



Facilitated by Todd Clarke CCIM



- 4th Generation Commercial Realtor
- 2nd Generation CCIM
- 35 years selling apartments listed/sold over 16,411 units in 801 transactions totaling \$727M
- Development consultant or property tax protest consultant on another \$2.5B of commercial properties
- 27 years International Award Winning CCIM instructor
- Apartment Association of NM industry champion
- Founder first commercial Realtor Association
 CARNM (1994)
- Total data geek and policy wonk
- · Use tax benefits on a daily basis





Co-Hosted by Kyle Deacon

- 2nd Generation Commercial Realtor
- Owner / Qualifying Broker Deacon Property Services in Albuquerque, NM
- Manages 2,200+/- units
- Owner/partner in apartments in ABQ and Las Cruces
- 15 Years Brokering Apartment Sales throughout NM
- Over 180 Units sold in 2023



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Co-Hosted by Marvid Charlson

- Co-Owner/Qualifying Broker Property Management & Investments of New Mexico
- Licensed since 2013
- Manages 1,000+/- units
- Owner/partner in apartments in ABQ and Las Cruces
- Over 75 units co-brokered in 2023
- Father of 2 young adults, Jenah, 20, & Jacob, 19
- Los Angeles Dodgers fan

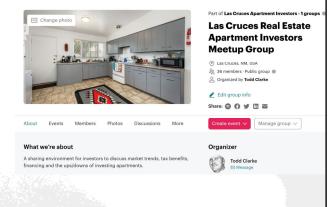




Welcome/Agenda

Agenda

- 1. Update on Las Cruces apartment stats recent sales, updated rent survey
- 2. Presentation of new investment deals in the market (all)
- 3. How to take advantage of the 2018 tax cut and jobs act to lower your federal tax rate from 35% to 10-15%



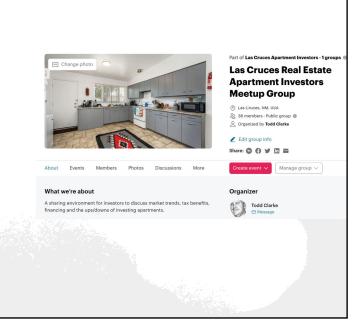
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Round Robin:

Introduce Round:

- Name
- Geography
- Role in market
- · Hopes for todays meeting





Market Comp/Case Study:

1550 Durazano, Las Cruces – 7 units x 1,054 square feet each

Sold in 2021

- Same owner 30+ years
- \$525,000 avg rent \$633
- 6% cap rate



Sold in 2023

- NM based investment group owned 2 years
- \$1,0099,000 avg. rent \$1,150



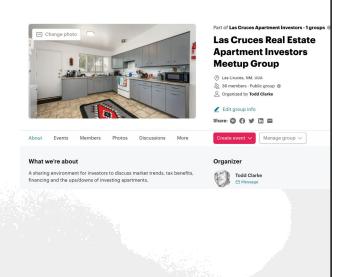
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Round Robin:

Have/Want round:

- · I have a property for sale
- I an looking of a property for sale
- I have a question about the market
- I have a question about vendors
- · I just have a question
- pass





Round Robin:

Have/Want round:

I have a property for sale

I an looking of a property for sale

I have a question about the market

I have a question about vendors

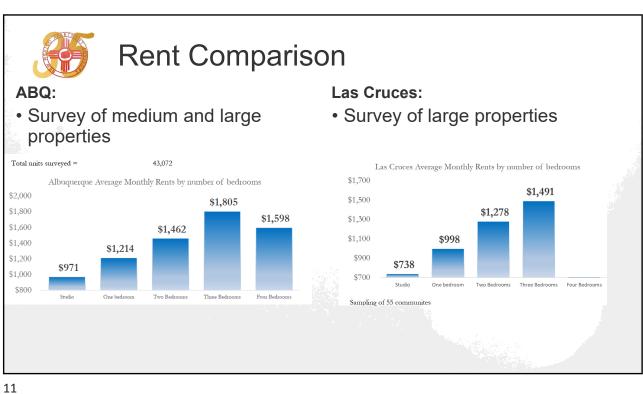
I just have a question

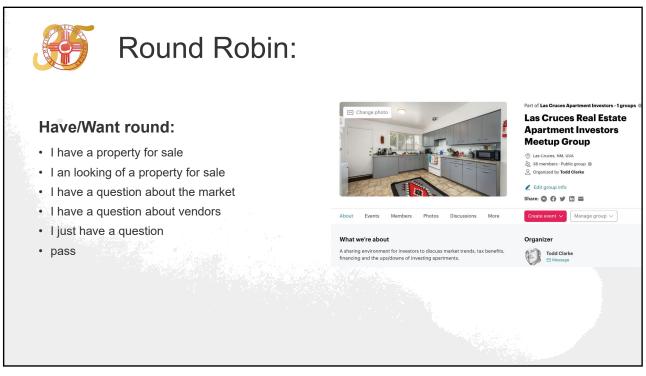
pass

What we're about

What we're about

A haring environment for investors to discuss market trends, tax bornells, financing and the updictown of investing apartments.







Legislative update:

2023

- Rent Control
- Landlord registry
- Rental Rate registry

2024:

- Property tax price disclosure
- Insurance

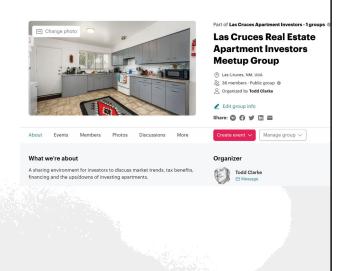
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Round Robin:

Have/Want round:

- · I have a property for sale
- I an looking of a property for sale
- I have a question about the market
- I have a question about vendors
- · I just have a question
- pass





Sample Case Study: Taxation in CRE

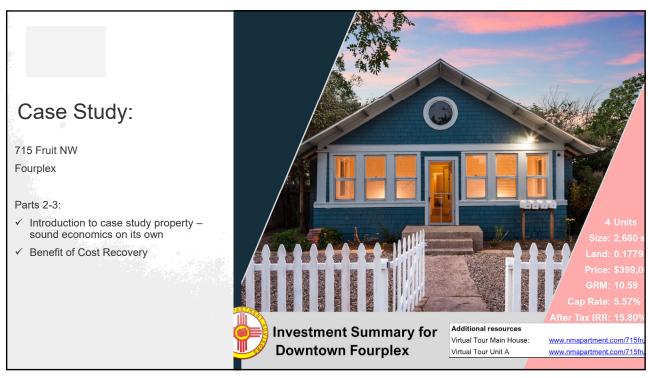
- Straight line Cost Recovery
- Cost Segregation Cost Recovery
- 2018 Changes in tax law under Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

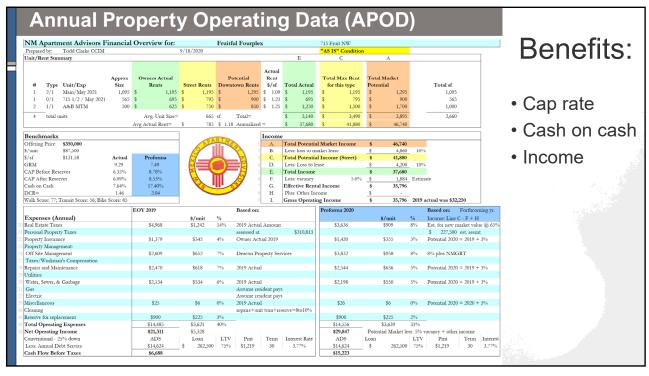


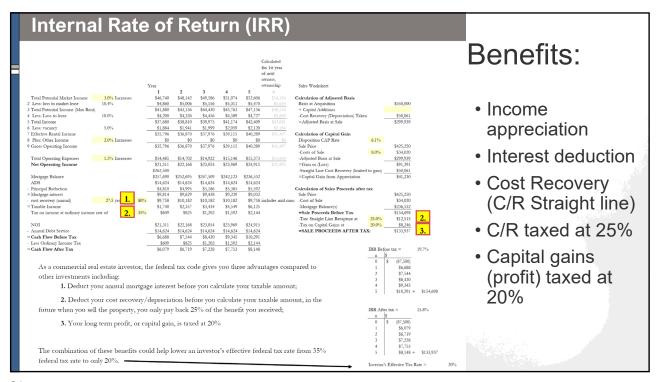


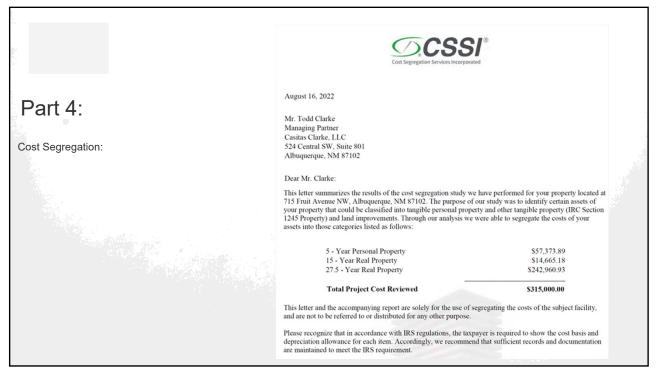
Agenda:

- 1. Benefits of owning commercial real estate
- 2. Introduction to case study property sound economics on its own
- 3. Benefit of Cost Recovery
- 4. Benefit of Cost Segregation studies
- 5. Benefit of 2018 tax changes 2018 Changes in tax law under Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
- 6. Comparison of #3-#5
- 7. How to drive your effective tax rate to 0.0%
- 8. Why you should acquire before year end 2023
- 9. Bonus Round are you fulltime in commercial real estate?









Straight line cost recovery

715 Fruit NW

units

sf

2,498 sf

Purchase Price

\$ 372,340

Purchase Date

4/2/2021

Allocation to improvements

Improvement \$ 85%

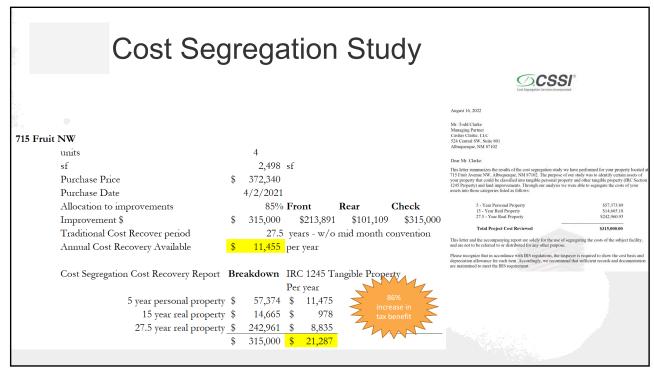
Improvement \$ \$ 315,000

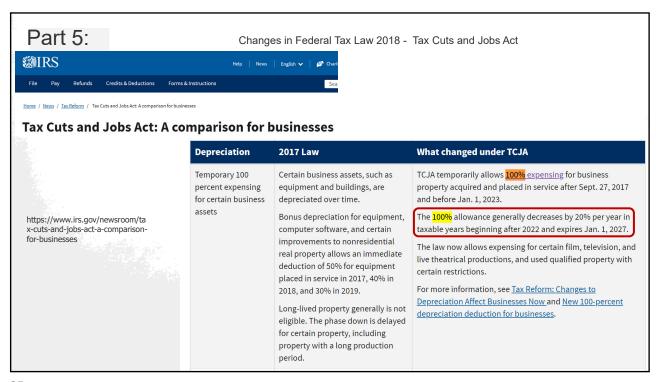
Traditional Cost Recover period

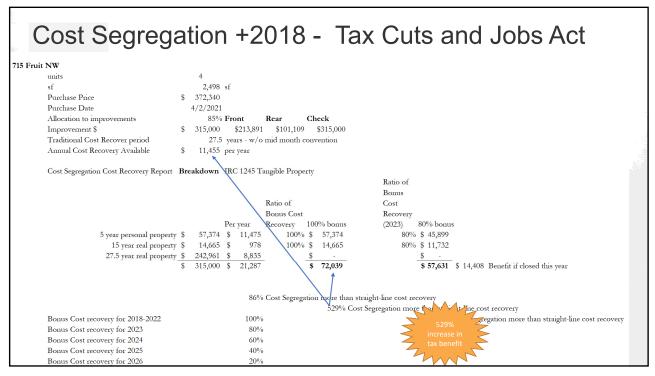
Annual Cost Recovery Available

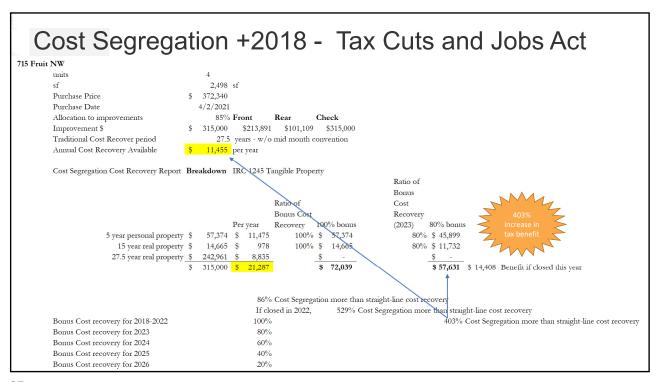
\$ 11,455 per year

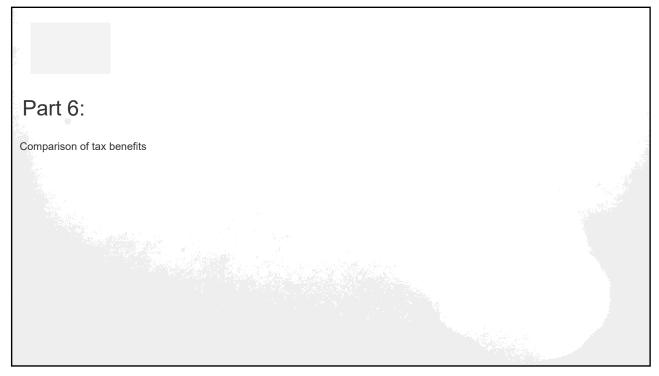
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Straight line cost recovery

715 Fruit NW

units

sf

2,498 sf

Purchase Price

\$ 372,340

Purchase Date

4/2/2021

Allocation to improvements

85%

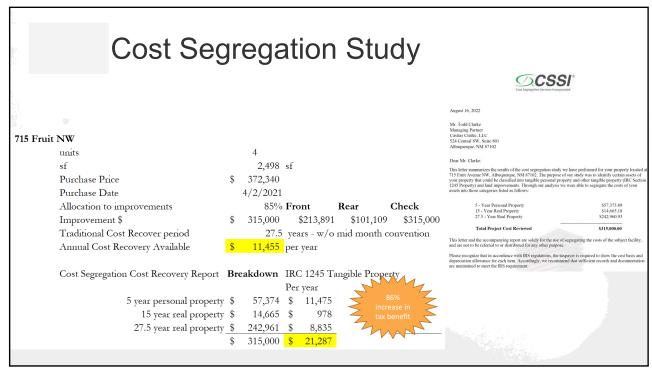
Improvement \$ 315,000

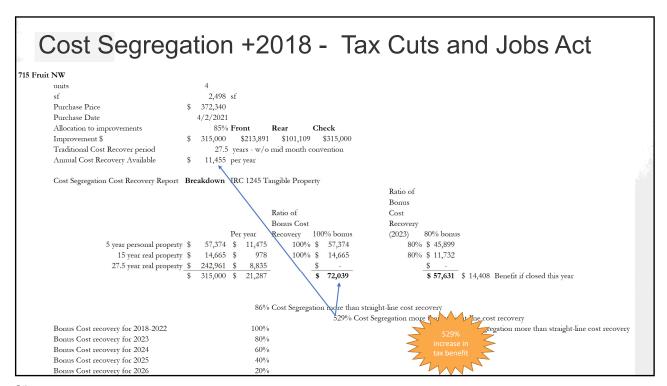
Traditional Cost Recover period

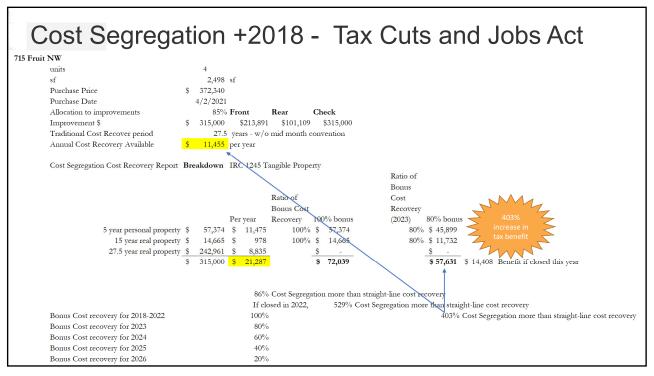
Annual Cost Recovery Available

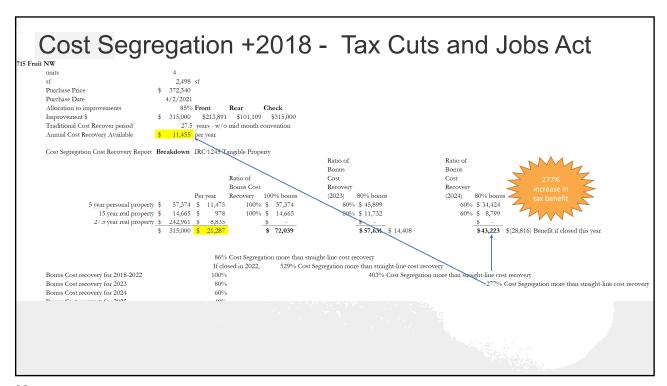
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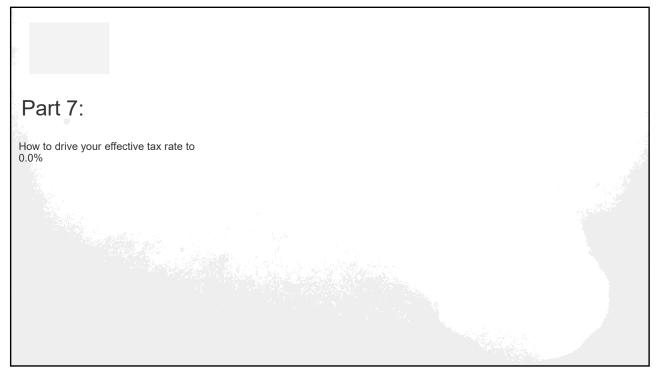
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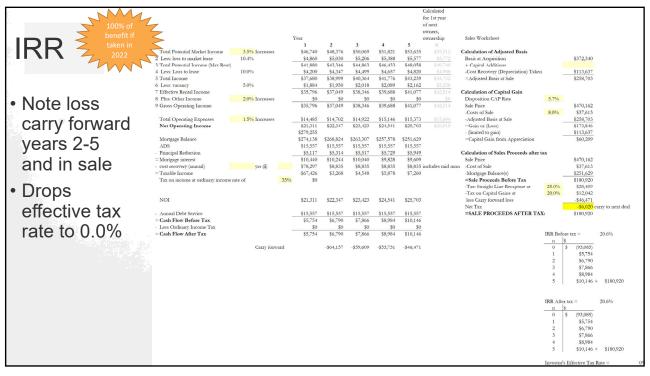


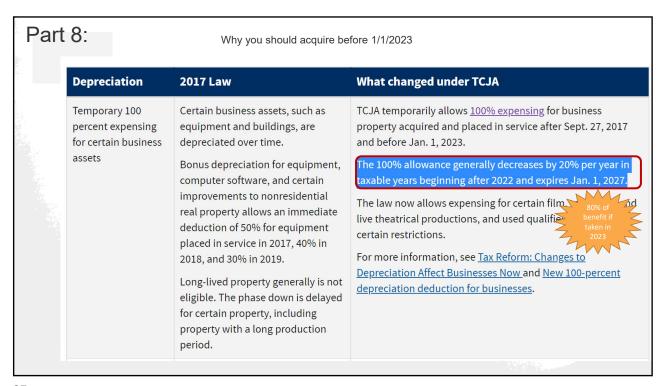


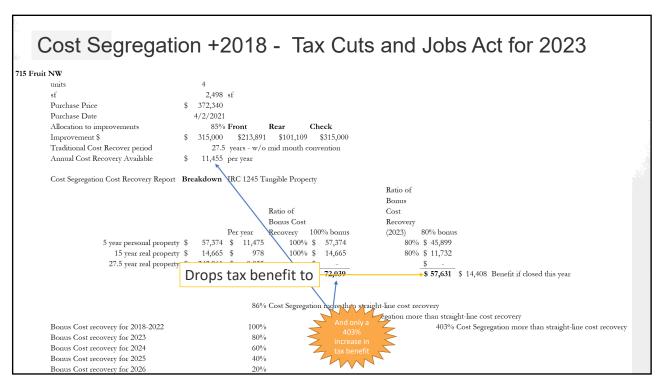


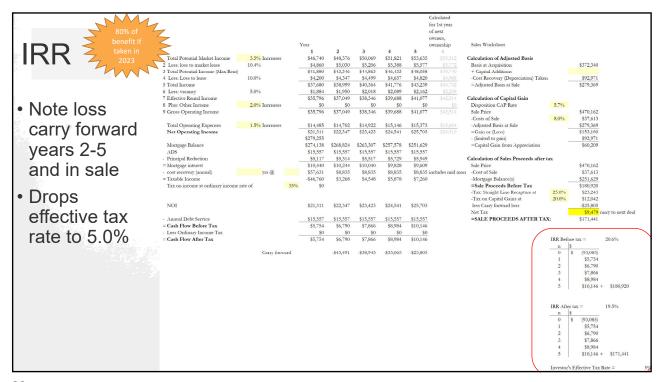


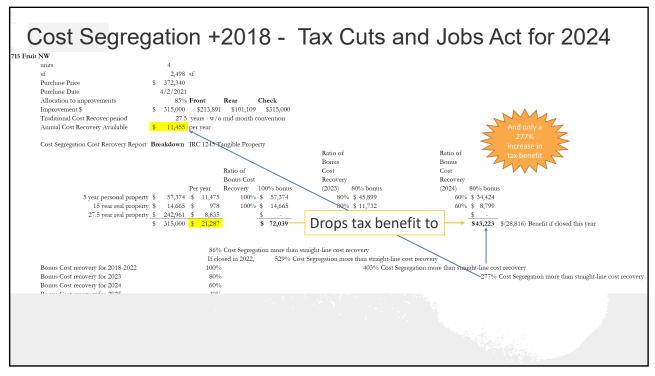
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D:									r 1st vear				
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			7	ear	1000				vnership	Sales Worksheet			
IRR before				1	2	3	4	5	6				
	Total Potential Market Income	3.5% Increases		\$46,740	\$48,376	\$50,069	\$51,821	\$53,635		Calculation of Adjusted Basis		535	
The second secon	2 Less: loss to market lease	10.4%	-	\$4,860	\$5,030	\$5,206	\$5,388	\$5,577	\$5,772	Basis at Acquisition		\$372,340	
	3 Total Potential Income (Max Rent)			\$41,880	\$43,346	\$44,863	\$46,433	\$48,058		+ Capital Additions			
	4 Less: Loss to lease	10.0%	_	\$4,200	\$4,347	\$4,499	\$4,657	\$4,820	\$4,988	-Cost Recovery (Depreciation) Taken	i	\$59,914	
04	5 Total Income			\$37,680	\$38,999	\$40,364	\$41,776	\$43,239		=Adjusted Basis at Sale		\$312,426	
 Straight 	6 Less: vacancy	5.0%	_	\$1,884	\$1,950	\$2,018	\$2,089	\$2,162	\$2,238				
	7 Effective Rental Income			\$35,796	\$37,049	\$38,346	\$39,688	\$41,077		Calculation of Capital Gain			
line cost	8 Plus: Other Income	2.0% Increases	_	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Disposition CAP Rate	5.7%		
	9 Gross Operating Income			\$35,796	\$37,049	\$38,346	\$39,688	\$41,077	\$42,514	Sale Price		\$470,162	
id 1										-Costs of Sale	8.0%	\$37,613	
recovery,	Total Operating Expenses	1.5% Increases		\$14,485	\$14,702	\$14,922	\$15,146	\$15,373		-Adjusted Basis at Sale	0-	\$312,426	
i occivi,	Net Operating Income			\$21,311	\$22,347	\$23,423	\$24,541	\$25,703		=Gain or (Loss)		\$120,123	
				\$279,255						-Straight Line Cost Recovery (limited	to gain)	\$59,914	
 No Cost 	Mortgage Balance			\$274,138	\$268,824	\$263,307	\$257,578	\$251,629		=Capital Gain from Appreciation		\$60,209	
INO COSL	ADS			\$15,557	\$15,557	\$15,557	\$15,557	\$15,557					
0 (- Principal Reduction		_	\$5,117	\$5,314	\$5,517	\$5,729	\$5,949		Calculation of Sales Proceeds after t	ax		
Segregati	= Mortgage interest			\$10,440	\$10,244	\$10,040	\$9,828	\$9,609		Sale Price		\$470,162	
o og og a a	- cost recovery (annual)	27.5 yrs @	90%	\$11,678	\$12,186	\$12,186	\$12,186		cludes mid mor			\$37,613	
on	= Taxable Income		2501	-\$807	-\$82	\$1,198	\$2,527	\$4,416		-Mortgage Balance(s)	-	\$251,629	
on	Tax on income at ordinary income ra	ite of	35%	\$0	\$0	\$419	\$885	\$1,546		=Sale Proceeds Before Tax	25.0%	\$180,920 \$14,978	
	NOI			\$21,311	\$22,347	\$23,423	\$24,541	\$25,703		-Tax: Straight Line Recapture at -Tax on Capital Gains at	20.0%	\$12,042	
N 1 28 2 fc	- Annual Debt Service			\$15,557	\$15,557	\$15,557	\$15,557	\$15,557		=SALE PROCEEDS AFTER TAX		\$153,900	
 No, bonus 	= Cash Flow Before Tax		-	\$5,754	\$6,790	\$7,866	\$8,984	\$10,146		-SALE PROCEEDS AFTER TA	Λ:	\$155,900	
	Less Ordinary Income Tax			\$0,754	\$0,790	\$419	\$885	\$1,546					
depreciati	= Cash Flow After Tax		_	\$5,754	\$6,790	\$7,447	\$8,100	\$8,600			IRR Befo	re tay =	20.6%
uepreciali	Chair Flow Fliter Tha			90,704	90,750	41,111	40,100	\$0,000			n	ic tha	20.070
												\$ (93,085)	
on											1	\$5,754	
											2	\$6,790	
40.00/											3	\$7,866	
• 18.0%											4	\$8,984	
10.070											5	\$10,146 +	\$180,920
rate													
rate													
·											IRR After	tax =	17.0%
											n	5	
n for											0	\$ (93,085)	
135											1	\$5,754	
											2	\$6,790	
1900											3	\$7,447	
											4	\$8,100	
25/61/2											5	\$8,600 +	\$153,900
a State of the sta													
The straight of the straight o											Investor's	Effective Tax I	Rate =

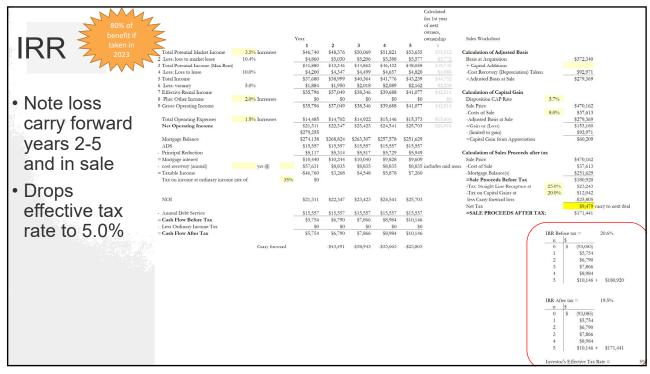




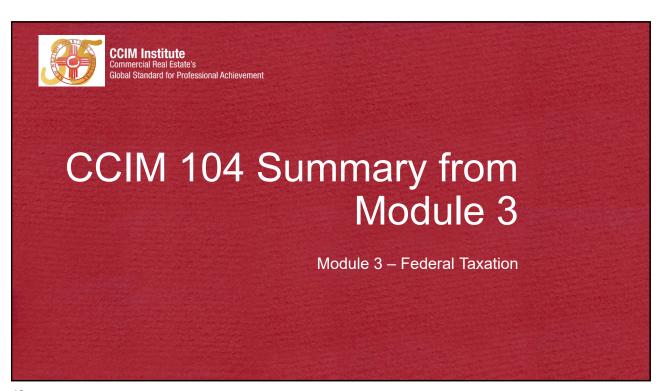














Module Snapshot / Objectives

Snapshot

- Does not take into account each states (different) tax code, just Federal
- Understand:
 - Basis
 - causes of basis increase/decrease
- Covers:
 - Acquisition
 - Operation
 - Disposition

Objectives

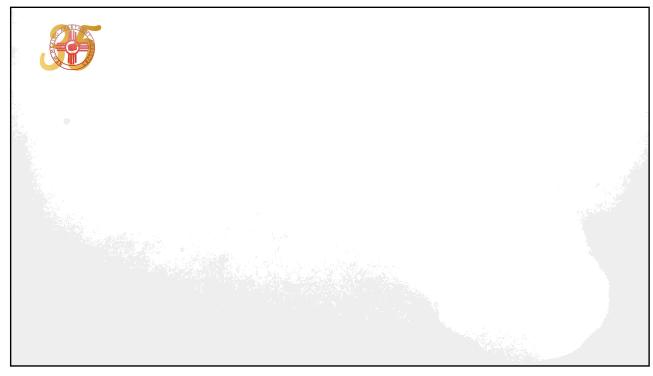
- Classify property assets to the Internal Revenue Code
- Forecast annual cash flows after tax
- Calculate Initial basis
- Allocation C/R
- Forecast sales proceeds after tax
- Tax Treatment for TI's



Module 3 - Tax Considerations at Acquisition $_{\scriptscriptstyle{(p3.5)}}$

- Asset Classification
 - Property held for personal residence
 - Property held for sale to consumers (dealer)
 - Property held for use in trade or business (section 1231)
 - Property held as an investment (capital assets, Section 1221)

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Module 3 – Property held for personal residence (63.5)

- No cost recovery
- Taxable gain is recognized but loss is not.
- Tax deferred exchanges are not allowed, but gain maybe eligible to be excluded if:
 - If primary residence, Section 121, allows for \$250,000 gain exclusion for individual and \$500,000 gain exclusion for couple

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Module 3 – Dealer Property (p3.5)

- No cost recovery
- Gains and losses on sale are ordinary business income/expense
- No Tax Deferred exchanges
- No installment sale (for tax treatment)



What is your business? (this is key for the IRS!)

- You are in the business of holding real estate that is your trade (1231)
- An investor (1221) –
 holds for the long term
 with no intention of cost
 recovery (i.e. land)

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Module 3 – Property held for business

- Held for more than one year
- Is subject to cost recovery/depreciation
- Gains and losses on the sale of Section 1231 are separately netted from gains and losses on investments from other property types
- · Long term capital gains rate
- Losses are ordinary business losses
- Eligible for 1031 deferred exchange



Module 3 – Property held for business

- Examples:
 - Retail center with rental income held for long term
 - Owner occupant Office building
 - Industrial bought for intention of holding long term
 - Apartment building held as rental property

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Differences between dealer/investor

Dealer

- Builds to add value
- Builds to sell (quickly?)
- Advertises themselves as a developer (dealer)

Investor

- Buys to add value and/or cash flow
- Buys to own
- Advertises themselves as a investor

What is the magic holding period? (1 year) (how do you demonstrate a year?)



Classification	1231	1221	Dealer	Personal
Cost Recovery	Yes	No	No	No
Capital Gains	Yes	Yes	No	Yes**
Capital Losses	No, *	Yes, limited	No	No
Exchanges	Yes	Yes	No	No,
Installment Sale	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Losses are ordinary.



Allocation Basis (p.3.8) testable concept

- Allocation made at acquisition between % improved and % vacant land (and personal property)
- Vacant land receives no cost recovery
- Investors often use Assessor's ratio (ideally you would choose a 3rd party resource that is defendable)
- Benchmark valued used to determine:
 - · Amount of cost recovery deductions
 - Amortization deductions
 - · Gain or loss upon disposition

^{**}May be eligible for exclusion under Section 121.



Initial Basis (p3.11)

- Basis at acquisition: (initial basis)
 - Acquisition price
 - · Acquisition costs
 - Does not include prorated rents, or prorated expenses or transfer of deposits)
 - Cost of financing do not impact the basis, but are capitalized and amortized over the life of the loan

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Adjustments to Basis (p3.12)

- Adjustments to basis
 - Allowable cost recover deductions
 - Disposition of a portion of the property
 - Capital improvements



Cost recovery (p.3.12)

- •Types of cost recovery include:
 - Depreciation of improvements (1231)
 - Loan costs amortization capitalized and amortized
 - Unamortized loan costs
 - Depletion (oil, gas, minerals)

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Cost recovery (p.3.13)

- Allocation
 - Allocated between the:
 - Depreciable
 - · And non depreciable portions
- Operation
 - · Reduces taxable real estate income
 - Not a cash expense
 - Provides tax shelter
- Methods
 - Residential (27.5)
 - · Commercial (39)
 - Mid-Month
 - Cost segregation (not discussed in book)



Cost recovery (p.3.14) Tables

IRS Cost-Recovery Percentages for Residential Property

	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year acquired	3.485	3.182	2.879	2.576	2.273	1.970	1.667	1364	1.061	0.758	0.458	0.152
Full years held (2-27.5)	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636	3.636
Year of sale	0.152	0.458	0.758	1.061	1.364	1.667	1.970	2.273	2.576	2.879	3.182	3.485

IRS Cost-Recovery Percentages for Non-Residential Real Property

Year	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year acquired (1)	2.461	2.247	2.033	1.819	1.606	1.391	1.177	0.963	0.749	0.535	0.321	0.107
Full years held (2-39)	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564	2.564
Year of sale (40)	0.107	0.321	0.535	0.749	0.963	1.177	1.391	1.605	1.819	2.033	2.247	2.461

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Impacts on Cost recovery (p.3.17)

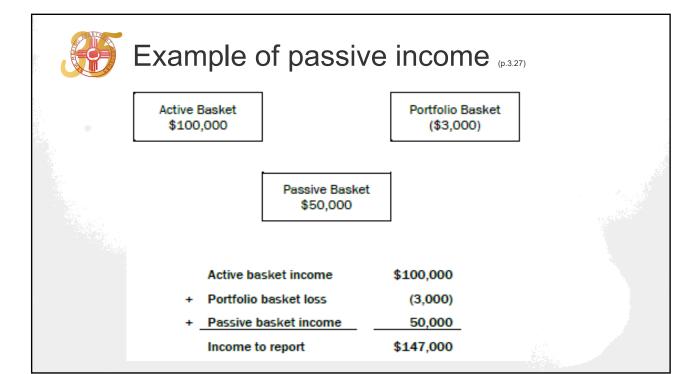
- Capital expenditures
 - Allocated between the:
 - Depreciable
 - · And non depreciable portions
- Tenant Improvements
 - Reduces taxable real estate income
 - Not a cash expense
 - · Provides tax shelter



Passive Income and Losses (p.3.23)

- Three types of income:
 - Active
 - · Salary, wages, commissions and tips
 - · Income from trade or business in which tax payer was a material participant
 - Material participant = involved in operations on a regular, continuous and substantial basis
 - Test (469)
 - · Is it the investors primary business?
 - Is the investor frequently on the premises?
 - Does the investor have thorough knowledge?
 - Portfolio
 - · Interest, dividends royalties, gains or loss from these
 - Passive
 - Income from a trade or business that tax payer <u>does not</u> materially participate

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Section 469 (3.24) sets our 7 tests — must meet at least one, once a year

- 1. Participates more than 500 hours a year
- 2. Participation in the activity for the taxable year constitutes substantially all the participation (more than others)
- 3. Participates more than 100 hours and is not less than others (partners)
- 4. Significant participation for the taxable year and exceeds 500 hours
- 5. Materially participate in the activity for any five taxable years during the last 10
- 6. Activity is a personal service activity (health, law, engineering, accounting, etc.) for any three taxable years
- 7. Based on all the facts and circumstances, individual participates in the activity on a regular, continuous and substantial basis.

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The Real Estate professional exception

- Section 469(c)7 and material participation
 - Spend more than half your time on (AND)
 - Performs more than 750 hours of services.
 - Could include development, redevelopment construction, acquisition, renovation, conversion, renting, operations, management, leasing, etc.
 - (750 hours would be 47 weekends of 2 days x 8 hours)

Example of Applying the Material Participation Exception

Active Basket \$100,000 Apartments + (25,000) \$75,000 Portfolio Basket \$20,000

If the investor qualifies as a real estate professional, then there are no passive basket activities. The ownership of the apartment building is treated like any other active income or loss.



This is not tax or accounting advice...

- I am not an accountant, tax advisor, just a Commercial Realtor
- This is based on our own personal tax returns and our situation maybe different than yours
- Please consult with your CPA and your own advisors prior to making decisions



