

Opportunity Zones Example





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Speaker

 Kenneth Rivera-Robles, CPA, Esq., CVA, CGMA, CM&AA

Partner - Tax Services

FPV & Galindez, LLC

Tel. (787) 725-4545

Email. kenneth@fpvgalindez.com



Examples



Opportunity Zones

- Added to the tax code by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) on December 22, 2017
- Defined as economically-distressed communities
 - New investments may be eligible for preferential tax treatment
- Designed to encourage economic development and job creation
 - Provides tax benefits to investors
 - Deferral of tax on prior gains reinvested in a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF)





Old Capital Gain



Invest Gain



New Capital Gain Qualified Investment

Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF)



Example - "Old Capital Gains"

Transaction Summary			
11,000,000	Selling Price		
(1,000,000)	Investment		
10,000,000	Capital Gain		

 A taxpayer held a \$1,000,000 long-term investment and decided to sell it for \$11,000,000. Therefore, the transaction results in a \$10,000,000 capital gain to the taxpayer.





Normal Tax Computation – Old Capital Gains

Traditional Investment			
11,000,000	Selling Price		
(1,000,000)	Investment		
10,000,000	Capital Gain		
24%	Capital Gain Tax Rate		
2,400,000	Tax Due		

- A taxpayer held a \$1,000,000 long-term investment and decided to sell it for \$11,000,000. Therefore, the transaction results in a \$10,000,000 capital gain to the taxpayer.
- Assuming the maximum tax rate, the tax due for this transaction is \$2,400,000.





Example - "New Capital Gains"

Transaction Summary			
15,000,000	Selling Price		
(10,000,000	Old Capital Gain Reinvested		
5,000,000	New Capital Gain		

 The taxpayer sold the reinvested \$10,000,000 old capital gain for \$15,000,000. This transaction results in a \$5,000,000 new capital gain to the taxpayer.





Normal Tax Computation – New Capital Gains

Traditional Investment			
15,000,000	Selling Price		
(1 0,000,00 0)	Investment		
5,000,000	Capital Gain		
24%	Capital Gain Tax Rate		
1,200,000	Tax Due		

- A taxpayer held a \$1,000,000 long-term investment and decided to sell it for \$11,000,000. Therefore, the transaction results in a \$10,000,000 capital gain to the taxpayer.
- Assuming the maximum tax rate, the tax due for this transaction is \$2,400,000.





Assumptions

- Taxpayer timely reinvested the old capital gain of \$10,000,000 in a QOF
- Selling Price of reinvestment property is Fixed
 - \$15,000,000
 - Old capital gain is \$10,000,000
 - New capital gain is \$5,000,000
 - For simplicity and comparative purposes
 - It should be higher in real life under the initiative
- Computation does NOT consider time value of money
- Tax rate is 24%





Tax Treatment of QOF Investments

- If the taxpayer elects to reinvest capital gains in a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) within 180 days of realization, he can receive three main tax benefits:
 - Temporary tax deferral on old gains reinvested ("the old capital gains")
 - 2. A. 10% step-up in basis for capital gains reinvested if the investment is held for 5 years.
 - **B.** An additional 5% step-up in basis if the investment is held for 7 years.
 - 3. Permanent exclusion of any capital gains that accrue after the investment in a QOF ("the new capital gains"), **if held for at least 10 years.**





Three Benefits

- 1. Only Deferral
- 2 Step Ups
 - A. Deferral + 10% Step Up
 - B. Deferral + 10% Step Up + 5% Step Up
- 3. Deferral + 10% Step Up + 5% Step Up + 100% Step Up (New Capital Gain)





1. Temporary Tax Deferral

Investment in QOF (held less than 5 years)				
10,000,00	Old Capital Gain Reinvested			
-				
10,000,00	Old Capital Gain			
24%	Tax Rate			

	Sale of Investment in QOF				
	15 ,000,00	Selling Price			
	(10,000,0 00)	Old Capital Gain Reinvested			
	5,000,000	Capital Gain on Sale of Investment			
	24%	Tax Rate			
•	than5,868r	S Tax Due			

2,4Held the investment in QOF for less than 5, years

Taxpayer is subject to taxes on both capital gains

- Old capital gain (\$10,000,000)
- New capital gain (\$5,000,000)
- Total Tax Due is equal to \$15,000,000 x 24%
 \$3,600,000



Effective Tax

Rate: 24%



2A. Step-up in Basis (5 years)

Investment in QOF (held for 5 years)			Sale of Investment in QOF		
10,000,00	Old Capital Gain Reinvested		15 ,000,00 0	Selling Price	
(1 ,000,00 0)	10% step-up in basis		(1 0,000,0 00)	Old Capital Gain Reinvested	
9,000,000	Taxable Capital Gain after step-up		5,000,000	Capital Gain on Sale Investment	
24%	Tax Rate		24%	Tax Rate	
2,186,666	e investment լիդ QOF for 5	yea	a fs 200,000	Tax Due	

Taxpayer is subject to taxes on both capital gains considering the stepup in basis

Old capital gain after step-up in basis (\$9,000,

New capital gain (\$5,000,000)

Total Tax Due is equal to $$14,000,000 \times 24\% =$

Effective Tax Rate: 22.4% Tax Savings: \$240,000



of



2B. Step-up in Basis (7 years)

Investment in QOF (held for 7 years)				
Old Capital Gain Reinvested				
10% step-up in basis				
5% additional step-up in basis				
Taxable Capital Gain after step-up				
Tax Rate	ye			
Tax Due	oth			
	Old Capital Gain Reinvested 10% step-up in basis 5% additional step-up in basis Taxable Capital Gain after step-up Tax Rate			

Sale of Investment in QOF			
15 ,000,00 0	Selling Price		
(1 0,000,0 00)	Old Capital Gain Reinvested		
-			
5,000,000	Capital Gain on Sale of Investment		
24%	Tax Rate		
1,200,000	Tax Due		
1,200,000	io concidentio die		

• Old capital gain after step-up in basis (\$8,500,

New capital gain (\$5,000,000)

Total Tax Due is equal to \$13,500,000 x 24% =

Effective Tax Rate: 21.6% Tax Savings: \$360,000





3. Permanent Exclusion (10 years)

Investment in QOF (held for 10 years)			Sale
10,000,00	Old Capital Gain Reinvested		15,000,00
(1 ,000,00 0)	10% step-up in basis		(10 ,000,0
(500,000)	5% additional step-up in basis		(5,000,00 0)
8,500,000	Taxable Capital Gain after step-up		-
24%	Tax Rate		ears _{24%}
2,040,000	Tax Due	e o	ld capital
areh-nh	III Nasis		0.1 0/

Sale (of Investment in QOF			
15,000,00 0	Selling Price			
(1 0,000,0 00)	Old Capital Gain Reinvested			
(5,000,00 0)	Permanent Exclusion			
-	Capital Gain on Sale of Investment			
/ears 24% old capital g	Tax Rate ain considering the lax Due			

• Tax Due is equal to $$8,500,000 \times 24\% = $2,0$

Effective Tax Rate: 13.6%

Tax Savings: \$1,560,000

taking you further



Other Considerations

- Mandatory Recognition
 - A gain has to be recognized by earlier of
 - Selling Date
 - December 31, 2026
- HB 1887
 - Tax Exemptions
 - Tax Credits





3. Permanent Exclusion (10 years) With Tax Credit

Investment in QOF (held for 10 years)			Sale	of Ir
10,000,00	Old Capital Gain Reinvested		15 ,000,00	
(1 ,000,00 0)	10% step-up in basis		(1 0,000,0 00)	
(500,000)	5% additional step-up in basis		(5,000,00 0)	
1,500,000	Tax Credit Increase		-	C
10,000,00	Taxable Capital Gain after step-up	0 у	ears _{24%}	
24%	Tax Rate	e c	old capital g	ain
2,400,000	Tax Due	,00	0 x 24% = \$	\$2

Sale of Investment in QOF			
	15 ,000,00	Selling Price	
	(1 0,000,0 00)	Old Capital Gain Reinvested	
	(5,000,00 0)	Permanent Exclusion	
	-	Capital Gain on Sale of Investment	
	e ars_{24%} Id capital g	Tax Rate ain considering the Tax Due	

Received a \$1,500,000 tax credit

Effective Tax Rate: 14.54% Tax Savings: \$1,200,000 Tax Credit



Closing Remarks

- Expected Infrastructure Fund
- Scoring of Benefits
- Wide Range of Designation
- Rent Gap Considerations







Expected Funding

- Disaster Relied Payments
 - Government
 - Private (Insurance)
- Should increase value in adjacent infracstructure

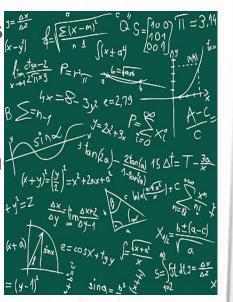






Scoring of Benefits

- The TCJA does not include scoring provisions
 - Employment
 - · Level of Income
- HB 1887 has requirement for additional ben







Wide Range Designation

- Close to 97% of the Island has been designated
 - Petition to include 100%
- Easier to select investment areas
 - Some jurisdictions have asked for flexibility in investment requirement

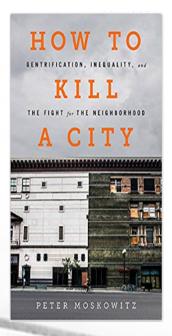


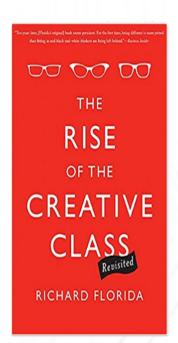




Rent Gap Considerations

- Higher Return on Investment
 - Disaster Areas
 - Economic Distressed Areas
- Gentrification Issues







PREGUNTAS????

