



GROSSMAN YANAK & FORD LLP
Certified Public Accountants and Consultants

Business Valuation: Essential Approaches & Current Perspectives – Cost/Asset Approach



GROSSMAN YANAK & FORD LLP
Certified Public Accountants and Consultants



Melissa Bizyak
CPA/ABV/CFE CVA



Robert Grossman
CPA/ABV, ASA, CVA, MST



Brad Matthews
CPA/ABV, CVA



Business Valuation: Essential Approaches & Current Perspectives – Cost/Asset Approach

INTRODUCTION



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

INTRODUCTION

▪ **Fundamental Precept:**

– An astute investor will not pay more for a collection of assets, net of liabilities, than the price for which those same assets could be purchased or constructed

▪ ***Determination of value predicated upon assessment of each of a company's assets and liabilities on its historical financial statements***

– Tangible and intangible assets

– Recorded and unrecorded assets and liabilities



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

INTRODUCTION

- ***Process converts GAAP-prepared historical balance sheet to an economic balance sheet***
 - Reflects assets/liabilities on a fair market value basis (or some other applicable standard of value)
- ***Subtracting economic balance sheet liabilities from assets yields economic value of the equity of the company***
 - Additional discounts and adjustments may be required
- ***Result of the process should be accurate indication of value***



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

INTRODUCTION

- ***Primary Methodologies under the Asset Approach***
 - Asset Accumulation Method
 - Excess Earnings Method



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

INTRODUCTION

- *Popularity of approach due to simplicity of the methods available and familiarity of most users with balance sheet formats*
- *Due care is required in proper application and interpretation to avoid erroneous conclusions*
- *Approach not as useful for companies that have significant unrecorded intangible value*
- *Approach used most often as primary approach only where value of equity is based on value of underlying assets*



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TODAY WE WILL DISCUSS

- *Methodologies*
- *Tangible Asset Appraisals*
- *Built-In Gains Tax*
- *Propriety of Discounts*
- *Current Issues*



Business Valuation: Essential Approaches & Current Perspectives – Cost/Asset Approach

METHODOLOGIES



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

COST/ASSET APPROACH METHODOLOGIES

- ***Asset Accumulation Method***
 - Most common method
 - Also referred to as “Net Asset Method”
 - Encompasses fundamental concepts of the approach most directly



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

COST/ASSET APPROACH METHODOLOGIES

- ***Application of the Asset Accumulation Method***
 - Obtain balance sheet with information on or near the date of valuation
 - Adjust the balance sheet for GAAP basis
 - Adjust the assets and liabilities to reflect their current appraised values
 - Identify and quantify unrecorded assets and liabilities



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

COST/ASSET APPROACH METHODOLOGIES

- ***Application of the Asset Accumulation Method***
 - Assess/quantify goodwill or other intangible value (if applicable)
 - Make necessary adjustments to reflect deferred income tax effect on any gains or losses
 - Adjust value for control and marketability discounts, if any are applied



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

COST/ASSET APPROACH METHODOLOGIES

- ***Asset Accumulation Method Example***

Economic Fair Market Value Balance Sheet

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$ 5,000	Accounts Payable	\$ 15,000
Accounts Receivable	20,000	Other Current Liabilities	10,000
Inventory	10,000	Taxes Payable	6,000
Building	15,000	Long Term Debt	20,000
Other Assets	<u>20,000</u>	Equity	<u>19,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 70,000</u>		<u>\$ 70,000</u>



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

COST/ASSET APPROACH METHODOLOGIES

- ***Excess Earnings Method***

- Hybrid of Asset Approach and Income Approach promulgated by the IRS
- Also referred to as “Treasury Method,” “Formula Method,” or “Excess Cash Flow Method”



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

COST/ASSET APPROACH METHODOLOGIES

▪ *Application of the Excess Earnings Method*

- Determine fair market value of each tangible asset, then add values of assets and “net” against liabilities
- Determine total normalized earnings applicable to all invested capital
- Determine rate of return required for investment in tangible assets, and apply appropriate portion of normalized earnings to net tangible asset value



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

COST/ASSET APPROACH METHODOLOGIES

▪ *Application of the Excess Earnings Method*

- Determine the portion of total normalized earnings in excess of earnings serving as return on tangible assets; “excess” earnings are attributed to intangible assets
- Capitalize excess earnings under a normal capitalized earnings method to produce fair market value of the intangible assets
- Add fair market value of intangible assets to the fair market value of tangible assets resulting in fair market value of all invested capital



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

COST/ASSET APPROACH METHODOLOGIES

▪ *Application of the Excess Earnings Method*

- Subtract long-term debt from the fair market value of all invested capital to provide fair market value of equity capital
- Adjust value for control and marketability discounts, if any are applied



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

COST/ASSET APPROACH METHODOLOGIES

▪ *Excess Earnings Method Example*

Net tangible asset value (fair market value less operating liabilities)	\$ 10,000,000
Total normalized earnings	3,000,000
Rate of return – tangible assets – 12%	
Normalized earnings to tangible assets (12% x \$10,000,000)	(1,200,000)
Excess normalized earnings	
Attributable to intangible assets	1,800,000
Capitalization rate for intangible assets	30%
Fair market value of intangible assets	6,000,000
Fair market value of tangible assets (from above)	10,000,000
Fair market value of invested capital	16,000,000
Less: Long-term debt (assumed)	(12,000,000)
Fair market value of equity capital	\$ 4,000,000 *on a control, marketable basis



Business Valuation: Essential Approaches & Current Perspectives – Cost/Asset Approach

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS

- *Typically, separate appraisers are used to determine value of real property and personal property*
- *Business valuator assembles the value of tangible assets and adds them to the value he/she determines for intangible assets to conclude on the overall business value*
 - Tangible Assets + Intangible Assets = Overall Business Value



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS – REAL ESTATE

▪ *Types of Interests*

- Fee simple estate
- Leased fee estate
- Leasehold estate



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS – REAL ESTATE

▪ *Standard of Value*

- Market value
- Value-in-use
- Investment value
- Going concern value
- Insurable value
- Liquidation value



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS – REAL ESTATE

▪ ***Highest and Best Use***

- Determine all legally-permissible uses
- Determine which of these are physically possible
- Determine which of these are financially feasible
- Determine which of these produces the maximum profits for the site



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS – REAL ESTATE

▪ ***Approaches to Value***

- Cost approach – sum of land value at its highest and best use and value of improvements, less depreciation
- Market (sales comparison) approach – assumes that a prudent buyer will pay no more than the cost to purchase a comparable property
- Income (income capitalization) approach – capitalizes or discounts an income stream to produce a value



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS – M&E

- *Not as location-specific as real estate*
- *Appraisers frequently have niche expertise*
- *Performed for a number of purposes*



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS – M&E

- *Standard of Value*
 - Fair market value
 - Fair market value – removal
 - Fair market value in continued use
 - Fair market value – installed



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS – M&E

- *Premise of Value*
 - Orderly liquidation value
 - Forced liquidation value



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS – M&E

- *Approaches to Value*
 - Cost approach – appraiser computes “reproduction cost new” or “replacement cost new”
 - Market (sales comparison) approach – appraiser analyzes recent sales and current offerings, and considers depreciation and other allowances
 - Income approach – appraiser uses direct capitalization and discounted future cash flow methods



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

TANGIBLE ASSET APPRAISALS

▪ *Concluding Thoughts*

- Credentialed appraisers are important
- Appraisers will adhere to standards related to due care, development and reporting



Business Valuation: Essential Approaches & Current Perspectives – Cost/Asset Approach

BUILT-IN-GAINS TAX





Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

BUILT-IN-GAINS TAX

- *Problem for C corporations*
- *Willing buyer likely to alter offer price due to tax liability associated with appreciated assets*
- *Issue was historically debated in the courts in estate and gift tax cases*
- *General Utilities Doctrine revoked – tax liability upon liquidation is not necessarily speculative*
- *Most valuers consider the impact of capital gains tax as a dollar-for-dollar reduction in value or incorporated in a discount*



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

BUILT-IN-GAINS TAX

- *Relevant Cases*
 - Estate of Jelke v. Commissioner (2005)
 - Estate of Welch v. Commissioner (1998)
 - Estate of Dunn v. Commissioner (2002)
 - Estate of Davis v. Commissioner (1998)
 - Eisenberg v. Commissioner (1998)
 - Estate of Borgatello v. Commissioner (2000)
 - Dawkins v. Hickman Family Corp. (2011)
 - Estate of Richmond v. Commissioner (2014)
 - Estate of Jones v. Commissioner (2001)
 - Estate of Dailey v. Commissioner (2001)



Business Valuation: Essential Approaches & Current Perspectives – Cost/Asset Approach

PROPRIETY OF DISCOUNTS



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

PROPRIETY OF DISCOUNTS

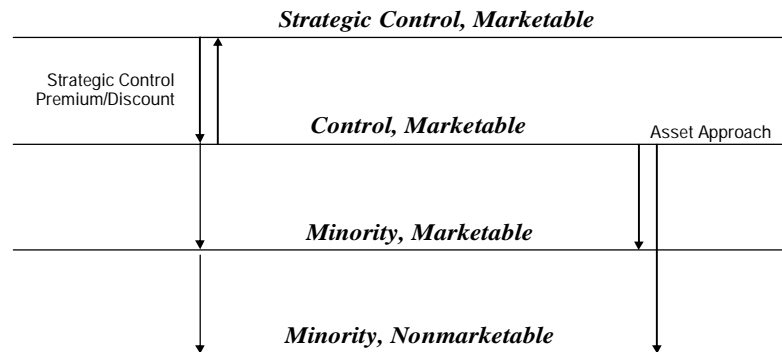
- *Values obtained under the Asset Approach generally held to be control interest values*
- *Is it appropriate to use the approach to value a non-controlling or minority interest?*
 - Professional standards require consideration
 - Often no better alternative is available



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

PROPRIETY OF DISCOUNTS

- *Levels of Value*



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

PROPRIETY OF DISCOUNTS

- *Values obtained under the Asset Approach generally deemed to be marketable values*
 - Appropriate discounts must be considered and applied
 - Be careful not to “double dip”
 - Specific data source used to determine discounts is dictated by underlying class of assets held by entity



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

PROPRIETY OF DISCOUNTS

- ***Closed-end fund data***
 - Used for entities holding marketable securities
 - Ownership interests in closed-end funds have control restrictions similar to fractional interests in FLPs
 - Databases allow valuator to search using various criteria to closely match comparables
 - Provides discounts for lack of control only



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

PROPRIETY OF DISCOUNTS

- ***RELP transaction data***
 - Used for holders of fractional interests in FLPs holding real estate
 - Most widely-used source is annual study published by Partnership Profiles, Inc.



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

PROPRIETY OF DISCOUNTS

- ***RELP transaction data***
 - For discount to be relevant, two elements must apply:
 - Interest being valued is non-controlling
 - Interest being valued must have marketability issues
 - Data can be searched using various criteria
 - Provides discounts for both lack of control and lack of marketability



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

PROPRIETY OF DISCOUNTS

- ***Example – FLP Reconciliation of Discounts***
 - Valuation of a fractional interest in an FLP
 - Underlying assets include marketable securities and real estate



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

PROPRIETY OF DISCOUNTS

▪ *Example – FLP Reconciliation of Discounts*

<u>Asset</u>	<u>DISCOUNTS</u>			<u>% of Total Assets</u>	<u>Weighted Discount</u>
	Minority	Marketability	Combined		
Investments					
Domestic Stock	4.1%	23%	26%	20.0%	5.2%
International Stock	8.2%	23%	29%	10.0%	2.9%
Bonds	3.8%	23%	26%	10.0%	2.6%
Real Estate	*	*	31%	60.0%	18.6%
TOTAL					29.3%

* Partnership Profiles database produces a combined discount



Business Valuation: Essential Approaches & Current Perspectives – Cost/Asset Approach

CURRENT ISSUES





Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

CURRENT ISSUES

- ***Businesses are succumbing to economic effects of COVID***
 - Businesses closing
 - Liquidation or abandoning assets
 - Temporarily shut down
 - Reduction in capacity
 - Inventory issues



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

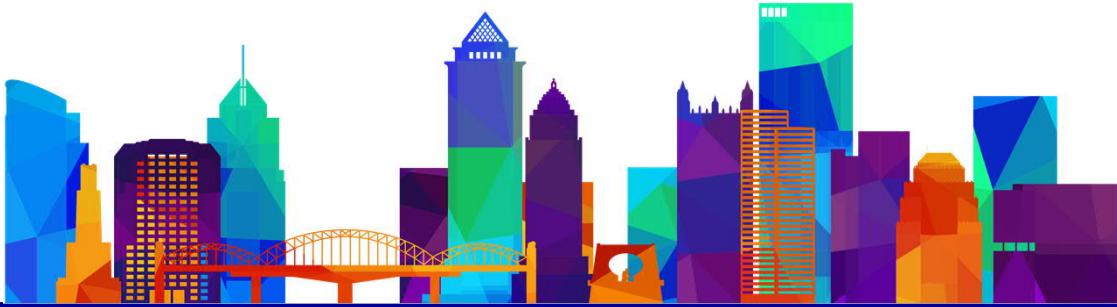
CURRENT ISSUES

- ***Political Landscape***
 - Election year and changes may impact estate planning
 - Valuations of holding companies and family limited partnerships in particular will be prevalent
 - Asset appraisals and valuation discounts will come into play



Business Valuation: Essential Approaches & Current Perspectives – Cost/Asset Approach

CONCLUSION AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

CONCLUSION AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- *Key is understanding the basis for setting historical assets and liabilities at their respective fair market values*
- *Appraisals of tangible assets must match the assignment requirements set by legal counsel*
- *Engaging outside appraisers involves additional cost, which should be communicated to the client as soon as possible*
- *If any abuse of assets is suspected, forensic procedures may be necessary, but can be time-consuming and costly*



Basics of the Cost/Asset Approach & Current Perspectives

THANK YOU!