

Volume 8, Number 1

Publisher: Willard J. De Filipps, C.P.A.

March 1998

# LIFO UPDATE

If you had called me personally to ask "What's happening lately with LIFO that I need to know about?" ... Here's what I'd say:

**#1. LIFO CONFORMITY: IRS COUNTS THE DAYS** <u>'TILL PAYDAY</u>. Depending on when this issue reaches you—or when you find the time to read it chances are there will be less than 60 days before the May 31 LIFO conformity penalty tax payment deadline. Many CPAs have been busy preparing corporate and individual tax returns for much of the year so far. But now, some are coming to the realization that something must be done ... soon ... to reckon with LIFO conformity violations in prior years. It's time to pay for those sins of omission or commission.

The last two issues of the *LIFO Lookout* have extensively covered Revenue Ruling 97-42 and Revenue Procedure 97-44. But, you know what? ... all the questions previously raised ... *STILL HAVE NO ANSWERS.* One of the biggest questions, not talked about much yet, is: "What's a <u>reasonable</u> (and we underline *reasonable*) estimate?" Is it like "reasonable" compensation, something not defined until one has to fight with the IRS over its meaning? Who's willing to fight with the IRS over this?

Adding even more "mystique" to the *PENALTY* scenario: No one really knows what the IRS—at the National Office, Examining Agent or Motor Vehicle Industry Specialist level—will be doing over the summer months after they pour over the filings and count the money. Then what? It should be an interesting summer.

Recently, one insurer of CPA firms sent out materials to their clients handling auto dealers advising and suggesting how to handle Revenue Procedure 97-44 with existing dealer clients ... and with former dealership clients at any time during the 6-year look-back period. For more about that, see pages 2 and 30.

For those who want last minute information, advice ... or speculation ... one opportunity is the Spring, '98 *CPA-Auto Dealership Niche Conference* on May 20-22 in Las Vegas. Speakers focusing on LOOKOUT LOOKS INTO

the LIFO conundrum will include Peter Kitzmiller from NADA, Ron Klein, Vice-President of CAMICO-an insurer of CPA firms-and *Lookout* Publisher Willard J. De Filipps. Their presentations should include "upto-the-minute", but still before the deadline, discussions of dealer and CPA firm strategies for coping with the May 31 deadline.

### #2. LIFO CONFORMITY PENALTY: IF YOU PAY THE IRS, DO YOU ALSO PAY YOUR STATE?

What are the <u>state</u> income tax consequences of paying the LIFO penalty tax to the IRS? Another aspect not focused on until recently was whether payment of the LIFO conformity penalty tax to the IRS may have any <u>state</u> tax implications. We recently e-mailed or wrote all of the state taxing authorities raising this question. Replies to date indicate that most states are not planning to exact any additional tax from auto dealers who pay the LIFO conformity penalty tax to the IRS.

However, several states have "reserved" their decision or still have the matter "under consideration." These states, including California, are the ones to be wary of if you are filing dealership returns with conformity violation payments. See page 4.

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# AUTO DEALER CONFORMITY UPDATE-**COUNTDOWN TO COLLISION**

Coming this summer: Another disaster movie with an unsuspecting and unbelieving populous ultimately delivered from harm by the breathtaking feats of the stalwart heroes. Something about a meteor (or do you say "meteorite"?) approaching planet Earth and results that not even the word "disastrous" adequately describes. Far more immediate, and not quite so potentially devastating-but certain to be unpleasant financially, at a minimum-is a smaller catastrophe ...scheduled to impact a more limited target: Auto dealers on planet Earth ... in the United States... who have used the LIFO (Last-In, First-Out) Inventory Method ... and who had LIFO conformity violations on their dealer Factory financial statements... during any one of the six years 1991-1996.

Yes ...that day is coming... soon. And it's too late to repent. And the proverbial spot between a "rock and a hard place" will be no fun to be in.

May 31, 1998 is the date on which the first installment of the Settlement Amount payment for dealers not under audit on October 14, 1997 is due to compensate the IRS for a prior conformity violation. The first payment due date for dealerships that were under examination on October 14, 1997 has already receded into the dim past: that day was December 1, 1997.

The September & December 1997 LIFO Lookouts generously responded to the lament of prior issues: "What Ever Became of LIFO Conformity?" We all found out ... on September 25, 1997 ... with a subtle vengeance!

Unfortunately, there is not much new to be said about these prior questions arising under the Revenue Ruling and Revenue Procedure. Not surprisingly, answers have not been forthcoming.

Selecting just one of those questions, and amplifying it with the underlying fact pattern gives you an idea of how little guidance there really has been in "clarifying" the conformity "problem." The question we've selected relates to the use of reasonable estimates and the statement in Revenue Ruling 97-42 that if a *reasonable* estimate were used on the year-end financial income statement, the actual change in LIFO reserve did not have to be (eventually) reflected in the income statement.

## WHAT'S A REASONABLE ESTIMATE?

How does one arrive at a sense of comfort relative to estimates that were placed on (or thrown at) income statements in an effort to satisfy the conformity requirement? "Among other interpreta-

tions of this suggestive question, the following is full of teaching:" Prior to year-end, the (CPA's?) estimate of the change in the LIFO reserve was that it would increase income (i.e., the LIFO Reserve would go down) by \$20,000. Accordingly, net income was increased by that amount on the preliminary December 31 Factory statement. Afterward, when the LIFO computations for the year were actually made, they showed that the LIFO reserve increased by \$130,000.

**MAY 31** 

1998

What we have here is a "swing" of \$150,000 in (taxable) income. Is this reasonable? Will the estimate of an increase in income of \$20,000 be regarded by the IRS as *reasonable* in satisfying Rev. Rul. 97-42 and avoiding Rev. Proc. 97-44?

What would you do if you had almost \$100,000 of LIFO penalty tax riding on the answer?

### INSURANCE CONSIDERATIONS

Recently, one major CPA firm insurer released a special report on "Auto Dealer Clients' LIFO Conformity" consisting of a cover letter/memo; a more detailed technical memorandum discussing LIFO conformity, Revenue Ruling 97-42 and Revenue Procedure 97-44; and two sample letters to be sent to auto dealer clients (one sample letter for current clients and the other sample letter for former auto dealer clients).

This package was provided by the Loss Prevention Department of CAMICO, 255 Shoreline Drive, Redwood City, California. Their cover memo is reproduced, with permission, on pages 30-31. In it, CAMICO stresses the importance for immediate action to be taken with both current and former auto dealer clients before April 1, 1998. It indicates that because CPAs are almost never involved in preparing their clients' Factory statements, it is unlikely that a CPA firm has any responsibility for any incorrectly prepared statements. This letter, realizes, however, that some clients may assert that a CPA firm has such responsibility, and it suggests that its policyholders should review their files as far back as 1991, and determine former, as well as current, auto dealer clients. It recommends that the appropriate sample letter be sent as soon as possible, but not later than April 1, 1998, and it recommends meeting with selected current clients to discuss the issues in the letter before sending the letter, if that might be appropriate. It also advises that after meeting with dealers to discuss the issues, the CPA firm should send a letter to confirm that discussion in writing.

De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT

## Conformity: Countdown

CAMICO suggests that the following steps be considered if in the following course of discussions with auto dealer clients an assertion is made that the CPA firm is responsible for the Factory statement LIFO non-conformity.

1. Document whether or not the Factory financial statement was prepared by the client with or without assistance from the CPA firm.

2. Emphasize that the immediate focus should be on determining what actions, if any, the client should take to correct the LIFO non-conformity and whether the client will utilize the relief provided by Revenue Procedure 97-44 if it pays the penalty tax.

3. State that after the decisions referred to above have been made, then a clear assessment can be made of all the facts and circumstances around the involvement of the CPA firm in its past engagements relative to the question of whether any responsibility exists on the part of the CPA firm relative to the LIFO non-conformity.

CAMICO stresses to its policyholders that their Firms should avoid assuming any improper legal duties or responsibilities in connection with these matters, and that if the client-or another partyasserts Firm responsibility for either the Factory statement LIFO non-conformity and/or the Revenue Procedure 97-44 fee, the Claims Department should be notified immediately.

The technical memorandum issued by CAMICO stresses the IRS' assertion that the LIFO conformity issues are not subject to the usual 3 year statute of limitations which, in turn, underscores the importance of addressing the matter of LIFO conformity (or non-conformity) in the 6 year look-back period. The technical memorandum indicates that a selfcheck should be conducted by each auto dealer-or its representative-to determine whether or not LIFO conformity violations exist. If a dealer does not have a LIFO conformity violation during the look-back period, the dealer should retain the self-check documentation. Obviously, this documentation should be retained permanently. If the self-check reveals a LIFO conformity violation during any one of the six most recent taxable years ending on or before October 14, 1997 (i.e., for the calendar years 1991-1996), then the alternatives or options narrow down to only three:

ONS

1. Pay the settlement fee and file a

- memorandum statement by May 31, 1998,
- 2. Play "IRS audit roulette," or
- 3. Run away: i.e. terminate the LIFO election.

#### (Continued)

All are very unpleasant prospects standing alone or in comparison with the others.

LETTER FOR CURRENT DEALER CLIENTS. The sample letter provided for (CPAs to send to their) current auto dealer clients states, in the first paragraph, that "it would be best to call our office as soon as possible to discuss the relief provisions and their application to your business." This letter is four pages long and provides a comprehensive discussion of the LIFO conformity problem and what the IRS has said in Rev. Rul. 97-42 and Rev. Proc. 97-44. It also clearly sets forth the three alternatives which a dealer will have to consider if, in fact, a LIFO conformity violation has occurred during any one of the years 1991-1996. The letter concludes by requesting that the dealer contact the sending CPA as soon as possible so that they may discuss the alternatives available to the dealership if it has LIFO conformity violations.

LETTER FOR FORMER DEALER CLIENTS. The sample letter to the <u>former</u> or prior auto dealer client is only two pages. It begins by indicating that, although the CPA Firm does not currently render services to the dealership, it would like to take the opportunity to notify it of an important tax issue. The "important tax issue" is the increased IRS enforcement of the LIFO conformity regulations. The formerclient letter then overviews the recent developments, and closes by telling the dealer that because each business is unique, it would be best to consult with your current CPA regarding (1) whether your business might have any LIFO conformity violations and (2) the IRS relief provisions specifically as they apply to your dealership.

With respect to both letters—the current-client dealer letter and the former-client dealer letter— CAMICO emphasizes the importance of dating the letter to document the date of the correspondence. The senders might also wish to send those letters by certified mail in certain instances.

In its technical memorandum to policyholders, CAMICO points out that if a dealer was under IRS audit on October 14, 1997, the first payment of its Settlement Amount or "penalty tax" was due December 31, 1997. Note: this is a technical error because the first payment was actually due December 1, 1997, (Revenue Procedure 97-44, Sections 5.03(2)). That is not the point. It goes on to state that if the dealer under examination on October 14, 1997 did not make a timely payment of this first installment on its accelerated, early payment date, then it is "likely the IRS will assert that the dealer has lost its ability to cure its past LIFO conformity violations."

see CONFORMITY: CAMICO..., page 30

# STATE INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PAYING THE LIFO CONFORMITY PENALTY TAX TO THE IRS

Understandably, everyone's attention has been focused on whether or not any liability exists to the Internal Revenue Service for the LIFO conformity penalty tax due May 31. Closely related to the Federal income tax aspects of this payment are questions of whether or not there is any corresponding income tax liability that should be reported to the State in which the dealership files its income tax return.

We recently e-mailed or wrote the letter below to every state taxing authority raising several questions in this regard. Some states sent back explanatory letters, others just placed a call which we returned.

Overall, most of the states responding so far indicate that they do not have any corresponding requirements that will require the payment of state income tax when a penalty payment is made to the IRS under Rev. Proc. 97-44 for a LIFO conformity violation in a prior year.

We have included relevant portions of the state responses. It is interesting to see what some have to say in answer to the questions we posed. Some responses reveal the degree of attention or consideration that the taxing authorities have given these questions, as well as what their underlying statutes contain on the subject.

One state - New Jersey - said that a copy of its letter should be attached to the tax return filed "so the that New Jersey auditor will be aware of the disparity in treatment for State and Federal tax purposes."

States that said they presently have the questions or issues "under consideration" are: <u>California, Colorado,</u> <u>Massachusetts and Utah</u>. Furthermore, there appear to be a few other states who pretty much follow California's lead in deciding whether or how they will tax certain transactions or events. Accordingly, there may be a few more where these questions are under consideration.

States from whom responses have not been received: Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington DC, and Wyoming.

## STATE OF INCOME TAX ASPECTS OF FEDERAL PENALTY TAX PAID UNDER REVENUE PROCEDURE 97-44 BY AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

Dear Sir or Madam:

We are writing to inquire how the State of \_\_\_\_\_ will be treating auto dealership corporations who pay the special Federal penalty tax of 4.7% on their LIFO inventories under Revenue Procedure 97-44.

This penalty tax is assessed against automobile dealers under Revenue Procedure 97-44, and the first installment of one-third is due on or before May 31, 1998. The IRS has agreed to collect this 4.7% penalty in lieu of terminating the auto dealership's LIFO election because of a violation of the LIFO (Last-In, First-Out inventory) financial statement conformity requirement during any one of the years from 1991 through 1996.

This tax arises out of a dealership's LIFO inventory valuation method for new vehicles. Some dealers may pay several hundred thousand dollars as the penalty for LIFO conformity violations.

### **QUESTIONS:**

- 1. For a dealer paying the Federal penalty tax, will there be any corresponding special or extra tax due to the State of ? If so, how should it be calculated?
- 2. With respect to what year or years should it be paid?
- 3. Is some other treatment or special disclosure required in the dealership's income tax returns filed with the State of ?

If you are unable to answer these questions, please advise to whom we should address our inquiry. ...

Sincerely,

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### STATE INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PAYING LIFO CONFORMITY PENALTY TAX UNDER REV. PROC. 97-44 TO THE IRS

<u>ALABAMA</u> - "Until inventory method is terminated by IRS no adjustment is necessary on Alabama income tax return. However, the penalty payments or any interest associated with the penalty may not be deducted in arriving at Alabama taxable income."

"If the IRS does terminate inventory election then taxpayer should compute Alabama taxable income according to method IRS mandates." (Letter, Feb. 2, 1998)

<u>ARIZONA</u> - "Arizona does not have a statutory provision for a special tax or a penalty similar to the Federal settlement amount payments made to the Internal Revenue Service under Rev. Proc. 97-44. No special treatment or disclosure of the settlement amount payments is required for the taxpayer's Arizona corporate tax returns." (Letter, Mar. 24, 1998)

<u>ARKANSAS</u> - "...Arkansas requires the same accounting method and tax year as that used on the Arkansas taxpayer's Federal return. Arkansas has not adopted, by code or regulation, the Federal penalty tax referenced in your Feb. 6th letter... the taxpayer must attach a copy of any certification or approval obtained from the Internal Revenue Service relating to the change in accounting method or tax year to their Arkansas return." (Letter, Feb. 16, 1998)

**CONNECTICUT** - "Would not affect Connecticut, they start with Federal Taxable Income." (Phone, Feb. 6, 1998)

**DELAWARE** - "Section 1903(a) of Title 30 of the Delaware Code defines the starting point for State taxation as `..Federal taxable income for such year as computed for purposes of the Federal income tax..' We construe this to mean Line 30, Federal Form 1120. Since the Federal taxes that you describe are 'below the line' i.e. line 30 of Form 1120, there is no impact on State taxation of a corporation." (Letter, Jan. 30, 1998)

<u>HAWAII</u> - "For Hawaii income tax purposes, Hawaii has conformed to the IRC as it applies to the determination of gross income, adjusted gross income, ordinary income and loss, and taxable income. Federal penalty provisions or relief measures, such as IRS Revenue Procedure 97-44, are not operative. As provided under Section 235-2.3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, IRC Section 472, relating to the election to use the LIFO inventory method, is operative for Hawaii. This does not mean, however, that in making such an election for Federal purposes, the election is also considered made for Hawaii purposes. A separate application to use the LIFO inventory method for Hawaii income tax purposes needs to be made.

"Although IRS Revenue Procedure 97-44 is not operative for Hawaii nor has Hawaii established its own similar provision, in those cases where an election to use the LIFO inventory method has been made for both Federal and Hawaii income tax purposes, Hawaii will recognize the auto dealership's compliance with IRS Revenue Procedure 97-44 and not terminate the auto dealership's Hawaii LIFO election. There is no special 'settlement amount' due the State nor any special treatment or disclosure required in the auto dealership's income tax returns filed with the State." (Letter, Mar. 9, 1998)

IDAHO - "Adapted Federal taxable income, no special Idaho tax." (Phone, Feb. 17, 1998)

<u>ILLINOIS</u> - "A dealership which is allowed to continue to use LIFO despite conformity violations for Federal income tax purposes must continue to use LIFO for Illinois income tax purposes, and there is no Illinois penalty or special tax for doing so...Internet email replies to Internet questions are not private letter rulings or general info letters..." (Letter, Jan. 26, 1998)

<u>INDIANA</u> - "If there is no adjustment to Federal taxable income, there is no adjustment for Indiana purposes." (Phone, Mar. 9, 1998)

*IOWA* - "There wouldn't be any adjustment by Iowa based on the payment of the Federal (conformity) penalty tax." (Phone)

<u>KANSAS</u> - "...Have contacted several individuals within the Department of Revenue in regard to the impact to the State of Kansas. At the present time we have not been able to locate an area that may be affected." (Letter, Feb. 26, 1998)

<u>KENTUCKY</u> - "The Kentucky Revised Statutes do not contain any provisions for payment of a settlement amount for auto dealers that have violated the LIFO conformity requirement of IRC Section 472. Since the settlement amount for Federal income tax purposes is not treated as interest under IRC Section 163(a), it may not be capitalized or deducted under any provision of the Code, is not refundable or creditable against any Federal tax liability of the auto dealer, there would be no impact on Kentucky taxable net income." (Letter, Feb. 20, 1998)



<u>LOUISIANA</u> - "There is no provision in the Louisiana tax code to tax or penalize or otherwise specially treat the situation you have described. This summer's legislative session is a fiscal session; you may wish to watch for passage of any such legislation. At present, I am not aware of any proposals in this area." (Letter, Feb. 11, 1998)

<u>MAINE</u> - "For auto dealer corporations who pay the special Federal penalty tax of 4.7% on their LIFO inventories under Rev. Proc. 97-44, Maine Revenue Services has no corresponding special or extra income tax due. Code Section 472, Section 5, 0.2 states that the settlement amount is not treated as interest under Section 163(a) and may not be capitalized or deducted under any provision of the Code; therefore, no other treatment or special disclosure is required on the Maine income tax return." (Letter, Feb. 24, 1998)

<u>MARYLAND</u> - "Because there is no effect on the computation of Federal adjusted gross income or Federal taxable income, the 'Federal penalty tax' will have no effect on the taxpayer's tax liability in the State of Maryland. We simply do not have any provisions under the Maryland law for assessing penalties for failure to use the correct inventory valuation method. In general, the Maryland income tax law does not adopt any of the civil Federal penalties under the Internal Revenue Code. Maryland also does not have any provisions of its own analogous to the Federal penalties. There is, therefore, no corresponding special or extra tax due to the State of Maryland." (Letter, Feb. 9, 1998)

<u>MINNESOTA</u> - "No. Minnesota statutes do not provide for the imposition of any penalty similar to or related to the penalty described in Rev. Proc. 97-44." (Letter, Mar. 2, 1998)

<u>MONTANA</u> - "Under Montana law, there is no penalty tax requirement in regards to the LIFO inventory method violations as there is on the Federal level for taxpayers who comply with the relief provisions of Rev. Proc. 97-44. There also is no disclosure required on the Montana Corporation License Tax returns (MCLT-4's) for taxpayers in compliance with Rev Proc. 97-44.

"However, the Montana Supreme Court has consistently held to the rule that the definition of gross income and net income is dependent upon, and incorporates by reference, the Federal Internal Revenue Code, except where Montana law expressly provides otherwise. Therefore, if any Federal adjustment is required to be made which affects the calculation of the Federal taxable income, then corresponding amended MCLT-4's must also be filed." (Letter, Feb. 24, 1998)

<u>NEBRASKA</u> - "Nebraska imposes its corporation income tax on the Federal taxable (income) of the corporation. The Federal penalty in question is not a part of the Federal taxable income of the corporation and would, therefore, not be included in the Nebraska tax base. Likewise, there is no Nebraska statutory provision which would impose a similar penalty." (Letter, Feb. 18, 1998)

<u>NEVADA</u> - "...The Department of Taxation is unfamiliar with Revenue Procedure 97-44. According to your letter, it deals with auto dealership corporations. Therefore, you may want to contact the Sec. of State's Office..."(Letter, Mar. 3, 1998)

<u>NEW JERSEY</u> - "...This matter has been carefully reviewed and the Division audit staff has been consulted. It is the opinion of this office that for a dealer paying the Federal penalty tax, there will be no corresponding special or extra tax due to the State of New Jersey.

"In general, a taxpayer is required to use the same accounting method for state purposes that the taxpayer uses Federally. At the present time, New Jersey has no authority to impose a fee corresponding to the one required by Rev. Proc 97-44. A dealership that is a New Jersey taxpayer required to pay a penalty by the Federal government should reflect such payments on Schedule C, Reconciliation of Income Per Books with Income Per Return, of the applicable New Jersey return. Such a penalty would represent a reconciling item and would not be deductible for New Jersey tax purposes. <u>A copy of this</u> <u>letter, should be attached to the return so that the New Jersey auditor will be aware of the disparity in treatment for state and Federal tax purposes</u>." (Letter, Mar. 4, 1998)

<u>OHIO</u> - "...Taxpayers described in and complying with the payment requirements set forth in the revenue procedure will continue to use LIFO accounting for purposes of calculating their Ohio taxable income. Such taxpayers will not have to pay any 'settlement' amount to the State of Ohio. Such taxpayers will not have to pay the State of Ohio any other form of tax, penalty, or interest with respect to the violation of the LIFO conformity requirement since it does not appear that the 'settlement amount' will be paid 'as the result of an adjustment' to the taxpayer's Federal income tax return -- see ORC Sections 5733.031(C) and 5747.10 (first paragraph)." (Letter, Feb. 27, 1998)

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<u>OKLAHOMA</u> - "Oklahoma does not have a penalty for State purposes comparable to the Federal penalty." (Phone, Feb. 4, 1998)

**PENNSYLVANIA** - "No affect on Pennsylvania tax." (Phone, Jan. 28, 1998)

**<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>** - "Apparently, no special Rhode Island tax treatment." (Phone, Feb. 6, 1998)

SOUTH CAROLINA - "Not going to assess a penalty on dealers in this situation." (Phone, Feb. 27, 1998)

SOUTH DAKOTA - "South Dakota does not have a corporate or personal income tax." (Letter, Feb. 5, 1998)

**TENNESSEE** - "...This is strictly a matter of Federal taxation with no application to state taxes..." (Letter, Feb. 5, 1998)

<u>TEXAS</u> - "Although there is no income tax imposed in Texas, the State does impose a franchise tax on certain entities such as corporations... For franchise tax reporting purposes, there is no special or extra tax imposed on an auto dealership subject to the Federal penalty tax. In addition, there is no special treatment or disclosure required on the franchise tax reports." (Letter, Feb. 5, 1998)

<u>VERMONT</u> - "Vermont C Corporation tax begins with line 30 of 1120 or line 26 of 1120A. Adjustments to the taxable income are: Add back for non-VT state and local obligations and other state/local income or franchise taxes...deduct interest of U.S. govt. obligation, gross up from IRC 78 and targeted jobs credit salary and wage expense addback. At the present there is no provision to include this penalty to VT C Corporation tax." (Letter, Feb. 12, 1998)

<u>VIRGINIA</u> - "Virginia has no modification on the corporate income tax return LIFO inventory penalties." (Letter, Feb. 5, 1998)

<u>WASHINGTON</u> - "Unlike many states, Washington does not have an income tax that 'piggy-backs' the Federal income tax. Thus, there is no corresponding special tax or penalty for automobile dealers in Washington to the special Federal penalty under tax Rev. Proc. 97-44. Washington's primary sources of revenue are the retail sales tax and the business and occupation (B&O) tax." (Letter, Feb. 9, 1998)

<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u> - "There would be no special tax treatment or any special payment due to the State." (Phone, Apr. 3, 1998).

<u>WISCONSIN</u> - "Because this is a special Federal penalty tax assessed by a revenue procedure, it will have no impact for Wisconsin, unless for some reason the Wisconsin legislature would enact a related assessment for Wisconsin tax purposes. At this point in time there is nothing in the Wisconsin law to assess anything like this. The only impact on the taxpayer's Wisconsin franchise tax return would be in the use of the taxpayer's LIFO inventory valuation method for new vehicles. Per the Revenue Procedure, if the penalty is paid, the taxpayer may continue to use the valuation method and if the penalty is not paid, the method is apparently terminated and some other method used in its place. The taxpayer would just use whatever valuation method they were allowed to use on their Federal return." (Letter, Feb. 5, 1998)

#### STATES WITH CONSIDERATIONS PENDING

CALIFORNIA - "Issue is in Legal Department." (Phone, Jan. 29, 1998)

COLORADO - "...Have given your inquiry to our Tax Conferee Office. They will respond to you." (Letter, Feb. 27, 1998)

<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u> - "The Department of Revenue has not issued a formal pronouncement for this issue. You may request for a ruling in writing. The request should be addressed to the following: Commissioner of Revenue, Massachusetts Department of Revenue, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02204, Attn.: Rulings & Regulations Bureau, Room 810 (Letter, Feb. 9, 1998)

UTAH - "I have forwarded your question to our corporation audit folks for review." (Letter, Feb. 4, 1998)

#### STATES NOT YET HEARD FROM AS OF MARCH 31, 1998

Alaska	Michigan	New Hampshire
Florida	Mississippi	New Mexico
Georgia	Missouri	New York

North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Washington DC Wyoming

# **NEW ITEM REPORT FOR 1997 CALENDAR YEAR DEALERS** 1997-1998 MODELS IN DECEMBER, 1997 INVENTORIES

We are pleased to present our December 31, 1997 Year-End New Item Report showing our "unofficial" determinations of new items for all of the item categories under the Alternative LIFO Method for Automobile Dealers. This is drawn from our SUPERLIFO 2000<sup>™</sup> database which comprises the backbone of our Alternative LIFO Software Program.

In the past we have compared our new item list side-by-side with the new item list published by the IRS Motor Vehicle Specialist's office. This year there's one slight hitch: the IRS hasn't released its New Items List yet, so we'll have to save that comparison for later.

Rather than comparing our current New Item List with new item determinations made by other software vendors (we did that once), readers may find it more useful to see which makes and models have experienced a significant number of new items over a three-year period when this data is drawn from the same consistently compiled database. Accordingly, to put our 1997 Year-End New Item Report in perspective, we have included our comparable Year-End New Item Reports for 1996 and 1995.

In considering these lists, be aware that the status of some items included in our prior published lists may have been changed as a result of information subsequently made available for our analysis after the date when our New Item Report was originally published. Accordingly, the lists of prior year end (1995 and 1996) new items show the comparative status based on all updates, some of which were not previously published in the LIFO Lookout. More background on certain or "unusual" new item category determinations can be found in the March, 1996 and March, 1997 issues of the LIFO Lookout.

A few observations on this 3 years' worth of side-by-side new item determinations: FIRST, although fiscal vear dealerships are looking at slightly different "slices" or time frames of reference, all dealerships should be experiencing the frequency of comparable new item treatment-with only the year in which the item category is new being off slightly from the corresponding calendar year. SECOND, in drafting the original Alternative LIFO Revenue Procedure (92-79), the IRS anticipated that over a number of years, there would be a certain "turnover" of item categories, resulting in new items appearing sooner or later. Accordingly, any auto dealership's LIFO computations over a period of years should be reflecting the presence of new items based on the specialized rules (below) which define a "new item." THIRD, some manufacturers and makes reflect a much higher incidence of new items than others. For these, the benefits of the Alternative LIFO Method may be comparatively less attractive ... but that by no means renders them unattractive per se.

# **DEFINITION OF A "NEW ITEM"**

Section 4.02(5) of Revenue Procedure 97-36 contains the language and rules for determining whether or not an item category is **new**. A **new** item category is defined as an item category not considered to be in existence in the prior taxable year. Under Rev. Proc. 97-36, a new item category results from any one of the following:

- Any new or reassigned manufacturer's model code that was caused by a change in an existing vehicle. ΞM
  - A manufacturer's model code created or reassigned because the classified vehicle did not previously exist, or

• If there is no change in a manufacturer's model code, but there has been a change to the platform (i.e., the piece of metal at the bottom of the chassis that determines the length and width of the vehicle and the structural set-up of the vehicle) that results in a change in track width or wheel base, whether or not the same model name was previously used by the manufacturer, a new item category is created.

# **DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NEW ITEMS LISTS**

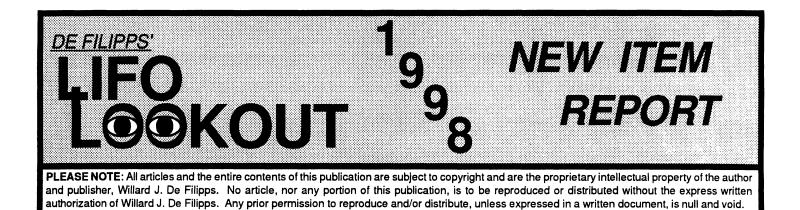
Eventually, the Office of the IRS Motor Vehicle Specialist will release its "unofficial" New Items List for calendar year-end 1997. We would expect there to be some differences between our respective Lists. In the past, differences between entries on our respective New Items Lists usually were explained by one of these reasons:

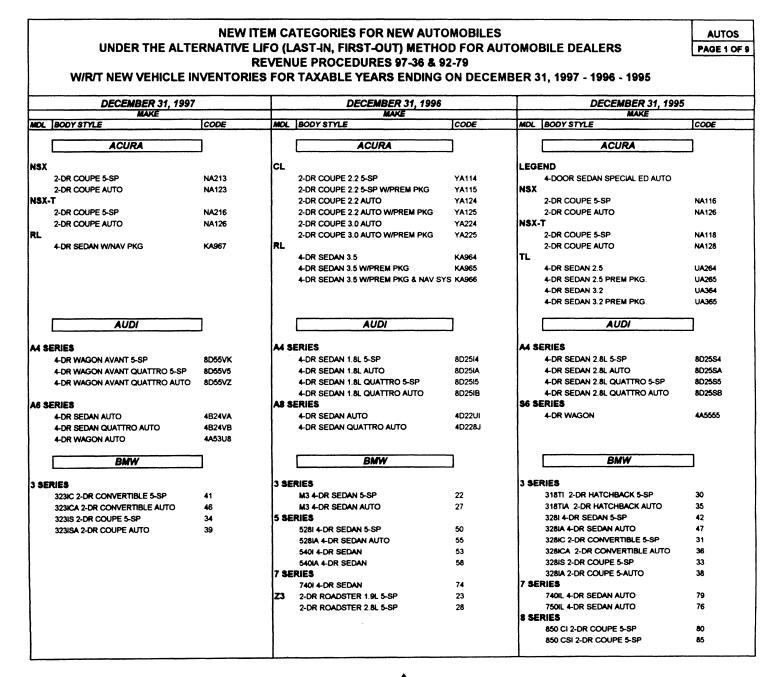
· Minor variations in the item category breakdowns. This includes the method of listing automatic and 5-speed item categories with the same base price or the extent of recording regionally specific market or value-priced editions ... (such as California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Massachusetts and New York special values and General Motors' Consumer Marketing Initiative/CMI).

> see NEW ITEM REPORT..., page 25 De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT

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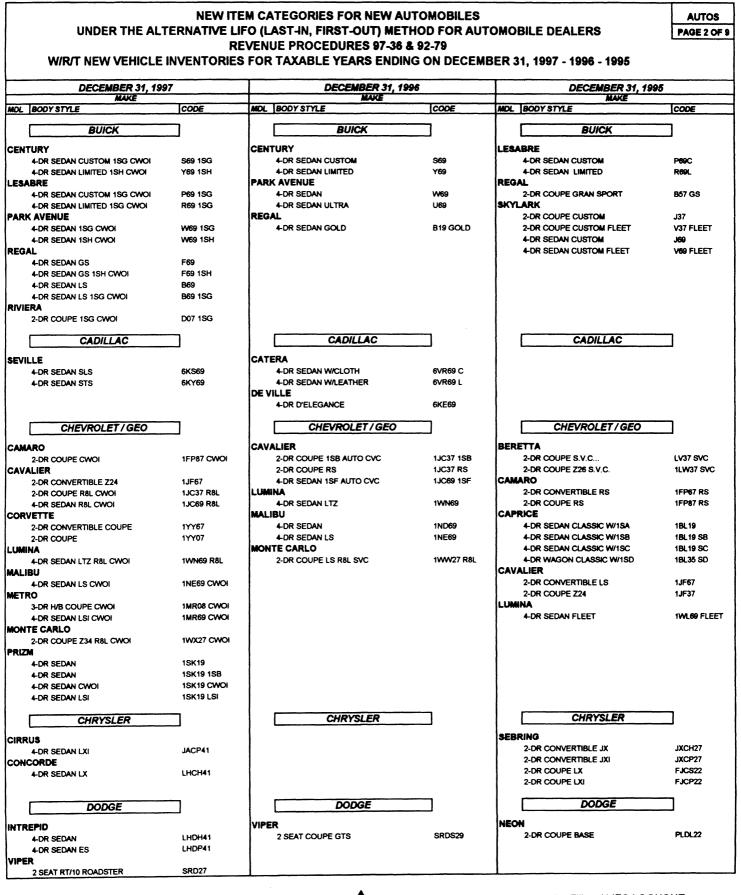
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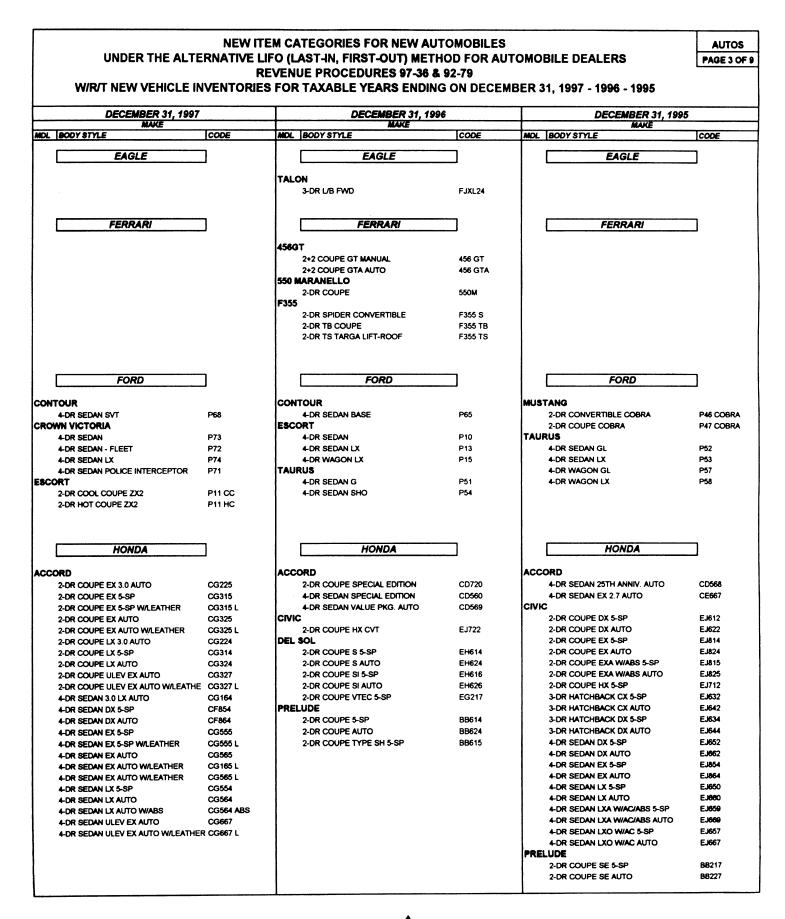
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10 March 1998

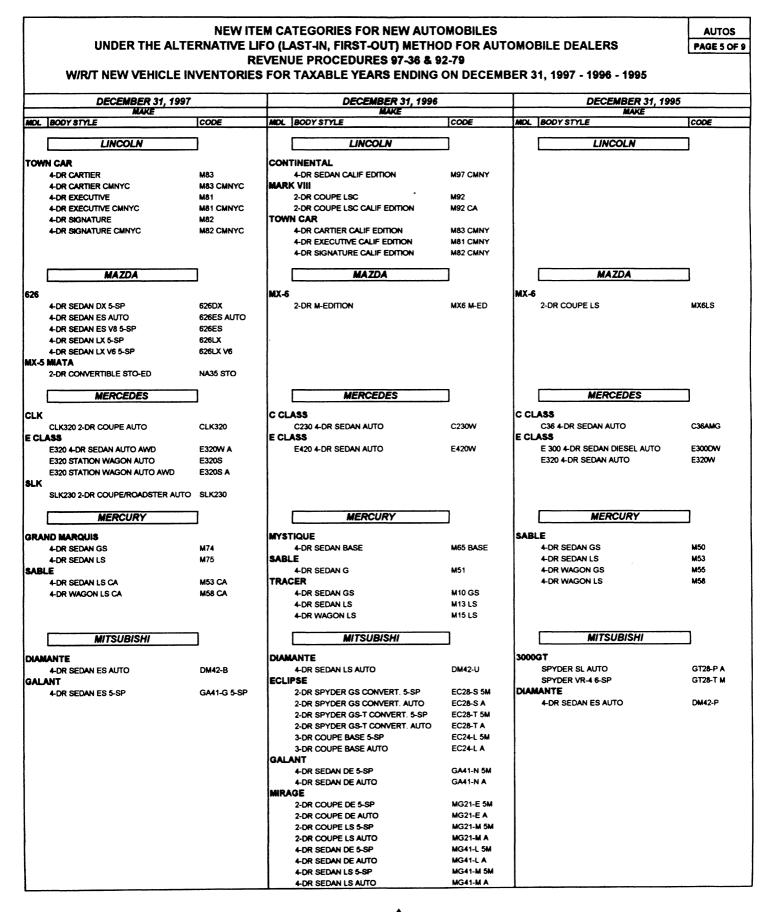


#### **NEW ITEM CATEGORIES FOR NEW AUTOMOBILES** AUTOS UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO (LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT) METHOD FOR AUTOMOBILE DEALERS PAGE 4 OF 9 REVENUE PROCEDURES 97-36 & 92-79 W/R/T NEW VEHICLE INVENTORIES FOR TAXABLE YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31, 1997 - 1996 - 1995 **DECEMBER 31, 1997 DECEMBER 31, 1996 DECEMBER 31, 1995** MAKE LAK MAKE MOL BODY STYLE CODE MOL BODY STYLE CODE MOL BODY STYLE CODE HYUNDAI HYUNDAI HYUNDAI ACCENT ACCENT 3-DR HATCHBACK GS 5-SP 3-DR HATCHBACK GSI 5-SP 12343 12333 3-DR HATCHBACK GSI AUTO 12342 3-DR HATCHBACK GS AUTO 12332 3-DR HATCHBACK GT 5-SP 12353 3-DR HATCHBACK GT AUTO 12352 4-DR SEDAN GL 5-SP 12423 4-DR SEDAN GL AUTO 12422 ELANTRA 4-DR SEDAN 5-SP 41423 4-DR SEDAN AUTO 41422 4-DR SEDAN GLS 5-SP 41443 4-DR SEDAN GLS AUTO 41442 4-DR WAGON 5-SP 41523 4-DR WAGON AUTO 41522 4-DR WAGON GLS AUTO 41542 TIBURON 2-DR HATCHBACK 5-SP 51323 2-DR HATCHBACK AUTO 51322 2-DR HATCHBACK FX 5-SP 51343 2-DR HATCHBACK FX AUTO 51342 INFINITI INFINITI INFINITI **J30** 130 Q45 4-DR SEDAN 9751 4-DR SEDAN CLOTH 5-SP 9505 4-DR SEDAN 9431 Q45 4-DR SEDAN CLOTH AUTO 9501 4-DR SEDAN TOURING 9481 4-DR SEDAN LEATHER AUTO 4-DR SEDAN AUTO 9581 9421 4-DR TOURING SEDAN AUTO 9471 4-DR TOURING SEDAN 5-SP 9575 4-DR TOURING SEDAN AUTO 9571 JAGUAR JAGUAR JAGUAR χj XJ X.J8 4-DR SEDAN VANDEN PLAS 4-DR SEDAN XJ6L XJ6L XJ6 VDF 4-DR SEDAN X.J8 XK8 4-DR SEDAN XJ12 4-DR SEDAN L X.JBL XJ12 2-DR CONVERTIBLE XK8 CON 4-DR SEDAN VANDEN PLAS XJVDP 2-DR COUPE XK8 CPE 4-DR SEDAN XJR XJR KIA KIA KIA SEPHIA SEPHIA SEPHIA 4-DR SEAN LS AUTO W/PWR PKG 14242 4-DR SEDAN LS 1.6 5-SP CA 12221 4-DR SEDAN GS 1.8 5-SP 13241 14202 4-DR SEDAN GS 1.8 AUTO 13242 4-DR SEDAN AUTO 14221 4-DR SEDAN LS 1.8 5-SP 13221 4 DR SEDAN LS 5-SP 4-DR SEDAN LS 1.8 AUTO 13222 4-DR SEDAN LS 5-SP W/PWR PKG 14241 4-DR SEDAN RS 1.6 5-SP CA 12201 4-DR SEDAN LS AUTO 14222 4-DR SEDAN RS 1.6 AUTO CA 14201 12202 4-DR SEDAN RS 5-SP 4-DR SEDAN RS 1.8 5-SP 13201 4-DR SEDAN RS 1.8 AUTO 13202 LEXUS LEXUS LEXUS ES 300 SEDAN GS 300 SEDAN 4-DR SPORT AUTO 9000 4-DR LUXURY SPORT AUTO 9300 9010 4-DR LUXURY SPORT AUTO CAVNY 9310 4-DR SPORT AUTO CANY GS 400 SEDAN 4-DR LUXURY SPORT AUTO 9320 4-DR LUXURY SPORT AUTO CANY 9330

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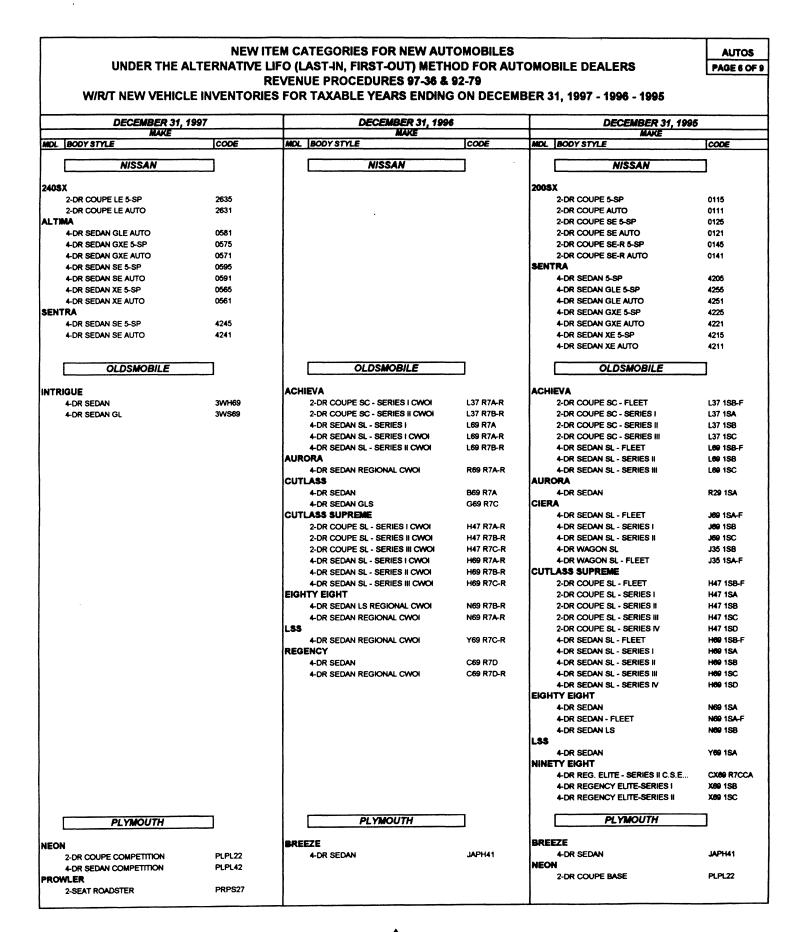
#### De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT

12 March 1998



#### De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT

A Quarterly Update of LIFO - News, Views and Ideas



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#### **NEW ITEM CATEGORIES FOR NEW AUTOMOBILES** AUTOS UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO (LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT) METHOD FOR AUTOMOBILE DEALERS PAGE 7 OF 9 REVENUE PROCEDURES 97-36 & 92-79 W/R/T NEW VEHICLE INVENTORIES FOR TAXABLE YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31, 1997 - 1996 - 1995 DECEMBER 31, 1996 **DECEMBER 31, 1997 DECEMBER 31, 1995** MAKE MAKE MAKE MOL BODY STYLE CODE MOL BODY STYLE CODE MOL BODY STYLE CODE PONTIAC PONTIAC PONTIAC BONNEVILLE FIREBIRD SUNFIRE 2HX69 1SH 4-DR SEDAN 1SH CWOI 2-DR CONVERTIBLE 1SG CMI S67 1SG 2-DR CONVERTIBLE SE B67S 4-DR SEDAN SSE 1SG CWOI 2HZ69 1SG **GRAND PRIX** 2-DR COUPE GT D37S FIREBIRD 2-DR COUPE GT P37 2-DR CONVERT, TRANS AM 1SG CWOI 2FV87 1SG 4-DR SE SEDAN 1SG CALIF. V.P. J69 15G 2-DR COUPE 1SH CWOI 2FS87 1SH 4-DR SEDAN GT P69 GRAND AM 4-DR SEDAN SE J69 2-DR COUPE GT 1SH CWOI 2NW37 1SH 2-DR COUPE SE 1SH CWO 2NE37 1SH 4-DR SEDAN GT 1SH CWOI 2NW69 1SH **GRAND PRIX** 4-DR SEDAN GT 1SH CWOI 2WP69 1SH 4-DR SEDAN SE 1SH CWOI 2WJ69 1SH PORSCHE PORSCHE PORSCHE 911 CARRERA SERIES BOXTER 2-SEAT CABRIO 5-SP 986310 2-DR 4S COUPE 5-SP 993140 2-SEAT CABRIO TIPTRONIC 986310 TIP 2-DR COUPE TARGA 6-SP 993410 2-DR COUPE TARGA TIPTRONIC 993410 TIP 2-DR COUPE TURBO 993770 **ROLLS ROYCE ROLLS ROYCE ROLLS ROYCE** BENTLEY BENTLEY BENTLEY CONTINENTAL T BENTLEY BCT AZURE BENTLEY BA BENTLEY BTRTL TURBO RT LWB ROLLS-ROYCE TURBO RT MULLINER BENTLEY BTRTM TURBO RT SWB BENTLEY BTRTS PARK WARD LIMOUSINE ROLLS RRPWL ROLLS-ROYCE ROLLS RRSSWD SILVER SPUR (W/DIVISION) ROLLS RRPW SILVER SPUR PARK WARD SAAB SAAB SAAB 900 SERIES 9000 SERIES 900 SERIES 5-DR HATCHBACK SE TURBO TM 5-DR CS CAMPAIGN CAR 35 955 2-DR CONVT SE TALLEDEGA 5-SP 982 5-DR HATCHBACK SE V6 AUTO 975 2-DR COUPE SE TALLEDEGA 5-SP 983 3-DR COUPE S 923 5-DR HBK SE TALLEDEGA 5-SP 985 9000 SERIES 5-DR HATCHBACK CSE AUTO 055 A 5-DR HBK TURBO ANNIV 085 SATURN SATURN SATURN SC1 SL 77F69 2-DR COUPE 5-SP 77F27 4-DR SEDAN 5-SP 2-DR COUPE AUTO ZZF27 SL1 4-DR SEDAN 5-SP ZZG69 SC2 ZZG27 4-DR SEDAN AUTO ZZH69 2-DR COUPE 5-SP SL2 2-DR COUPE AUTO 77H27 4-DR TOURING SEDAN 5-SP ZZ.J69 4-DR TOURING SEDAN AUTO ZZK69 SW1 4-DR WAGON 5-SP ZZG35 4-DR WAGON AUTO ZZH35

A Quarterly Update of LIFO - News, Views and Ideas

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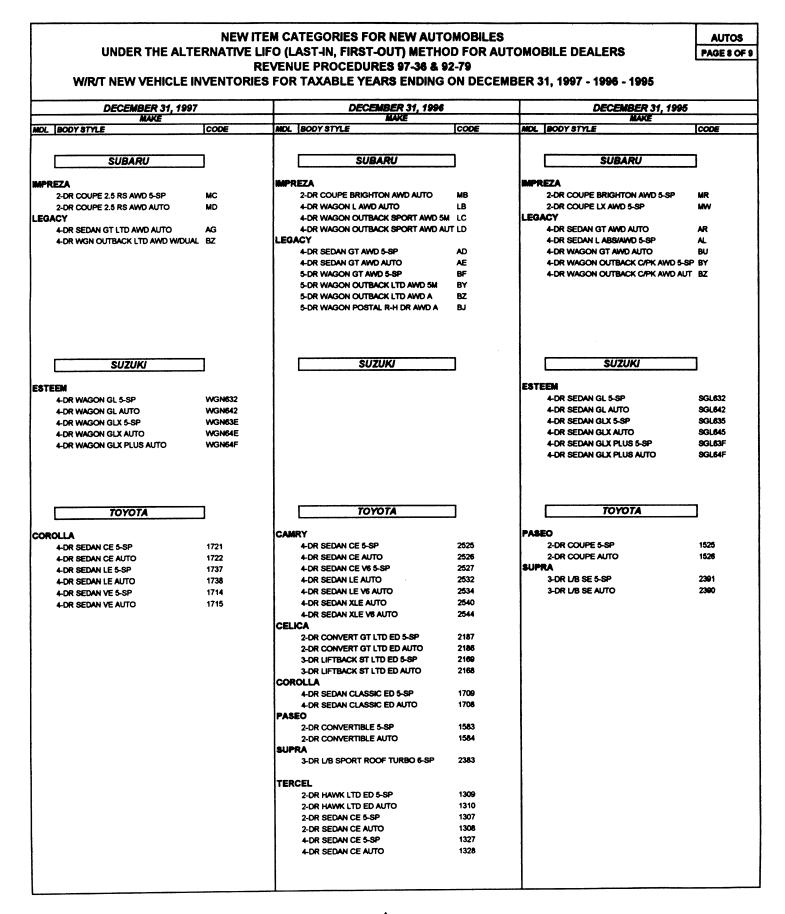
4-DR WAGON 5-SP

4-DR WAGON AUTO

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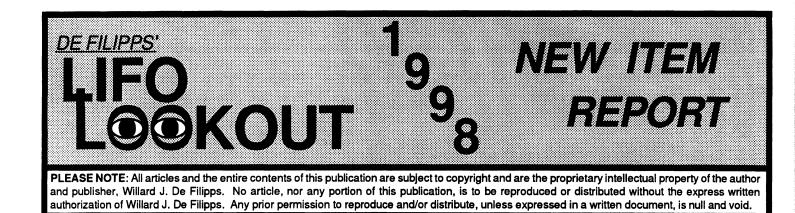
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#### NEW ITEM CATEGORIES FOR NEW AUTOMOBILES UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO (LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT) METHOD FOR AUTOMOBILE DEALERS REVENUE PROCEDURES 97-36 & 92-79

AUTOS PAGE 9 OF 9

### W/R/T NEW VEHICLE INVENTORIES FOR TAXABLE YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31, 1997 - 1996 - 1995

DECEMBER 31, 1997 DECEMBER 31, 1996 DECEMBER 31, 1995 MAKE NAKE MAKE NOL BOOY STYLE CODE MOL BODY STYLE CODE MOL BODY STYLE CODE VOLKSWAGEN VOLKSWAGEN VOLKSWAGEN BEETLE CABRIO GOLF 2-DR HATCHBACK 5-SP 1C13L4 2-DR CONVERTIBLE BASE 5-SP 1E72Q4 2-DR HATCHBACK GTI 2.0L 5-SP 1H15O4 2-DR CONVERTIBLE BASE AUTO 2-DR HATCHBACK AUTO 101313 1E72Q3 2-DR HATCHBACK GTI 2 0LALITO 1H15O3 2-DR HATCHBACK TDI 5-SP 1C1354 2-DR CONVERTIBLE HIGHLINE 5-SP 1E73Q4 4-DR CELEBRATION ED 5-SP 1H10Q4 2-DR HATCHBACK TDI AUTO 101353 2-DR CONVERTIBLE HIGHLINE AUTO 1E73Q3 4-DR CELEBRATION ED AUTO 1H10Q3 CABRIO GOLF JETTA 2-DR CONVERTIBLE BASE CNYM 5-SP 1V72M4 4-DR HATCHBACK GL HARLEQUIN AUTO 1H1BQ3 4-DR CELEBRATION ED 5-SP 1H24Q4 CE 2-DR CONVERTIBLE BASE CNYM AUTO 1V72M3 4-DR HATCHBACK K2 5-SP 1H1RQ4 4-DR CELEBRATION ED AUTO 1H24Q3 CE 2-DR CONVERTIBLE GLS CNYM 5-SP 1V73M4 4-DR HATCHBACK K2 AUTO 1H1RQ3 4-DR HATCHBACK CITY 5-SP 1H21O4 2-DR CONVERTIBLE GLS CNYM AUTO 1V73M3 4-DR HATCHBACK K2 CNYM 5-SP 1H1RM4 PASSAT JETTA 4-DR HATCHBACK K2 CNYM AUTO 1H1RM3 4-DR SEDAN GLS 4 CYL 5-SP 3A23G5 4-DR MUSIC ED 5-SP 1H2UM4 4-DR HATCHBACK TDI 5-SP 1H1334 4-DR SEDAN GLS 4 CYL AUTO 3A23G8 4-DR SEDAN K2 5-SP 1W2LQ4 4-DR HATCHBACK TDI AUTO 1H1333 4-DR SEDAN TOI 5-SP 3423¥5 4-DR SEDAN K2 AUTO 1W2LQ3 JETTA 4-DR SEDAN TDI AUTO 3A23Y8 4-DR SEDAN K2 CNYM 5-SP 1W2LM4 4-DR SEDAN GT 5-SP 1H2PO4 4-DR WAGON TDI 5-SP 3A53Y5 4-DR SEDAN K2 CNYM AUTO 1W2LM3 4-DR SEDAN GT AUTO 1H2PQ3 4-DR WAGON TDI AUTO 3A53Y8 PASSAT 4-DR SEDAN GT CNYM 5-SP 1H2PM4 4-DR SEDAN GLS 5-SP 3824K5 4-DR SEDAN GT CNYM AUTO 1H2PM3 4-DR SEDAN GLS AUTO 3B24K9 4-DR SEDAN TOI 5-SP 1H2334 4-DR SEDAN GLS TDL5-SP 382445 4-DR SEDAN TDI AUTO 1H2333 4-DR SEDAN GLS TDI AUTO 382448 4-DR SEDAN TREK 5-SP 1H2QQ4 4-DR SEDAN TREK AUTO 4-DR SEDAN GLS V6 5-SP 382455 1H2QQ3 4-DR SEDAN GLS V6 AUTO 3B24S9 4-DR SEDAN WOLFSBURG 5-SP 1H2WQ4 4-DR SEDAN GLX 5-SP 382555 4-DR SEDAN GLX AUTO 382559 VOLVO VOLVO VOLVO 70 SERIES 850 SERIES 850 SERIES 5-DR WAGON AWD XC AUTO V70AWXC 4-DR SEDAN GLT AUTO 854GLT 4-DR SEDAN 5-SP 854 O C70 2-DR COUPE 5-SP C70M 4-DR SEDAN R AUTO 854T5A 4-DR SEDAN AUTO 854 A C70 2-DR COUPE AUTO C70A 4-DR SEDAN T5 AUTO 85415 4-DR SEDAN LIMITED ED AUTO 854T5A S70 4-DR SEDAN T5 5-SP S70T5M 5-DR WAGON GLT AUTO 855GLT 4-DR SEDAN LTD ED AUTO 854 TLA V70 5-DR WAGON R AWD AUTO V70RAWA 5-DR WAGON R AUTO 855T5A 5-DR WAGON 5-SP 855 O V70 5-DR WAGON T5 5-SP V70T5M 5-DR WAGON T5 AUTO 5-DR WAGON AUTO 855T5 855 A 5-DR WAGON LIMITED ED AUTO 855T5A 5-DR WAGON LTD ED AUTO 855 TLA



NEW ITEM CATEGORIES FOR NEW LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO (LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT) METHOD FOR AUTOMOBILE DEALERS							LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS	
1				CEDURES 97-36 &				PAGE 1 OF 7
	W/R/T NEW VEHICLE I	NVENTORIES	FOR TAXAE	LE YEARS ENDING	G ON DECEMB	ER 3	1, 1997 - 1996 - 1995 	
	DECEMBER 31, 1997			DECEMBER 31, 199	96		DECEMBER 31, 19	)5
MAKE MDL BODY STYLE CODE		MAKE MOL BODY STYLE CODE		MAKE		CODE		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_						
	ACURA		L	ACURA			ACURA	
e . v	SPORT UTILITY						SPORT UTILITY	
JALA	4-DR AUTO 3.5 4WD	9C427				JOLA	4-DR AUTO	9C326
						1	4-DR AUTO W/PREMIUM PKG	9C327
			1			1		
	CHEVROLET/GEO			CHEVROLET/GEO			CHEVROLET/GEO	
BLA	ZER		C-K PICKUP			CHE	VY VAN	
	4-DR LS PLUS W/1SX CWOI	CS10506 1SX		0 F/S V6 R8L SVC	CC10903 CR8L6		G30 EXT 146	CG31605
	4-DR LS W/1SW CWOI	CS10506 1SW	CHEVY VAN			GEO	TRACKER	
	4-DR LS W/1SX CWOI	CT10506 1SX	G10 2WD	135 WB W/R9S	CG11405 4\R9S	1	2-DR 2WD CONVERTIBLE LSI	CE10367 LSI
	4-DR LT W/1SW CWOI	CT10506 1SW	G10 2WD	135 WB W/YF7	CG11405 YF7		4-DR 2WD HARDTOP	CE10305
	4-DR LT W/1SY CWOI	CS10506 1SY	G20 2WD	135 WB W/R9S	CG21405 R9S		4-DR 2WD HARDTOP LSI	CE10305 LSI
	4-DR LT W/1SY CWOI	CT10506 1SY	1	135 WB W/YF7	CG21405 YF7		4-DR 4WD HARDTOP	CJ10305
C-K	PICKUP			155 WB W/R9S	CG21705 R9S	L	4-DR 4WD HARDTOP LSI	CJ10305 LSI
	2WD C1500 F/S EXT CWOI	CC10753 CWO		155 WB W/YF7	CG21705 YF7	TAH		
	2WD C1500 S/S XCAB SWB SILVERADO	CC10753 SSS		135 WB W/R9S	CG31405 R9S		2-DR 2WD	CC10516
		CC10953 CWOI CK10753 SSS		135 WB W/YF7 155 WB W/R9S	CG31405 YF7 CG31705 R9S	1	4-DR 2WD 4-DR 4WD	CC10706
840	4WD K1500 S/S XCAB SWB SILVERADO	CK 10/53 555		155 WB W/YF7	CG31705 YF7			CK10706
3101	2WD F/S EXT CAB LS 1ST CWOI	CS10653 FLS1ST		CUTAWAY VAN	0051705117	1		
	2WD F/S EXT CAB LS 1SW CWOI	CS10653 1SW		TAWAY VAN 09,500 LBS.	CG31503 E23			
	2WD S/S EXT CAB LS 1ST CWOI	CS10653 1ST	COMM. CL	TAWAY VAN 10,000 LBS.	CG31503 C7A			
	2WD S/S REG CAB LS 1ST CWO	CS10603 1ST	COMM. CL	TAWAY VAN 10,000 LBS.	CG31803 C7A			
SUB	JRBAN		COMM. CL	TAWAY VAN 11,000 LBS.	CG31503 C7E			
	2WD C1500 CWOI	CC10906 CWOI	COMM. CL	TAWAY VAN 11,000 LBS.	CG31803 C7E	1		
	4WD C1500 CWOI	CK10906 CWOI		TAWAY VAN 12,000 LBS.	CG31503 C7L			
TAH				TAWAY VAN 12,000 LBS.	CG31803 C7L			
1	4-DR 2WD CWOI	CC10706 CWOI		TAWAY VAN 12,000 LBS.	CG31903 C7L			
	4-DR 4WD CWOI	CK10706 CWOI	G10 2WD	105 140	CG11406			
TRA		CE10367 CWO	G10 2WD		CG21406	1		
	2-DR 2WD CONVERTIBLE CWOI 2-DR 4WD CONVERTIBLE CWOI	CJ10367 CWO		EXT 155 WB	CG21706			
	4-DR 2WD HARDTOP CWOI	CE10305 CWO	G30 2WD		CG31406			
	4-DR 4WD HARDTOP CWOI	CJ10305 CWOI		EXT 155 WB	CG31706			
VEN.	TURE		F.C. CHASSIS			1		
	3-DR CARGO EXT WB	1UM06 Z10	FORWARD	CONTROL CHASSIS	CP30542	1		
l I	4-DR CARGO EXT WB	1UM16 Z10		CONTROL CHASSIS	CP30842	1		
	4-DR CARGO EXT WB 1SW CWOI	1UM16 1SW		CONTROL CHASSIS	CP31042	1		
1				CONTROL CHASSIS	CP31442	1		
			FORWARD	CONTROL CHASSIS	CP31842	1		
1						1		

#### **NEW ITEM CATEGORIES FOR NEW LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS** LIGHT-DUTY UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO (LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT) METHOD FOR AUTOMOBILE DEALERS TRUCKS REVENUE PROCEDURES 97-36 & 92-79 PAGE 2 OF 7 W/R/T NEW VEHICLE INVENTORIES FOR TAXABLE YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31, 1997 - 1996 - 1995 DECEMBER 31, 1996 DECEMBER 31, 1997 **DECEMBER 31, 1995** NAKE MAKE MAKE MOL BODY STYLE CODE MOL BODY STYLE CODE CODE MOL BODY STYLE CHEVROLET/GEO CHEVROLET/GEO CHEVROLET/GEO **\$10 PICKUP** 2WD F/S EXT CAB 6CYL R8L (CM) CS10653 CR8L6 2WD S/S EXT CAB LS 122 WB CS10653 SLS 2WD S/S REG CAB LS 108 WB CS10603 SLS 4WD S/S EXT CAB LS 122 WB CT10653 SLS 4WD S/S REG CAB LS 108 WB CT10603 SLS VENTURE 3-DR EXT WB 1UM06 3-DR REG WB 1UN06 4-DR EXT WB 1UM16 4-DR REG WB 1UN16 CHRYSLER CHRYSLER CHRYSLER TOWN & COUNTRY TOWN & COUNTRY MPV LX AWD NSCP53 MPV BASE FWD 119 WB NSYP53 MPV LXI AWD NSCS53 MPV LX FWD 113 WB NSYP52 MPV LXI FWD 119 WB NSYS53 DODGE DODGE DODGE CARAVAN CARAVAN DURANGO 4-DR 4WD WAGON DN5L74 GRAND CARAVAN ES AWD NSDP53 ES CARAVAN BASE NSKL52 B RAM PICKUP GRAND CARAVAN LE AWD NSDP53 SE CARAVAN ES NSKP52 ES 2WD BR1500 QUAD CAB LWB BE1134 GRAND CARAVAN SE AWD NSDH53 SE CARAVAN LE NSKP52 LE 2WD BR1500 QUAD CAB SWB DAKOTA CARAVAN SE BE1L33 NSKH52 SF 2WD BR2500 QUAD CAB LWB BE2L34 4X2 CLUB CAB 131WB AN1131 GRAND CARAVAN BASE NSKH53 B 2WD BR2500 QUAD CAB SWB BE2L33 4X2 REG CAB 112WB AN1L61 GRAND CARAVAN ES NSKP53 ES 2WD BR3500 QUAD CAB DRW BE3L34 4X2 REG CAB 124WB AN1L62 GRAND CARAVAN LE NSKP53 LE 4WD BR1500 QUAD CAB LWB BE6L34 4X4 CLUB CAB 131WB GRAND CARAVAN SE AN5L31 NSKH53 SE RAM PICKUP AWD BR1500 OLIAD CAB SWR **BE6| 33** 4X4 REG CAB 112WB AN5I 61 4WD BR2500 QUAD CAB LWB BE7L33 2WD BR2500 CLUB CAB SWB 139 BR2L31 4WD BR2500 QUAD CAB LWB BE7L34 4WD BR2500 CLUB CAB SWB 139 BR7L31 4WD BR3500 OUAD CAB 4WD DRW BE8L34 RAM VANS B1500 MAXI-VAN 127 WB AB1L13 FORD FORD FORD RANGER CUTAWAY VAN CUTAWAY VAN COMM STRIPPED CHASSIS SRW 158 WB E39 SRW158 4X2 REG CAB SPLASH 112 WB R10 SPL112 COMM STRIPPED CHASSIS SRW 124 WB E29 SRW124 E47 DRW158 F SERIES PICKUP 4X2 REG CAB XL 112 WB R10 XL112 COMM CUTAWAY DRW S.D. 158 WB E47 DRW176 4X2 F250 CREW CAB HD 152 4X2 REG CAB XL 118 WB R10 XI 118 COMM CUTAWAY DRW S D 176 WB W25 HD152 4X2 REG CAB XLT 112 WB R10 XLT112 RV CUTAWAY DRW S.D. 158 WB E40 DRW158 4X2 F250 SUPERCAB HD 139 X25 HD139 E40 DRW176 F35 133 4X2 REG CAB XLT 118 WB R10 XLT118 RV CUTAWAY DRW S.D. 176 WB 4X2 F350 REG CAB SRW 133 EXPEDITION 4X4 F250 CREW CAB HD 152 4X2 SUPERCAB SPLASH 126 WB R14 SPL126 W26 4-DR WAGON EDDIE BAUER 2WD U17 EB 4X4 F250 SUPERCAB HD 139 X26 HD139 4X2 SUPERCAB XL 126 WB R14 XL126 F150 PICKUP 4X2 SUPERCAB XLT 126 WB R14 XLT126 4-DR WAGON EDDIE BAUER 4WD U18 EB 4-DR WAGON XLT 2WD U17 XLT 4X2 FLARESIDE LARIAT SWB F07 LSWB 4X4 REG CAB SPLASH 112 WB R11 SPL112 4X4 REG CAB XL 112 WB R11 XL112 4-DR WAGON XLT 4WD U18 XLT 4X2 FLARESIDE XL SWB F07 XLSWB EXPLORER 4X2 FLARESIDE XLT SWB F07 XLTSWB 4X4 REG CAB XL 118 XB R11 XL118 U35 EB 4X2 STYLESIDE LARIAT LWB F17 LLWB 4-DR WAGON EDDIE BAUER AWD 4X4 REG CAB XLT 112 WB R11 XI T112 4X4 REG CAB XLT 118 WB R11 XLT118 4-DR WAGON LTD AWD U35 LTD 4X2 STYLESIDE LARIAT SWB F17 LSWB 4X4 SUPERCAB SPLASH 126 WB R15 SPL126 4-DR WAGON XLT AWD U35 XLT 4X2 STYLESIDE LWB F17 LWB F250 PICKUP 4X2 STYLESIDE SWB F17 SWB 4X4 SUPERCAB XL 126 WB R15 XL126 R15 XLT126 4X2 REG CAB S/S LARIAT F27 LAR 4X2 STYLESIDE XL LWB F17 XLLWB 4X4 SUPERCAB XLT 126 WB 4X2 STYLESIDE XL SWB F17 XLSWB 4X2 REG CAB S/S STANDARD F27 STD 4X2 REG CAB S/S XL F27 XL 4X2 STYLESIDE XLT LWB F17 XLTLWB 4X2 REG CAB S/S XLT F27 XLT 4X2 STYLESIDE XLT SWB F17 XLTSWB 4X2 SUPERCAB FLARESIDE LARIAT SWB X07 LSWB 4X2 SUPERCAB S/S LARIAT X27 LAR

#### De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT

#### **NEW ITEM CATEGORIES FOR NEW LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS** LIGHT-DUTY UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO (LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT) METHOD FOR AUTOMOBILE DEALERS TRUCKS REVENUE PROCEDURES 97-36 & 92-79 PAGE 3 OF 7 W/R/T NEW VEHICLE INVENTORIES FOR TAXABLE YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31, 1997 - 1996 - 1995 **DECEMBER 31, 1997** DECEMBER 31, 1996 **DECEMBER 31, 1995** MAKE MAKE MAKE MOL BODY STYLE MOL BODY STYLE CODE HOL BODY STYLE CODE CODE FORD FORD FORD F250 PICKUP (continued) F150 PICKUP (continued) 4X2 SUPERCAB S/S STANDARD X27 STD 4X2 SUPERCAB FLARESIDE XL SWB X07 XLSWB 4X2 SUPERCAB S/S XL X27 XL 4X2 SUPERCAB FLARESIDE XLT SWB X07 XLTSWB 4X2 SUPERCAB S/S XLT X27 XLT 4X2 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE LARIAT LWB X17 LLWB **4X4 REG CAB S/S LARIAT** F28 LAR 4X2 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE LARIAT SWB X17 LSWB 4X4 REG CAB S/S STANDARD F28 STD 4X2 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE LWB X171WB 4X4 REG CAB S/S XL F28 XL 4X2 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE SWB X17 SWB 4X2 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE XL LWB 4X4 REG CAB S/S XLT F28 XLT X17 XLLWB 4X4 SUPERCAB S/S LARIAT X17 XLSWB X28 LAR 4X2 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE XL SWB 4X4 SUPERCAB S/S STANDARD X28 STD 4X2 SUPERCAR STYLESIDE XLT LWB X17 XI TI WR 4X4 SUPERCAB S/S XL X28 XI 4X2 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE XLT SWB X17 XLTSWB 4X4 SUPERCAB S/S XLT X28 XLT 4X4 FLARESIDE LARIAT SWB F08 LSWB F350 PICKUP 4X4 FLARESIDE XL SWB F08 XLSWB 4X2 REG CAB S/S DRW 133 WB F35 D133 4X4 FLARESIDE XLT SWB F08 XLTSWB WINDSTAR 4X4 STYLESIDE LARIAT LWB F18 LLWB WAGON LTD A51 LTD 4X4 STYLESIDE LARIAT SWB F18 LSWB WAGON STD 4X4 STYLESIDE LWB A51 STD F18 LWB 4X4 STYLESIDE SWB F18 SWB 4X4 STYLESIDE XLLWB F18 XLLWB 4X4 STYLESIDE XL SWB F18 XLSWB 4X4 STYLESIDE XLT LWB F18 XI TI WB 4X4 STYLESIDE XLT SWB F18 XLTSWB 4X4 SUPERCAB FLARESIDE LARIAT SWB X08 LSWB 4X4 SUPERCAB FLARESIDE XL SWB X06 XLSWB 4X4 SUPERCAB FLARESIDE XLT SWB X06 XLTSWB 4X4 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE LARIAT LWB X18 LLWB 4X4 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE LARIAT SWB X18 LSWB 4X4 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE LWB X18 LWB 4X4 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE SWB X18 SWB 4X4 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE XL LWB X18 XLLWB 4X4 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE XL SWB X18 XLSWB 4X4 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE XLT LWB X18 XLTLWB 4X4 SUPERCAB STYLESIDE XLT SWB X18 XLTSWB **GMC TRUCKS** GMC TRUCKS GMC TRUCKS C-K SIERRA PICKUP S15 SONOMA C-K SIERRA PICKUP C1500 S/S EXT CAB SWB C10753 SS C1500 W/S REG CAB R6V C.S.E. C10903 R6V 2WD S/S EXT CAB SLS S10653 SLS CHASSIS LO-PRO 2WD S/S EXT CAB SLS 117.9 S10603 SLS C1500 W/S EXT CAB SWB 1SV CWOI C10753 1SV K10753 SS FORWARD CONTROL CHASSIS 110WB TP30542 4WD S/S EXT CAB SLS T10653 SLS K1500 S/S EXT CAB SWB FORWARD CONTROL CHASSIS 178WB T10603 SLS TP31842 2WD S/S EXT CAB SLS 108.3 IN THE OWNER S15 SONOMA SAVANA TS10506 R6V 2WD 4-DR WAGON R6V CWOI TT10506 CWOI 2WD W/S EXT CAB R6V CA SP ED S10653 R6V CSE G1500 CARGO VAN SWB W/R9S TG11405 R9S 4-DR 4WD WAGON YC6 CWOI 2WD W/S EXT CAB W/C5 S10653 W/C5 G1500 CARGO VAN SWB W/YF7 TG11405 YF7 S15 SONOMA G1500 PASSENGER VAN SWB TG11406 SAFARI 2WD W/S EXT CAB 1SV CWOI S10653 1SV TG21705 R9S TM11006 R6V G2500 CARGO VAN LWB W/R9S 2WD W/S EXT CAB R6V CWOI S10653 R6V PASSENGER VAN R6V CWO SAVANA G2500 CARGO VAN LWB W/YE7 TG21705 YF7 YUKON G3500 CARGO VAN LWB W/YF7 TG31705 YE7 G2500 CARGO VAN SWB W/R9S TG21405 895 K10706 DEN 4-DR 4WD YUKON DENALI TG31405 YF7 G2500 CARGO VAN SWB W/YF7 TG21405 YF7 G3500 CARGO VAN SWB W/YF7 TG21706 G3500 SPECIAL 159 WB TG31803 G2500 PASSENGER VAN LWB TG31803 W/7CL G2500 PASSENGER VAN SWB TG21406 G3500 SPECIAL W/C7L 159 WB TG31705 R95 TG31803 W/E23 G3500 CARGO VAN LWB W/R9S G3500 SPECIAL W/E23 139 WB G3500 CARGO VAN SWB W/R9S TG31405 G3500 PASSENGER VAN LWB TG31706 G3500 PASSENGER VAN SWB TG31406 YUKON 2-DR 2WD YUKON 111.5 C10516 4-DR 2WD YUKON 117.5 C10706 4-DR 4WD YUKON 117.5 K10706

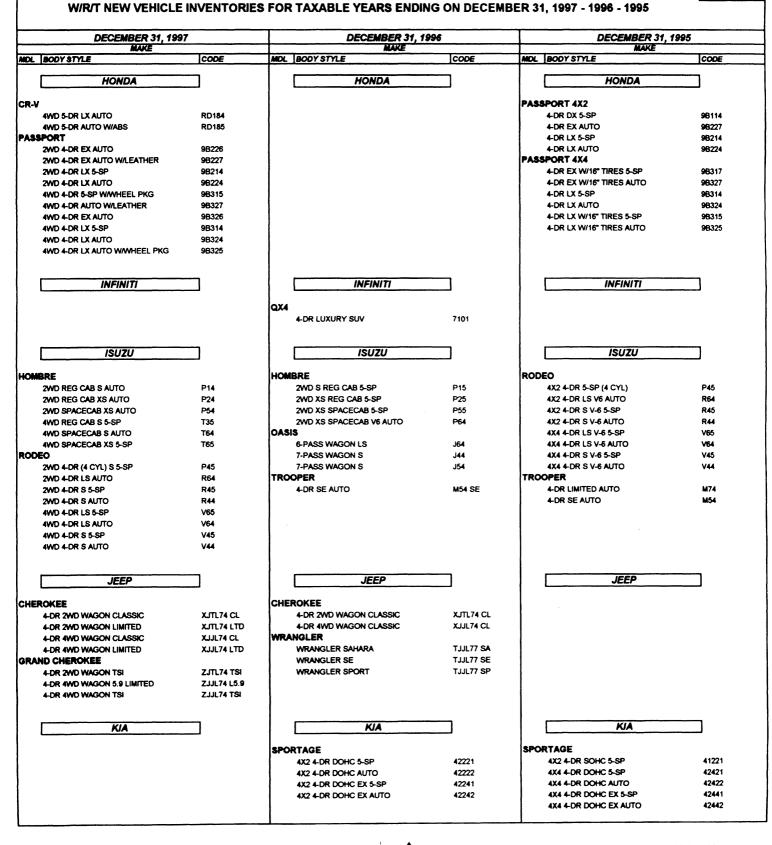
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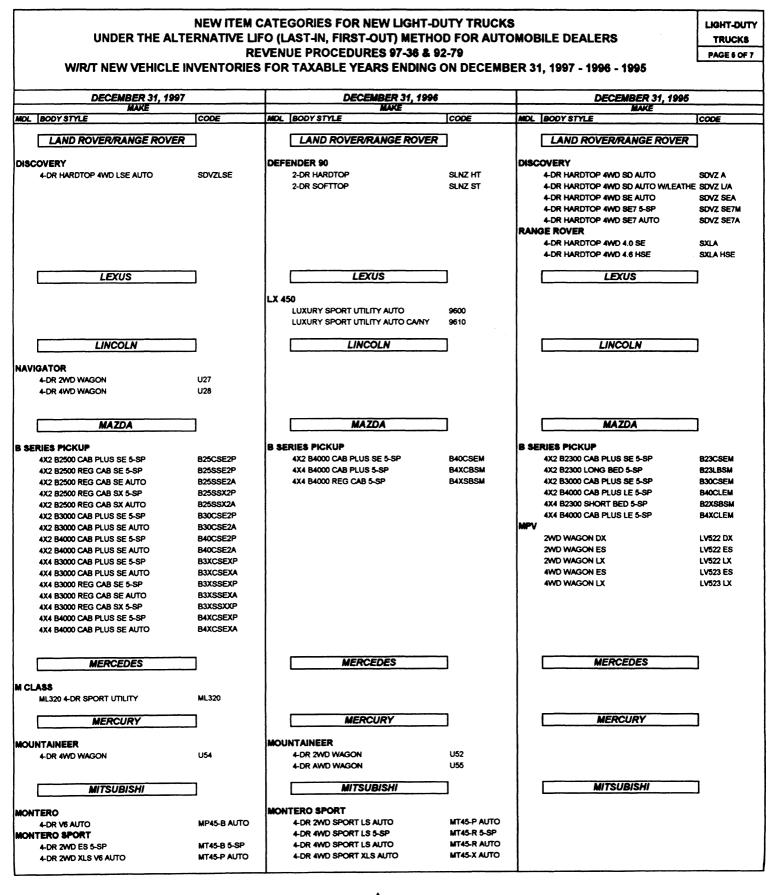
#### NEW ITEM CATEGORIES FOR NEW LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO (LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT) METHOD FOR AUTOMOBILE DEALERS REVENUE PROCEDURES 97-36 & 92-79

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#### NEW ITEM CATEGORIES FOR NEW LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO (LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT) METHOD FOR AUTOMOBILE DEALERS REVENUE PROCEDURES 97-36 & 92-79

LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS PAGE 6 OF 7

#### W/R/T NEW VEHICLE INVENTORIES FOR TAXABLE YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31, 1997 - 1996 - 1995

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NEW ITEM CATEGORIES FOR NEW LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO (LAST-IN, FIRST-OUT) METHOD FOR AUTOMOBILE DEALERS REVENUE PROCEDURES 97-36 & 92-79 W/R/T NEW VEHICLE INVENTORIES FOR TAXABLE YEARS ENDING ON DECEMBER 31, 1997 - 1996 - 1995							LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS PAGE 7 OF 7	
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De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT

#### New Item Report...

#### (Continued from page 8)

• Differences in information available at release dates: In some cases, the IRS did not include certain year models introduced after January 1. On our lists, where appropriate, we included these models as new items.

• Interpretation of "new item" definition language in Section 4.02(5) basically in situations involving only model code changes and/or engine changes. One of the major differences between our lists and those of the IRS related to engine changes: The IRS consistently has treated <u>any</u> engine change as automatically resulting in a new item ... whereas we did not (unless one of the other specified rules came into play).

## NEW ITEM: SO WHAT? WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE?

New item categories under the Alternative LIFO Method are required to be included in the annual inflation index computation at a 1.000 factor. This is accomplished by using the end-of-the-year base cost as the beginning-of-the-year base cost. Since any number divided by itself equals 1.000, a new item contributes no inflation to the annual index. However, the addition of the same dollar amount to both the numerator and (to) the denominator of the same fraction reduces the overall result (i.e., it depresses the index computed) in the LIFO computations for an overall inflationary year. The exact opposite occurs in an overall deflationary year ... i.e., new item treatment will result in a relatively "higher" inflation index for the year.

## LIFO Update

#### **#3. AUTO DEALER "AUTOMATIC" CHANGES TO** THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO METHOD. Thanks

to the recent favorable changes in Revenue Procedure 97-37, many CPAs have been *simultaneously* preparing dealership corporate income tax returns with Forms 3115 as attachments to change to the Alternative LIFO Method for 1997. This was mentioned in the "Retroactive Tax Planning" Update Comment in the December, 1997 *LIFO Lookout*.

It is surprising how many auto dealerships still have not changed to the Alternative LIFO Method. This becomes evident more and more as CPAs obtain new dealership clients where those dealerships were previously in the hands of CPAs who did not understand LIFO.

For such dealership returns still on extension, and for whom an automatic change to the Alternative LIFO Method would be desirable, we have included a proforma Form 3115 narrative for notifying the IRS of the change to ALTLIFO and related materials.

# #4. NEW ITEMS FOR DECEMBER 31, 1997 YEAR-

**END LIFO COMPUTATIONS.** We are pleased to continue a regular annual feature—the presentation of our "new items" list for new item categories under the Alternative LIFO Method. In the past, we have compared our new item lists with those issued by the Motor Vehicle Industry Specialist of the IRS. But, alas, the IRS has not yet issued its December, 1997 New Items List. Well, we'll just go ahead without them!

Beginning on page 9, we have published our own current new items list. As a bonus, we've included our own new item determinations for the comparable previous two years-end (December 31, 1995 and 1996) to provide an idea of the extent of the changes **by make and by model** over a three year period.

#### (Continued from page 1)

When combined side-by-side this way, the lists support some interesting conclusions.

#5. S ELECTIONS, QSSSs & "ALMOST TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE" LIFO RESULTS. Several

callers have asked about dealerships operating as Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiaries (QSSSs)...where some of those dealerships have experienced significant decreases in their LIFO inventories at year end, while other QSSSs in the group have had increases in their inventory levels. Generally, in separate corporate entities, with separate LIFO elections and separate LIFO pools, each entity makes its own LIFO calculations, and decreases in inventory levels often result in substantial LIFO reserve recaptures where those inventories are not restored before year-end.

But, in instances where some dealerships operating as QSSSs have had inventory declines-while other QSSSs in the group have had inventory buildups-it appears that, in the preparation of the tax return for the S Corporation parent, all of the inventory owned by all of the QSSS entities is treated as if all that inventory were the inventory of the parent corporation. Accordingly, it appears that all of the inventory levels of all of the QSSSs are combinedand this would produce the net result that decreases in some QSSSs inventories would be offset by the inventory increases or build-ups in others. As a consequence, the parent entity filing the S tax return would end up not reporting a LIFO recapture ... because of the offsetting of the underlying increases and decreases (in separate corporate entities)!

Are we right on this? Is this one of those results that is "too good to be true?" If Notice 97-4 ... or other "official" guidance ... permits this result, one can only wonder if this result is really what Congress intended ... And, can the IRS not be too far behind?

# FORM 3115 DISCLOSURES FOR MAKING AUTOMATIC CHANGES TO THE ALTERNATIVE LIFO METHOD



CPAs have the opportunity to do some strategic, retroactive tax planning for auto dealers who are still using questionable LIFO computation methodologies. A quick change to the Alternative LIFO Method may be desirable because making that change before the IRS instigates an audit means that the IRS cannot challenge and redo the prior years' LIFO computations. That's the essence of the "audit protection" promised by Revenue Procedure 97-36 (formerly Revenue Procedure 92-79).

Under Revenue Procedure 97-37, changes in accounting method—including many LIFO inventory methods—that involve "automatic" consent changes are not required to be filed with the Internal Revenue Service until <u>after</u> the end of the year: They are made along with the filing of the (corporate) income tax return for the year of change. An additional procedural step is that when the income tax return for the year of change is filed with the IRS Service Center, **a copy** of Form 3115 is required to be filed with the IRS National Office in Washington, D.C.

Section 6.02 of Revenue Procedure 97-37 provides that a taxpayer changing a method of accounting under its purview must complete and file Form 3115 in duplicate. The original of Form 3115 must be attached to the taxpayer's timely filed (including extensions) original Federal income tax return for the year of change. A **copy** of the Form 3115 application

be filed with the National Office ... no earlier ...an the first day of the year of change and no later than when the original is filed with the Federal income tax return for the year of change.

Accordingly, taxpayers now have added "planning flexibility" and the opportunity to benefit from a defensive strategy after the year is over by using these automatic consent change procedures. The risk in delaying the filing of Form 3115, of course, is that the longer one waits to file Form 3115, the greater the possibility that during that "waiting period," the IRS may just happen to start an audit and challenge the LIFO calculations.

As another strategic consideration, it may be desirable to file the *copy* of the Form 3115 with the National Office well in advance of the time when the original Form 3115 will be included as part of the Federal income tax return filed for the year. This, hopefully, will demonstrate the taxpayer's good faith intention to make the change at a time before it is contacted by the IRS for audit. Note that the filing with the National Office cannot occur **before** the start of the year of change.

The current revision of Form 3115 is dated November, 1997. The Form is fairly straightforward and doesn't warrant step-by-step discussion of the taxpayer-specific questions. What is necessary, however, is that an appropriate narrative statement be included with the Form 3115 describing and justifying to the IRS the LIFO method change being made or requested.

### **SELECTED FORM 3115 RESPONSES**

Below are few selected responses, followed by a "proforma" narrative statement and a transmittal letter that can be used to send the *copy* of the Form 3115 to the IRS National Office in Washington, D.C.

At the very top of Form 3115, above the Form name (i.e., Application for Change in Accounting Method): type or print legibly: "Section 10.03 of the Appendix of Revenue Procedure 97-37."

Page 1, Part I, Question 1 (Eligibility to Request Change): Enter in the blank space provided for the citation of the Revenue Procedure or other published guidance: "Rev. Proc. 97-37 & 97-36."

Page 1, top right-hand side where asked to designate the "appropriate box to indicate the type of accounting method change being requested:" Check or "X" the "Other" box and specify: "Change Within LIFO Method."

Page 3, Part III, Section 481(a) Adjustment: When a dealer is changing to the Alternative LIFO Method, the LIFO reserves as of the last day of the year immediately preceding the year of change to the new Alternative LIFO Method remain unchanged ... and there is no Section 481(a) adjustment for any years prior to the first year under the new Alternative LIFO Method. This is one of the specific provisions (and benefits) in Revenue Procedure 97-36. Accordingly, our response on Page 3, Part III, Line 19 under the caption "Section 481(a) Adjustment" is: "Not Applicable - Cut-Off Method. Section 5.03(6) Revenue Procedure 97-36."

Page 3, Part IV, Question 27: Since the User Fee is waived where an automatic change procedure is involved, insert: "\$N/A User Fee Waived - Automatic Change Procedure."

see FORM 3115 DISCLOSURES, page 32 De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT

#### FORM 3115 LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL TO BE MAILED TO THE IRS NATIONAL OFFICE

### **Dealership Letterhead**

<ul> <li>Association</li> <li>Atten</li> <li>P. O.</li> <li>Ben H</li> </ul>	al Revenue Servic ciate Chief Counse tion: CC:DOM:C Box 7604 Franklin Station ington, DC 2004	el (Domestic) CORP:T		Commissioner of Internal Revenue Attention: CC:DOM:IT&A	ie , 1998
	Re:		EI No		
	Form 3115:	To the Alternative Under Revenue Pr	LIFO Meth ocedure 97-	O Accounting Method od for Automobile Dealers 36 and to Revenue Procedure 97-37	

For The Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1998

Dear Sir or Madam:

Enclosed is a copy of the Form 3115 for the dealership identified above reflecting that dealership's request for permission to change to the Alternative LIFO Method provided by Revenue Procedure 97-36 in connection with its use of the Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) method for new automobile and new light-duty truck inventories. This change is to be effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1998. The Alternative LIFO Method for Automobile Dealers is set forth in Revenue Procedure 97-36 and this change is being made under Section 10.03 of the Appendix of Revenue Procedure 97-37.

The original Form 3115 will be attached to the taxpayer's timely filed (including extensions) original Federal income tax return for the year of change. This copy of Form 3115 is being filed at this time with the National Office pursuant to Section 6.02(2)(a) of Revenue Procedure 97-37.

On the date this Form 3115 is being filed with the National Office, the taxpayer is <u>not</u> under audit examination, as defined in Section 3.08 of Revenue Procedure 97-37, and it has no Federal income tax return(s) under consideration by any IRS Appeals Officer or by any Federal Court.

The taxpayer agrees to all of the conditions of Revenue Procedures 97-36 and 97-37 and taxpayer proposes to not compute any Section 481(a) adjustment because of the availability of the cut-off method under Section 5.03(8) of Rev. Proc. 97-36.

No User Fee is required in connection with this filing.

Respectfully submitted,

TAXPAYER NAME

(Authorized Officer), President

\* Addressee designation per Instructions to Form 3115 (Rev. Nov. 1997).

\*\* Addressee designation per Revenue Procedure 97-37, Section 6.02(6).

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#### FORM 3115: APPLICATION FOR CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING METHOD

#### W/R/T FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1998

#### STATEMENTS ATTACHED TO FORM 3115

#### **ATTACHMENTS TO FORM 3115**

- 1. Schedule B: Changes Within the LIFO Inventory Method.
- 2. Consent and Narrative Statements.
- 3. Form 970 original LIFO election.

#### **USER FEE - WAIVED**

Per Form 3115 instructions, applicants filing under an automatic change procedure do not pay a user fee. This change request is filed by a taxpayer engaged in the trade or business of retail sales of new automobiles and new light-duty trucks who is changing to the Alternative LIFO Method for Automobile Dealers described in Revenue Procedure 97-36, 1997-33 I.R.B. 14. This change was formerly provided in Rev. Proc. 92-79, 1992-2 C.B. 457. See Section 10.03 of Rev. Proc. 97-37.

#### PART II AND SCHEDULE B: DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES WITHIN THE LIFO INVENTORY METHOD

Taxpayer is a franchised automobile dealer who requests permission to change from its present LIFO method to the Alternative LIFO Method for new automobiles and new light-duty trucks pursuant to the methodology, provisions and conditions of consent of Revenue Procedure 97-36 for its fiscal year ending June 30, 1998.

Revenue Procedure 97-36 establishes a "safe harbor" approach for retail automobile dealers. Under this approach, the Commissioner will waive strict adherence to the comparability requirement found in Regulations Section 1.472-8, for taxpayers utilizing the Alternative LIFO Method. Taxpayers must use the compensating sub-methods described in Revenue Procedure 97-36 to ensure that the Alternative LIFO Method clearly reflects income.

One of the reasons that the Internal Revenue Service established the Alternative LIFO Method for Automobile Dealers was to significantly reduce expensive and time-consuming disagreements between automobile dealers and the IRS over LIFO computation methodologies. Taxpayer is changing its LIFO accounting method in order to bring its LIFO calculations into compliance with this "safe-harbor" methodology.

The Alternative LIFO Method is a dollar-value, link-chain (index) method employing a specific identification increment method and sub-methods, definitions and special rules provided in Section 4.02 and computational methodology set forth in 14 steps in Section 4.03 of Revenue Procedure 97-36.

#### **TAXPAYER NOT UNDER EXAMINATION**

<u>Taxpayer is not under IRS audit examination on the date this Form 3115 is being filed with the</u> IRS National Office.

(Page 1 of 2, continued)

De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT

#### FORM 3115: APPLICATION FOR CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING METHOD

#### W/R/T FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1998

### **STATEMENTS ATTACHED TO FORM 3115**

#### CONSENT STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY REVENUE PROCEDURES 97-36 & 97-37

Under penalties of perjury, taxpayer agrees to all of the conditions of consent contained in Revenue Procedure 97-36, to change to the Alternative LIFO Method, and to all of the terms and conditions contained in Revenue Procedure 97-37.

#### PART III, PAGE 3 - SECTION 481(a) ADJUSTMENT

**CUT-OFF METHOD.** Under Section 5.03(6) of Revenue Procedure 97-36, an automobile dealer must effect the change to the Alternative LIFO Method using the cut-off method. Under the cut-off method, the value of the new automobile and new light-duty truck inventory...at the beginning of the year of change must be the same as the value of such inventory at the end of the preceding taxable year, plus market value restorations, if any are required.

Accordingly, taxpayer proposes to make no Section 481(a) adjustment for the change in LIFO methodology herein requested. In effecting the changes in LIFO methodology requested, taxpayer proposes to retain without change any layers of inventory increments previously determined and the corresponding LIFO values of such increments. The base-year costs of the layers of increments in the pools at the beginning of the year of change will be restated in terms of the new base-year costs, using the year of change as the new base year.

Taxpayer will retain for subsequent review by the Internal Revenue Service copies of all computations incident to the rebasing of its LIFO inventories to 1.000 as of the beginning of the year of change (i.e., as of June 30, 1997).

### SECTION 263A INVENTORY COST CAPITALIZATION MATTERS

No changes are contemplated in connection with taxpayer's Section 263A method of accounting for inventory cost capitalization.

- Taxpayer is subject to the Section 263A Inventory Cost Capitalization Rules and taxpayer uses a Simplified Resale Method as its method of accounting for inventories to reflect the Section 263A Uniform Cost Capitalization Rules.
- Taxpayer is not required to use the Simplified Resale Method as its method of accounting for inventories to reflect the Section 263A Uniform Cost Capitalization Rules because it has gross receipts <u>under</u> the three year average of \$10,000,000.

#### FORM 970 ORIGINAL LIFO ELECTION

A copy of original Form 970 LIFO election made by the taxpayer for the year \_\_\_\_\_ is attached.

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Page 2 of 2, End of Statements

De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT



255 Shoreline Drive, Third Floor, Redwood City, CA 94065-1404 Phones: 1.650.802.2500•1.800.652.1772•Fax: 1.650.802.2700• Web: http://www.camico.com

As part of the CAMICO early warning system, we have recognized a potential issue, which we believe requires your immediate attention if you provide services to any **auto dealer clients**.

Revenue Procedure 97-44 (C.B. 1997-41, I.R.B. 8 (10/14/97)) placed some significant decisions (LIFO Election Fee) into your auto dealership clients' laps. These issues need to be carefully considered and decisions regarding the issues need to be executed no later than May 31, 1998.

Because CPAs are almost never involved in preparing their clients' factory statements, it is unlikely that your firm has any responsibility for any incorrectly prepared statements. However, some clients may assert that your firm has such responsibility. To avoid this assertion and to be an a position to offer some good value-added service to your client, it would be best to consider the following:

- 1. <u>Review the attached informational memo</u> to be thoroughly versed on the tax issues involved;
- 2. <u>Read the two sample client letters</u>, which are also attached. Note that one letter is for current auto dealer clients and one letter is for auto dealers which were clients in the past but are not current clients;
- 3. Make any necessary changes to the sample letters to meet your particular needs;\*
- 4. <u>Carefully review</u> your client list to determine which auto dealer clients should receive a letter. Note that your review should include any auto dealers that are not only current clients but were clients any time after 1990;
- 5. <u>Send the applicable letter</u> (i.e., the letter for current clients or the letter for past clients) to the selected clients or selected past clients **as soon as possible but no later than April 1, 1998;** or
- Meet with the selected current client(s), discuss the issues in the letter, and then send the letter to confirm the discussion in writing. The meeting should occur as soon as possible but no later than April 1, 1998. For past clients, merely send the applicable letter as soon as possible but no later than April 1, 1998.

\* If you are insured by CAMICO, please call if you need consultation with our tax specialist.

If in the course of discussing these issues with your client, the client (or another party) asserts that your firm is responsible for the factory statement

LIFO Conformity Violations and Relief 1.800.652.1772



LIFO non-conformity (or other non-conforming statements) and/or the Revenue Procedure 97-44 fee, please consider employing all or a combination of the following steps:

- State that the client prepared the factory statement without any assistance from your firm (if, in fact, that was the case);
- Indicate that at this point the client's main focus should be determining what actions, if any, the client will take to correct the LIFO non-conformity and whether the client will utilize the Revenue Procedure 97-44 fee settlement;
- State that after the client has made his/her decision regarding what steps, if any, the client will take to address the factory statement LIFO non-conformity and after a clear assessment has been made of all the facts surrounding your firm's past engagements, a discussion regarding responsibility can then occur.

Because your firm most likely had very little involvement regarding the factory statement preparation, your firm must avoid assuming any improper legal duties or responsibilities. Therefore, if your client (or another party) asserts that your firm is responsible for either the factory statement LIFO non-conformity and/or the Revenue Procedure 97-44 fee, call your insurance company.

Remember that this needs to be done SOON. We can appreciate how busy you are during tax season, but the Revenue Procedure 97-44 timeline left us with no other choice. We hope that the attached materials will help you service your clients in an efficient and effective manner.

Sincerely, CAMICO Services

LIFO Conformity Violations and Relief 1.800.652.1772



De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT

### Form 3115 Disclosures...

Page 5, Schedule B (Changes Within the LIFO Inventory Method): Our practice is to simply type in the blank space area at the bottom of page 5: "Change is to Alternative LIFO Method Dollar-Value, Link-Chain Index Method in accordance with Revenue Procedure 97-36."

Pages 4, 6, 7 and 8: At the bottom of each page, we type: "This Page is Not Applicable."

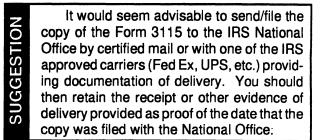
### FILING THE COPY OF FORM 3115 WITH THE NATIONAL OFFICE

After the original of the Form 3115 has been attached to the corporate income tax return for the year of change and filed with the appropriate Internal Revenue Service Center/District Director, a copy of Form 3115 is to be filed with the National Office. As mentioned earlier, it may be desirable to file the copy with the National Office before the original Form 3115 is filed with the tax return for the year of change.

Note from the proforma transmittal letter to the National Office (on page 29) that the addressee designation in the Instructions to Form 3115 is different from the addressee designation contained in Section 6.02(6) of Revenue Procedure 97-37. Does this really make a difference or do we flip a coin on this?

The Instructions to Form 3115 indicate that, normally, the IRS acknowledges receipt of a completed Form 3115 within 30 days after the applicant's filing date. However, applicants filing under any of the automatic change procedures will not receive an acknowledgment.

#### (Continued from page 26)



#### **REBASING LIFO INDEXES TO 1.000 AS OF** THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR OF CHANGE

In making the changeover to the Alternative LIFO Method, one of the conditions or technical requirements is that the LIFO indexes as of the last day of the year **before** the year of change must be rebased to 1.000. Section 5.03(8) of Revenue Procedure 97-36 requires a recomputation of the prior years' LIFO indexes so that the first year under the Alternative LIFO Method reflects its opening inventory indexes rebased to 1.000 for LIFO computation purposes only.

These rebasing computations do not result in the repayment of any prior build-up of LIFO benefits or reserves ... and they have been extensively illustrated in past issues of the LIFO Lookout (December, 1992; March, 1993 and June, 1993).

It is not necessary to submit any of the LIFO index rebasing computations as attachments to the Form 3115 when it is filed with the tax return or when the copy of Form 3115 is filed with the National Office. These rebasing calculations can be done more leisurely ... in the normal course of events.  $\star$ 

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De Filipps' LIFO LOOKOUT Willard J. De Filipps, C.P.A., P.C. 317 West Prospect Avenue Mt. Prospect, IL 60056

First-class postage paid at Mt. Prospect, IL

Vol. 8, No. 1

The De Filipps' LIFO Lookout newsletter is a quarterly publication of LIFO News, Views and Ideas by Willard J. De Filipps, CPA, P.C., 317 West Prospect Avenue, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056. It is intended to provide accurate, general information on LIFO matters and it should not be construed as offering accounting or legal advice or accounting or legal opinion on any specific facts or circumstances. The contents are intended for general information purposes only. Readers should consult their certified public accountant, attorney and/or other competent advisors to discuss their own situations and specific LIFO questions. Mechanical or electronic reproduction or photocopying is prohibited without permission of the publisher. Annual subscription: \$325. Back issues available for \$70 each. Not assignable without consent. Any quoted material must be attributed to De Filipps LIFO Lookout published by Willard J. De Filipps, CPA, P.C. Editorial comments and article suggestions are welcome and should be directed to Willard J. De Filipps at (847) 577-3977; FAX (847) 577-1073. INTERNET: http://www.defilipps.com. © Copyright 1998 Willard J. De Filipps.