

 FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY	NEW COURSE PROPOSAL Graduate Programs		UGPC Approval _____ UFS Approval _____ SCNS Submittal _____ Confirmed _____ Banner _____ Catalog _____
	Department School of Accounting College College of Business <i>(To obtain a course number, contact erudolph@fau.edu)</i>		
Prefix ACG Number 7XXX	<i>(L = Lab Course; C = Combined Lecture/Lab; add if appropriate)</i> Lab Code	Type of Course Lecture	Course Title ACG 7918 Seminar in Current Accounting Research Issues
Credits <i>(Review Provost Memorandum)</i> 3	Grading <i>(Select One Option)</i> Regular Sat/UnSat	Course Description <i>(Syllabus must be attached; see Guidelines)</i> Critical, in-depth consideration of selected accounting topics of particular relevance to current accounting practice and research.	
Effective Date <i>(TERM & YEAR)</i> Spring 2021	Prerequisites Admission to a Ph.D. Program <i>Prerequisites, Corequisites and Registration Controls are enforced for all sections of course.</i>		
Prerequisites Admission to a Ph.D. Program		Academic Service Learning (ASL) course Academic Service Learning statement must be indicated in syllabus and approval attached to this form.	
Corequisites		Registration Controls <i>(For example, Major, College, Level)</i> Ph.D. accounting concentration	
Minimum qualifications needed to teach course: Member of the FAU graduate faculty and has a terminal degree in the subject area (or a closely related field.)		List textbook information in syllabus or here None	
Faculty Contact/Email/Phone Maya Thevenot mtheveno@fau.edu 561-297-4036		List/Attach comments from departments affected by new course N/A	

Approved by Department Chair _____ College Curriculum Chair _____ College Dean _____ UGPC Chair _____ UGC Chair _____ Graduate College Dean _____ UFS President _____ Provost _____	Date 1/28/2021 3/15/21 3/22/21 _____ _____ _____ _____
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Email this form and syllabus to UGPC@fau.edu 10 days before the UGPC meeting.



Florida Atlantic University
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

ACG 7918
CRN XXXX
Seminar in Current Accounting Research Issues
Fall 2020
Tuesday, 2:00-4:50 pm, SF109

COVID-19 Statement

All students in face-to-face classes are required to wear masks during class, and students must sanitize their own workstations upon entering the classroom. Taking these measures supports the safety and protection of the FAU community. Students who do not adhere to these rules will be asked to leave the classroom and/or be removed from the course. Students experiencing flu-like symptoms (fever, cough, shortness of breath), or students who have come in contact with an infected person should immediately contact FAU Student Health Services (561-297-3512).

Professor Information

Dr. Mark Kohlbeck
Office: KH 122
E-mail address: mkohlbec@fau.edu
Phone Number: (561) 297-1363

Office Hours

Tuesday / Thursday – 11:00 am to noon or by appointment
All office visits will be virtual using WebEx- <https://fau.webex.com/meet/mkohlbec>

Required Text and Materials

Required readings indicated in the tentative reading list are available for download from the course website.

Course Description

Critical, in-depth consideration of selected accounting topics of particular relevance to current accounting practice and research.

Course Prerequisites and Credit Hours

Prerequisite: Admission to a Ph.D. program
Credit Hours: 3 credits

Course Learning Objectives

The primary objective of this course is to develop an understanding of advanced empirical research in financial accounting and reporting. The intent is to focus the student on current research with a focus on the types of questions and innovative methods accounting academics are currently pursuing and developing. A second objective is for students to complete a substantial research project that may lead to publishable work, qualifying research project, and/or a dissertation.

Course Format

This class is designated as a face-to-face live lecture. Students are to attend each live class. However, students may request remote access to minimize potential exposure Covid-19.

Grading Scale

Letter grades are only relevant to final point totals and will be assigned based on the following distribution of the percentages of total possible points.

<u>Percentage Range</u>	<u>Letter Grade</u>	<u>Percentage Range</u>	<u>Letter Grade</u>	<u>Percentage Range</u>	<u>Letter Grade</u>
90 ≤ Your %	A	88 ≤ Your % < 90	A-	85 ≤ Your % < 88	B+
80 ≤ Your % < 85	B	78 ≤ Your % < 80	B-	75 ≤ Your % < 78	C+
70 ≤ Your % < 75	C	60 ≤ Your % < 70	D	Your % < 60	F

Course Evaluation Method

The following table summarizes each component of your grade for this course.

<i>Component</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Class Discussion / Discussion Leadership	40.0%
Research Paper	30.0%
Exam	<u>30.0%</u>
Total	100.0%

Class Discussion: Students will actively take part in the class proceedings by contributing to the discussion, raising interesting issues and posing relevant questions. This may also include short assignments addressing the topic being covered. The following guidelines for effective participation should be adhered to.

1. Regardless of your work and other pressures, please ensure that you do the required readings for the week prior to class and actively participate in all the course proceedings for the week.
2. The following are expected of you each week:
 - a. Reading the prescribed text material and assigned article(s)
 - b. Taking part in class discussions
 - c. For each article, preparing a one to two page outline (single-space). The format should be as follows:
 - Article citation
 - Key words
 - Objective of article

- Main findings
- contribution
- Your take-away (one or two sentences)

These may be collected or submitted prior to or during class.

Discussion Leadership: Student are selected to lead discussions on assigned articles and will be given 30-45 minutes to summarize the major themes and issues and raise further questions on the topic. The student will also be responsible for taking the lead in answering other specific questions that may arise in class.

Research Paper: Each student will propose and complete a research paper. The research paper and related presentation must be completed prior to the end of the semester. Your research topic should represent a new solo-authored project and involve financial accounting and reporting. A continuation of a project from a prior class is not permitted. Your methodology may be either archival or behavioral (keep in mind the timeframe to complete the paper). Deadlines for the paper are provided in Canvas.

Exam: There will be one exam near the end of the semester. Exam content will be consistent with what a student would expect on a comprehensive exam.

Additional Course Policies

Professional Conduct. To foster a more professional learning environment and to develop habits that lead to success in the business work, all participants must engage in professional behavior, including:

1. Taking responsibility for individual actions.
2. Attending each class session, including arriving promptly and leaving at the designated time. Attendance sign-in sheets may therefore be used and excess absences may impact the participation grade.
3. Being attentive and an active participant in group activities and class discussions.
4. Respecting diversity in the classroom and treating everyone involved in the class in a civil manner.
5. Planning outside activities to avoid conflicts with the activities outlined in the syllabus.
6. Meeting all deadlines in the course for assignments, projects, etc.
7. Acknowledging the importance of clarity of expression in written and oral communication

Missing Exams. Make-up exams will be given for valid reasons (medical emergency, family emergency, university-scheduled events, religious observation, or class conflicts) consistent with University policy and the professor's discretion. If you do not have a valid reason for missing an exam, a zero grade may be assigned. The professor also has the option of not providing a make-up exam and re-weighting the remaining exam(s) accordingly.

Late Assignments. Late assignments are accepted for valid reasons (medical emergency, family emergency, university-scheduled events, religious observation, or class conflicts) consistent with University policy and the professor's discretion.

Anti-plagiarism Software. Written components of any assignment or project may be submitted to anti-plagiarism software to evaluate the originality of the work. Any students found to be submitting work that is not their own will be deemed in violation of the University's honor code discussed above.

Electronic Communication. FAU email will be used in this course for content delivery, assignments, and other communications. Accordingly, **it is the student's responsibility** to check their FAU email account for announcements, etc.

Pictures. Photographs of each student may be taken / used in connection with the course.

Tentative Course Calendar

Wk	Date	Topic
1	T 8/25	Introduction / Accounting and Audit Quality
2	T 9/1	Accounting and Audit Quality (cont.)
3	T 9/8	Accruals and Cash Flows
4	T 9/15	Intangible Assets and Goodwill
5	T 9/22	Debt
6	T 9/29	Proposal Presentations
7	T 10/6	Fair Value
8	T 10/13	Governance
9	T 10/20	Accounting Conservatism
10	T 10/27	Director Social Networks / Executive Attributes
11	T 11/3	Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting
12	T 11/10	Tax Avoidance / Tax Uncertainty
13	T 11/17	Regulated Industries
14	T 11/24	Presentations
15	T 12/1	Reading Day
16	T 12/8	Exam

Tentative Reading List (Tentative)

Week 1 and 2 - Accounting and Audit Quality

- * DeAngelo, L.E., 1981. Auditor size and audit quality. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 3(3): 183-199.
- * Dechow, P., W. Ge, and C. Schrand. 2010. Understanding earnings quality: a review of the proxies, their determinants and their consequences. *Journal of Accounting and Economics* 50: 344-401.
- * Knechel, W., Gopal V. Krishnan, Mikhail Pevzner, Lori B. Shefchik, and Uma K. Velury, 2013. Audit Quality: Insights from the Academic Literature. *AUDITING: A Journal of Practice & Theory*, 32(1): 385-421.
- Bartov, E., D. Givoly, and C. Hayn. 2002. Te rewards for meeting-or-beating earnings expectations. *Journal of Accounting and Economics* 33: 173 – 204.

- Cohen, D., A. Dey, and T. Lys. 2008. Real and accrual-based earnings management in the pre and post-Sarbanes-Oxley periods. *The Accounting Review* 83 (3): 757-787.
- Cunningham, Lauren M., Chan Li, Sarah E. Stein, and Nicole S. Wright. 2019. What's in a Name? Initial Evidence of U.S. Audit Partner Identification Using Difference-in-Differences Analyses. *The Accounting Review*, 94(5): 139-163.
- DeFond, M.L., and J. Jiambalvo. 1994. Debt covenant violation and manipulation of accruals. *Journal of Accounting and Economics* 17: 145-176.
- Demerjian, P. R., B. Lev, M. F. Lewis, and S. E. McVay. 2013. Managerial ability and earnings quality. *The Accounting Review* 88: 463–498.
- Francis, J. R., Pinnuck, M. L., & Watanabe, O. 2014. Auditor style and financial statement comparability. *The Accounting Review*, 89(2): 605-633.
- Kim, Y., M. Park, and B. Wier. 2012. Is earnings quality associated with corporate social responsibility? *The Accounting Review* 87: 761-796.
- McVay, S. 2006. Earnings management using classification shifting: An examination of core earnings and special items. *The Accounting Review* 81: 501 – 531.

Week 3 - Accruals and Cash Flows

- * Dechow, Patricia M. 1994. Accounting earnings and cash flows as measures of firm performance: The role of accounting accruals. *Journal of Accounting & Economics*, 18(1): 3.
- Ball, R.T., & Easton, P. 2013. Dissecting earnings recognition timeliness. *Journal of Accounting Research*, 51(5): 1099-1132.
- Barth, Mary E; Clinch, Greg; Israeli, Doron. 2016. What do accruals tell us about future cash flows? *Review of Accounting Studies*; 21(3): 768-807. DOI:10.1007/s11142-016-9360-4
- Dechow, Patricia M; Ge, Weili. 2006. The persistence of earnings and cash flows and the role of special items: Implications for the accrual anomaly. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 11(2-3): 253-296. DOI:10.1007/s11142-006-9004-1
- Hewitt, Max. 2009. Improving Investors' Forecast Accuracy when Operating Cash Flows and Accruals Are Differentially Persistent. *The Accounting Review*, 84(6): 1913-1931.
- Hribar, Paul; Yehuda, Nir. 2015. The Mispricing of Cash Flows and Accruals at Different Life-Cycle Stages. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 32(3): 1053-1072.
- Mohanram, Partha S. 2014. Analysts' Cash Flow Forecasts and the Decline of the Accruals Anomaly. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 31(4): 1143-1170.
- Radhakrishnan, Suresh; Wu, Shu-Ling. 2014. Analysts' Cash Flow Forecasts and Accrual Mispricing

Contemporary Accounting Research, 31(4): 1191-1219.

Week 4 - Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Banker, R., Huang, R., Natarajan, R., and Zhao, S. 2019. Market Valuation of Intangible Asset: Evidence on SG&A Expenditure. *The Accounting Review*, 94(6): 61.

Brown, Nerissa C; Kimbrough, Michael D. 2011. Intangible investment and the importance of firm-specific factors in the determination of earnings. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 16(3): 539-573. DOI:10.1007/s11142-011-9151-x

Hirst, D Eric; Jackson, Kevin E; Koonce, Lisa. 2003. Improving financial reports by revealing the accuracy of prior estimates. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 20(1): 165-193.

Li, Kevin K; Sloan, Richard G. 2017. Has goodwill accounting gone bad? *Review of Accounting Studies*, 22(2): 964-1003. DOI:10.1007/s11142-017-9401-7

Li, Zining; Shroff, Pervin K; Venkataraman, Ramgopal; Zhang, Ivy Xiyang. 2011. Causes and consequences of goodwill impairment losses. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 16(4): 745-778. DOI:10.1007/s11142-011-9167-2

Ramanna, Karthik; Watts, Ross L. 2012. Evidence on the use of unverifiable estimates in required goodwill impairment. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 17(4): 749-780. DOI:10.1007/s11142-012-9188-5

Tsao S., Yin-Wei, C., and Koh, K. 2019. Founding Family Ownership and Myopic R&D Investment Behavior. *Journal of Accounting, Auditing & Finance*, 34(3): 361-384.

Week 5 - Debt

Armstrong, C.S., Guay, W.R. & Weber, J.P. 2010. The role of information and financial reporting in corporate governance and debt contracting. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 50(2-3): 179-234.

Ball, Ryan T; Hail, Luzi; Vasvari, Florin P. 2018. Equity cross-listings in the U.S. and the price of debt. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 23(2): 385-421. DOI:10.1007/s11142-017-9424-0

Bertomeu, Jeremy; Beyer, Anne; Dye, Ronald A. 2011. Capital Structure, Cost of Capital, and Voluntary Disclosures. *The Accounting Review*, 86(3): 857-886.

Bonsall, Samuel B, IV; Miller, Brian P. 2017. The impact of narrative disclosure readability on bond ratings and the cost of debt. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 22(2): 608-643. DOI:10.1007/s11142-017-9388-0

Givoly, Dan; Hayn, Carla; Katz, Sharon. 2017. The changing relevance of accounting information to debt

holders over time. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 22(1): 64-108. DOI:10.1007/s11142-016-9374-y

Li, Chan; Xie, Yuan; Zhou, Jian. 2010. National Level, City Level Auditor Industry Specialization and Cost of Debt. *Accounting Horizons*, 24(3): 395-417.

Moser, William; Newberry, Kaye; Puckett, Andy. 2011. Bank debt covenants and firms' responses to FAS 150 liability recognition: evidence from trust preferred stock. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 16(2): 355-376. DOI:10.1007/s11142-011-9143-x

Week 7 - Fair Value

Barron, Orie E; Chung, Sung Gon; Yong, Kevin Ow. 2016. The effect of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 Fair Value Measurements on analysts' information environment. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy*, 35(4): 395. DOI:10.1016/j.jaccpubpol.2016.04.001

Demerjian, PETER R; Donovan, JOHN; Larson, CHAD R. 2016. Fair Value Accounting and Debt Contracting: Evidence from Adoption of SFAS 159. *Journal of Accounting Research*, 54(4): 1041-1076. DOI:10.1111/1475-679X.12126

Easton, Peter; Xiao-Jun, Zhang. 2017. Mixing fair-value and historical-cost accounting: predictable other-comprehensive-income and mispricing of bank stocks. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 22(4): 1732-1760. DOI:10.1007/s11142-017-9423-1

Evans, Mark E; Hodder, Leslie; Hopkins, Patrick E. 2014. The Predictive Ability of Fair Values for Future Financial Performance of Commercial Banks and the Relation of Predictive Ability to Banks' Share Prices *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 31(1): 13-44.

Goh, B., J. Ng, and K.O. Yong. 2015. Market pricing of banks' fair value assets reported under SFAS 157 since the 2008 financial crisis. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy* 34: 129-145.

Kadous, Kathryn; Koonce, Lisa; Thayer, Jane M. 2012. Do Financial Statement Users Judge Relevance Based on Properties of Reliability? *The Accounting Review* 87(4): 1335-1356.

McInnis, John M; Yu, Yong; Yust, Christopher G. 2018. Does Fair Value Accounting Provide More Useful Financial Statements than Current GAAP for Banks? *The Accounting Review*, 93(6): 257. DOI:10.2308/accr-52007

Song, C., W. Thomas, and H. Yi. 2010. Value relevance of FAS 157 fair value hierarchy information and the impact of corporate governance mechanisms. *The Accounting Review* 85 (4): 1375-1410.

Week 8 - Governance

Baber, William R; Kang, Sok-Hyon; Liang, Lihong; Zhu, Zinan. 2015. External Corporate Governance and Misreporting. *Contemporary Accounting Research* 32(4): 1413-1442.

- Beck, Matthew J. and Elaine G. Mauldin. 2014. Who's Really in Charge? Audit Committee versus CFO Power and Audit Fees. *The Accounting Review* 89(6): 2057-2085.
- Carcello, J.V., Neal, T.L., Palmrose, Z.V. and Scholz, S., 2011. CEO involvement in selecting board members, audit committee effectiveness, and restatements. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 28(2): 396-430.
- Ettredge, Mike; Johnstone, Karla; Stone, Mary; Wang, Qian. 2011. The effects of firm size, corporate governance quality, and bad news on disclosure compliance. *Review of Accounting Studies* 16(4): 866-889. DOI:10.1007/s11142-011-9153-8
- Kanagaretnam, Kiridaran; Lobo, Gerald J; Whalen, Dennis J. 2007. Does good corporate governance reduce information asymmetry around quarterly earnings announcements? *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy* 26(4): 497-522.
- Lara, J. M. G., Osma, B. G., & Penalva, F. 2009. Accounting conservatism and corporate governance. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 14(1): 161–201.
- Larcker, David F; Richardson, Scott A; Tuna, Irem. 2007. Corporate Governance, Accounting Outcomes, and Organizational Performance. *The Accounting Review* 82(4): 963-1008.
- Liao, Scott. 2015. Outside Blockholders' Monitoring of Management and Debt Financing. *Contemporary Accounting Research* 32(4): 1373-1404.
- Prencipe, Annalisa; Bar-Yosef, Sasson. 2011. Corporate Governance and Earnings Management in Family-Controlled Companies. *Journal of Accounting, Auditing & Finance* 26(2): 199.

Week 9 - Accounting Conservatism

- * Basu, S. 1997. The conservatism principle and the asymmetric timeliness of earnings. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 24(1): 3–37.
- * Khan, M., and Watts, R. L. 2009. Estimation and empirical properties of a firm-year measure of accounting conservatism. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 48(2–3): 132–150.
- Ahmed, A. S., and Duellman, S. 2013. Managerial overconfidence and accounting conservatism. *Journal of Accounting Research*, 51(1): 1–30.
- Dhaliwal, Dan; Huang, Shawn; Khurana, Inder K; Pereira, Raynolde. 2014. Product market competition and conditional conservatism. *Review of Accounting Studies* 19(4): 1309-1345. DOI:10.1007/s11142-013-9267-2
- Erkens, D.H., Subramanyam, K.R., and Zhang, J. 2014. Affiliated banker on board and conservative accounting. *The Accounting Review*, 89(5): 1703-1728.
- Heflin, F., Hsu, C., and Jin, Q. 2015. Accounting conservatism and street earnings. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 20(2): 674–709.

Hong, Hyun A; Kim, Yongtae; Lobo, Gerald J. 2019. Does Financial Reporting Conservatism Mitigate Underinvestment? *Journal of Accounting, Auditing & Finance* 34(2): 258-283.
DOI:10.1177/0148558X17719786

Kim, Yongtae; Li, Siqi; Pan, Carrie; Zuo, Luo. 2013. The Role of Accounting Conservatism in the Equity Market: Evidence from Seasoned Equity Offerings. *The Accounting Review* 88(4): 1327.

LaFond, Ryan, and S. Roychowdhury. 2008. Managerial Ownership and Accounting Conservatism. *Journal of Accounting Research* 46(1): 101-135. DOI:10.1111/j.1475-679X.2008.00268.x

Louis, Henock; Sun, Amy X; Urcan, Oktay. 2012. Value of Cash Holdings and Accounting Conservatism. *Contemporary Accounting Research* 29(4): 1249.

Week 10 - Executive Attributes / Director Social Networks

Abernethy, Margaret A; Yu, Flora Kuang; and Qin, Bo. 2019. The Relation between Strategy, CEO Selection, and Firm Performance. *Contemporary Accounting Research* 36(3): 1575-1606.
DOI:10.1111/1911-3846.12463

Bamber, L., J. Jiang, and I. Wang. 2010. What's my style? The influence of top managers on voluntary corporate financial disclosure. *The Accounting Review* 85: 1131–1162.

Evans, John Harry III; Nandu J Nagarajan; Jason D Scholoetzer. 2010. CEO Turnover and Retention Light: Retaining Former CEOs on the Board. *Journal of Accounting Research* 48(5): 1015-1047.
DOI:10.1111/j.1475-679X.2010.00383.x

Horton, J., Millo, Y., and Serafeim, G. 2012. Resources or power? Implications of social networks on compensation and firm performance. *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting* 39(3-4): 399–426.

Krishnan, Gopal V; Raman, K K; Yang, Ke; Yu, Wei. 2011. CFO/CEO-Board Social Ties, Sarbanes-Oxley, and Earnings Management. *Accounting Horizons* 25(3): 537-557.

Larcker, F., C. So, and C. Wang. 2013. Boardroom centrality and firm performance. *Journal of Accounting and Economics* 55 (2-3): 225-250.

Zhang, D. 2019. Top management team characteristics and financial reporting quality. *The Accounting Review* 94: 349–375.

Week 11 - Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting

Cho, S., C. Lee, and R. Pfeiffer Jr. 2013. Corporate social responsibility performance and information asymmetry. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy* 32: 71-83.

- Clarkson, Peter M; Fang, Xiaohua; Li, Yue; Richardson, Gordon. 2013. The relevance of environmental disclosures: Are such disclosures incrementally informative? *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy* 32(5): 410. DOI:10.1016/j.jaccpubpol.2013.06.008
- Cohen, J., L. Holder-Webb, L. Nath, and D. Wood. 2011. Retail investors' perceptions of the decision-usefulness of economic performance, governance, and corporate social responsibility disclosures. *Behavioral Research in Accounting* 23: 109-129.
- Cooper, Sue A; Raman, KK; Yin, Jennifer. J. 2018. Halo effect or fallen angel effect? Firm value consequences of greenhouse gas emissions and reputation for corporate social responsibility. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy* 37(3): 226.
- Dhaliwal, D., S. Radhakrishnan, A. Tsang, and Y. Yang. 2012. Nonfinancial disclosure and analyst forecast accuracy: international evidence on corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure. *The Accounting Review* 87(3): 723-759.
- Elliott, W Brooke; Grant, Stephanie M; Rennekamp, Kristina M.. 2017. How Disclosure Features of Corporate Social Responsibility Reports Interact with Investor Numeracy to Influence Investor Judgments. *Contemporary Accounting Research* 34(3): 1596-1621. DOI:10.1111/1911-3846.12302
- Guiral, A. 2012. Corporate social performance, innovation intensity, and financial performance: Evidence from lending decisions. *Behavioral Research in Accounting* 24(2): 65–85.

Week 12 - Tax Avoidance / Tax Uncertainty

- Brown, Jennifer L; Drake, Katharine D. 2014. Network Ties Among Low-Tax Firms. *The Accounting Review* 89(2): 483.
- Dyreng, Scott D; Hanlon, Michelle; Maydew, Edward L. 2019. When Does Tax Avoidance Result in Tax Uncertainty? *The Accounting Review* 94(2): 179. DOI:10.2308/accr-52198
- Gallemore, John; Maydew, Edward L; Thornock, Jacob R. 2014. The Reputational Costs of Tax Avoidance. *Contemporary Accounting Research* 31(4): 1103-1133.
- Guenther, David A; Wilson, Ryan J; Wu, Kaishu. 2019. Tax Uncertainty and Incremental Tax Avoidance. *The Accounting Review* 94(2): 229. DOI:10.2308/accr-52194
- Hasan, I., K. Hoi, Q. Wu, and H. Zhang. 2017. Does social capital matter in corporate decisions? Evidence from corporate tax avoidance. *Journal of Accounting Research* 55 (3): 629-668.
- Hoi, C., Q. Wu, and H. Zhang. 2013. Is corporate social responsibility (CSR) associated with tax avoidance? Evidence from irresponsible CSR activities. *The Accounting Review* 88(6): 2025-2059.
- Hsieh, Tien-Shih; Wang, Zhihong; Demirkan, Sebahattin. 2018. Overconfidence and tax avoidance: The role of CEO and CFO interaction. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy* 37(3): 241.

Week 13 - Regulated Industries

Deng, S., Li, Y., Lobo, G.J., & Shao, P. 2018. Loan sales and borrowers' accounting conservatism. *Contemporary Accounting Research* 35(2), 1166-1194.

Khan, Urooj. 2019. Does Fair Value Accounting Contribute to Systemic Risk in the Banking Industry? *Contemporary Accounting Research* 36(4): 2588-2609. DOI:10.1111/1911-3846.12501

Blankespoor, Elizabeth; Linsmeier, Thomas J; Petroni, Kathy R; Shakespeare, Catherine. 2013. Fair Value Accounting for Financial Instruments: Does It Improve the Association between Bank Leverage and Credit Risk? *The Accounting Review* 88(4): 1143.

Lim, Chu Yeong; Lee, Edward; Kausar, Asad; Walker, Martin. 2014. Bank accounting conservatism and bank loan pricing. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy* 33(3): 260.
DOI:10.1016/j.jaccpubpol.2014.02.005

Belina, Hambisa; Surysekar, Krishnamurthy; Weismann, Miriam. 2019. On the medical loss ratio (MLR) and sticky selling general and administrative costs: Evidence from health insurers. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy* 38(1): 53. DOI:10.1016/j.jaccpubpol.2019.01.004

Balakrishnan, Karthik; Ertan, Aytakin. 2018. Banks' Financial Reporting Frequency and Asset Quality. *The Accounting Review* 93(3): 1.

Carroll, Thomas J; Linsmeier, Thomas J; Petroni, Kathy R. 2003. The reliability of fair value versus historical cost information: Evidence from closed-end mutual funds. *Journal of Accounting, Auditing & Finance* 18(1): 1-23.

Beatty, Anne L; Ke, Bin; Petroni, Kathy R. 2002. Earnings management to avoid earnings declines across publicly and privately held banks. *The Accounting Review* 77(3): 547-570.

Li, Shiyou; Nwaeze, Emeka; Yin, Jennifer. 2016. Earnings management in the electric utility industry: profit incentives. *Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting* 46(3): 633-660.
DOI:10.1007/s11156-014-0481-1

Selected School, University and College Policies

School of Accounting Policies

Students are responsible for School of Accounting policies available at <http://fau.edu/academic/registrar/FAUcatalog/business.php#accounting>.
These policies are considered to be an integral part of this syllabus.

Code of Academic Integrity Policy Statement

Students at Florida Atlantic University are expected to maintain the highest ethical standards. Academic dishonesty is considered a serious breach of these ethical standards, because it interferes with the university mission to provide a high quality education in which no student enjoys an unfair advantage over any other. Academic dishonesty is also destructive of the university community, which is grounded in a system of mutual trust and places high value on personal integrity and individual responsibility. Harsh penalties are associated with academic dishonesty. For more information, see [University Regulation 4.001](#).

Attendance Policy Statement

Students are expected to attend all of their scheduled University classes and to satisfy all academic objectives as outlined by the instructor. The effect of absences upon grades is determined by the instructor, and the University reserves the right to deal at any time with individual cases of non-attendance.

Students are responsible for arranging to make up work missed because of legitimate class absence, such as illness, family emergencies, military obligation, court-imposed legal obligations or participation in University-approved activities. Examples of University-approved reasons for absences include participating on an athletic or scholastic team, musical and theatrical performances and debate activities. It is the student's responsibility to give the instructor notice prior to any anticipated absences and within a reasonable amount of time after an unanticipated absence, ordinarily by the next scheduled class meeting. Instructors must allow each student who is absent for a University-approved reason the opportunity to make up work missed without any reduction in the student's final course grade as a direct result of such absence.

Disability / Accessibility Policy Statement

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act (ADAAA), students who require reasonable accommodations due to a disability to properly execute coursework must register with Student Accessibility Services (SAS) and follow all SAS procedures. SAS has offices across three of FAU's campuses – Boca Raton, Davie and Jupiter – however disability services are available for students on all campuses. For more information, please visit the SAS website at <http://fau.edu/sas/>

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) Center

Life as a university student can be challenging physically, mentally and emotionally. Students who find stress negatively affecting their ability to achieve academic or personal goals may wish to consider utilizing FAU's Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) Center. CAPS provides FAU students a range of services – individual counseling, support meetings, and psychiatric services, to name a few – offered to help improve and maintain emotional well-being. For more information, go to <http://www.fau.edu/counseling/>

Religious Accommodation Policy Statement

In accordance with rules of the Florida Board of Education and Florida law, students have the right to reasonable accommodations from the University in order to observe religious practices, observances, and beliefs with regard to admissions, registration, class attendance and the scheduling of examinations and work assignments.

For further information, please see FAU Regulation 2.007 at:

<http://www.fau.edu/regulations/chapter2/Reg%202.007%208-12.pdf>

University Approved Absence Policy Statement

In accordance with rules of the Florida Atlantic University, students have the right to reasonable accommodations to participate in University approved activities, including athletic or scholastic teams, musical and theatrical performances and debate activities. It is the student's responsibility to notify the course instructor at least one week prior to missing any course assignment.

Incomplete Grade Policy Statement

A student who is passing a course, but has not completed all work due to exceptional circumstances, may, with consent of the instructor, temporarily receive a grade of incomplete (“I”). The assignment of the “I” grade is at the discretion of the instructor, but is allowed only if the student is passing the course.

The specific time required to make up an incomplete grade is at the discretion of the instructor. However, the College of Business policy on the resolution of incomplete grades requires that all work required to satisfy an incomplete (“I”) grade must be completed within a period of time not exceeding one calendar year from the assignment of the incomplete grade. After one calendar year, the incomplete grade automatically becomes a failing (“F”) grade.

Withdrawals

Any student who decides to drop is responsible for completing the proper paper work required to withdraw from the course.

Grade Appeal Process

A student may request a review of the final course grade when s/he believes that one of the following conditions apply:

- There was a computational or recording error in the grading.
- Non-academic criteria were applied in the grading process.
- There was a gross violation of the instructor’s own grading system.

The procedures for a grade appeal may be found in [Chapter 4 of the University Regulations](#).

Disruptive Behavior Policy Statement

Disruptive behavior is defined in the FAU Student Code of Conduct as “... *activities which interfere with the educational mission within classroom.*” Students who behave in the classroom such that the educational experiences of other students and/or the instructor’s course objectives are disrupted are subject to disciplinary action. Such behavior impedes students’ ability to learn or an instructor’s ability to teach. Disruptive behavior may include, but is not limited to: non-approved use of electronic devices (including cellular telephones); cursing or shouting at others in such a way as to be disruptive; or, other violations of an instructor’s expectations for classroom conduct.

Faculty Rights and Responsibilities

Florida Atlantic University respects the right of instructors to teach and students to learn. Maintenance of these rights requires classroom conditions which do not impede their exercise. To ensure these rights, faculty members have the prerogative:

- To establish and implement academic standards
- To establish and enforce reasonable behavior standards in each class
- To refer disciplinary action to those students whose behavior may be judged to be disruptive under the Student Code of Conduct.