

qualified opportunity zone, effective on the date of the enactment of Public Law 115-97.

(c) Other definitions

For purposes of this subsection—

(1) Low-income communities

The term “low-income community” has the same meaning as when used in section 45D(e).

(2) Definition of periods

(A) Consideration period

The term “consideration period” means the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary receives notice under subsection (b)(1)(A)(ii), as extended under subsection (b)(2).

(B) Determination period

The term “determination period” means the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, as extended under subsection (b)(2).

(3) State

For purposes of this section, the term “State” includes any possession of the United States.

(d) Number of designations

(1) In general

Except as provided by paragraph (2) and subsection (b)(3), the number of population census tracts in a State that may be designated as qualified opportunity zones under this section may not exceed 25 percent of the number of low-income communities in the State.

(2) Exception

If the number of low-income communities in a State is less than 100, then a total of 25 of such tracts may be designated as qualified opportunity zones.

(e) Designation of tracts contiguous with low-income communities

(1) In general

A population census tract that is not a low-income community may be designated as a qualified opportunity zone under this section if—

(A) the tract is contiguous with the low-income community that is designated as a qualified opportunity zone, and

(B) the median family income of the tract does not exceed 125 percent of the median family income of the low-income community with which the tract is contiguous.

(2) Limitation

Not more than 5 percent of the population census tracts designated in a State as a qualified opportunity zone may be designated under paragraph (1).

(f) Period for which designation is in effect

A designation as a qualified opportunity zone shall remain in effect for the period beginning on the date of the designation and ending at the close of the 10th calendar year beginning on or after such date of designation.

(Added Pub. L. 115-97, title I, §13823(a), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2183; amended Pub. L. 115-123, div. D, title II, §41115, Feb. 9, 2018, 132 Stat. 161.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The date of the enactment of Public Law 115-97, referred to in subsec. (b)(3), is Dec. 22, 2017.

The date of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, referred to in subsec. (c)(2)(B), probably means the date of enactment of title I of Pub. L. 115-97, which was approved Dec. 22, 2017. Prior versions of the bill that was enacted into law as Pub. L. 115-97 included such Short Title, but it was not enacted as part of title I of Pub. L. 115-97.

AMENDMENTS

2018—Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 115-123, §41115(a), added par. (3).

Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 115-123, §41115(b), inserted “and subsection (b)(3)” after “paragraph (2)”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective on Dec. 22, 2017, see section 13823(d) of Pub. L. 115-97, set out as an Effective Date of 2017 Amendment note under section 1016 of this title.

§ 1400Z-2. Special rules for capital gains invested in opportunity zones

(a) In general

(1) Treatment of gains

In the case of gain from the sale to, or exchange with, an unrelated person of any property held by the taxpayer, at the election of the taxpayer—

(A) gross income for the taxable year shall not include so much of such gain as does not exceed the aggregate amount invested by the taxpayer in a qualified opportunity fund during the 180-day period beginning on the date of such sale or exchange,

(B) the amount of gain excluded by subparagraph (A) shall be included in gross income as provided by subsection (b), and

(C) subsection (c) shall apply.

(2) Election

No election may be made under paragraph (1)—

(A) with respect to a sale or exchange if an election previously made with respect to such sale or exchange is in effect, or

(B) with respect to any sale or exchange after December 31, 2026.

(b) Deferral of gain invested in opportunity zone property

(1) Year of inclusion

Gain to which subsection (a)(1)(B) applies shall be included in income in the taxable year which includes the earlier of—

(A) the date on which such investment is sold or exchanged, or

(B) December 31, 2026.

(2) Amount includible

(A) In general

The amount of gain included in gross income under subsection (a)(1)(A) shall be the excess of—

(i) the lesser of the amount of gain excluded under paragraph (1) or the fair market value of the investment as determined

as of the date described in paragraph (1), over

(ii) the taxpayer's basis in the investment.

(B) Determination of basis

(i) In general

Except as otherwise provided in this clause or subsection (c), the taxpayer's basis in the investment shall be zero.

(ii) Increase for gain recognized under subsection (a)(1)(B)

The basis in the investment shall be increased by the amount of gain recognized by reason of subsection (a)(1)(B) with respect to such property.

(iii) Investments held for 5 years

In the case of any investment held for at least 5 years, the basis of such investment shall be increased by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount of gain deferred by reason of subsection (a)(1)(A).

(iv) Investments held for 7 years

In the case of any investment held by the taxpayer for at least 7 years, in addition to any adjustment made under clause (iii), the basis of such property shall be increased by an amount equal to 5 percent of the amount of gain deferred by reason of subsection (a)(1)(A).

(c) Special rule for investments held for at least 10 years

In the case of any investment held by the taxpayer for at least 10 years and with respect to which the taxpayer makes an election under this clause, the basis of such property shall be equal to the fair market value of such investment on the date that the investment is sold or exchanged.

(d) Qualified opportunity fund

For purposes of this section—

(1) In general

The term “qualified opportunity fund” means any investment vehicle which is organized as a corporation or a partnership for the purpose of investing in qualified opportunity zone property (other than another qualified opportunity fund) that holds at least 90 percent of its assets in qualified opportunity zone property, determined by the average of the percentage of qualified opportunity zone property held in the fund as measured—

(A) on the last day of the first 6-month period of the taxable year of the fund, and

(B) on the last day of the taxable year of the fund.

(2) Qualified opportunity zone property

(A) In general

The term “qualified opportunity zone property” means property which is—

(i) qualified opportunity zone stock,

(ii) qualified opportunity zone partnership interest, or

(iii) qualified opportunity zone business property.

(B) Qualified opportunity zone stock

(i) In general

Except as provided in clause (ii), the term “qualified opportunity zone stock” means any stock in a domestic corporation if—

(I) such stock is acquired by the qualified opportunity fund after December 31, 2017, at its original issue (directly or through an underwriter) from the corporation solely in exchange for cash,

(II) as of the time such stock was issued, such corporation was a qualified opportunity zone business (or, in the case of a new corporation, such corporation was being organized for purposes of being a qualified opportunity zone business), and

(III) during substantially all of the qualified opportunity fund's holding period for such stock, such corporation qualified as a qualified opportunity zone business.

(ii) Redemptions

A rule similar to the rule of section 1202(c)(3) shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.

(C) Qualified opportunity zone partnership interest

The term “qualified opportunity zone partnership interest” means any capital or profits interest in a domestic partnership if—

(i) such interest is acquired by the qualified opportunity fund after December 31, 2017, from the partnership solely in exchange for cash,

(ii) as of the time such interest was acquired, such partnership was a qualified opportunity zone business (or, in the case of a new partnership, such partnership was being organized for purposes of being a qualified opportunity zone business), and

(iii) during substantially all of the qualified opportunity fund's holding period for such interest, such partnership qualified as a qualified opportunity zone business.

(D) Qualified opportunity zone business property

(i) In general

The term “qualified opportunity zone business property” means tangible property used in a trade or business of the qualified opportunity fund if—

(I) such property was acquired by the qualified opportunity fund by purchase (as defined in section 179(d)(2)) after December 31, 2017,

(II) the original use of such property in the qualified opportunity zone commences with the qualified opportunity fund or the qualified opportunity fund substantially improves the property, and

(III) during substantially all of the qualified opportunity fund's holding period for such property, substantially all of the use of such property was in a qualified opportunity zone.

(ii) Substantial improvement

For purposes of subparagraph (A)(ii), property shall be treated as substantially improved by the qualified opportunity fund only if, during any 30-month period beginning after the date of acquisition of such property, additions to basis with respect to such property in the hands of the qualified opportunity fund exceed an amount equal to the adjusted basis of such property at the beginning of such 30-month period in the hands of the qualified opportunity fund.

(iii) Related party

For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), the related person rule of section 179(d)(2) shall be applied pursuant to paragraph (8) of this subsection¹ in lieu of the application of such rule in section 179(d)(2)(A).

(3) Qualified opportunity zone business**(A) In general**

The term “qualified opportunity zone business” means a trade or business—

(i) in which substantially all of the tangible property owned or leased by the taxpayer is qualified opportunity zone business property (determined by substituting “qualified opportunity zone business” for “qualified opportunity fund” each place it appears in paragraph (2)(D)),

(ii) which satisfies the requirements of paragraphs (2), (4), and (8) of section 1397C(b), and

(iii) which is not described in section 144(c)(6)(B).

(B) Special rule

For purposes of subparagraph (A), tangible property that ceases to be a qualified opportunity zone business property shall continue to be treated as a qualified opportunity zone business property for the lesser of—

(i) 5 years after the date on which such tangible property ceases to be so qualified, or

(ii) the date on which such tangible property is no longer held by the qualified opportunity zone business.

(e) Applicable rules**(1) Treatment of investments with mixed funds**

In the case of any investment in a qualified opportunity fund only a portion of which consists of investments of gain to which an election under subsection (a) is in effect—

(A) such investment shall be treated as 2 separate investments, consisting of—

(i) one investment that only includes amounts to which the election under subsection (a) applies, and

(ii) a separate investment consisting of other amounts, and

(B) subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall only apply to the investment described in subparagraph (A)(i).

(2) Related persons

For purposes of this section, persons are related to each other if such persons are de-

scribed in section 267(b) or 707(b)(1), determined by substituting “20 percent” for “50 percent” each place it occurs in such sections.

(3) Decedents

In the case of a decedent, amounts recognized under this section shall, if not properly includible in the gross income of the decedent, be includible in gross income as provided by section 691.

(4) Regulations

The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section, including—

(A) rules for the certification of qualified opportunity funds for the purposes of this section,

(B) rules to ensure a qualified opportunity fund has a reasonable period of time to reinvest the return of capital from investments in qualified opportunity zone stock and qualified opportunity zone partnership interests, and to reinvest proceeds received from the sale or disposition of qualified opportunity zone property, and

(C) rules to prevent abuse.

(f) Failure of qualified opportunity fund to maintain investment standard**(1) In general**

If a qualified opportunity fund fails to meet the 90-percent requirement of subsection (c)(1),² the qualified opportunity fund shall pay a penalty for each month it fails to meet the requirement in an amount equal to the product of—

(A) the excess of—

(i) the amount equal to 90 percent of its aggregate assets, over

(ii) the aggregate amount of qualified opportunity zone property held by the fund, multiplied by

(B) the underpayment rate established under section 6621(a)(2) for such month.

(2) Special rule for partnerships

In the case that the qualified opportunity fund is a partnership, the penalty imposed by paragraph (1) shall be taken into account proportionately as part of the distributive share of each partner of the partnership.

(3) Reasonable cause exception

No penalty shall be imposed under this subsection with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause.

(Added Pub. L. 115-97, title I, §13823(a), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2184.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**EFFECTIVE DATE**

Section effective on Dec. 22, 2017, see section 13823(d) of Pub. L. 115-97, set out as an Effective Date of 2017 Amendment note under section 1016 of this title.

¹ So in original. This subsection does not contain a paragraph (8).

² So in original. Probably should be “subsection (d)(1).”.

CHAPTER 2—TAX ON SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Sec.	
1401.	Rate of tax.
1402.	Definitions.
1403.	Miscellaneous provisions.

§ 1401. Rate of tax

(a) Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance

In addition to other taxes, there shall be imposed for each taxable year, on the self-employment income of every individual, a tax equal to 12.4 percent of the amount of the self-employment income for such taxable year.

(b) Hospital insurance

(1) In general

In addition to the tax imposed by the preceding subsection, there shall be imposed for each taxable year, on the self-employment income of every individual, a tax equal to 2.9 percent of the amount of the self-employment income for such taxable year.

(2) Additional tax

(A) In general

In addition to the tax imposed by paragraph (1) and the preceding subsection, there is hereby imposed on every taxpayer (other than a corporation, estate, or trust) for each taxable year beginning after December 31, 2012, a tax equal to 0.9 percent of the self-employment income for such taxable year which is in excess of—

- (i) in the case of a joint return, \$250,000,
- (ii) in the case of a married taxpayer (as defined in section 7703) filing a separate return, ½ of the dollar amount determined under clause (i), and
- (iii) in any other case, \$200,000.

(B) Coordination with FICA

The amounts under clause (i), (ii), or (iii) (whichever is applicable) of subparagraph (A) shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of wages taken into account in determining the tax imposed under section 3121(b)(2) with respect to the taxpayer.

(c) Relief from taxes in cases covered by certain international agreements

During any period in which there is in effect an agreement entered into pursuant to section 233 of the Social Security Act with any foreign country, the self-employment income of an individual shall be exempt from the taxes imposed by this section to the extent that such self-employment income is subject under such agreement exclusively to the laws applicable to the social security system of such foreign country.

(Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 353; Sept. 1, 1954, ch. 1206, title II, § 208(a), 68 Stat. 1093; Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 836, title II, § 202(a), 70 Stat. 845; Pub. L. 85-840, title IV, § 401(a), Aug. 28, 1958, 72 Stat. 1041; Pub. L. 87-64, title II, § 201(a), June 30, 1961, 75 Stat. 140; Pub. L. 89-97, title I, § 111(c)(4), title III, § 321(a), July 30, 1965, 79 Stat. 342, 394; Pub. L. 90-248, title I, § 109(a)(1), (b)(1), Jan. 2, 1968, 81 Stat. 835, 836; Pub. L. 92-336, title II, § 204 (a)(1), (b)(1), July 1, 1972, 86 Stat. 420, 421; Pub. L.

92-603, title I, § 135(a)(1), (b)(1), Oct. 30, 1972, 86 Stat. 1362, 1363; Pub. L. 93-233, § 6(b)(1), Dec. 31, 1973, 87 Stat. 955; Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, § 1901(a)(154), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1789; Pub. L. 95-216, title I, § 101(a)(3), (b)(3), title III, § 317(b)(1), Dec. 20, 1977, 91 Stat. 1511, 1512, 1539; Pub. L. 98-21, title I, § 124(a), (b), Apr. 20, 1983, 97 Stat. 89; Pub. L. 101-508, title XI, § 11801(a)(36), (c)(16), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-521, 1388-527; Pub. L. 108-203, title IV, § 415, Mar. 2, 2004, 118 Stat. 530; Pub. L. 111-148, title IX, § 9015(b)(1), title X, § 10906(b), Mar. 23, 2010, 124 Stat. 871, 1020; Pub. L. 111-152, title I, § 1402(b)(1)(B), Mar. 30, 2010, 124 Stat. 1063; Pub. L. 113-295, div. A, title II, § 221(a)(89), (90), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 4050.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 233 of the Social Security Act, referred to in subsec. (c), is classified to section 433 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare.

AMENDMENTS

2014—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 113-295, § 221(a)(89), substituted “12.4 percent of the amount of the self-employment income for such taxable year.” for “the following percent of the amount of the self-employment income for such taxable year:

“In the case of a taxable year

Beginning after:	And before:	Percent:
December 31, 1983	January 1, 1988	11.40
December 31, 1987	January 1, 1990	12.12
December 31, 1989		12.40”.

Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 113-295, § 221(a)(90), substituted “2.9 percent of the amount of the self-employment income for such taxable year.” for “the following percent of the amount of the self-employment income for such taxable year:

“In the case of a taxable year

Beginning after:	And before:	Percent:
December 31, 1983	January 1, 1985	2.60
December 31, 1984	January 1, 1986	2.70
December 31, 1985		2.90.”

2010—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 111-148, § 9015(b)(1), designated existing provisions as par. (1), inserted heading, and added par. (2).

Subsec. (b)(2)(A). Pub. L. 111-152, § 1402(b)(1)(B)(i), added cl. (ii) and redesignated former cl. (ii) as (iii).

Pub. L. 111-148, § 10906(b), substituted “0.9 percent” for “0.5 percent” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (b)(2)(B). Pub. L. 111-152, § 1402(b)(1)(B)(ii), substituted “under clause (i), (ii), or (iii) (whichever is applicable)” for “under clauses (i) and (ii)”.

2004—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 108-203 substituted “exclusively to the laws applicable to” for “to taxes or contributions for similar purposes under”.

1990—Subsecs. (c), (d). Pub. L. 101-508 redesignated subsec. (d) as (c) and struck out former subsec. (c) which provided a credit against self-employment taxes imposed by this section.

1983—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 98-21, § 124(a), amended subsec. (a) generally, substituting a table for former pars. (1) to (7) which had imposed a tax on the self-employment income of every individual (1) in the case of any taxable year beginning before Jan. 1, 1973, to be equal to 7.0 percent of the amount of the self-employment income for such taxable year; (2) in the case of any taxable year beginning after Dec. 31, 1977, and before Jan. 1, 1979, to be equal to 7.10 percent of the amount of the self-employment income for such taxable year; (3) in the case of any taxable year beginning after Dec. 31, 1978, and before Jan. 1, 1981, to be equal to 7.05 percent of the amount of the self-employment income for such