

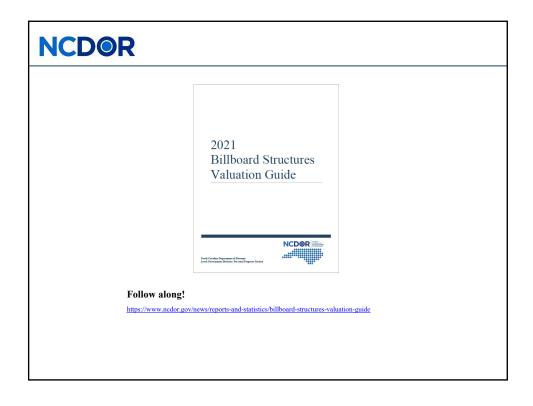
Billboard Structures Valuation Guide Workshop

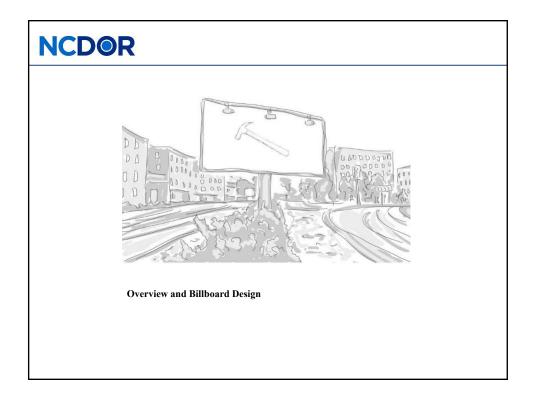
Chelsie Cornelius
Property Valuation Specialist
Local Government Division

NCDOR

Course Outline

- Overview and Billboard Design
- Listing and Valuation Methods
- Navigating the Valuation Guide
- Appraising Billboards
- Site Valuation
- Court Cases





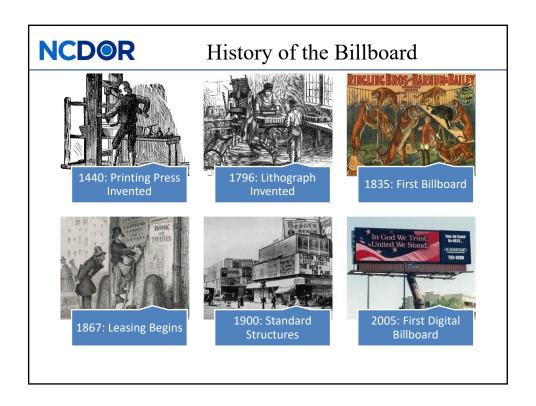
What is a billboard?

- Large panel designed to carry outdoor advertising
- Typically found in high-traffic areas
- Can be seen from a long distance
- Promotes business, product, service or entertainment
- Typically located off premise of business

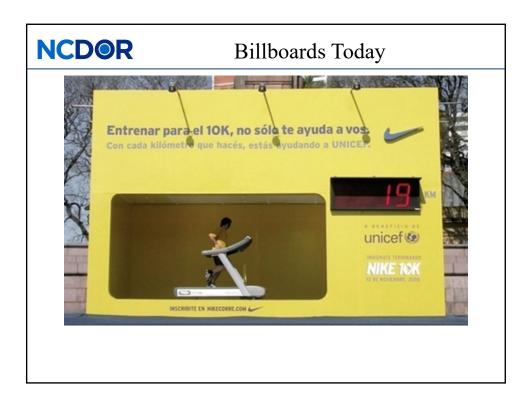
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What is a billboard?

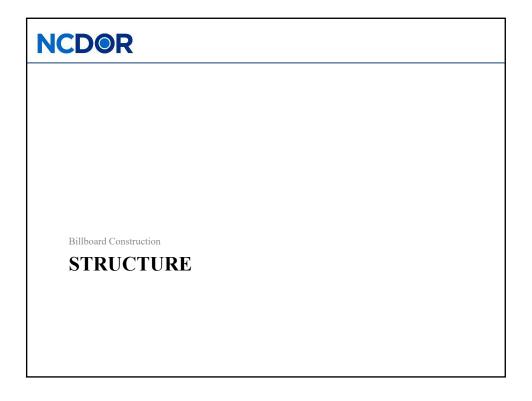
- Older construction is wood or angle iron frames
- Newer construction is steel
- Face is poster paper, painted, vinyl, or digital
- Contains one or more display panels and framework
- Freestanding, mounted to buildings, or attached to other structures
- Assessment based on building materials and features

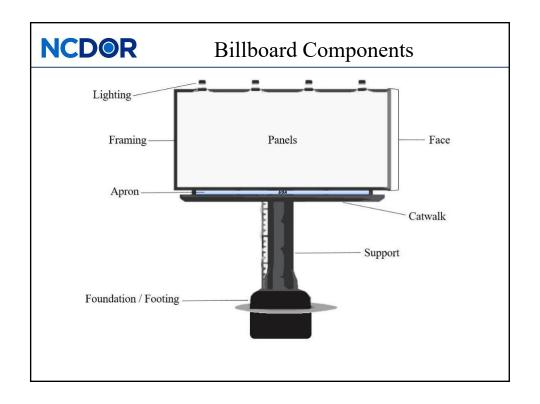








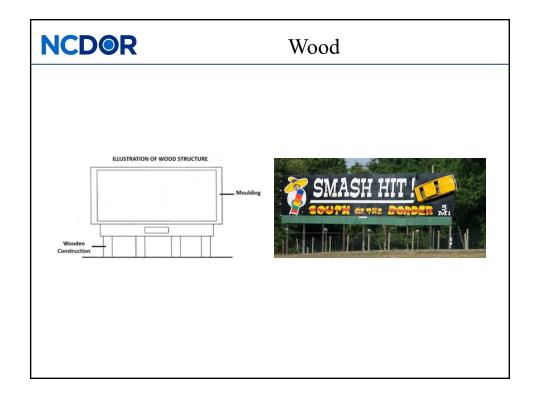




Wood

- Constructed of wood posts or pole supports
- Secondary A-frame dimensional lumber supports
- Wood or metal catwalk
- Single display panel
- Supports embedded in ground
- Foundation could be concrete or gravel
- Lighting is fluorescent or mercury vapor

Valuation Guide Pgs. 1-2



Steel A-frame

- Constructed of angle iron or steel supports
- Wood or metal catwalk
- Single display panel
- Supports embedded in ground
- Foundation could be concrete or gravel
- Lighting is fluorescent or mercury vapor

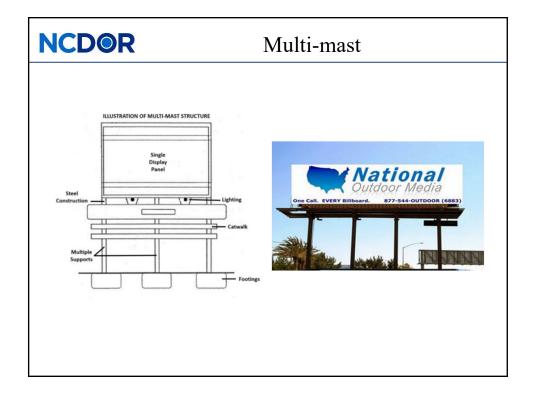
Valuation Guide Pgs. 3-4



Multi-mast

- Constructed of steel pole, I-beam or equivalent
- Catwalk and one or more display panels
- Lighting is fluorescent or mercury vapor

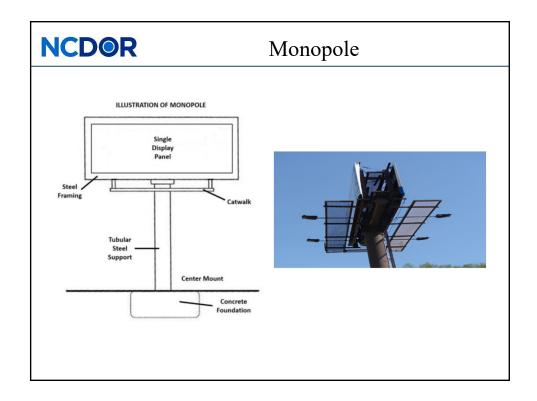
Valuation Guide Pgs. 5-6

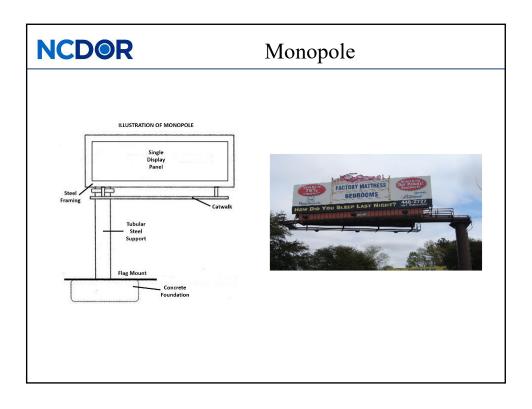


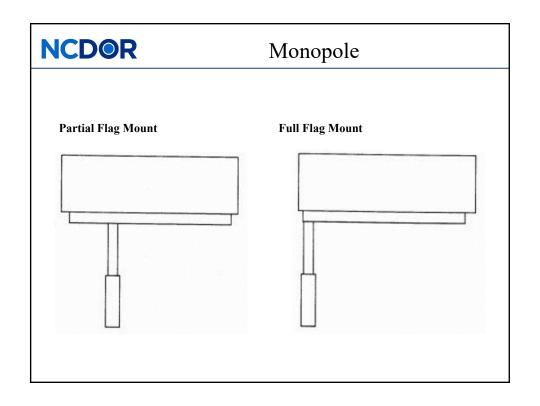
Monopole

- Constructed of a tubular steel support
- Additional tubular steel framing
- Metal catwalk and one or more display panels
- Foundation is concrete
- Lighting is fluorescent or mercury vapor

Valuation Guide Pgs. 7-10



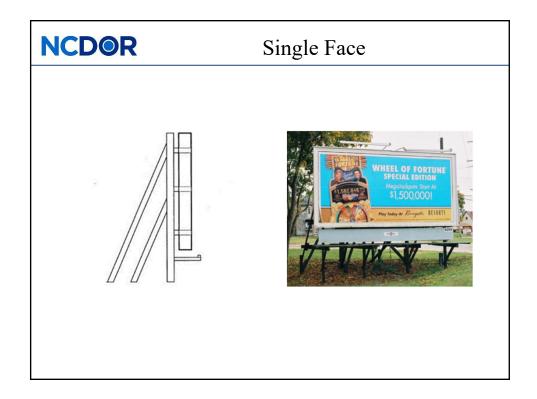


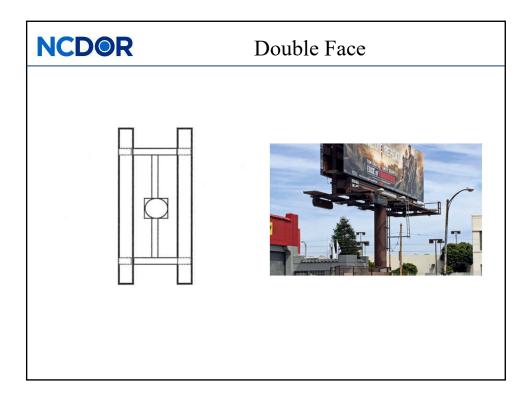


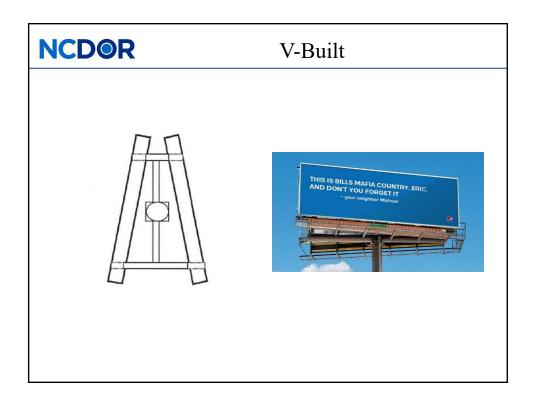


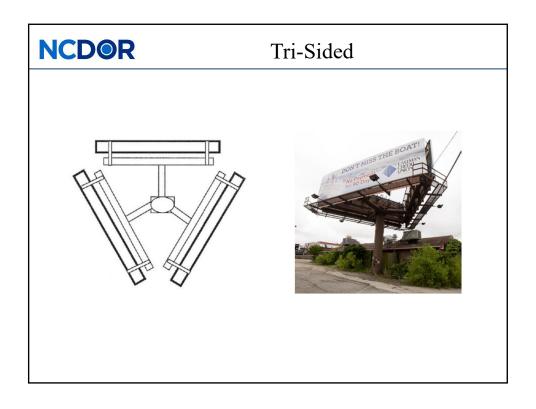
Billboard Construction

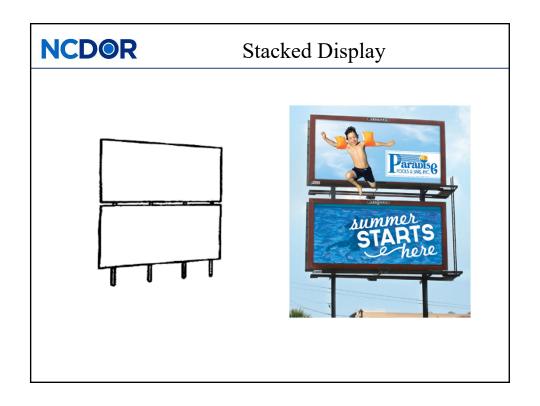
DISPLAY CONFIGURATION

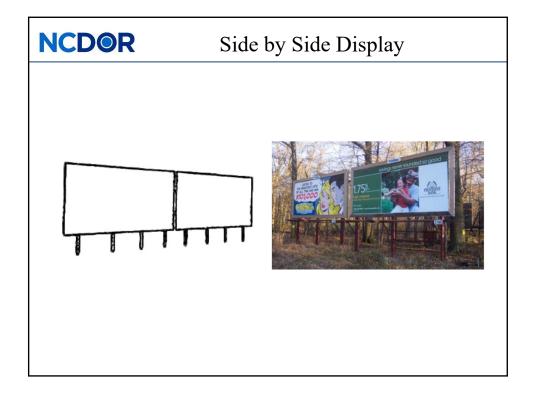


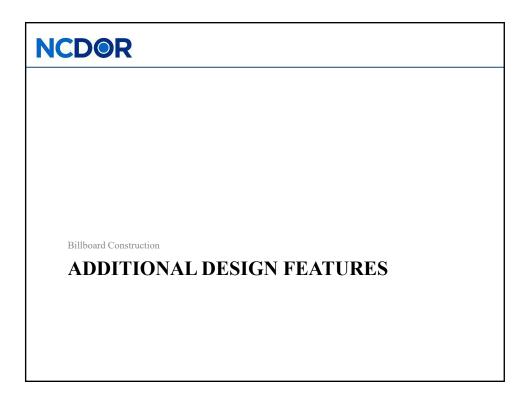












Tri-vision

- Slatted face
- Allows for three different copy messages
- Revolves at intermittent intervals
- Additional enhancements require valuation adjustment

Digital

- LED face
- Allows for multiple messaging at varying intervals
- Remote location control
- Eliminates need to go onsite or print copy
- Shorter life than structure
- Billboard face valued separately using cost

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Digital





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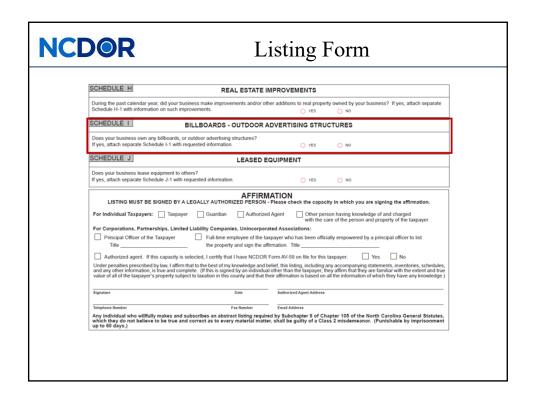


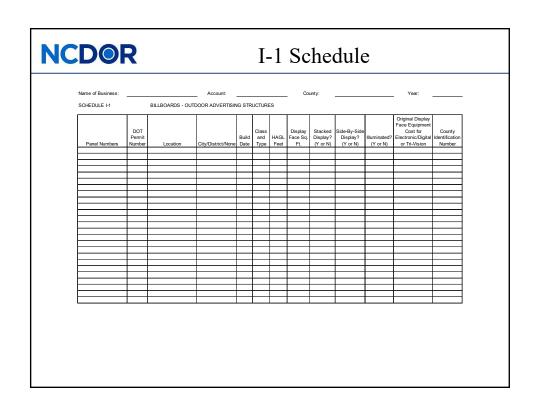
Listing and Valuation Methods

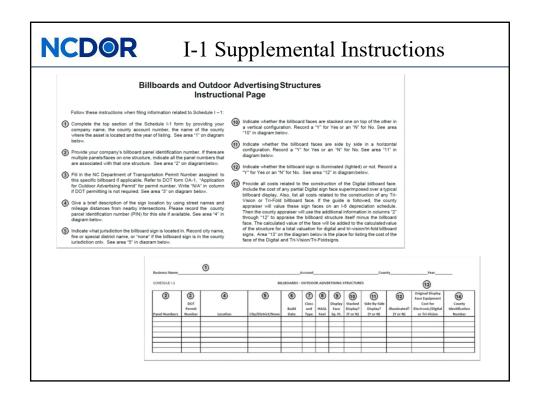
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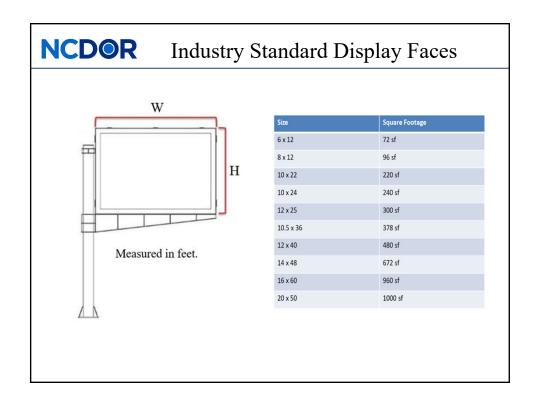
Listing

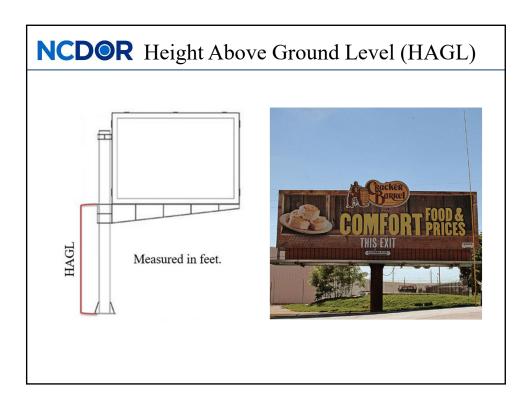
- Billboard companies must file a business personal property abstract
- NCDOR publishes the I-1 Schedule for billboards
- Schedule designed with Lamar Advertising Company

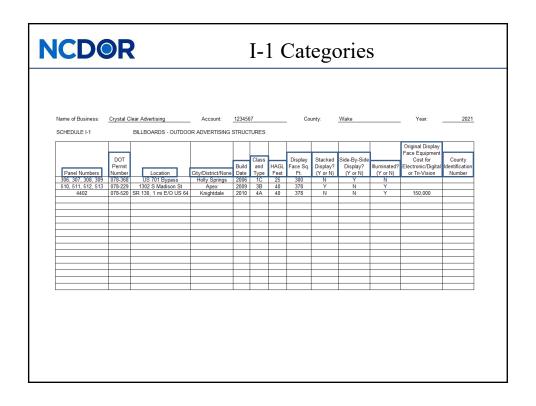














Listing and Valuation Methods

VALUATION

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Approaches to Value

- Sales Comparison
 - Direct evidence of market's opinion of value
 - Estimates value by comparing subject to comparable sales
 - Not used in billboard valuation due to lack of individual sales
- Income
 - Present worth of future benefits of property
 - Estimates value by using the income stream of the property
 - Used for valuing billboard land site
- Cost
 - Broad applicability and availability of data
 - Estimates value by determining replacement cost new and subtracting depreciation
 - Most widely used for valuing billboard structures

Value Recommendation

- Cost Approach
- · Consistently and uniformly reaches fair market value
- Easy to compute
- Industry wide usage
- · Basis for Billboard Structures Valuation Guide

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Best Practices

- Send guide and I-1 to taxpayer
- Require reporting by taxpayer on I-1 form
- Compare old worksheets to I-1 form
- Value billboard using the guide
- Use the income approach on the land
- Create an Excel workbook to value your billboards

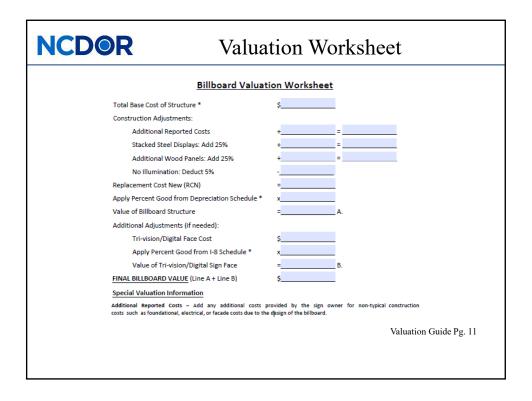


Navigating the Valuation Guide

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Introduction

- Methodology based on current data from Producer Price Index
- Considers changes in cost, labor and construction of billboards
- Guide simplifies the valuation process
- May not cover every possible sign type or configuration
- Published annually on NCDOR website



Base Cost

- Use base cost from guide, not taxpayer!
- Specific for type of construction, size, and HAGL
- Includes <u>all</u> direct and indirect costs of the structure
 - Materials
 - Labor
 - Permit fees
 - Shipping/freight
 - Engineering fees
 - Installation
- Base cost must be adjusted for additional construction features to arrive at replacement cost new (RCN)

Base Cost Tables

- Starting point for valuation
- Use data from I-1 Schedule

- SINGLI	E FAC	E WOOD	A F	RAME						
Size	0-2	0' HAGL	21-	30' HAGL	31-	40' HAGL	41-	55' HAGL	56-80' HAGL	80+' HAGL
300'	\$	7,710	\$	8,570	\$	10,270	\$	11,200		
378"	\$	9,040	\$	10,070	\$	12,110	\$	13,010		
480"	\$	10,690	\$	12,570	\$	16,340	\$	17,000		
672	\$	14,430	\$	17,000	\$	22,150	\$	22,970		
Size 300'									56-80' HAGL	80+' HAGL
300' 378'	0-2 \$ \$	0' HAGL 10,070 11,700	\$	11,200	\$		\$	14,510	56-80' HAGL	80+' HAGL
300'	\$	10,070	\$	11,200	\$	13,460 15,640	\$	14,510 16,870	56-80' HAGL	80+' HAGL
300' 378'	\$	10,070 11,700	\$ \$	11,200 13,010	\$ \$	13,460 15,640 21,930	\$ \$	14,510 16,870	56-80' HAGL	80+' HAGL
300' 378' 480' 672'	\$ \$ \$	10,070 11,700 14,380 19,520	\$ \$	11,200 13,010 16,870	\$ \$	13,460 15,640 21,930 29,820	\$ \$	14,510 16,870 22,860	56-80' HAGL	80+' HAGL
300' 378' 480' 672'	S S S	10,070 11,700 14,380 19,520 SIDE BY	\$ \$ \$ \$	11,200 13,010 16,870 22,970 E WOOD	\$ \$ \$ A FF	13,460 15,640 21,930 29,820 RAME	\$ \$ \$	14,510 16,870 22,860 30,960	56-80' HAGL 56-80' HAGL	
300' 378' 480' 672' V BUIL	S S S	10,070 11,700 14,380 19,520 SIDE BY	\$ \$ \$ \$	11,200 13,010 16,870 22,970 E WOOD	\$ \$ \$ A FF	13,460 15,640 21,930 29,820 RAME 40' HAGL	\$ \$ \$ \$	14,510 16,870 22,860 30,960		
300' 378' 480' 672' • V BUIL	\$ \$ \$ \$.T AND	10,070 11,700 14,380 19,520 SIDE BY 0' HAGL 15,420	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 21-	11,200 13,010 16,870 22,970 DE WOOD	\$ \$ \$ A FF 31-	13,460 15,640 21,930 29,820 RAME 40' HAGL	\$ \$ \$ \$	14,510 16,870 22,860 30,960		
300' 378' 480' 672' - V BUIL Size 300'	\$ \$ \$ \$ T AND 0-2	10,070 11,700 14,380 19,520 SIDE BY 0' HAGL 15,420	\$ \$ \$ \$ (SIC 21- \$ \$	11,200 13,010 16,870 22,970 DE WOOD 30' HAGL 17,120	\$ \$ \$ A FF 31-	13,460 15,640 21,930 29,820 RAME 40' HAGL 20,570 24,090	\$ \$ \$ \$	14,510 16,870 22,860 30,960 55' HAGL 22,270 26,170		

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Depreciation Schedule

- Use the schedule published in the guide
- Applied after calculating adjusted base cost (RCN)
- Considers loss in value from all causes
- Uses the age/life method for estimating depreciation

Valuation Basics

- Use percent good from depreciation schedule in guide (Pg. 25)
- 25 year life for wooden structures
- 50 year life for steel structures
- Residual value is 35%
- No additional adjustments for physical condition! If billboard can support a sign face, little effect on income stream.

EFFECTIVE AGE (in years)	YEAR	25 YEAR LIFE (wood)	50 YEAR LIFE (steel)
1	2020	96%	98%
2	2019	92%	96%
3	2018	88%	94%
4	2017	84%	92%
5	2016	80%	90%
6	2015	76%	88%
7	2014	72%	86%
8	2013	68%	84%
9	2012	64%	82%
10	2011	60%	80%

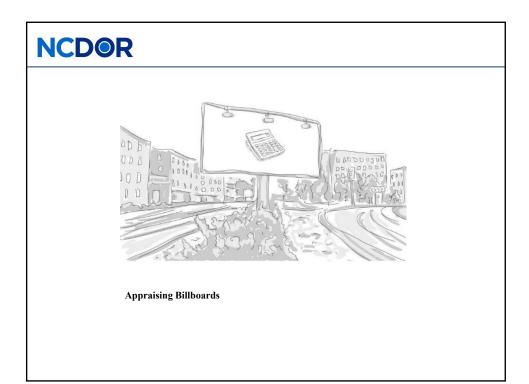
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Additional Adjustments

- Appraiser must adjust for tri-vision and digital sign faces
- Adjustment is based on taxpayer's listed cost of face
- Apply percent good using Schedule I-8 in guide (Pg. 24)
- Sign face value is added to structure value for total value

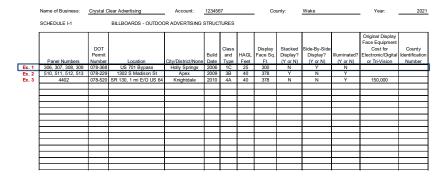
2021 Cost Index and Depreciation Schedules

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.ml		Local G	iove	mme	nt Divisio	on					Effe	ctive	1/1/202	21	
		Person	al Pr	opert	y Sectio	n									
				S	chedules	H,	, Valu	uatio	n Table						
					Histori	cal (Origin	al) C	ost						
					Perce	ent G	ood	Facto	ors						
				Sch	edule H						Sche	edule	1		
Year		Trend			Life				Trend			Life			
Acq'd	Age	Factor	4	5		10	20		Factor	5	8			10	12
2020	1	1.00	75	80		90	95		1.00	80	87			90	92
2019	2	1.02	51	61		82	92	1	1.00	60	75			80	83
2018	3	1.04	26	42		73	88		0.99	40	62			69	74
2017	4	1.06	25	25		64	85	T	1.00	25	50			60	67
2016	5	1.07				54	80		1.00		37			50	58
2015	6	1.07				43	75		0.99		25			40	50



NCDOR Valuation Guide Example #1 (Pg. 15)

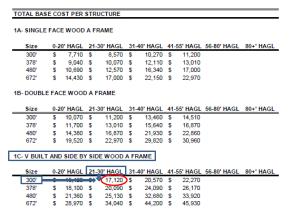
1. Use Schedule I-1 to determine the features of the property.



1C, Side-by-side wood A-frame structure at a 25' HAGL with the largest panel face at 300 square feet. Structure has four panels, double face configuration. No lighting, structure built in 2006.

Valuation Guide Example #1 (Pg. 15)

2. Find the base cost using the base cost tables in the guide.

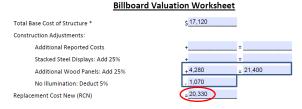


For Example #1, use the base cost tables for wooden structures found on page 2 of the guide.

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Valuation Guide Example #1 (Pg. 15)

3. Using the Billboard Valuation Worksheet, annotate the base cost and make construction adjustments to determine replacement cost new.



Two additional panel faces = 25% increase

$$17,120 \times 0.25 = 4,280$$

No illumination = 5% decrease

$$$21,400 \times 0.05 = $1,070$$

Valuation Guide Example #1 (Pg. 15)

4. Using the depreciation schedule in the guide, find the percent good.

EFFECTIVE AGE	YEAR	25 YEAR LIFE	50 YEAR LIFE
(in years)		(wood)	(steel)
1	2020	96%	98%
2	2019	92%	96%
3	2018	88%	94%
4	2017	84%	92%
5	2016	80%	90%
6	2015	76%	88%
7	2014	72%	86%
8	2013	68%	84%
9	2012	64%	82%
10	2011	60%	80%
11	2010	56%	78%
12	2009	52%	76%
13	2008	48%	74%
14	2007	44%	72%
15	2006	40%	70%
16	2005	36%	68%
17	2004	35%	66%

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Valuation Guide Example #1 (Pg. 15)

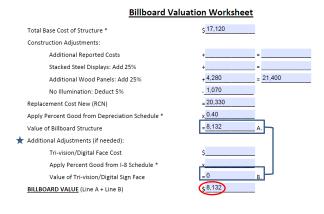
5. Calculate the initial estimate of value using the worksheet.

Billboard Valuation Worksheet Total Base Cost of Structure * Construction Adjustments: Additional Reported Costs Stacked Steel Displays: Add 25% +4,280 = 21,400 Additional Wood Panels: Add 25% 1,070 No Illumination: Deduct 5% Replacement Cost New (RCN) = 20,330 x 0.40 Apply Percent Good from Depreciation Schedule * _8,132 Value of Billboard Structure

RCN x Percent Good = Value

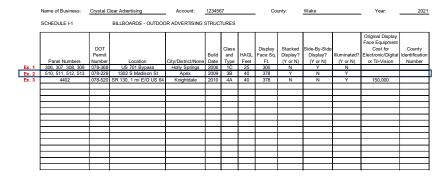
NCDOR Valuation Guide Example #1 (Pg. 15)

6. Calculate any additional adjustments and add to initial billboard value for final valuation.



NCDOR Valuation Guide Example #2 (Pg. 16)

1. Use Schedule I-1 to determine the features of the property.



3B, Stacked steel multi-mast structure at a 40' HAGL with the largest panel face at 378 square feet. Structure has four panels, double face configuration. Illuminated, structure built in 2009.

Valuation Guide Example #2 (Pg. 16)

2. Find the base cost using the base cost tables in the guide.

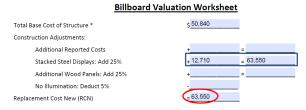
TOTAL BAS	TOTAL BASE COST PER STRUCTURE									
3A- SINGLE	FAC	E MULTI	MAS	ST STEEL						
Size	0-2	0' HAGL	21-	30' HAGL	31	-40' HAGL	41-	-55' HAGL	56-80' HAGL	80+' HAGL
300'	\$	23,630	\$	26,260	\$	31,260				
378'	\$	28,150	\$	31,290	\$	37,250				
480'	\$	32,700	\$	36,310	\$	43,250				
672'	\$	38,830	\$	43,190	\$	51,400				
3B- DOUBLE	FA	CE MULTI	MA	ST STEEL						
Size	0-2	0' HAGL	21-	30' HAGL	31	-40' HAGL	41-	-55' HAGL	56-80' HAGL	80+' HAGL
300'	\$	31,950	\$	35,500	\$	42,270	\$	50,320		
378'	-0	00,100	0	12,700	(پ	50,840	\$	60,510		
480'	\$	43,530	\$	48,360	\$	57,570	\$	68,540		
672'	\$	51,110	\$	56,790	\$	67,610	\$	80,510		
3C-V BUILT	MU	LTI MAST	ST	EEL						
Size	0-2	0' HAGL	21-	30' HAGL	31	-40' HAGL	41-	-55' HAGL	56-80' HAGL	80+' HAGL
300'	\$	38,430	\$	42,700	\$	50,840	\$	60,510		
378'	\$	47,320	\$	52,600	\$	62,600	\$	74,510		
480'	\$	53,720	\$	59,670	\$	71,030	\$	84,600		
672'	\$	63,910	\$	70,980	\$	84,530	\$	100,610		

For Example #2, use the base cost tables for multi-mast steel structures found on page 6 of the guide.

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Valuation Guide Example #2 (Pg. 16)

3. Using the Billboard Valuation Worksheet, annotate the base cost and make construction adjustments to determine replacement cost new.



Stacked Steel Displays = 25% increase $$50,840 \times 0.25 = $12,710$

Valuation Guide Example #2 (Pg. 16)

4. Using the depreciation schedule in the guide, find the percent good.

EFFECTIVE AGE	YEAR	25 YEAR LIFE	50 YEAR LIFE		
(in years)		(wood)	(steel)		
1	2020	96%	98%		
2	2019	92%	96%		
3	2018	88%	94%		
4	2017	84%	92%		
5	2016	80%	90%		
6	2015	76%	88%		
7	2014	72%	86%		
8	2013	68%	84%		
9	2012	64%	82%		
10	2011	60%	80%		
11	2010	56%	78%		
12	2009	52%	76%		
13	2008	48%	74%		
14	2007	44%	72%		
15	2006	40%	70%		
16	2005	36%	68%		
17	2004	35%	66%		

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Valuation Guide Example #2 (Pg. 16)

5. Calculate the initial estimate of value using the worksheet.

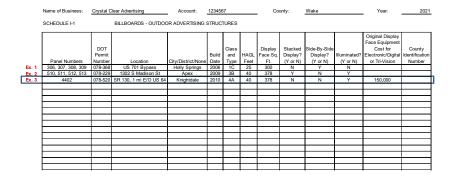
RCN x Percent Good = Value

NCDOR Valuation Guide Example #2 (Pg. 16) 6. Calculate any additional adjustments and add to initial billboard value for final valuation.

Billboard Valuation Worksheet Total Base Cost of Structure * \$ 50,840 Construction Adjustments: Additional Reported Costs + 12,710 = 63,550 Stacked Steel Displays: Add 25% Additional Wood Panels: Add 25% No Illumination: Deduct 5% = 63,550 Replacement Cost New (RCN) Apply Percent Good from Depreciation Schedule * Value of Billboard Structure 🖈 Additional Adjustments (if needed): Tri-vision/Digital Face Cost Apply Percent Good from I-8 Schedule * Value of Tri-vision/Digital Sign Face BILLBOARD VALUE (Line A + Line B)

NCDOR Valuation Guide Example #3 (Pg. 17)

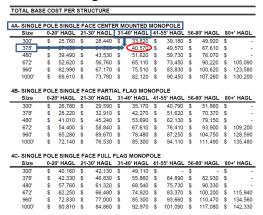
1. Use Schedule I-1 to determine the features of the property.



4A, Single pole, single face, center mounted monopole structure at a 40' HAGL with the panel face at 378 square feet. Illuminated, structure built in 2010. Digital face cost \$150,000.

Valuation Guide Example #3 (Pg. 17)

2. Find the base cost using the base cost tables in the guide.

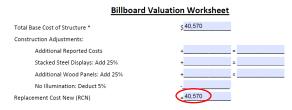


For Example #3, use the base cost tables for steel monopole construction found on page 8 of the guide.

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Valuation Guide Example #3 (Pg. 17)

3. Using the Billboard Valuation Worksheet, annotate the base cost and make construction adjustments to determine replacement cost new.



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Valuation Guide Example #3 (Pg. 17)

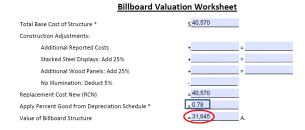
4. Using the depreciation schedule in the guide, find the percent good.

EFFECTIVE AGE	YEAR	25 YEAR LIFE	50 YEAR LIFE	
(in years)		(wood)	(steel)	
1	2020	96%	98%	
2	2019	92%	96%	
3	2018	88%	94%	
4	2017	84%	92%	
5	2016	80%	90%	
6	2015	76%	88%	
7	2014	72%	86%	
8	2013	68%	84%	
9	2012	64%	82%	
10	2011	60%	80%	
11	2010	50%	78%	
12	2009	52%	76%	
13	2008	48%	74%	
14	2007	44%	72%	
15	2006	40%	70%	
16	2005	36%	68%	
17	2004	35%	66%	

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Valuation Guide Example #3 (Pg. 17)

5. Calculate the initial estimate of value using the worksheet.



RCN x Percent Good = Value

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Valuation Guide Example #3 (Pg. 17)

6. Calculate additional adjustments for the digital face. Start by determining the percent good factor using Schedule I-8.

| NC Department of Revenue | Cocal Government Division | Personal Property Section | P

2021 Cost Index and Depreciation Schedules

As the sign was built in 2010, use the residual percent good of 25%.

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Valuation Guide Example #3 (Pg. 17)

7. Calculate the value of the digital face by annotating the cost and applying the percent good from Schedule I-8.

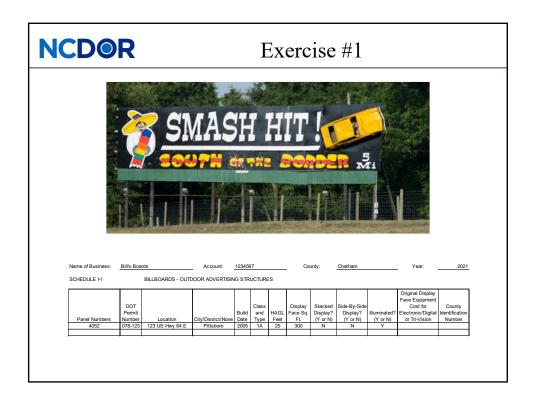
Billboard Valuation Worksheet \$ 40,570 Total Base Cost of Structure * Construction Adjustments: Additional Reported Costs Stacked Steel Displays: Add 25% Additional Wood Panels: Add 25% No Illumination: Deduct 5% Replacement Cost New (RCN) ₌ 40,570 x 0.78 Apply Percent Good from Depreciation Schedule * Value of Billboard Structure Tri-vision/Digital Face Cost Apply Percent Good from I-8 Schedule * **■ 37,500** Value of Tri-vision/Digital Sign Face

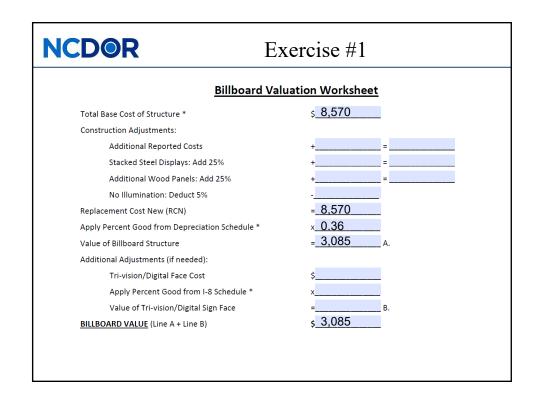
NCDOR Valuation Guide Example #3 (Pg. 17)

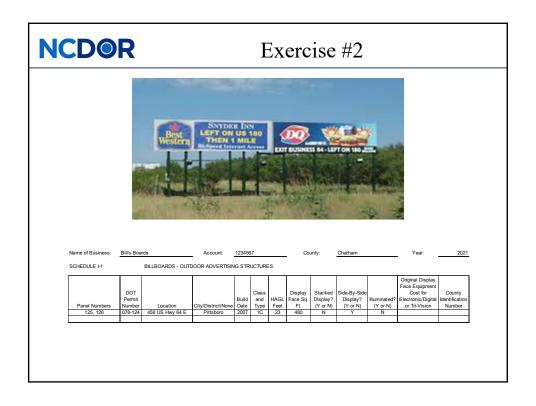
8. Calculate the final billboard value by adding the value of the structure (Item A) to the value of the digital face (Item B).

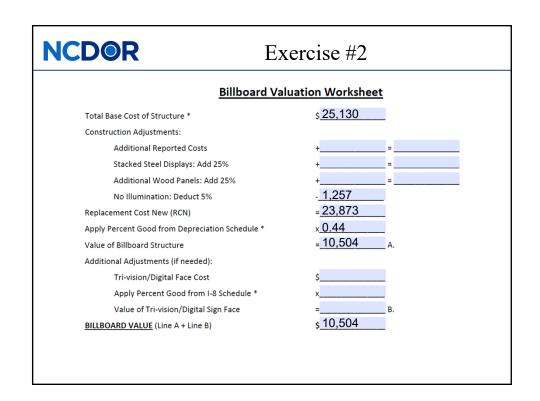
Billboard Valuation Worksheet \$40,570 Construction Adjustments: Additional Reported Costs Stacked Steel Displays: Add 25% Additional Wood Panels: Add 25% No Illumination: Deduct 5% Replacement Cost New (RCN) ₌40,570 x 0.78 Apply Percent Good from Depreciation Schedule * = 31,645 Value of Billboard Structure Additional Adjustments (if needed): Tri-vision/Digital Face Cost Apply Percent Good from I-8 Schedule * Value of Tri-vision/Digital Sign Face ş 69,145 BILLBOARD VALUE (Line A + Line B)

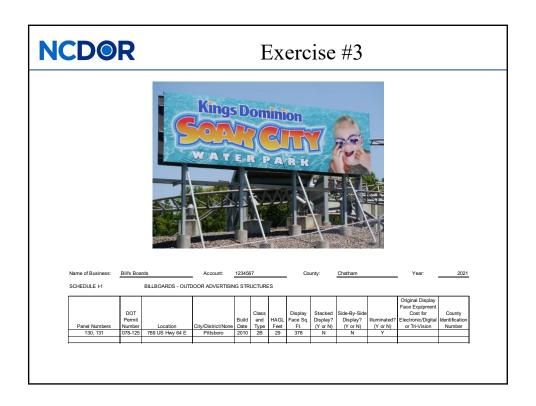
Appraising Billboards APPRAISE IT!

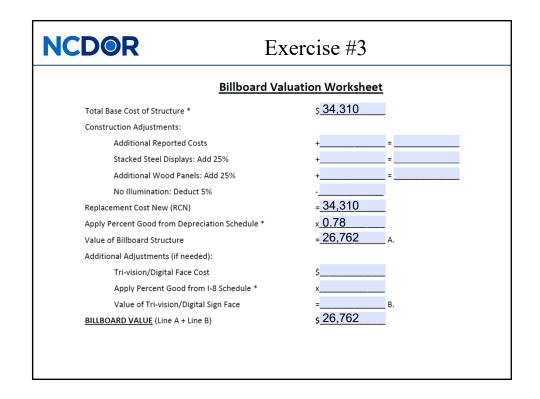


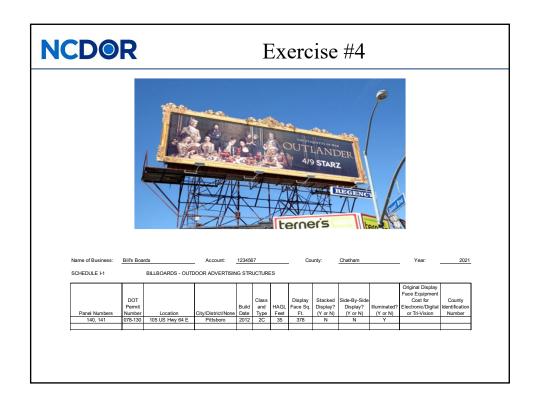


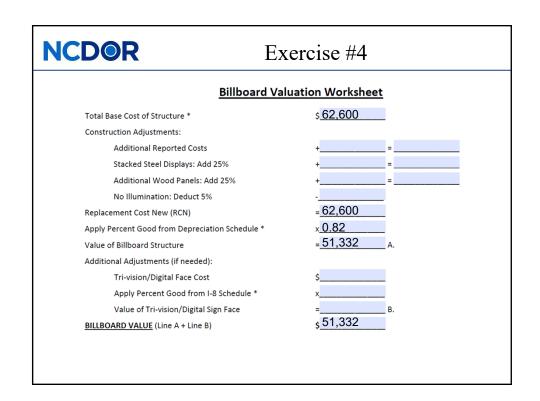


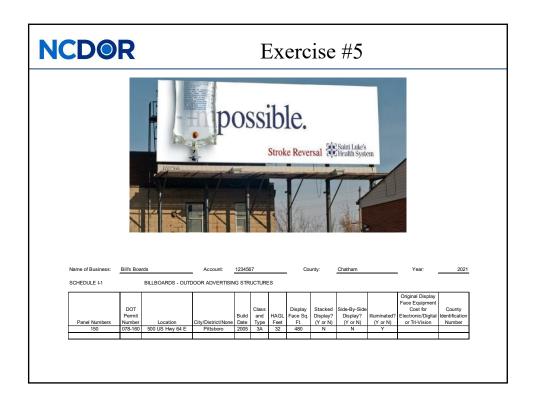


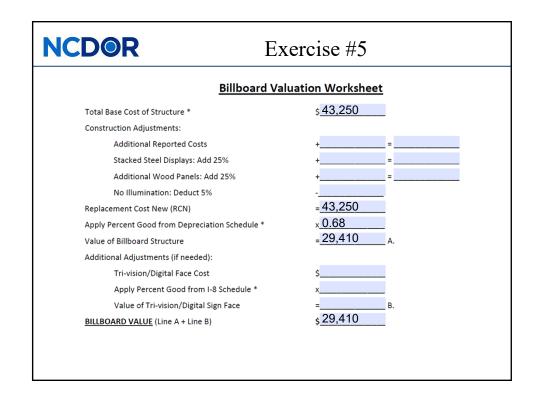


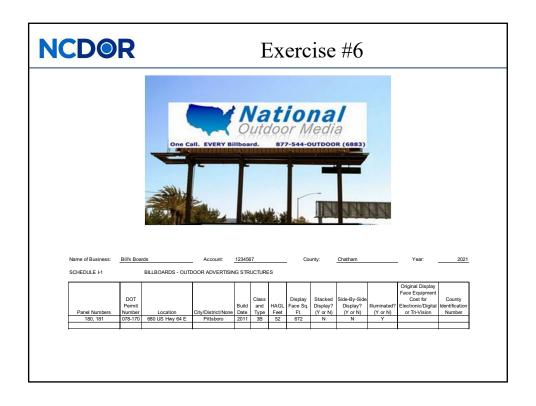


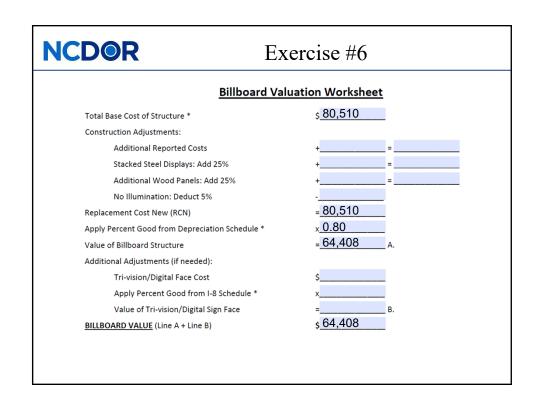


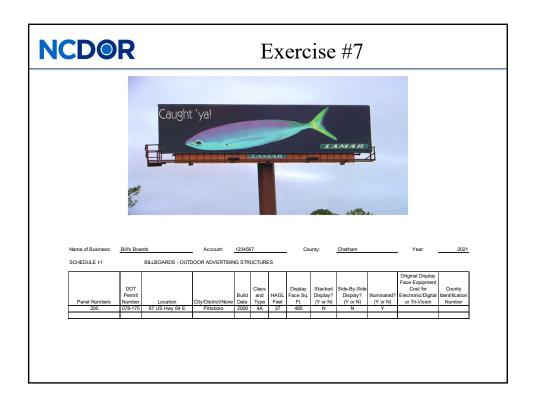


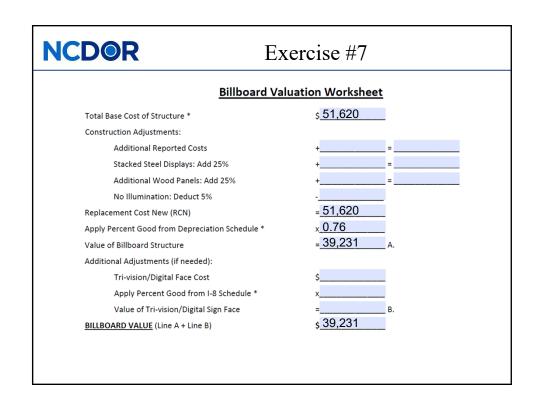


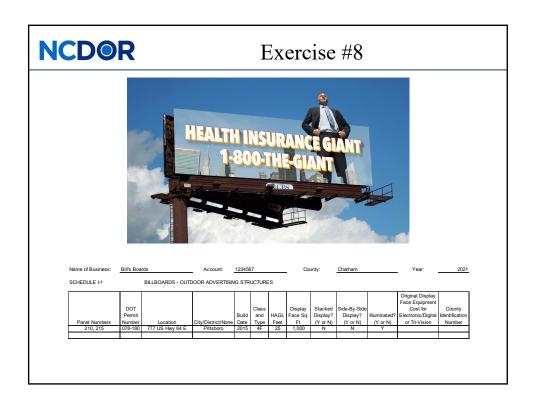


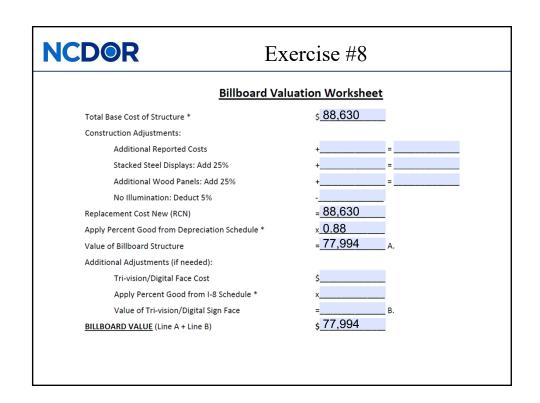








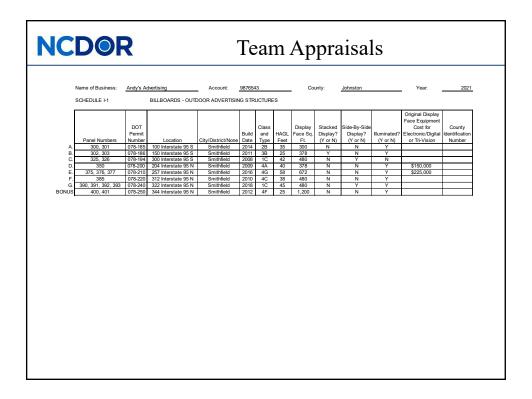


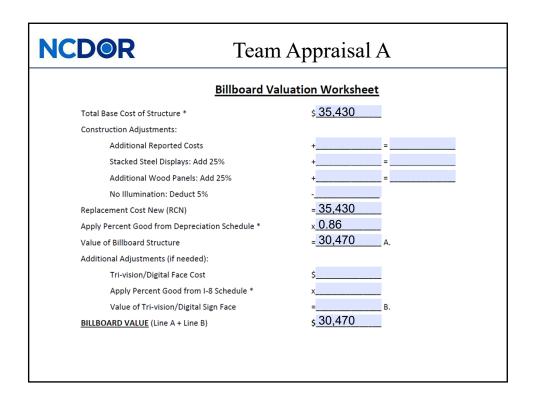


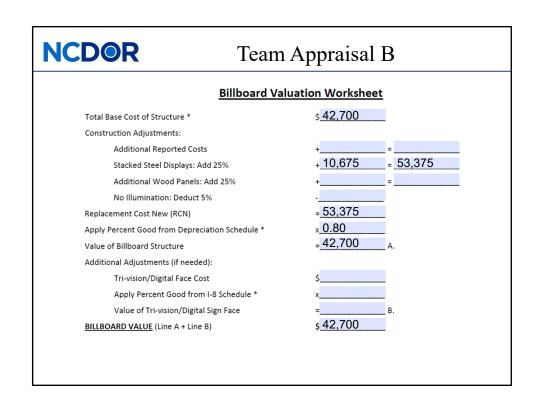


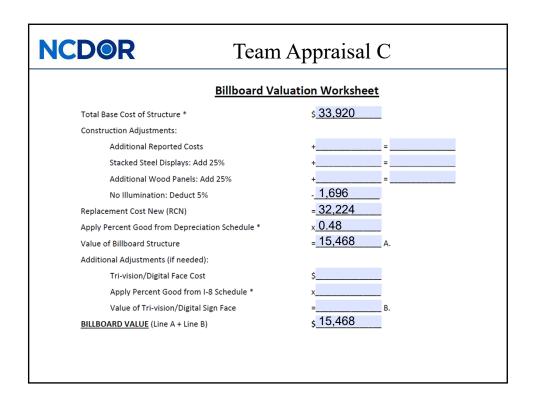
Appraising Billboards

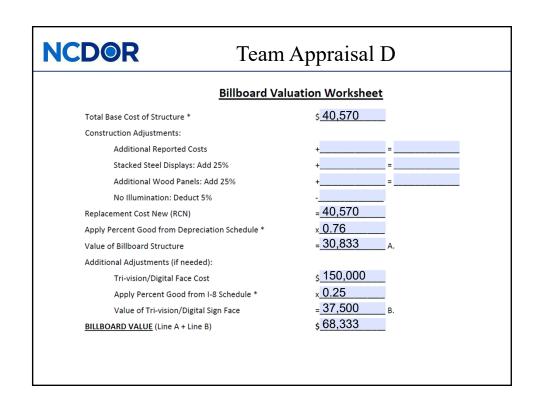
TEAM APPRAISALS

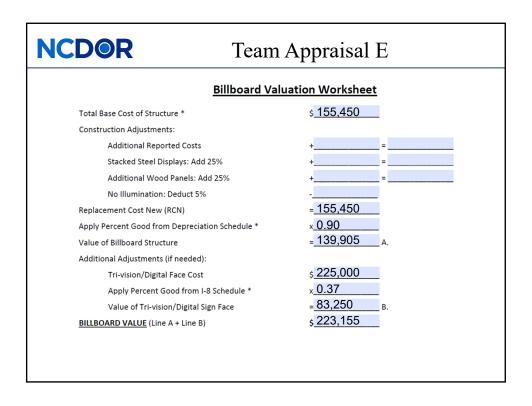


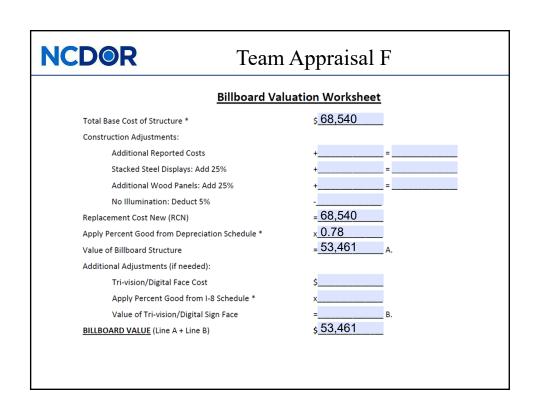


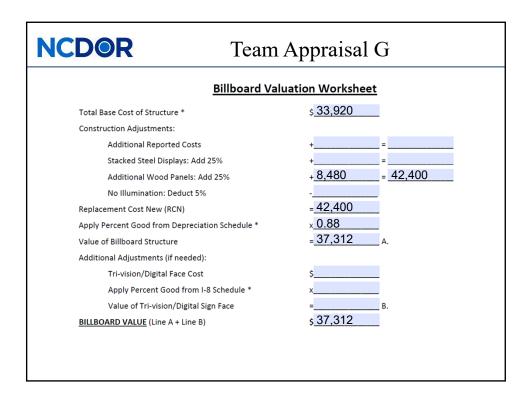












NCDOR

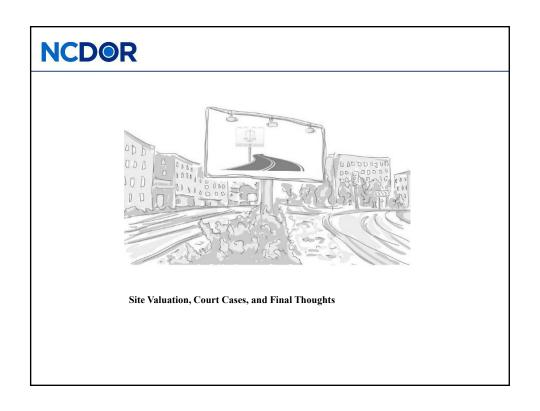
Team Appraisal Bonus

- Start by developing a cost per square foot.
- Multiply the cost per square foot by the panel size to arrive at the base cost.

4F- SINGLE POLE DOUBLE & V FACE FULL FLAG MONOPOLE

Size	21-30' HAGL		Cost per sf		
1000'	\$	88,630	\$	88.63	(\$88,630 / 1,000 sf)
1200'	\$	106,356	(1,200 sf x \$88.63)		

NCD@R	Team Ap	opraisal Bonus					
Billboard Valuation Worksheet							
Total Base Cost of Structure	k	\$ <u>106,356</u>					
Construction Adjustments:							
Additional Reported	Costs	+=					
Stacked Steel Display	s: Add 25%	+=					
Additional Wood Par	els: Add 25%	+=					
No Illumination: Ded	uct 5%						
Replacement Cost New (RCN)	<u>= 106,356</u>					
Apply Percent Good from De	preciation Schedule *	x 0.82					
Value of Billboard Structure		= <u>87,212</u> A.					
Additional Adjustments (if ne	eded):						
Tri-vision/Digital Fac	e Cost	\$					
Apply Percent Good	from I-8 Schedule *	x					
Value of Tri-vision/D	gital Sign Face	= B.					
BILLBOARD VALUE (Line A +	Line B)	\$ <u>87,212</u>					





Site Valuation, Court Cases, and Final Thoughts

SITE VALUATION

NCDOR

Site Valuation

- Billboard site is a leasehold interest, not fee simple
- Counties should consider value added to billboard site
- Typically calculated by real property appraiser using the income approach to value

NCDOR Factors to Consider in Site Valuation

- Market site rents paid to landowners by outdoor advertising companies
- Market rent of land in the area extrapolated into a leasehold value on a relatively small parcel
- Differentiate between the various economic markets for billboards within the jurisdiction

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Site Valuation Example

Mr. Smith leases land located on Route 66 to ABC Advertising for use as a billboard site. The lease has a term of 5 years at a fee of \$2,500 a year. What is the value of the billboard site on January 1, 2021, if the capitalization rate is 8%?

Value = Income / Rate Value = $\frac{$2,500}{.08}$ Value = $\frac{$31,250}$

The site value is \$31,250.

NCDOR

Site Valuation Exercise

Mr. Wilson leases land located on US Highway 64 to ABC Advertising for use as a billboard site. The lease has a term of 10 years at a fee of \$3,025 a year. What is the value of the billboard site on January 1, 2021, if the capitalization rate is 11%?

Value = Income / Rate Value = $\frac{3,025}{.11}$ Value = $\frac{27,500}{.500}$

The site value is \$27,500.

NCDOR

Site Valuation, Court Cases, and Final Thoughts

COURT CASES

NCDOR Interstate Outdoor vs. Johnston Co.

- NC Court of Appeals Case No. COA14–223
- Decided on September 16, 2014, in favor of Johnston Co.
- Background:

Interstate argued Johnston County overestimated the value of their billboards. They submitted various invoices for different signs to show the billboard guide was not the true market value, making the valuation process arbitrary and illegal.

• Conclusion:

Interstate failed to show that mass appraisal of billboards using the billboard guide resulted in a value significantly higher than true market value. Further, the methodology considers relevant properties, such as size, design, and age. Interstate failed to present substantial evidence that the valuation method was arbitrary or illegal.

NCDOR

Westmoreland vs. Halifax Co.

- NC Court of Appeals Case No. COA04–1181
- Decided on December 6, 2005, in favor of Halifax Co.
- Background:

Halifax Co. completed an audit and determined Westmoreland was listing a lower cost for property tax purposes than what was capitalized in their accounting records for various machinery and equipment. The county discovered the variance and the taxpayer argued the methodology used by the county does not result in true market value.

• Conclusion:

NCDOR recommends including all costs associated with acquiring an asset and bringing it into operation be listed for property tax purposes. Further, Halifax Co. consistently applied NCDOR's Cost Index and Depreciation Schedules. Westmoreland failed to produce evidence to show the values exceeded true market value, or that the methodology was arbitrary or illegal.



Site Valuation, Court Cases, and Final Thoughts

FINAL THOUGHTS

NCDOR

Topics for Discussion

- Negative trends in the base cost
- Capital improvements
- Cost indexing
- NCDOT regulations for control of outdoor advertising
- Eminent domain
- Expected costs to construct a billboard

