

USING DEPRECIATION

The depreciation subsystem is consistent for 1040, 1041, 1065, and 1120.

You can choose from common and individual depreciation options.

There is one depreciation detail input screen for each asset.

TOPICS

- Navigation (page 1)
- Options (page 9)
- Data Entry (page 12)
- Reviewing Depreciation (page 23)
- Summary (page 25)

NAVIGATION

To locate the main depreciation screen in the Organizer, from the Forms List Window, select the **Income** folder (1040). This folder may be called **Ordinary Income and Deductions** (1065) or **Income and Deductions** (1120).

1040

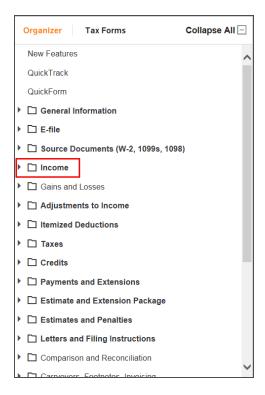


Figure 1

1065

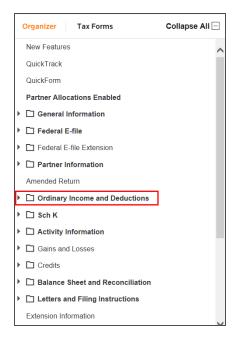


Figure 2

1120

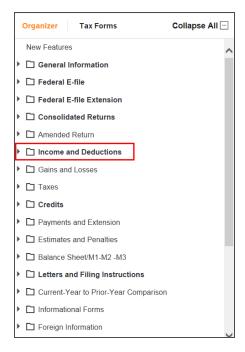


Figure 3

Select the applicable Organizer for the activity whose asset you are depreciating. For example, select the **Business Income** folder to depreciate a business asset, or select **Rent and Royalty** or **Vacation Home/Other Rental** to depreciate a rental property asset.

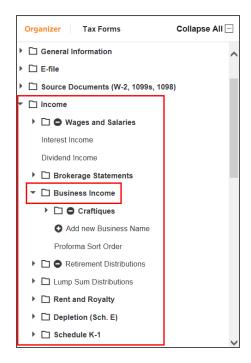


Figure 4

Under the entity that is depreciating the asset, select **Depreciation and Amortization**. You can select depreciation for the trade or business entity as shown here, or select any activity such as a farm, depletion, or passive activity.

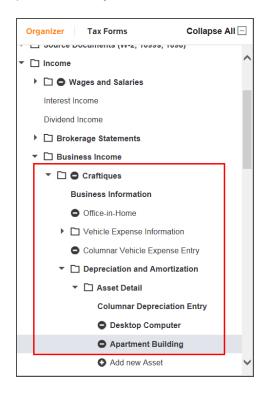


Figure 5

You can enter **Depreciation Options** for this return under the **General Information > Return and Print Options > Depreciation Options** tab.

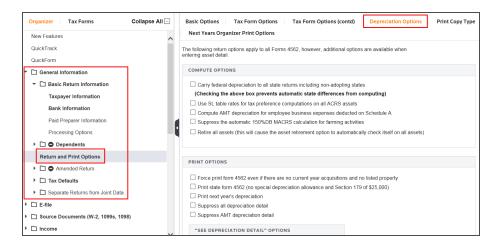


Figure 6

To see a list of existing assets or to add new assets, select the **Asset Detail** folder. All existing assets are shown. Select the asset, or choose **Add New Asset**.

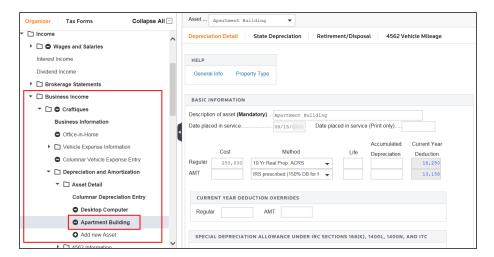


Figure 7

You can also enter multiple assets for the activity on the **Columnar Depreciation Entry** screen.

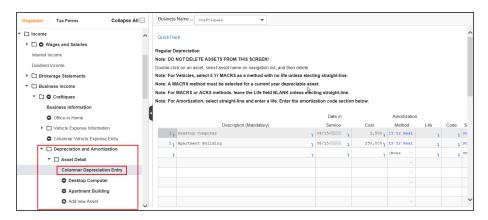


Figure 8

To enter detail information for each asset, select the **Depreciation and Amortization > Asset Detail** folder under the activity, and select the listed asset. Although the folders are slightly different for each type of return, they all have a form called **Asset Detail** where you enter the detail depreciation information for each asset. An asset's depreciation automatically ties to the activity based on what organizer you entered the information under. If you enter depreciation under the **Farm** Organizer, the depreciation ties to the farm.

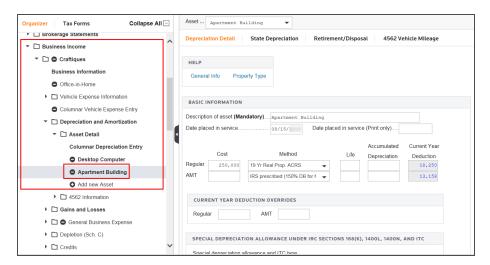


Figure 9

You can use the hyperlinks to take you from the Tax Forms to the related **Depreciation** Organizer screen.

OPTIONS

The tax application provides a central location to enter common depreciation options that apply to ALL Forms 4562. Open the **General Information > Return and Print Options** folder, and click the **Depreciation Options** tab.

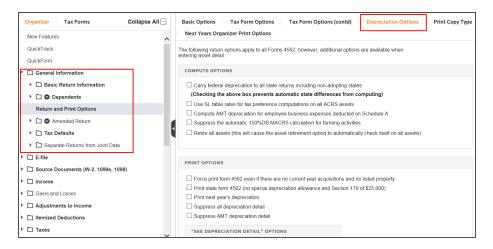


Figure 10

If you select compute and print options on the **Depreciation Options** tab, they will apply to ALL Forms 4562. Additional options are available when you enter individual asset detail.

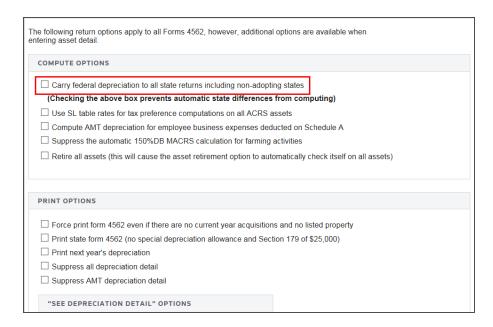


Figure 11

In 1040, scroll down the **Depreciation Options** tab to the **MACRS Convention (override)** section. You can choose to override the MACRS convention for any of the years listed. The MACRS convention per asset is selected within **Asset Detail** data entry, and the depreciation expense is automatically calculated by the tax application, so no entry is necessary unless you want to override the MACRS Convention.

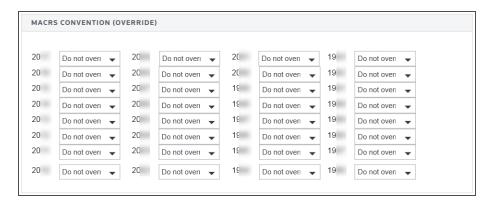


Figure 12

Scroll down the same screen to override the AMT Default Life. This option is available for all MACRS classes.

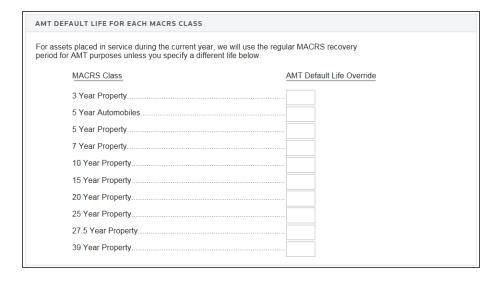


Figure 13

Use the **States > Common State > State Depreciation/Gains** screen to enter depreciation adjustments for states that do not adopt federal depreciation in any or all years. For 1040, these options are located under the **Depreciation Options** tab of the **General Information > Return and Print Options** Organizer.

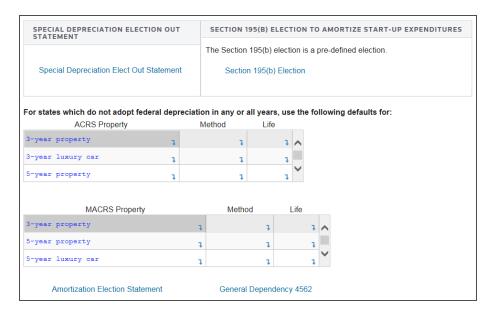


Figure 14

Use the **Form 4562 Information** folder to answer vehicle questions and enter overrides for Form 4562 and Section 179, if necessary.

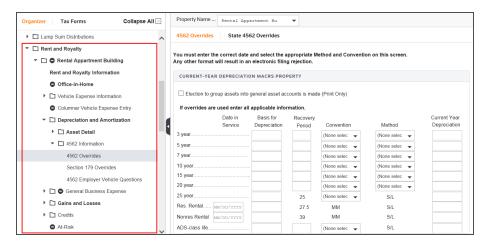


Figure 15

DATA ENTRY

This is the main **Depreciation Detail** screen. To see more of the form, expand the form window.

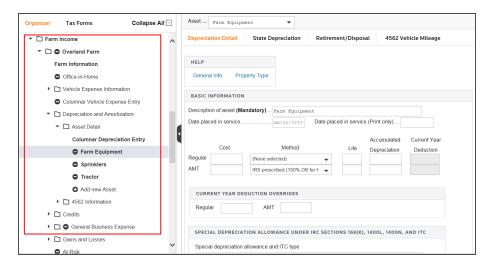


Figure 16

Enter all depreciation information for this asset here. You can scroll down this screen for more options and data entry fields.

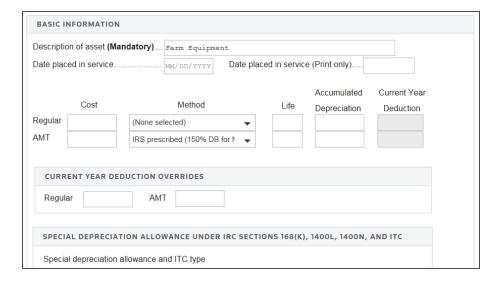


Figure 17

To ensure that depreciation calculates and prints correctly for each asset, you must enter the description, date placed in service, cost, and method or life.

The **Date placed in service** is a *mandatory* entry. Enter an 10-character date for calculation purposes. This should be the date that depreciation is to begin. You must enter a real **Date Placed in Service** for depreciation to compute. You can enter a nonstandard date for print purposes in the **Date placed in service (Print only)** field. You can enter the month and year or *VAR*.

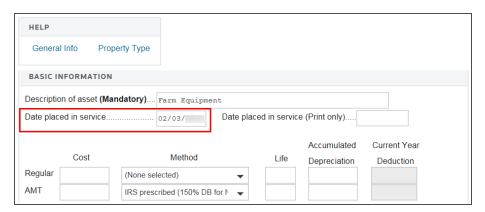


Figure 18

The unadjusted cost is a *mandatory* entry that must be entered as a positive amount.

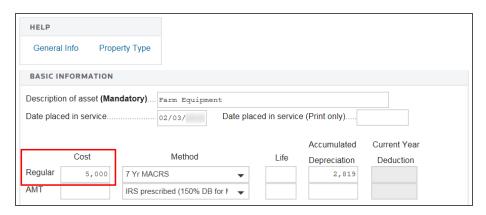


Figure 19

Enter the AMT cost basis only if it differs from the cost basis for regular depreciation purposes. It is not necessary to reduce this cost by §179 expenses or bonus depreciation basis reduction. This entry is not required to compute AMT depreciation. If you make no entry, the regular depreciation basis is used.

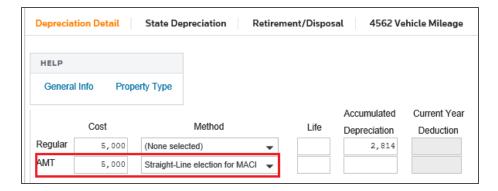


Figure 20

The tax application provides all of the common depreciation methods for regular and AMT purposes.

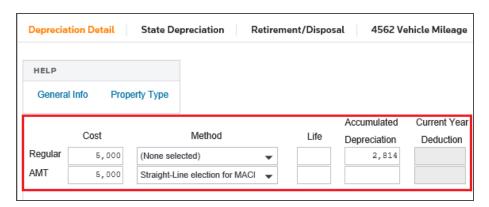


Figure 21

For MACRS and ACRS assets, leave the **Life** field blank; use this field only for pre-ACRS or straight-line methods. With no entry, the calculation defaults to class life.

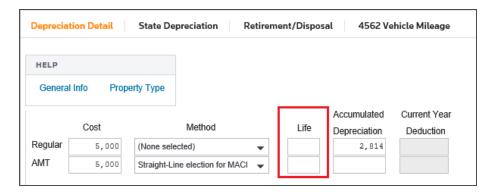


Figure 22

If you enter *M5* (MACRS 5 year) as the **Method** and also enter 5 in the **Life** field, the tax return uses the straight-line election over five (5) years. Do not enter a life when using a MACRS or ACRS method to compute the asset using the prescribed declining balance percentage for the method selected.

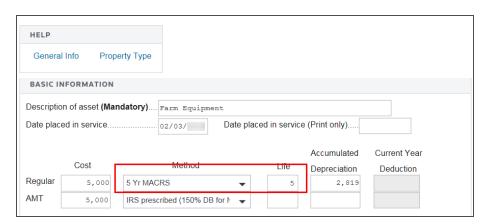


Figure 23

Accumulated depreciation should reflect the actual business depreciation expensed in all prior years. Enter the total accumulated depreciation for all prior years here for each asset. Do not include prior year §179 deductions or prior year special depreciation deductions in the accumulated depreciation amount.

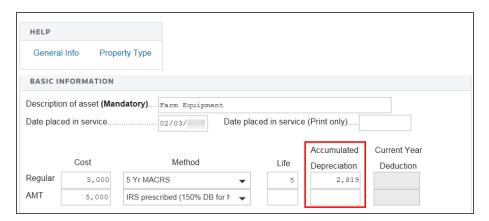


Figure 24

Even though this is an Organizer screen, the Current Year Deduction, a system-generated amount, is shown here for your convenience.

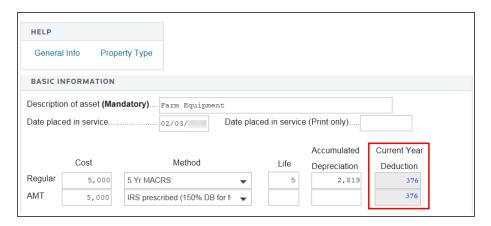


Figure 25

(1065/1120 only) Notice the ACE and Book fields. These are found on business returns only. You can override the automatic calculation for current year depreciation deduction for Regular, AMT, ACE, or Book purposes by making entries here. The fields circled in red are ACE and Book depreciation. ACE is automatically calculated when applicable, unless you suppress it.

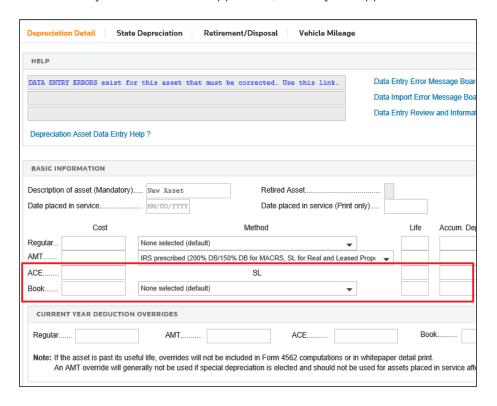


Figure 26

To override any of the computed current year deductions for Regular or AMT, ACE or Book depreciation, enter the deduction amount or *NONE* in these fields. The business use percentage is applied to the regular current year override field only.

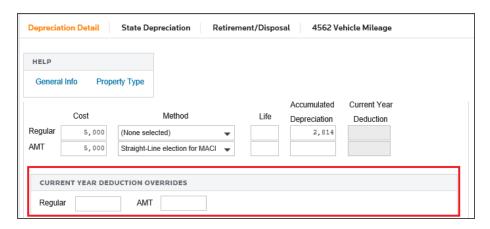


Figure 27

A similar regular current year override field exist in 1065/1120 as well.



Figure 28

Once you scroll down the **Depreciation Detail** screen, you can access other depreciation options. To compute a valid §179 amount, you must enter a MACRS method and a current year date for the asset.

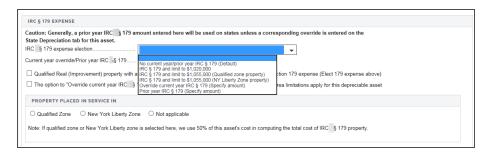


Figure 29

To compute AMT depreciation when using an ACRS method, you must select a choice from the list box. AMT is automatically calculated for MACRS assets. If you want to suppress the automatic calculation, select a choice here.

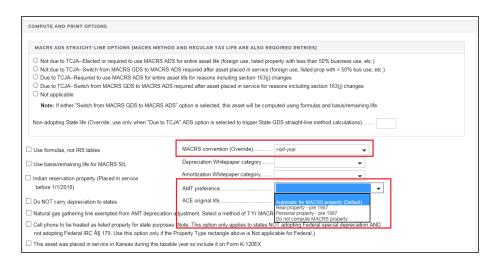


Figure 30

To indicate that an asset is retired, go to the **Retirement/Disposal** tab, and check the box outlined in **red** below.

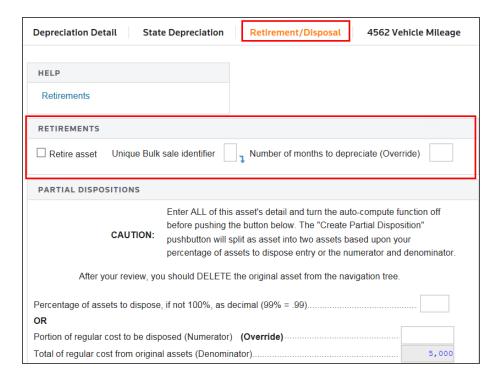


Figure 31

If you do not retire this asset on Form 4797, you must either enter the number of months to depreciate the asset within the current year, or override the current year depreciation deduction. If the asset is part of a bulk sale transaction, type a unique identifier (01-99) in the field outlined in **red** for each bulk sale transaction. Use the same identifier for each asset that is part of the same bulk sale. You must also type a date retired or sold on Form 4797 to retire an asset to Form 4797.

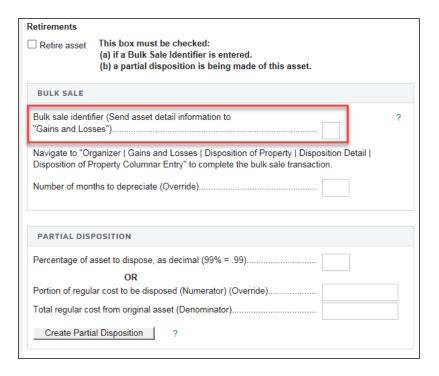


Figure 32

Here are some additional compute/print options. The **Whitepaper Category** list box allows you to sort your assets by category when printed, shown here for 1065.

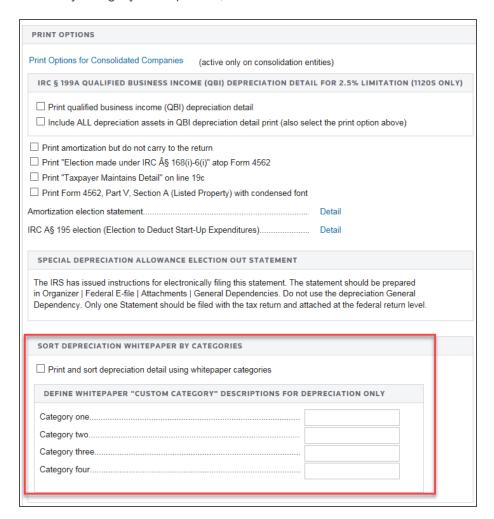


Figure 33

The 1120 screen contains some additional available options. You should always use the **Property Type** section when entering vehicles or listed property. 1040 does not have this section.

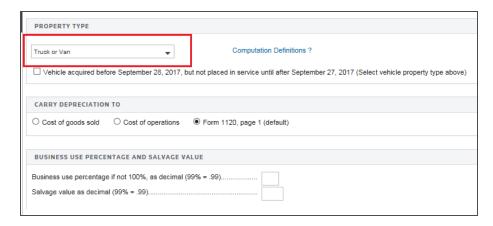


Figure 34

Vehicle, Home Depreciation, and Business Expense depreciation options relate to using the general business expense schedule instead of Form 2106. 1065 does not have this section.

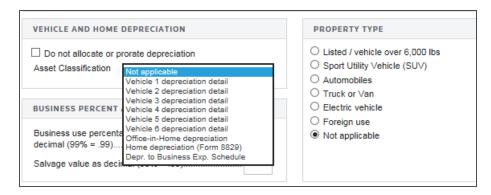


Figure 35

(1065 only) You can specially allocate §754 or other depreciation that needs to be specially allocated. 1040 and 1120 do not have this section.

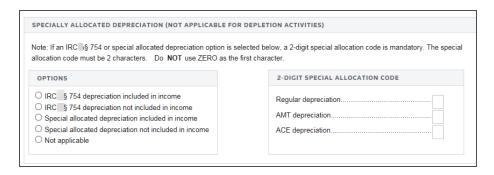


Figure 36

REVIEWING DEPRECIATION

Workpapers provide an excellent review feature. Select the appropriate line in Tax Forms (1120 Page 1, line 20 here), and the drill-down hyperlink will take you to the related workpapers or tax forms.

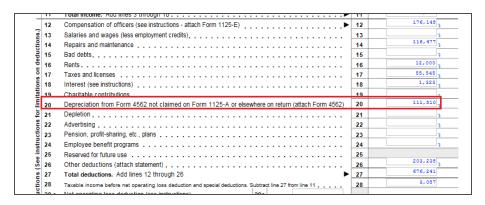


Figure 37

Continue to drill down until you get to the workpaper. This workpaper appears on some of the tax applications. For 1120, you will see the next screen. Drill down again.

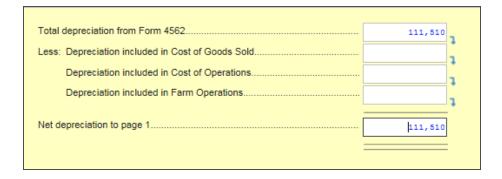


Figure 38

Drill down again to access the **Depreciation Page 1 Summary** whitepaper.

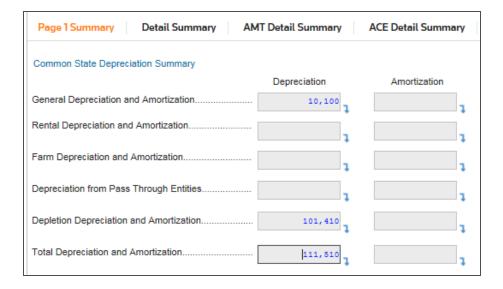


Figure 39

SUMMARY

- The Depreciation subsystem is consistent for all tax applications.
- Use the main **Depreciation** Organizer screen to enter information and select applicable options for each asset.
- You must enter a description, date placed in service, cost, and method or life for depreciation to calculate properly.
- Access the depreciation area by going through the activity screens.
- Use the workpapers for easy-to-review asset summaries.

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