.
   d. Property taxes.

7. Which of the following would be a permanent difference?

   a. Depreciation.
   b. Portion of dividends received from a U.S. corporation.
   c. Bad debt allowance.
   d. Capital loss carryforward.

8. The deferred tax asset formula includes:

   a. Tax credit carryforwards.
   b. Taxable temporary differences.
   c. Income carryforwards.
   d. Current blended tax rate.

9. Accrued expenses will have which of the following impacts?

   a. They will create a DTL.
   b. They have no impact for either book or tax.
   c. They are treated the same for both book and tax.
   d. They will create a DTA.

10. The AMT credit can be carried forward:

   a. 2 years.
   b. 5 years.
   c. 10 years.
   d. Indefinitely.

11. The first step in calculating the tax provision is to:

    a. Calculate the applicable tax rate.
    b. Measure DTAs and DTLs.
    c. Calculate the current provision.
    d. Calculate the deferred provision.

12. Which of the following items will be part of the adjustment between book income and taxable income?

    a. AMT credit.
    b. NOL carryforward.
    c. Research credit.
    d. State tax credits.

13. Deferred income tax expense or benefit is:

    a. Net DTA/DTL balance at end of year less balance at beginning of year.
    b. DTLs generated during the year at current year tax rate less DTAs generated at the current tax rate.
    c. DTLs generated during the year at estimated future year tax rate less DTAs generated at the estimated future tax rate.
    d. Amount of disallowed tax credits which can be carried forward.

14. During the true up process, adjustments related to permanent tax difference will impact:

    a. Only the current tax expense account.
    b. Only the deferred tax expense.
    c. Only the payable/receivable account.
    d. Only the DTL/DTA account.

15. A true up relating to a temporary tax item will:

    a. Have no impact on the tax provision.
    b. Result in a shift between current and deferred tax expense as well as impacting the taxes payable/receivable.
    c. Impact only the taxes payable/receivable.
    d. Impact only the DTL/DTA.

16. A DTA will require a valuation allowance if:

    a. Management assesses that there is a 50/50 or less chance of utilizing that tax benefit.
    b. Management assesses that the possibility of realizing the tax benefit is remote.
    c. Management assesses that there is any possibility that the company will not realize the tax benefit.
    d. Management assesses that it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the tax benefit will not be realized.

17. Which of these sources would be the most objective?

    a. Future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences.
    b. Future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards.
    c. Taxable income in prior carryback years.
    d. Tax planning strategies.

18. What potential impact will accounts receivable have on taxes?

    a. An increase in the valuation allowance will create a DTA.
    b. A decrease in the valuation allowance will create a DTA.
    c. An increase in the valuation allowance will create a DTL.
    d. A decrease in the valuation allowance will create a DTL.

19. For tax purposes, vacation pay is deducted if the amount is vested and is paid within _______ after the end of the year.

    a. 2 weeks.
    b. 1 month.
    c. 2.5 months.
    d. 3 months.

20. What will impact the rate reconciliation?

    a. Increases in temporary differences.
    b. Decreases in temporary differences.
    c. Changes in tax rates over time.
    d. Permanent differences.

WESTERN™ CPE

Answer Sheet

Accounting for Income Taxes: Introduction
Course # 1163448, Version 1810
4 CPE Credits

Date: ____________________

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Course expires **1 Year** from date of purchase or enrollment	***Online Grading*: visit www.westerncpe.com to complete your assessment online and receive your certificate of completion and results *instantly*.**

1. ___	5. ___	9. ___	13. ___	17. ___
2. ___	6. ___	10. ___	14. ___	18. ___
3. ___	7. ___	11. ___	15. ___	19. ___
4. ___	8. ___	12. ___	16. ___	20. ___

Course Evaluation
Accounting for Income Taxes: Introduction
Course # 1163448, Version 1810

Thank you for taking the time to fill out this course and customer experience evaluation. Your responses help us to build better courses and maintain the highest levels of service. If you have comments not covered by this evaluation, or need immediate assistance, please contact us at 800.822.4194 or wcpe@westerncpe.com.

Course and Instructor Evaluation

1. Please answer the following related to the content of the course:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
The stated learning objectives were met.	O	O	O	O	O
The course materials were accurate, relevant, and contributed to the achievement of the learning objectives.	O	O	O	O	O
The stated prerequisites were appropriate and sufficient.	O	O	O	O	O
Based on 50 minutes per credit hour, the time to take this course accurately reflects the credit hours assigned to it.	O	O	O	O	O
The instructor was knowledgeable and effective.	O	O	O	O	O

2. Were there any questions you felt were confusing or had incorrect answers listed? If so, please give the question number and a brief description of the issue:

3. Please provide any additional comments specific to the educational content or author of this course:

4. Do you have ideas for future course topics? If so, please list them along with any known subject matter experts we might contact to develop the course:

Customer Experience

5. Please rate your overall experience with Western CPE:

	Unsatisfactory	Improvement Needed	Meets Expectations	Exceeds Expectations	Exceptional
If you interacted with our Customer Service team, please rate the quality of service you received.	O	O	O	O	O
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6. Please indicate the likelihood of your purchasing the listed course formats from Western CPE:

	Not at all	Not very likely	Possibly	Likely	Highly Likely
Self-Study	O	O	O	O	O
Webcast OnDemand	O	O	O	O	O
Live Webcast	O	O	O	O	O
Resort Conference or Seminar	O	O	O	O	O

7. Please use the box below to provide any additional comments related to your educational experience with Western CPE.

8. If you are willing to provide a quote about this course, or Western CPE in general, that we may use in our promotional materials, please state it below. Be sure to include your name, title, city, and state.