Understanding Opportunity Zones in Massachusetts

Overview of the OZ Program and the Latest Guidance from Treasury

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What is an Opportunity Zone (O-Zone)

- Created as part of the 2018 Tax Reform Act;
- Governors designated 8700 zones in low-income areas;
- Designation is for ten years.
- Funds intermediary investment vehicle that must be able to hold 90% of assets in a O-Zone property
- Investments that constitute O-Zone Property are:
 - Indirect Investments: Equity investment in an Opportunity Zone Business
 - Direct Investments: Direct purchase of Opportunity Zone Business Property

Basic Structure

Taxpayers can defer and potentially reduce by making taxation on timely capital gains investments in Qualified S 0 **Opportunity Funds** which invest in Qualified **Opportunity Zone**

Property

3 Tax Incentive Benefits

1. Temporary Deferral of Eligible Gain

- Applies to any capital gain from the sale or exchange of any property to an unrelated person
- \$6 trillion of potential eligible capital
- 2. Partial reduction of Deferral Gain
 - Income Tax is still paid on a large portion of the Deferred Gain
- **3. Forgiveness of Additional Gain**
 - Applies to the Appreciation in the Investment

Timeline of Tax Incentives

Maximum benefit is achieved by holding the QOZ investment for 10 years



Opportunity Zone Business Property & Direct Investments

- Acquired by purchase from an unrelated party (more than 20% standard) after December 31, 2017
- Original use in the Opportunity Zone must commence with the O-Zone Business (or O-Fund) OR substantially improves the property.
 - 30-Month Period
 - Additions to basis that exceeds adjusted basis of such property
- A trade or business (not including "sin businesses") in which substantially all (70%) of the tangible property owned or leased by the taxpayer is O-Zone Business Property and at least 50% of income is derived from active income.

Opportunity Zones – Status

- Guidance is needed to address many important issues:
 - Grace periods for Opportunity Fund and Opportunity Zone Business to make investments
 - Refinancing distributions
 - Interim gains issue (Reinvestment)
 - Avoiding the Penalty while holding cash
 - Not having an allocation of taxable gain to Investors
 - How long would the O-Fund have for reinvestment
 - Vacant Land Substantial Improvement?
 - Multi-Asset Funds Exit Mechanics
 - Meaning of the term "active" (to determine implication on triple net leases)
 - Residential Rental Property Is it a problem for an O-Zone Business
 - Meaning of the other "substantially all" and "substantial portion"
- Second tranche will be released in late 2018/early 2019

Local Initiatives Support Corporation

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Since 2008, LISC has invested \$2.3 billion in areas designated as Opportunity Zones.





Massachusetts Opportunity Zone Designations

| 138 census tracts designated | | 79 municipalities |
|--|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Average poverty rate | 26.2% | 18% Rural 48% Gateway Cities |
| Average unemployment rate | 12.4% | |
| Average family income in OZ census tracts relative to area median income (AMI) | 53.1% | |

Potential and Risk for Communities

Potential to Harness Needed Investment

U.S. investors currently hold \$2.3 trillion in unrealized capital gains, representing a significant untapped resource for economic development. Lack of Oversight or Impact Incentives

Incentives focus on backend returns, rather than investments that will result in community impacts Gentrification and Displacement

The tool might aid in the gentrification and displacement of residents and businesses in Opportunity Zone communities



Strategies for Massachusetts Communities

LISC Boston is developing guidance for communities containing designated opportunity zones, to build their capacity to define community-driven strategies for investment and growth.

What is your strategy? Submit ideas/best practices. k.kelleher@lisc.org



Community Strategies

