

<u>Type of Asset</u>	<u>How To Prove</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Real estate (Primary residence)	Not applicable. The positive value of a primary residence does not count toward net worth for accredited investor purposes.	Liabilities incurred in the last 60 days against a primary residence and liabilities exceeding the value of the primary residence detract from net worth for accredited investor purposes.
Real estate (NOT primary residence)	Show deed or other evidence, such as assessor records, to prove ownership. To prove value, obtain appraisal or price opinion letter from real estate broker or valuation professional. Tax assessor valuations may be used, but often undervalue assets.	The value of real estate that is not a primary residence may be counted toward net worth for accredited investor purposes, but all liabilities on such real estate should be disclosed and will be deducted from net worth. Appraisals are the best evidence, but may be costly. Many real estate professionals will provide price opinions for free. Reasonably reliable computer generated valuation reports (such as Zillow's Zestimate) may be acceptable.
Bank accounts, certificates of deposit (CDs), brokerage, and other deposit or securities accounts	Show latest statement or get letter from the financial institution indicating value of account. Statement or letter should show the investor's name or investor should otherwise prove ownership of the account.	It is not necessary to show social security numbers, full account numbers, or individual positions. Identification of the account, account ownership, and value of the total assets should be sufficient in most cases. If an account contains a liability, disclose that liability so that net asset value can be determined.
Private Company Securities	The best evidence is to provide a formal valuation from a valuation professional or an accountant. If a formal valuation is not available, obtain a statement from the company as to reasonable fair market value.	If the valuation is provided by the company, the reviewer may want to confirm that the valuation was provided in an unbiased manner. The reviewer may choose not to accept a valuation if the reviewer has any reason to question the validity of the valuation.
Annuities, Insurance, and Similar Assets	These types of assets sometimes have a cash value. Provide the latest statement or a letter from the financial institution indicating the cash value.	
Vehicles (e.g. automobiles, yachts, etc.)	Provide a copy of the vehicle title that identifies the vehicle and owner. Provide a valuation from a valuation professional. In some cases, standardized pricing manuals, such as Kelley Blue Book prices for automobiles might be used.	
Personal Property	Provide evidence of ownership of the personal property as best as possible. Provide an objective third-party valuation of the personal property.	Personal property is difficult to verify. Different valuations may be necessary for different assets. Reviewers may not accept personal property as evidence if they cannot confirm ownership or value.