

Fundamentals of Business Valuation

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Types of Business Entities

- Professional practice
 - McSparron, Wadsworth Grunfeld, Rubino
- Manufacturing
- Retailer
- Wholesaler
- Niche businesses
 - Stockbroker-Manufacturers Rep



Standards of Value

- Book value
 - Accounting term
 - Balance sheet – assets less liabilities
- Fair market value
 - RR 59-60
 - Price between willing buyer and willing seller
 - Arm's length

Standards of Value

- Fair value
 - NY Business Corporation Law
 - Statutory for shareholder oppression and dissention
- Value to owner (holder)
 - In a professional practice or enhanced earning capacity



Approaches to Value

- Income
 - Capitalization of earnings
- Asset-based
 - Net asset value method
- Market
 - Guideline company method
 - Transaction method

Premise:

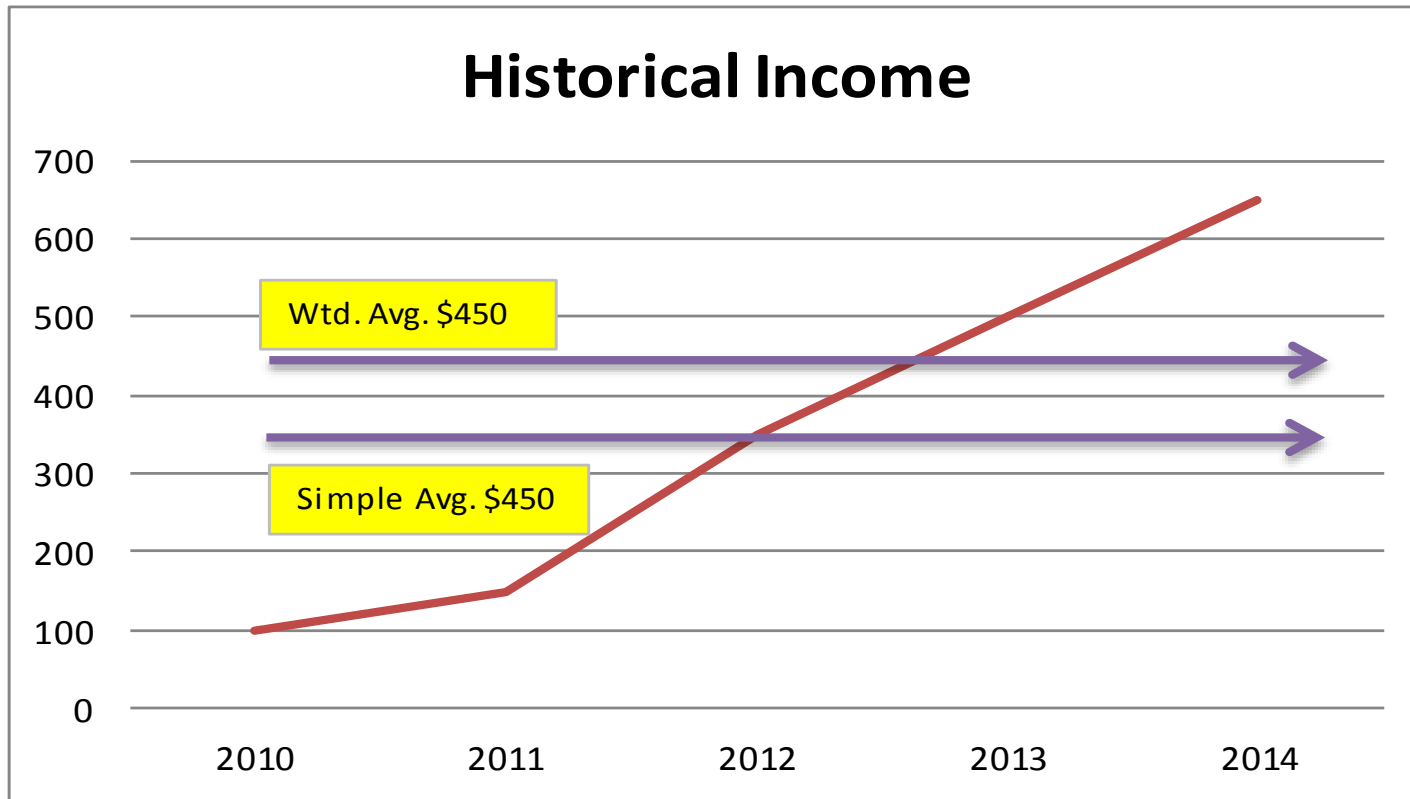
- *The present day value of an income producing asset is quantified in its future economic benefits.*

Capitalization of Income

- Overview
 - Converting a single level of expected income into value
 - Using a capitalization rate as a divisor or using a multiple
 - Application of the method requires an estimate of normalized income and a capitalization rate
- Normalized Income
 - Income after all reasonable and necessary operating expenses including reasonable compensation paid to the owner(s)
 - And that can be expected on an annual basis over the long term
- Income Adjustments
 - Owner compensation
 - Non-recurring and non-operating items
 - Cash to accrual



Normalized Income



Discount & Capitalization Rates

- A discount rate is used to convert a series of future income streams to present value
- A capitalization rate is derived from the discount rate and is used to convert a single income stream to present value

Discount & Capitalization Rates

- Reflect an investor's expected return on an investment in the business
- Based on risks above what might be earned in the public markets which are perceived as less risky
- Company specific risks include:
 - Lack of management depth
 - Customer concentration
 - Lack of diversity
 - Lack of capital
 - Industry and regulatory issues
 - Sensitivity to the economy

Build Up Model

	<u>%</u>	<u>X</u>
U. S. Treasury Yield	4.0	25.0
Equity premium	7.0	
Size premium	<u>6.0</u>	<u> </u>
Market rate of return	17.0	5.9
Company specific premium	<u>11.0</u>	
Discount rate	28.0	
Growth	<u>3.0</u>	<u> </u>
Capitalization rate	<u><u>25.0</u></u>	<u><u>4.0</u></u>

Owner Compensation

- Compensation for services rendered plus income as a result of ownership
- Often a significant adjustment and based on empirical data
 - Medical Group Management Association (MGMA)
 - Law Firm Economics
 - Compensation Survey of the American Dental Association
 - Robert Half Accounting & Finance Survey
 - Economic Research Institute (ERI)
 - Risk Management Associates (RMA)



Owner Compensation

- Other Considerations
 - Duties & responsibilities
 - Age and health
 - Educational attainment and background
 - Work habits
 - Customer/client relationships

Capitalization of Income

Income as reported	\$ 50,000
Owner compensation as reported	350,000
Replacement compensation	(225,000)
Accelerated depreciation	100,000
Straight-line depreciation	(35,000)
Personal expenses	62,000
Adjusted income	<u>302,000</u>
Income tax provision	<u>(120,800)</u>
Net income	181,200
Growth rate	<u>3.0%</u>
Normalized income	186,636
Capitalization rate	<u>25.0%</u>

Indicated value \$ 746,500



Excess Earnings Method

- Revenue Ruling 68-609
- Two components of value: tangible and intangible
- Estimated rate of return is applied to the fair market value of the net tangibles assets
- The amount of income over the fair return on tangible assets is considered the “excess earnings”
- The excess earnings are capitalized to arrive at the intangible value
- Intangible value combined with tangible value is the overall value of the subject business



Excess Earnings Method

- Differs From Capitalized Income Method
 - Requires restatement of balance sheet
 - Estimate of fair return on the net assets
 - Capitalization rate based on the risk of the intangible assets only
- Disparaged by IRS
 - See RR 68-609
 - Only to be used when no other method is available



Excess Earnings Method

Normalized income		\$ 181,000
Tangible asset value	150,000	
Fair return	5.0%	(7,500)
Excess earnings		<u>173,500</u>
Capitalization rate		<u>28.0%</u>
Intangible value		619,600
Tangible asset value		<u>150,000</u>
Indicated value		<u><u>\$ 769,600</u></u>

Transaction Method

- Overview
 - Based on the premise that actual transactions of similar businesses can provide a relevant benchmark for value
 - Pricing multiple is applied to a measure of income to determine the “operating value” of the subject company
 - Measure of income most often used is revenues or owner cash flow (OCF)



Transaction Method

Revenues	\$ 750,000
Multiple	0.80
Operating value	<u>600,000</u>
Cash	25,000
Accounts receivable	175,000
Inventory	50,000
Liabilities	<u>(125,000)</u>
Indicated value	<u><u>\$ 725,000</u></u>

Guideline Company Method

- Overview
 - Based on the premise that the prices observed in the public stock market of comparable business entities can provide a relevant benchmark for value
 - A valuation multiple based on the stocks trading price is applied to a measure of economic income to arrive at an indication of value
- Challenges
 - Finding comparable and relevant companies
 - Time consuming and expensive



Discounted Future Returns

- Overview
 - Used when current or historical results are not indicative of the future
 - Projection of income over a discreet projection period then capitalizing normalized income in the terminal year
- Challenges
 - Developing forecasts
 - Duration of discreet projection period

Discounted Future Returns

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Terminal Value
Projected income		\$ 50,000	60,000	70,000	327,727
Discount factor	25%	0.80000	0.64000	0.51200	0.40960
Present value		\$ 40,000	38,400	35,840	134,237

Σ Present Value (rounded) \$ 248,500

Terminal Value

Projected income		\$ 70,000
Increased by growth	3.0%	72,100
Capitalized at:		22%
Terminal value		<u>\$ 327,727</u>

Valuation Discounts

- Discount for Lack of Control
 - Minority shareholders lack the ability to appoint management, set compensation, sell assets, and declare dividends
- Discount for Lack of Marketability
 - When compared to the stock market, closely held business interests are not liquid

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