## ESTIMATING PROPERTY VALUE

USING MORTGAGE-EQUITY ANALYSIS

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#### IN THIS SESSION:

- General Valuation Model: V = I / R
- Overall Property Value:  $V_0 = I_0 / R_0$
- Overall Property Value;  $V_O = V_M + V_E$
- Mortgage Value:  $V_M = I_M / R_M$
- Equity Value:  $V_E = I_E / R_E$



# ESTIMATING PROPERTY VALUE BASED ON ITS CAPITAL COMPONENTS

- The property can be divided into Mortgage Loan Value and Equity Value
- Lenders underwrite a Mortgage Loan using three criteria:
  - 1. Debt Coverage Ratio  $Debt \ Coverage \ Ratio \ (DCR) = \frac{\textit{Net Operating Income } (I_0)}{\textit{Annual Mortgage Payments } (Im)}$
  - 2. Loan to Value Ratio
  - 3. Borrower Character



# ESTIMATING PROPERTY VALUE BASED ON ITS CAPITAL COMPONENTS

• With a given Debt Coverage Ratio, the Annual Debt Payment ( $I_m$ ) is determined by dividing the Net Operating Income ( $I_0$ ) by the required DCR.

Annual Debt Payment(Im) = 
$$\frac{I_0}{DCR}$$



#### ESTIMATING MORTGAGE LOAN VALUE

SPECIAL SKILLS

#### ESTIMATING MORTGAGE LOAN VALUE

• The Mortgage Loan Value  $(V_m)$  is calculated by dividing the Annual Debt Payment  $(I_m)$  by the Annual Mortgage Constant  $(R_m)$ 

$$V_m = \frac{I_m}{R_m}$$

- The Annual Mortgage Constant ( $R_{\rm m}$ ) is equal to the periodic mortgage payment times the payments per year.
- The Period Mortgage Constant (mc) is equal to the periodic interest rate plus a sinking fund factor based on the interest rate and the amortization term:

$$R_m = (mc) \times (Payments \ per \ Year)$$



### ESTIMATING MORTGAGE LOAN VALUE (VM)

How much money can the Developer borrow?

Net Operating Income (I<sub>0</sub>)

- Debt Coverage Ratio (DCR)
- = Annual Debt Payment (I<sub>m</sub>)
- $\div$  Annual Mortgage Constant  $(R_m)$
- = Mortgage Value (V<sub>m</sub>)

\*Based on 6% annual interest, 30 year amortization term, with monthly payments (.006)x(12)=.071946



### ESTIMATING MORTGAGE LOAN VALUE (VM)

How much money can the Developer borrow?

	Estimating Mortgage Value (V <sub>M</sub> ): Internation	onal Plaza
	Net Operating Income (I <sub>0</sub> )	4,554,680
÷	Debt Coverage Ratio (DCR)	1.3
=	Annual Debt Payment (I <sub>m</sub> )	3,503,600
÷	Annual Mortgage Constant (R <sub>m</sub> )	.071946*
=	Mortgage Value (V <sub>m</sub> )	48,697,592

<sup>\*</sup>Based on 6% annual interest, 30 year amortization term, with monthly payments (.006)x(12)=.071946



# ESTIMATING EQUITY VALUE

SPECIAL SKILLS

EQUITY VALUE ( $V_E$ ) = AFTER FINANCING CASH FLOW ( $I_E$ ) / EQUITY DIVIDEND RATE ( $R_E$ )

THE EQUITY DIVIDEND RATE IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE LEVERAGED CASH-ON-CASH RETURN

### ESTIMATING EQUITY VALUE (VE)

• The Equity Value ( $V_E$ ) is calculated by dividing the After Financing Cash Flow ( $I_E$ ) by the Equity Dividend Rate ( $I_E$ ).

• 
$$V_E = \frac{I_E}{R_E}$$

• The Equity Dividend Rate is commonly referred to as the "Required Levered Cash-on-Cash Return".



# ESTIMATING EQUITY VALUE (VE)

	nating Equity Value (V <sub>E</sub> ): Interna	tional Plaza
Net	Operating Income (I <sub>O</sub> )	4,554,680
- Ann (I <sub>M</sub> )	ual Mortgage Payment	(3,503,600)
= Ann	ual Cash Flow (I <sub>E</sub> )	1,051,080
÷ Equ	ity Dividend Rate (R <sub>E</sub> )	.05
= Equ	ity Value (V <sub>E</sub> )	21,021,600



## ESTIMATING PROPERTY VALUE (V<sub>O</sub>)

Mortgage Value (V<sub>m</sub>)

+ Equity Value (V<sub>E</sub>)

= Property Value (V<sub>0</sub>)



# ESTIMATING PROPERTY VALUE (VO)

<b>Estimating Property Value (</b>	V <sub>o</sub> ): International
Plaza Example	

Mortgage Value (V <sub>m</sub> )	48,697,592
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+ Equity Value (V <sub>F</sub> )	21,021,600
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=	Property Value (V <sub>0</sub> )	69,719,192
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#### ESTIMATING RETURN AFTER FINANCING

SPECIAL SKILLS

#### ESTIMATING RETURN AFTER FINANCING CASH FLOWS

- What if the Sales price is 75,000,000?
- What is the Leveraged Cash-on-Cash Return?

	Sales Price	75,000,000
-	Mortgage Value (V <sub>m</sub> )	48,697,592
=	Required Equity	26,302,408
۰	Annual Cash Flow (I <sub>E</sub> )	1,051,080
÷	Required Equity	26,302,408
=	Levered Cash-on-Cash Return	.03996



#### ESTIMATING RETURN AFTER FINANCING CASH FLOWS

• If the Equity Dividend Rate (RE) is .05, do you buy?

	Sales Price	75,000,000
-	Mortgage Value (V <sub>m</sub> )	48,697,592
=	Required Equity	26,302,408
	Annual Cash Flow (I <sub>E</sub> )	1,051,080
÷	Required Equity	26,302,408
=	Leveraged Cash-on-Cash Return	.03996

#### NO

\*Decision Rule: If the cash–on-cash return is less than the required Equity Dividend Rate (RE), then don't buy!

