Opportunity Zones Forum







OPPORTUNITY ZONES FORUM

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Agenda

Introduction & Overview	3:00 - 3:30	Florida Housing Coalition	
The Business of OZ	3:30 - 4:15	Brad Elphick, Novogradac	
Impact Capital & Foundations	4:15 - 4:45	Mark Brewer, Central Florida Foundation	
Equitable Development & Community	4:45 - 5:15	Alana Greer, Community Justice Project	
Q&A	5:15 - 5:30	All	

Opportunity Zones 101

Kody Glazer Legal Director



Purpose & Tax Incentives

Understanding Basic Definitions

Affordable Housing Best Practices & Policy Considerations

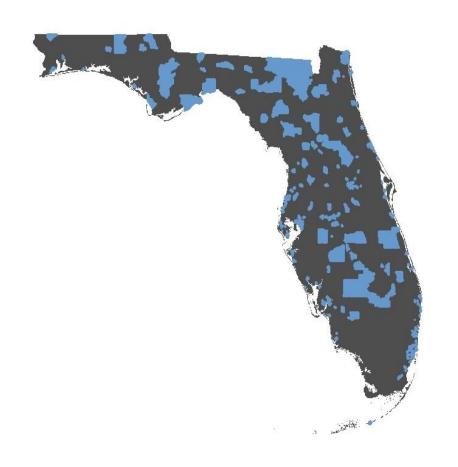


INTRODUCTION

The Opportunity Zones program was passed as part of the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of 2017.

An Opportunity Zone is a low-income census tract specially nominated by the Governor of each State.

Every Florida county has at least one OZ. 427 in total.





PURPOSE & INCENTIVES

1. What is the purpose of OZs?

Opportunity Zones... are designed to spur economic development and job creation in distressed communities.

- IRS FAQ on Opportunity Zones

2. How does the OZ program spur investment?

A set of tax incentives which accrue to persons who invest capital gains into qualified projects located in OZs.

HOW DO THE INCENTIVES WORK?

	<u>Incentive</u>	<u>De</u>	<u>etail</u>		
1	Deferral of capital gains tax		No tax until QOF sale or 12/2026, whichever is first		
2	Step-up in basis of original gain	Γ	10% boost 5 Years	15% boost 7 Years	
3	Capital gains tax exclusion for <u>QOF</u> investment after 10 years		Boost in basis to FMV of QOF investment on sale		

HOW DO THE INCENTIVES WORK?

Tax treatment of capital gains is tied to the longevity of an investor's stake in a qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF)

Year 5

• Taxable amount of initial capital gain reduced by 10% to \$900,000

Year 1

- Invest \$1,000,000
- Can defer taxes until 2026 or when investment is sold, whichever is earlier

.

• Taxable amount of initial capital gain reduced by 15% to \$850,000

Year 7

Year 10

- Appreciation on initial investment tax-free
- EX) if the value of the investment increases to \$4,000,000, taxpayer receives \$3,000,000 in tax-free appreciation





PURPOSE & INCENTIVES

1. Timing:

- December 31, 2019
 - 7-year hold deadline
- December 31, 2021
 - 5-year hold deadline
- 10-year holding period



2. Types of investment:

- Business
- Real estate
- Assets



PURPOSE & INCENTIVES

3. Investors:

- Non-institutional investors
- Family offices
- High net-worth individuals



4. Capital Gains



BASIC DEFINITIONS

1. What is a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF)?

An investment vehicle organized as a corporation or partnership for the purpose of investing in qualified opportunity zone property and qualified opportunity zone businesses.

To be a QOF, the entity must hold at least 90% of its assets in an OZ.

2. What is a Qualified Opportunity Zone Business?

Any "trade or business" in which substantially all of the tangible property owned or leased by the investor is newly acquired and/or which substantially improves the property.

These businesses must derive 50% of their gross income from active conduct in an OZ.



BASIC DEFINITIONS

Investors

Re-invests capital gains into QOFs

Cannot receive tax benefits unless entities below meet asset tests



Qualified Opportunity Funds

Investment vehicle

Must have 90% of its assets in an OZ

Deploys investments to OZ property



Qualified Opportunity Zone Businesses

Trades and businesses that receive capital from QOFs

Must have 70% of its assets in an OZ

50% of gross income must be derived from active conduct in an OZ



"TRADE OR BUSINESS" & POTENTIAL DOWNFALL OF OZS

A very broad definition; only restricts certain "sin businesses."

No requirement that OZ projects meet performance standards or have ties to the local community.

No requirement that any affordable housing be built.

Main concern:
Potential that many projects may bear little relation to a community's needs

Thus, it is going to be up to well-intentioned investors with capital gains to drive the success of the program.

The onus is on local government, localized investors, and community leaders to ensure community-centric projects.



MORE DEFINITIONS & CONCEPTS

3. Working Capital Safe Harbor

QOFs have a 31-month window to deploy capital into OZs as long as the QOF follows a written plan as to how the capital gains are to be deployed for the acquisition, construction, and/or the substantial improvement of the property.

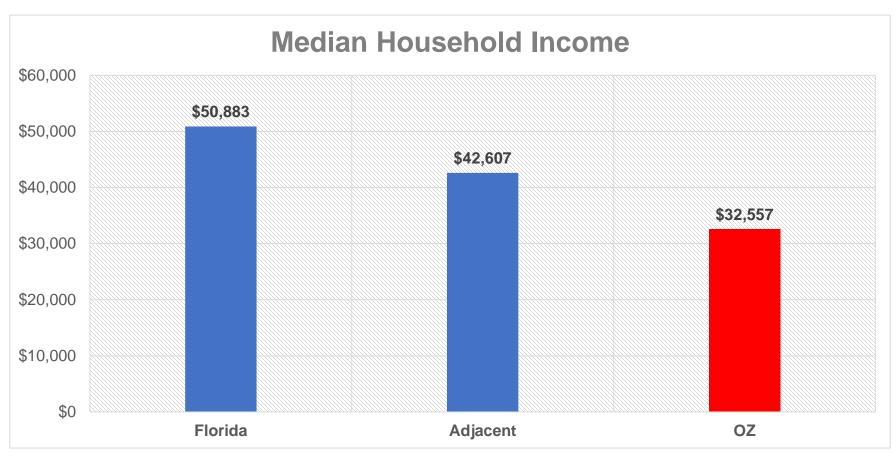
Exceeding this 31-month window does not violate this safe harbor if delay is attributable to government action.

4. Vacant Property

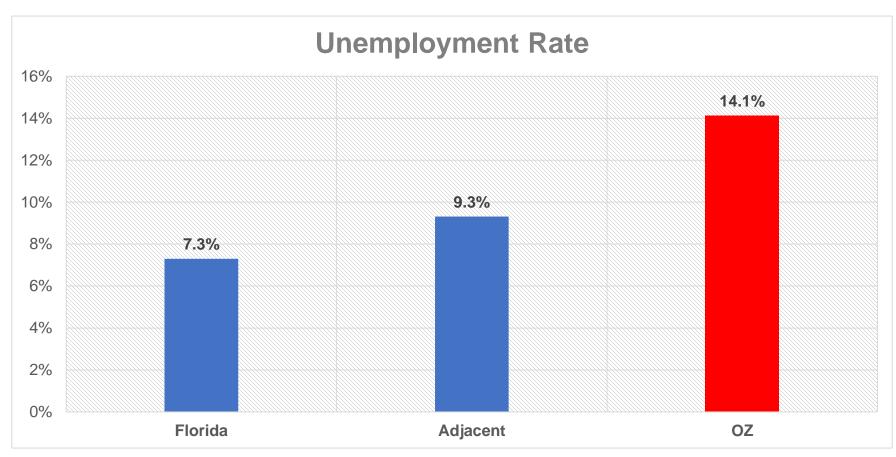
To qualify as Opportunity Zone Business Property, the original use must commence with the QOF or the QOF must substantially improve the property.

If a building has been vacant for at least five years prior to a QOF's purchase, the purchased structure will satisfy the original use requirement.

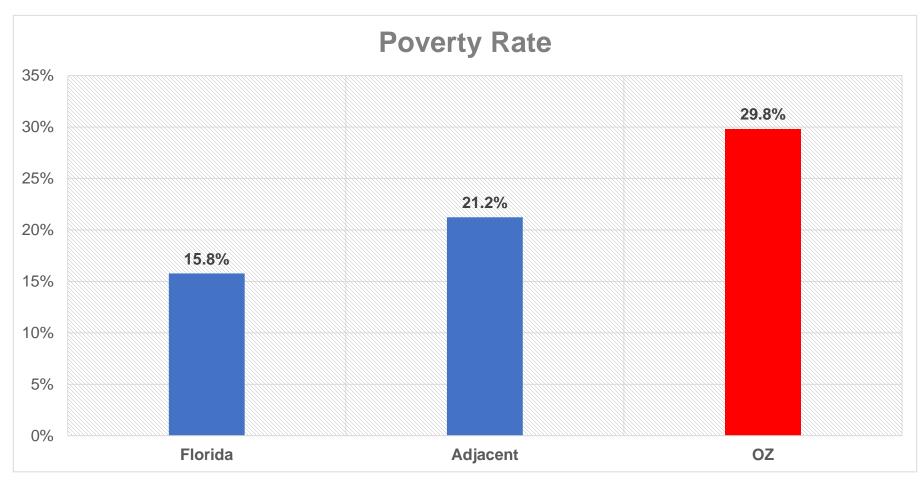




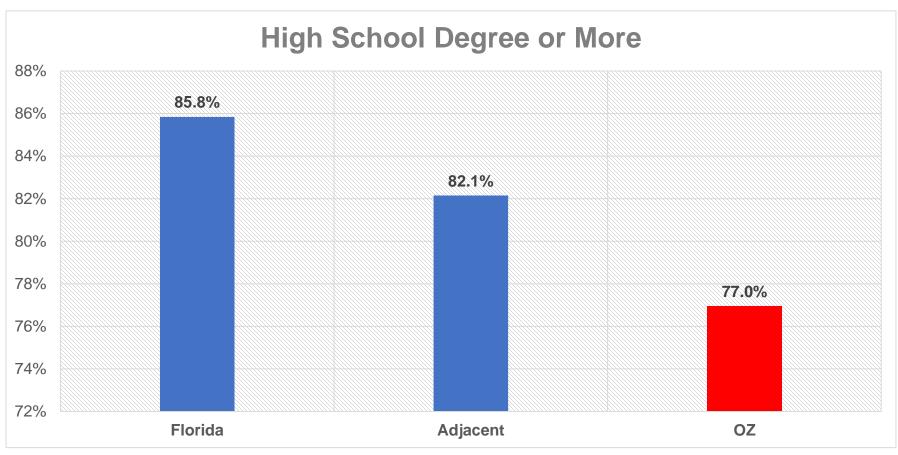
Source: 2013-17 ACS, Table S1903.



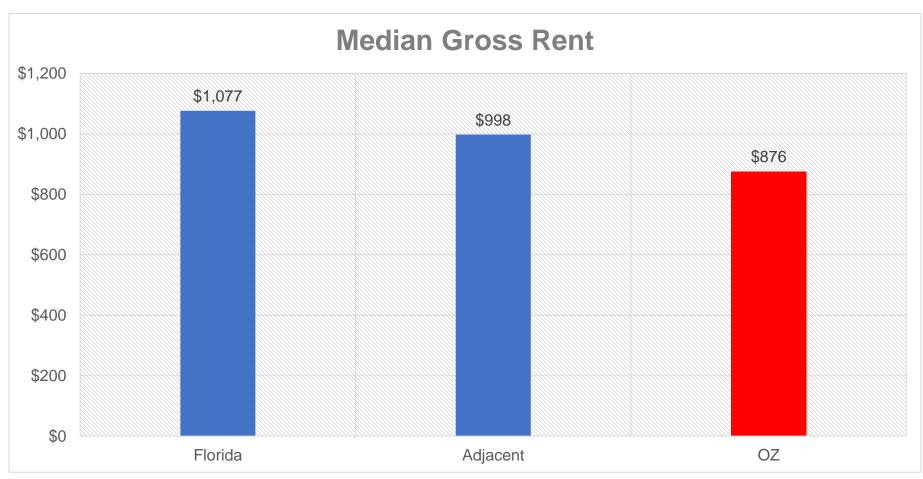
Source: 2013-17 ACS, Table S2301.



Source: 2013-17 ACS, Table S1701.



Source: 2013-17 ACS, Table S1501.



Source: 2013-17 ACS, Table B25106.

NOT ALL OZS ARE CREATED EQUALLY



^{*}Each bar represents a single OZ within the same city



AFFORDABLE HOUSING BEST PRACTICES

- ❖OZ Funding is simply another layer in the capital stack
- Can be paired with other existing financing sources
- ❖ Given the 10-year investment benefit, OZ Projects will likely be rental

PAIRING OZ FUNDS WITH OTHER SOURCES

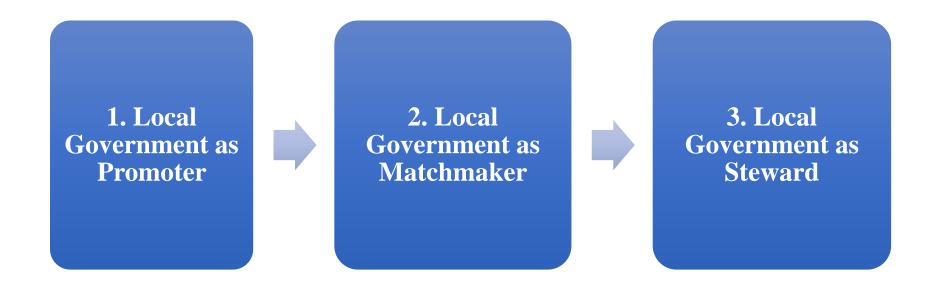
Funding Source	Investment Horizon	Demographic Targeting	Compliance and Affordability Period
Opportunity Funds	10 Years	Open	Not Required
Low Income Housing Tax Credits	10-15 Years	<60% AMI	50 Years
Historic Tax Credits	5 years/27 years	Open	Not Required
SAIL	1-3 years	Low	50 years
SHIP	1-3 years	Low/Moderate	15 years min.
HOME	1-4 years	Low	20 years min
CDBG - DR	Based on Avail	LMI	20 years- varies

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OZ

- August 9, 2019: HUD announced the Federal Housing Admin. (FHA) will insure mortgages on mixed-use development under the Section 220 program (mortgage insurance for rental housing for urban renewal)
- May 2019: FHA to provide a set of incentives to encourage affordable multifamily property owners to invest in OZs
- White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council
- HUD and IRS are expected to release new guidance soon

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

Although OZs are a federal initiative, the effects will be felt locally.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS PROMOTER



City of Erie Investment Prospectus

Building Opportunity | Restoring Hope | Transforming Erie

Courtesy of Accelerator for America



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS MATCHMAKER

Goal: Facilitate coalitions of interested parties to strive for equitable development

• Ideally, local government would be the bridge between investors, developers, and communities

Action: Develop an OZ Workgroup that brings together community leaders and investors to pool resources for maximum community benefit



WHO ARE WE MATCHMAKING?

Outside investors

Local anchor institutions

Non-Profit Organizations

Local businesses

Developers

Community advocates

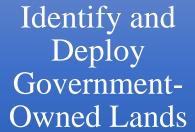
Community members w/capital gains



"BOB ON THE BEACH"

- There will be individuals with capital gains that may be unaware of the OZ Program and are actively looking for ways to better their own community
- Local government and other organizations can connect these people to OZ projects
- Action: Prioritize harnessing local investors
 - Locally sourced community investment may be the best way to maximize the success of the OZ program

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS STEWARD





Showcase local projects and sites



Attract local investment



Utilize the land use planning process for community-centric outcomes



LOCAL GOVERNMENT & AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Pair OZ Capital with existing financing sources

Utilize CRAs or other economic development organizations

Reassess impact and other fees for desirable OZ projects

Steer investment throughout the OZs, not just in gentrifying areas or areas of high potential growth



Kody Glazer – Legal Director glazer@flhousing.org

Key OZ Challenges by Type of Business

for the Florida Housing Coalition Conference Opportunity Zone Workshop

Brad Elphick

Partner, Atlanta Novogradac & Company LLP brad.elphick@novoco.com

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Key OZ Challenges by Type of Business

- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
- Service Industry
- Construction Industry
- Technology Industry
- Retail Operating Business
- Equipment Leasing

- Transportation Companies
- Infrastructure, including Broadband
- Investing in Existing Operating Businesses
- Purchasing In-Service Real Estate, including Hotels
- Investing in Historic Tax Credit or Renewable Energy
 Investment Tax Credit Property

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

- Traditional bank investors don't have a reliable supply of capital gains
- 2026 special gain inclusion rule for partnerships
- Consolidated group limitations
- Substantial Improvement asset by asset rule

August 30, 2019 www.novoco.com

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

- Banks Unreliable Supply of Capital Gains
 - Approximately 85 percent of the annual equity raised for LIHTC properties comes from commercial banking institutions that are primarily motivated by CRA
 - Under IRC Section 582(c), the sale or exchange of a bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other
 evidence of indebtedness is not considered to be the sale or exchange of a capital asset
 - Accordingly, banks typically have an unreliable supply of capital gains
 - QOZ's located outside of CRA areas are not likely to garner the attention of bank Investors

August 30, 2019

- 2026 Special Inclusion Rule for Partnerships
 - General Rule for 2026 inclusion:
 - The amount of gain included in gross income is the excess of:
 - The lesser of-
 - » the remaining deferred gain; and
 - » the fair market value of the investment on Dec. 31, 2026, over
 - The taxpayer's basis in the qualifying investment as of Dec. 31, 2026, taking into account only section 1400Z-2(b)(2)(B).

- Special Rule for 2026 inclusion:
 - The amount of gain included in gross income is the lesser of:
 - The remaining deferred gain, less any basis adjustments pursuant to section 1400Z- 2(b)(2)(B)(iii) and (iv), or
 - The gain that would be recognized on a fully taxable disposition of the qualifying investment.

2026 Special Inclusion Rule for Partnerships Example

tribution t @ 12/31/2026	\$ 12,532,384 \$ 2,631,801 \$ 12,913,798 \$ 4,894,876 \$ 3,015,018						
	\$ 12,913,798 \$ 4,894,876						
	\$ 4,894,876						
	\$ 3,015,018						
of:	rrad gain; and						
the remaining defer the fairmarket valu		Dec. 31, 2026					
			\$	4,894,876			
ayer's basis in the	e qualifying investme	ent as of Decembe	er 31, 2	026, taking	into account	only section :	1400Z-2(b)(2)(
10% of Deferre	ed Capital Gain	1,253,238					
		626,619					
Total Ba	sis Adjustments			1,879,858			
2026 Inc	culsion		\$	3,015,018			
	ayer's basis in the 10% of Deferre 5% of Deferre Total Ba	the fair market value f the investment on [ayer's basis in the qualifying investment as of December 10% of Deferred Capital Gain 1,253,238 5% of Deferred Capital Gain 626,619 Total Basis Adjustments	the fair market value f the investment on Dec. 31, 2026 \$ ayer's basis in the qualifying investment as of December 31, 2 10% of Deferred Capital Gain 1,253,238 5% of Deferred Capital Gain 626,619 Total Basis Adjustments	the fair market value if the investment on Dec. 31, 2026 \$ 4,894,876 ayer's basis in the qualifying investment as of December 31, 2026, taking 10% of Deferred Capital Gain 5% of Deferred Capital Gain Total Basis Adjustments 1,879,858	the fair market value if the investment on Dec. 31, 2026 \$ 4,894,876 ayer's basis in the qualifying investment as of December 31, 2026, taking into account 10% of Deferred Capital Gain 1,253,238 5% of Deferred Capital Gain 626,619 Total Basis Adjustments 1,879,858	the fair market value if the investment on Dec. 31, 2026 \$ 4,894,876 ayer's basis in the qualifying investment as of December 31, 2026, taking into account only section 10% of Deferred Capital Gain 1,253,238 5% of Deferred Capital Gain 626,619 Total Basis Adjustments 1,879,858

• 2026 Special Inclusion Rule for Partnerships Example (continued)

	OZ	FUND	- 2026 Inc	lusion (Aft	ter Pr	roposed Re	egs)	
OZ Investor Contribution		5	12,532,384					
Deferral Benefit		(2,631,801					
Federal LIHTC		(12,913,798					
Value of Interest @ 12/31/2026		(4,894,876					
2026 Inclusion:		(10,652,526					
Lesser of: The remaining deferred gain, les	s any basis	adjustmen	ts pursuant to s	section 1400Z-2(b	o)(2)(B)(iii) and (iv):		
Total Deferred Gain		•	•	,	\$	12,532,384		
Less: Basis Adjustments					Ť	, , , , , ,		
5-Year Hold (2024)	10% of E	Deferred Ca	apital Gain	\$ 1,253,238				
7-Year Hold (2026)		eferred Ca		\$ 626,619				
Total Basis Adjustments	5				\$	1,879,858		
2026 Inculsion					\$	10,652,526		
OR the gain that would be recog	nized on a f	ully taxable	e disposition of	the qualifying in	vestmer	nt:		
Debt Basis Assumed by Purcha	ser			\$ 20,601,323				
	nclusion			\$ 4,894,876				
					\$	25,496,199		
NPV of Future Credits @ 2026 I Total Consideration								
Total Consideration Less: Investor's Debt Basis					\$	20,601,323		
NPV of Future Credits @ 2026 I Total Consideration Less: Investor's Debt Basis Less: Investment Basis					\$	20,601,323 (8,560,720)		

• 2026 Special Inclusion Rule for Partnerships Example (continued)

OPPORTUNITY ZONE INVESTMENT - PRIOR TO PROPOSED REGULATIONS							OPPORTUNITY ZONE INVESTMENT - AFTER PROPOSED REGULATIONS								
Equity Contribution	Deferral Benefit	Federal LIHIC	TaxBenefit (Cost)	Deferral Tax	Net Benefit/ (Cost)	Increases to Basis	Capital Account Basis	Equity Contribution	Deferral Benefit	Federal LIHTC	TaxBenefit (Cost)	Deferral Tax	Net Benefit/ (Cost)	Increases to Basis	Capital Account Basis
\$ (12,532,384)	\$ 2,631,801	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (9,900,583)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (12,532,384)	\$ 2,631,801	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$(9,900,583)	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	887,735	-	-	887,735	-	-	-	-	887,735	-	-	887,735	-	-
-	-	1,291,251	1,945,027	-	3,236,278	-	(9,262,035)	-	-	1,291,251	1,945,027	-	3,236,278	-	(9,262,035)
-	-	1,291,251	63,211	-	1,354,462	-	(9,563,039)	-	-	1,291,251	63,211	-	1,354,462	-	(9,563,039)
-	-	1,291,251	46,915	-	1,338,165	-	(8,533,204)	-	-	1,291,251	46,915	-	1,338,165	-	(8,533,204)
-	-	1,291,251	43,422	-	1,334,672	-	(8,739,974)	-	-	1,291,251	43,422	-	1,334,672	-	(8,739,974)
-	-	1,291,251	93,947	(633,154)	752,044	3,015,018	(5,545,702)	-	-	1,291,251	93,947	(2,237,031)	(851,833)	10,652,526	2,091,806
-	-	1,291,251	96,483	-	1,387,733	-	(6,005,143)	-	-	1,291,251	96,483	-	1,387,733	-	1,632,365
-	-	1,291,251	95,539	-	1,386,790	-	(6,460,090)	-	-	1,291,251	95,539	-	1,386,790	-	1,177,417
-	-	1,291,251	92,472	-	1,383,722	-	(6,900,431)	-	-	1,291,251	92,472	-	1,383,722	-	737,077
-	-	1,291,251	89,571	-	1,380,821	-	(7,326,958)	-	-	1,291,251	89,571	-	1,380,821	-	310,550
-	-	403,516	83,896	-	487,412	-	(7,726,461)	-	-	403,516	83,896	-	487,412	-	(88,953)
-	-	-	81,063	-	81,063	-	(8,112,475)	-	-	-	81,063	-	81,063	-	(474,967)
-	-	-	77,329	-	77,329	-	(8,480,707)	-	-	-	77,329	-	77,329	-	(843,199)
-	-	-	74,270	-	74,270	-	(8,834,373)	-	-	-	74,270	-	74,270	-	(1,196,865)
-	-	-	70,261	-	70,261	-	(9,168,949)	-	-	-	70,261	-	70,261	-	(1,531,441)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ (12,532,384)	\$ 2,631,801	\$12,912,506	\$ 2,953,403	\$ (633,154)	\$ 5,332,172	\$ 3,015,018		\$ (12,532,384)	\$ 2,631,801	\$12,912,506	\$ 2,953,403	\$ (2,237,031)	\$ 3,728,296	\$10,652,526	
				Internal Rat	e of Return OZ	7.39%						Internal I	Rate of Return	5.47%	
			I	nternal Rate of R	eturn Standard	4.85%					Internal Rate of Return Standard			4.85%	
			Return Incre	ement Over Stand	ard Investment	2.54%					Return Increment Over Standard Investment			0.61%	



- Special Rule for 2026 inclusion:
 - Intent of the Special Rule
 - Prevent taxpayers from avoiding recognizing deferred gain on the earlier of a sale or exchange or December 31, 2026 when the fair market value of their QOF pass-through interests have diminished due to debt financed distributions.

- Consolidated Group Limitations
 - Proposed Rule
 - A QOF corporation cannot be a subsidiary member of a consolidated group.
 - IRC Section 1400Z-2 must be applied to each member of the consolidated group separately.
 - Entity that realized the gain must be the entity that invests the gain.

- Consolidated Group Limitations
 - Issues
 - Credits earned by a CDC sub cannot be used by the wider group.
 - Partnership subsidiaries are not as efficient and therefore not as attractive (i.e. suspended losses).
 - Bank investors are subject to regulatory restrictions on the types of investments, particularly subsidiaries of a consolidated group, can make.
 - Ex: CDC permitted to make equity investments in low-income communities but typically it's not the subsidiary member that realizes capital gains.

- Substantial Improvement Asset by Asset Rule
 - OZ Definition:
 - Tangible property is treated as substantially improved by a QOF/QOZB only if, during any 30-month period
 beginning after the date of acquisition of the property, additions to the basis of the property in the hands of the
 QOF/QOZB exceed an amount equal to the adjusted basis of the property at the beginning of the 30-month
 period in the hands of the QOF/QOB
 - Building-by-building test
 - LIHTC Definition (minimum rehabilitation requirement):
 - The greater of \$6,800 per unit or 20 percent of the adjusted basis of the acquired property over a 24-month period.

- Substantial Improvement Asset by Asset Rule
 - Example:
 - Partnership purchases an existing multi-family building with 100 units for \$5 million in order to obtain
 acquisition/rehabilitation LIHTCs. Of the \$5 million, \$1 million is allocable to land (ineligible for tax credit
 purposes) and the remaining \$4 million is allocable to the existing building.
 - In order to meet the substantial improvement standard under the LIHTC program, the partnership must incur \$800,000 in rehabilitation expenditures (20% x \$4 million) as it is greater than \$680,000 (\$6,800 x \$00 units).
 - Assuming the building only required \$1 million of improvements, the building will meet the requirements for LIHTC but not OZ.

Service Industry

- Measuring where employee and independent contractor services are being performed
- Measuring necessary tangible property and business functions whether the tangible property is
 located in a QOZ and the management or operational functions performed in a QOZ are each
 necessary for at least 50% of the gross income
- Frequency of measurement

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Construction Industry

- Measuring where tangible property is being used
- Measuring where employee and independent contractor services are being performed
- Measuring necessary tangible property and business functions
- Frequency of measurement



Technology Industry

- Measuring whether more than 40% of intangible property is used in the active conduct of a business in a QOZ
- Measuring where employee and independent contractor services are being performed
- Measuring necessary tangible property and business functions
 - Determining original use and substantial improvement of FFE
- Frequency of measurement

Retail Operating Business

- Whether inventory considered used in a business for purposes of the 70% test
- Whether to value contingent lease payments

Equipment Leasing

- Whether business can be considered an active business
- Measuring where property is being used

Transportation Companies

- Measuring where tangible property is used
- Measuring where services are being performed

Infrastructure, including Broadband

- Measuring where tangible property is being used
- Measuring where employee and independent contractor services are being performed

Investing in Existing Operating Businesses

- Measuring the value of existing qualified and nonqualified tangible property
- Identifying idle assets
- Challenges with the asset-by-asset substantial improvement test
- For acquisitions of existing operating businesses, allocation of purchase price among assets, including intangibles

Purchasing In-Service Real Estate, including Hotels

- High bar for substantial improvement test
- Challenges with the asset-by-asset substantial improvement test
- How the "any" 30 month rule works
- Allocating purchase price to intangible assets, in place work force, above market leases,
 beneficial debt financing

Investing in Historic Tax Credit or Renewable Energy Investment Tax Credit Property

What is not merely a triple net lease?



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Key OZ Challenges by Type of Business

for the Florida Housing Coalition Conference Opportunity Zone Workshop

Brad Elphick

Partner, Atlanta Novogradac & Company LLP brad.elphick@novoco.com

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OPPORTUNITY FOR WHOM?

CENTERING COMMUNITY IN THE OPPORTUNITY ZONE CONVERSATION



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An Unlikely Group Of Billionaires And Politicians Has Created The Most Unbelievable Tax Break Ever

WHO BENEFITS?

- Cities: increased tax base
- Investors who owe Capital Gains: huge tax breaks
- US Residents: \$26.6 Billion in Lost Tax Revenue
- Tenants, Workers, Communities:?

CONCERNS WITH OZ PROGRAM

- Failure to target areas where investment is needed
- Lack of accountability and reporting
- Lack of performance standards
 - No local dialogue or accountability
 - No requirement housing built be affordable
 - No requirement residents benefit
- "Gentrification Tax Break"

E-Zones Displaced Low-Income Residents

"There is strong evidence that property values increase in Enterprise Zones" that "may price out the poorest members of the community"

— Wisconsin Law Review

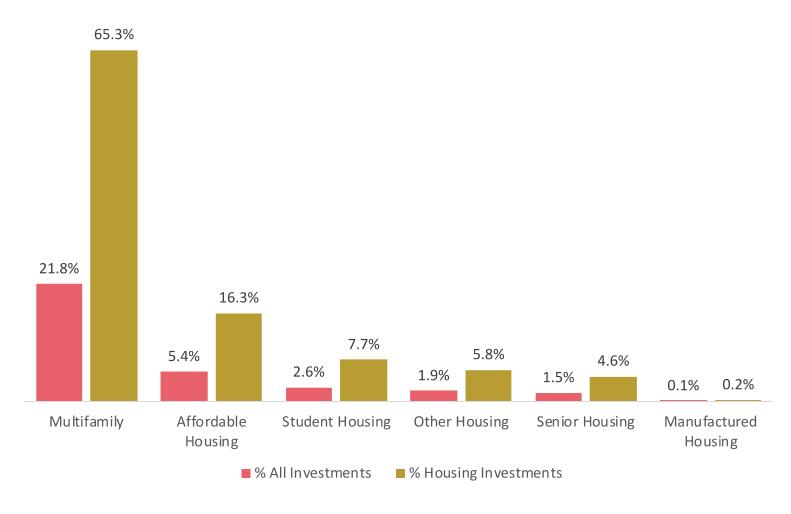
"Low income residents were displaced by increases in property values and rental costs" and they were replaced by higher-income residents

Government Accountability Office



Modest Share for "Affordable" Housing

(percent estimated project investment)



Sources: Bargaining for Common Good/AFREF analysis





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Little Haiti residents fear being pushed out. They're pushing back on big developments.

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Rising sea levels a displacement

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the New

about affordability and

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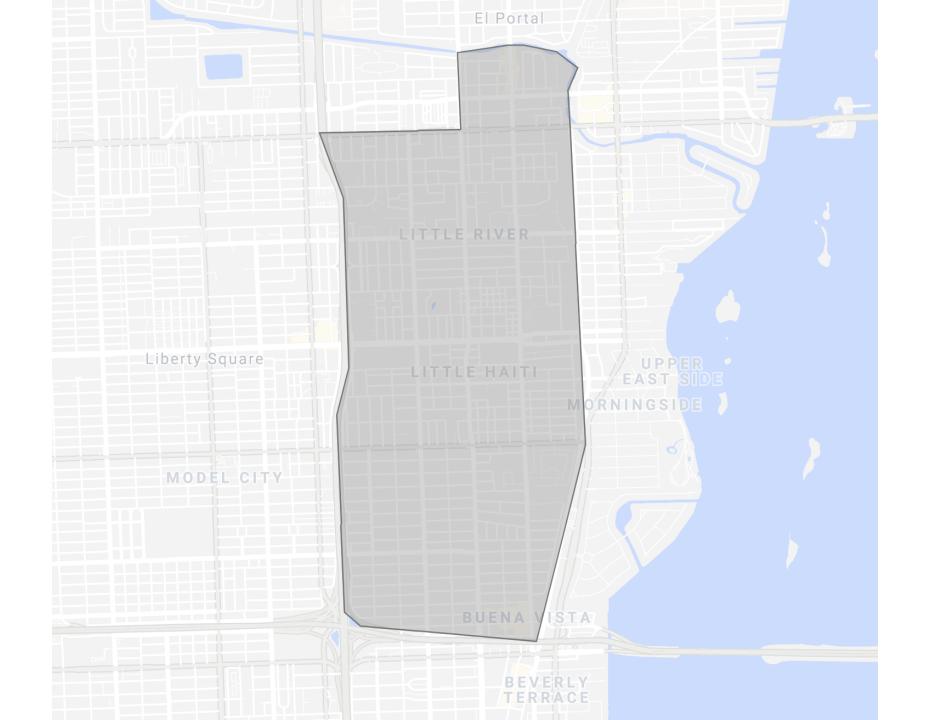


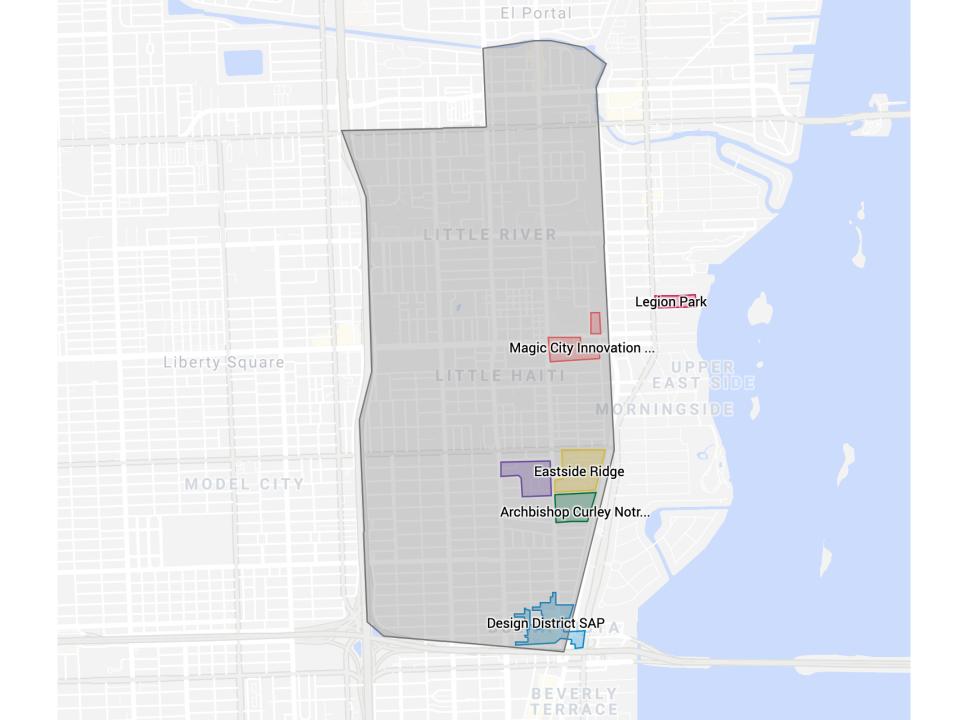
COST TO FAMILIES
DISPLACED FROM
LITTLE HAITI TO CLIMATE
VULNERABLE
NEIGHBORHOODS

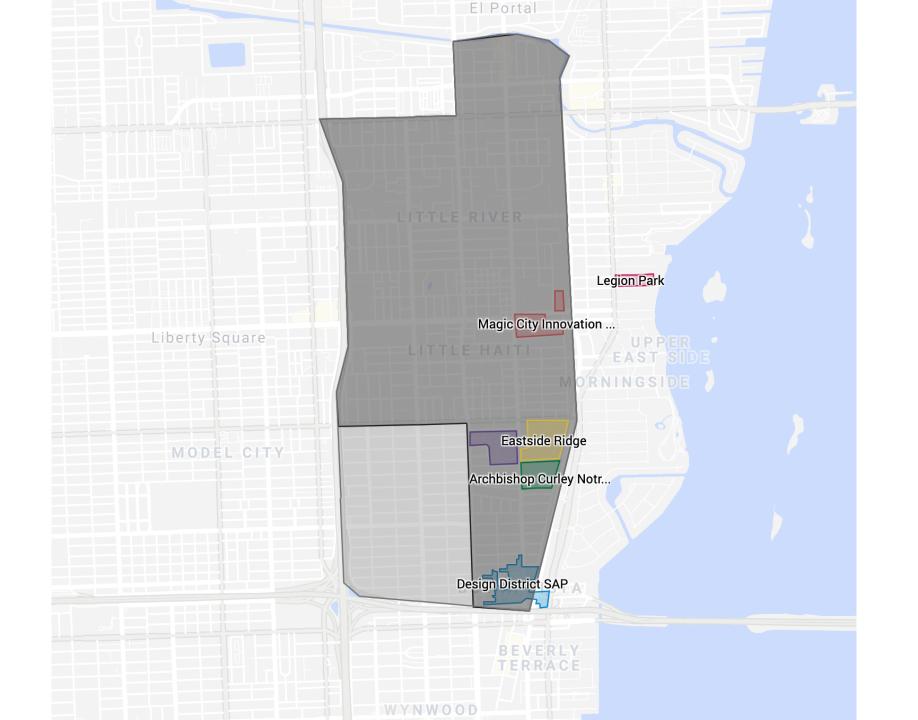
-EARTH ECONOMICS

\$68 MILLION OVER NEXT DECADE COST TO FAMILIES
DISPLACED FROM
LITTLE HAITI TO CLIMATE
VULNERABLE
NEIGHBORHOODS

-EARTH ECONOMICS









INCREASE IN COST OF LAND ACROSS OPPORTUNITY ZONES

-FORBES



INCREASE IN LITTLE HAITI MEDIAN SALE PRICES

-REALTOR.COM STUDY







\$235,000 1 bd | 1 ba | 912 sqft

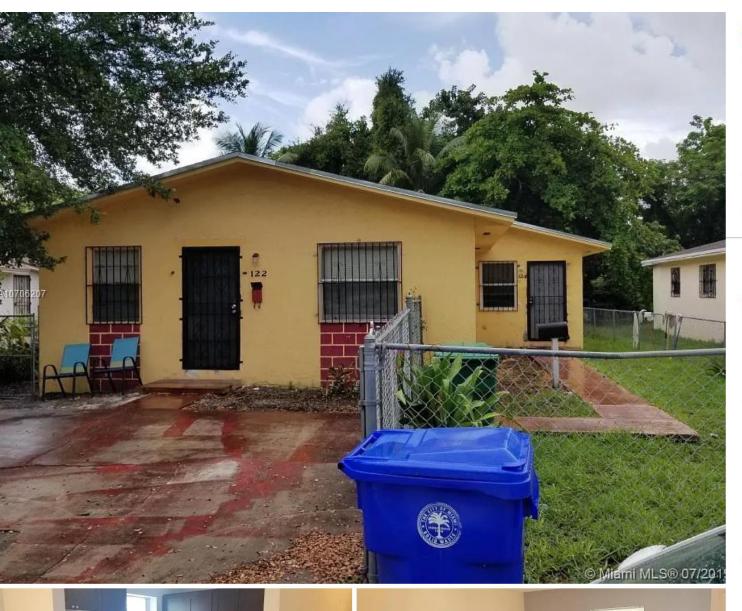
Price cut: \$10K (8/21) 1590 NW 56th St, Miami, FL 33142

Contact Agent

Take a Tour

Overview Facts and features Home value Price and tax hist

Duplex located in an Opportunity Zone area with 2 1 bed / 1 bath units. Plans submitted and approved to add 2 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms on property. Perfect for investor looking to take advantage of the Opportunity Zone benefits, which allows for capital gains exemption on improvements made to property. The tenants are month to month with rents under market value and tenants pay their own utilities. Will not last! Please do not disturb tenants







\$479,900 5 bd | 2 ba | 1,710 sqft 122 NW 61st St, Miami, FL 33127

Contact Agent

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Overview Facts and features Home value Price and tax hist

Time on Zillow Views Saves
43 days 55 0

LARGE NEWLY RENOVATED DUPLEX ON DEEP LOT IN CENTRALLY LOCATED OPPORTUNITY ZONE REGION OF LITTLE HAITI. UNIT 1 IN FRONT IS 2/1. UNIT 2 IN REAR IS 3/1. EACH UNIT HAS GATED FRONT YARD AND PRIVATE DRIVEWAY. LAUNDRY ROOM FOR REAR UNIT. TOTALLY GATED. CASH COW AS IS, BIG LOT CAN BE ADDED TO OR LARGER STRUCTURE BUILT TO REPLACE. RECENTLY TENTED BY EXTERMINATOR. BUYER MUST USE SELLER'S TITLE COMPANY; OMEGA TITLE.

DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT DISPLACEMENT

LOCAL PRIORITIES FOR INVESTMENT







AFFORDABLE & ACCESSIBLE TO CURRENT RESIDENTS EX. SAN FRANCISCO

OWNERSHIP & COMMUNITY CONTROL OF LAND



REDUCE INCENTIVES FOR SPECULATION



INCENTIVIZE REPORTING & COMMUNITY PRIORITIES EX. MARYLAND

