

DOCERI INTEGRATION IN THE CLASSROOM

Heather M. Demshock

Department of Accounting

Lycoming College LITT Presentation

Fall 2015

LITT PROPOSAL GOALS

By implementing Doceri, my goals were to:

- 1) Get out from behind the computer podium. Access materials remotely while moving among students to wirelessly present lessons using the screen casting app
- 2) Easily integrate tax forms/tax research into my tax lectures in a more cohesive manner
- 3) Annotation of PowerPoint slides and tax forms and use of the whiteboard feature

IMPLEMENTATION

- I overhauled my tax lectures to integrate:
 - QuickLaunch feature
 - This feature lets me open any document in a single touch including images, website links, slides, PDF/Word/Excel files (tax forms) and any other material I want to access quickly during my lectures
 - Annotation feature
 - Allows me to annotate on PowerPoint slides and tax forms in class using Doceri drawing mode. Can also annotate any other type of file I have saved in my QuickLaunch (see example)
 - Whiteboard feature
 - Replaces the traditional blackboard with a whiteboard screencast (see example).

EXAMPLE OF ANNOTATION OF POWERPOINT SLIDE USING DOCERI DRAWING MODE

Gift Basis

(slide 9 of 9)

- Example of gift tax:
 - Cathy received a gift from Darren on June 15 of this year
 - FMV on June 15 was \$34,000
 - Darren had a basis in the asset of \$29,000
 - Darren paid gift tax of \$800
 - Cathy's basis in the gifted property is \$29,200
[\$29,000 + (\$5,000 / (\$34,000 - \$14,000) × \$800)]

Created with Doceri

EXAMPLE OF ANNOTATION OF TAX FORMS USING DOCERI DRAWING MODE

Form 1120
U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return
For calendar year 2014 or tax year beginning 2014, ending

Click on Tools, Sign, and Comment to access additional features.

Information about Form 1120 and its separate instructions is at www.irs.gov/form1120.

A Check if:
 10 Consolidated return (attach Form 991)
 11 Electronic consolidated return
 2 Personal holding co. (attach Form 994)
 3 Personal service corp. (see instructions)
 4 Schedule M-1 elected

B Employer identification number
 Date incorporated
 Total assets (see instructions)

E Check if: (H) Initial return (S) Final return (C) Name change (R) Address change

Income

1a Gross receipts or sales
 b Returns and allowances
 c Balance. Subtract line 1b from line 1a

2 **Cost of goods sold** (attach Form 1125-A)
 3 Gross profit. Subtract line 2 from line 1c

4 Dividends (Schedule C, line 10)
 5 Interest
 6 Gross rents
 7 Gross royalties
 8 Capital gain net income (attach Schedule D (Form 1120))
 9 Net gain or (loss) from Form 4797, Part II, line 17 (attach Form 4797)
 10 Other income (see instructions—attach statement)
 11 **Total income.** Add lines 3 through 10

Deductions (See instructions for limitations on deductions)

12 Compensation of officers (see instructions—attach Form 1125-E)
 13 Salaries and wages (less employment credits)
 14 Repairs and maintenance
 15 Bad debts
 16 Rents
 17 Taxes and licenses
 18 Interest
 19 Charitable contributions
 20 Depreciation from Form 4562 not claimed on Form 1125-A or elsewhere as return (attach Form 4562)
 21 Depletion
 22 Advertising
 23 Pension, profit-sharing, etc., plans
 24 Employee benefit programs
 25 Domestic production activities deduction (attach Form 9902)
 26 Other deductions (attach statement)
 27 **Total deductions.** Add lines 12 through 26
 28 Taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions. Subtract line 27 from line 11.
 29a Net operating loss deduction (see instructions)
 29b Special deductions (Schedule C, line 20)
 29c Add lines 29a and 29b

30 **Taxable income.** Subtract line 29c from line 28 (see instructions)
 31 Total tax (Schedule J, Part I, line 11)
 32 Total payments and refundable credits (Schedule J, Part II, line 21)
 33 Estimated tax penalty (see instructions). Check if Form 2220 is attached

Form 1125-A
Cost of Goods Sold
For calendar year 2014 or tax year beginning 2014, ending

OMB No. 1545-0025

Information about Form 1125-A and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form1125a.

Name
Employer identification number

1 Inventory at beginning of year
 2 Purchases
 3 Cost of labor
 4 Additional section 263A costs (attach schedule)
 5 Other costs (attach schedule)
 6 **Total.** Add lines 1 through 5
 7 Inventory at end of year
 8 **Cost of goods sold.** Subtract line 7 from line 6. Enter here and on Form 1120, page 1, line 2 or the appropriate line of your tax return (see instructions)

9a Check all methods used for valuing closing inventory:
 (i) Cost
 (ii) Lower of cost or market
 (iii) Other (Specify method used and attach explanation.)
 b Check if there was a write-down of subnormal goods
 c Check if the LIFO inventory method was adopted this tax year for any goods (if checked, attach Form 970)
 d If the LIFO inventory method was used for this tax year, enter amount of closing inventory computed under LIFO
 e If property is produced or acquired for resale, do the rules of section 263A apply to the entity (see instructions)? Yes No
 f Was there any change in determining quantity, cost, or valuations between opening and closing inventory? If "Yes," attach explanation Yes No

1	Inventory at beginning of year	1	125000
2	Purchases	2	50000
3	Cost of labor	3	25000
4	Additional section 263A costs (attach schedule)	4	
5	Other costs (attach schedule)	5	
6	Total. Add lines 1 through 5	6	200000
7	Inventory at end of year	7	25000
8	Cost of goods sold. Subtract line 7 from line 6. Enter here and on Form 1120, page 1, line 2 or the appropriate line of your tax return (see instructions)	8	175000

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

General Instructions
Purpose of Form
 Use Form 1125-A to calculate and deduct cost of goods sold for certain entities.

Who Must File
 Filers of Form 1120, 1120-C, 1120-F, 1120S, 1065, or 1065-B, must complete and attach Form 1125-A if the applicable entity reports a deduction for cost of goods sold.

Inventories
 Generally, inventories are required at the beginning and end of each tax year for the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise as an income-producing factor. See Regulations section 1.471-1. If inventories are required, you generally must use an accrual method of accounting

Under this accounting method, inventory costs for raw materials purchased for use in producing finished goods and merchandise purchased for resale are deductible in the year the finished goods or merchandise are sold (but not before the year you paid for the raw materials or merchandise, if you are also using the cash method).
 If you account for inventoriable items in the same manner as materials and supplies that are not incidental, you can currently deduct expenditures for direct labor and all indirect costs that would otherwise be included in inventory costs. See the instructions for lines 2 and 7.


For additional details on this method of accounting, see Pub. 553, Accounting Periods and Methods, for guidance on adopting or changing to this method of accounting, see Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method, and its instructions.

Qualifying taxpayer. A qualifying ending on or after December 31, 2000, has average annual gross receipts of \$10 million or less for the 3 prior tax years, (b) whose annual business activity is not an ineligible activity, and (c) whose business is not a tax shelter (as defined in section 6401(c)). See Rev. Proc. 2002-26, 2002-16 LRB, 815.

Uniform capitalization rules. The uniform capitalization rules of section 263A generally require you to capitalize, or include in inventory, certain costs incurred in connection with the following:
 • The production of real property and tangible personal property that is inventory or held for sale in the ordinary course of business.
 • Real property or personal property (tangible and intangible) acquired for resale.
 • The production of real property and tangible personal property (not considered for use in its trade or business or as an activity engaged in for profit).
 See the discussion on section 263A.

EXAMPLE OF WHITEBOARD SCREENCASTING IN DOCERI

Amounts realized	\$ 32,500
Adj. basis	(31,500)
↳ (gain basis = 38,000 - 6,500)	<hr/>
Realized gain	1,000
Recognized gain	\$ <u>1,000</u>

Created with Doceri 

FINDINGS

- Pros:
 - QuickLaunch allows for a seamless transition from PP slides, tax forms and online research
 - Ability to annotate slides (highlight, underscore, etc...) helps students grasp most important concepts
 - Replacing traditional blackboard with the Whiteboard in Doceri allows for more face to face interaction with the class

FINDINGS

- Challenges:
 - The stylus is not as accurate as needed to annotate on the tax forms or documents where precision is necessary
 - Difficult to navigate the PDF documents while using Doceri.
 - Because of the challenges with the stylus and navigating the PDF tax forms, I resort to using the podium when completing tax problems in class.

GOING FORWARD

- Overall, I am pleased with Doceri even with the drawbacks.
- I am currently searching for a more accurate stylus to use with Doceri. This would allow me to use Doceri for 100% of my tax lectures and completely detach myself from the podium.
- I have also started incorporating the use of Doceri into other classes.
- I have just scratched the surface of what can be accomplished with Doceri. I hope to integrate more aspects of Doceri in the future.