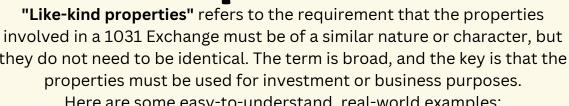
"Like-Kind Property"

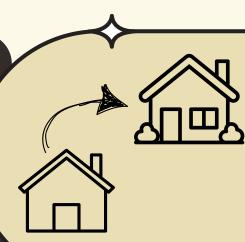
Explained!



Here are some easy-to-understand, real-world examples:



- Example 1: You sell a rental house (residential property) and use the proceeds to buy another rental house.
- Example 2: You sell an apartment building (residential investment property) and purchase another apartment building.
- Why it works: Both properties are used for rental income, making them "like-kind" under IRS rules.



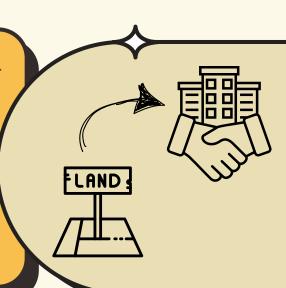


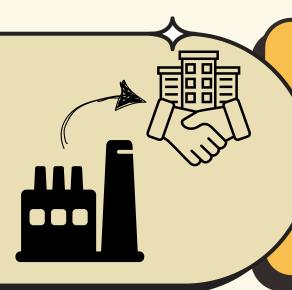


- Example 1: You sell an office building (commercial property) and buy a new office building or retail store.
- Example 2: You sell a strip mall (commercial property) and purchase a different commercial building, like an industrial warehouse.
- Why it works: Both are commercial properties being used for business or investment.



- Example 1: You sell a piece of undeveloped land and buy a rental property (like a house or apartment).
- Example 2: You sell agricultural land and buy a commercial property to rent out.
- Why it works: Both are held for investment purposes, even though one is land and the other is a developed property.





Industrial Property to Rental Property

- Example 1: You sell a warehouse (industrial property) and purchase an apartment complex (multi-family property).
- Why it works: Both properties are being used for investment purposes (renting space to tenants), even though one is industrial and the other is residential.



- Example 1: You sell a vacation home that you rent out part-time and use the proceeds to buy another rental property (like a multi-family unit or a commercial property).
- Why it works: If the vacation home was used as a rental property (and not for personal use), it qualifies as "like-kind" with other rental properties.

