MINUTES OF THE REGULARLY SCHEDULED MEETING OF: THE ROCKINGHAM COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS CHAMBERS ROCKINGHAM COUNTY GOVERNMENTAL CENTER WENTWORTH, NC FEBRUARY 12, 2024 AT 6:30 PM



MEMBERS PRESENT: Paul Ksieniewicz, Chairperson

Julie Talbert, Vice Chairperson

Bernie Parnell Keith Duncan Jeff Kallam Quint Haley

John Roberts (alternate)

Cory Scott

MEMBERS ABSENT: Daniel Woods (alternate)

STAFF PRESENT: Clyde Albright, Rockingham County Attorney

Hiram Marziano, Community Development Director

Lynn Cochran, Senior Planner Victoria Pedigo, Planner

Bricen Wall, Code Enforcement Officer

I. CALL TO ORDER

Chairperson Ksieniewicz called to order the regularly scheduled meeting of the Rockingham County Planning Board at 6:30 pm.

II. INVOCATION

Mr. Scott conducted the invocation.

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Chairperson Ksieniewicz confirmed a quorum for conducting business. Mrs. Talbert motioned to adopt the agenda. Mr. Scott seconded. The board voted unanimously to adopt the motion (7-0).

IV. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

January 8, 2024 – Mrs. Talbert motioned to adopt the minutes as written, and Mr. Parnell seconded. The board voted unanimously to adopt. (7-0)

V. CONVENE BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT & REVIEW OF PROCEDURES FOR EVIDENTIARY HEARINGS

Mr. Ksieniewicz convened the Board of Adjustment and reviewed the procedures for quasi-judicial evidentiary hearings. No board member indicated any conflict of interest or site visit to disclose.

VI. MATTERS BEFORE THE BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

a. <u>Appeal 2023-17 Pettitt</u>: An appeal has been filed regarding the revocation of Zoning Permit ZMISC2309-001. The original permit was approved by Staff September 15, 2023 but was revoked by the Community Development director September 21, 2023, at the direction of the County Attorney.

For the minutes of this hearing, including discussion, motions and voting, please refer to the transcript included herein.

<u>VII. CONVENE THE PLANNING BOARD & REVIEW OF PROCEDURES FOR LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS</u>

Mr. Scott motioned to close the Board of Adjustment and convene the Planning Board. Mrs. Talbert seconded. The board voted unanimously to close the Board of Adjustment and convene the Planning Board (7-0).

The Planning Board was convened at 7:36 pm. Mr. Ksieniewicz reviewed the procedures for legislative hearings.

VIII. MATTERS BEFORE THE PLANNING BOARD

a. Zoning Map Amendment 2024-03: a zoning map amendment has been requested for a small triangular portion the parcel denoted by Rockingham County Tax PIN 8948-00-07-7325, located on US Highway 29 at Mayfield Loop adjacent to 9900 US Highway 29 Business in the Ruffin Township. The request is to rezone the specified parcel from Residential Agricultural (RA) to Highway Commercial (HC).

Mr. Cochran presented this case for rezoning and concluded with staff recommendation of approval for this case. Mr. Haley and Mr. Scott had some questions about land access and ownership. Mrs. Talbert asked about proximity to residential structures. There were no speakers.

Mrs. Talbert moved to "recommend APPROVAL of this request to rezone the specified parcel to the requested zoning district based upon the CONSISTENTENCY AND REASONABLENESS DETERMINATION statements that are included in the Board agenda packet, submitted during the rezoning presentation and as may be amended, incorporated into the motion, to be included in the minutes." Mr. Duncan seconded this motion. The board voted unanimously to recommend approval of this rezoning (7-0).

The Board has reviewed **Case 2024-03**, rezoning to **Highway Commercial (HC)**. As required by NCGS § 160D, the Board makes the following findings:

- 1. The proposed action is found to be consistent with the adopted Rockingham County Comprehensive Land Use Plan because:
 - A. This parcel is located in the 0-2 Rural Land Class, according to the Rockingham County Comprehensive Land Use Plan. This land class is generally characterized as rural. However, this parcel abuts a major US Highway, which is atypical of the 0-2 land class. (p. 46)
 - B. Section 4.2 of the Rockingham County Comprehensive Land Use Plan promotes "the development of new commercial opportunities while supporting the retention and expansion of existing businesses. (p. 74)
- 2. The proposed action is found to be reasonable in the because:
 - A. The size of the tracts in question. Reasonableness. This parcel measures approximately 0.8 acres (+/-) 35,000 square feet. This exceeds the minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet in the Highway Commercial (HC) zoning district.
 - B. The compatibility of the zoning action with the comprehensive plan. Consistency. This zoning request is not generally supported by the intents and descriptions of the 0-2 land class in the Rockingham County Land Use Plan and future land use map. However, this parcel directly abuts a major US Highway and another commercially zoned property, which is atypical of the land class.
 - C. The benefits and detriments resulting from the zoning action for the owner of the rezoning, the neighbors, and the surrounding community. Reasonableness & Consistency. The larger area surrounding this parcel is predominantly zoned for residential uses. Given that this property abuts highway rights of way on two borders, potential detriments to residentially zoned properties in the larger area will be attenuated.
 - D. The relationship between the uses envisioned under the rezoning and the uses currently present in adjacent tracts. Reasonableness. As noted, this property abuts only one other parcel, which is zoned Highway Commercial (HC). This rezoning request will allow all uses in the Highway Commercial (HC) zoning district.
 - b. Zoning Map Amendment 2024-04: a zoning map amendment has been requested for the parcel denoted by Rockingham County Tax PIN 7922-03-20-2094, located at 147 Sylvania Rd in the Huntsville Township. The request is to rezone the specified parcel from Residential Agricultural (RA) to Light Industrial (LI).

Mr. Cochran presented this case for rezoning and concluded with staff recommendation of approval for this case. There were no questions for Mr. Cochran nor speakers.

Mr. Ksieniewicz asked if there was any further discussion. Mr. Scott moved to "recommend APPROVAL of this request to rezone the specified parcel to the requested zoning district based upon the CONSISTENTENCY AND REASONABLENESS DETERMINATION statements that are included in the Board agenda packet, submitted during the rezoning presentation and as may

be amended, incorporated into the motion, to be included in the minutes." Mr. Kallam seconded this motion. The board voted unanimously to recommend approval of this rezoning (7-0).

The Board has reviewed Case 2024-04, rezoning to Light Industrial (LI). As required by NCGS §160D, the Board makes the following findings:

- 1. The proposed action is found to be consistent with the adopted Rockingham County Comprehensive Land Use Plan because:
 - A. This parcel is located primarily in the G-3 Mixed Use Centers & Corridors Land Class, according to the Rockingham County Comprehensive Land Use Plan, characterized as the county's strategic growth area. (p.55)
 - B. Light Industrial zoning is specifically indicated as appropriate in the G-3 Land Class. (p. 55)
- 2. The proposed action is found to be reasonable because:
 - A. The size of the tracts in question. Reasonableness. This parcel measures (+/-) 1.39 acres. This exceeds the minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet in the Highway Commercial (HC) zoning district and is typical of the area.
 - B. The compatibility of the zoning action with the comprehensive plan. Consistency. This zoning request is directly supported by the intents and descriptions of G-3 Land Class in the Rockingham County Land Use Plan and future land use map.
 - C. The benefits and detriments resulting from the zoning action for the owner of the property to be rezoned, the neighbors, and the surrounding community. Reasonableness & Consistency. This property directly abuts others that are zoned Light Industrial (LI) and Residential Agricultural (RA). Rezoning to Light Industrial (LI) would be consistent with zoning patterns in the area.
 - D. The relationship between the uses envisioned under the rezoning and the uses currently present in adjacent tracts. Reasonableness. Although all uses in the Light Industrial (LI) zoning district would be permitted here, this property is currently occupied by the South Rockingham Corporate Park water tower. Public Utilities are permitted in this zoning district. The adjacent property to the south is being developed for a new Stokesdale fire and emergency services station.
 - c. Zoning Map Amendment 2024-05: a zoning map amendment has been requested for the parcel denoted by Rockingham County Tax PIN 7975-03-01-1387, located at 1060 Vernon Rd in the Wentworth Township. The request is to rezone the specified parcel from Residential Protected (RP) to Residential Agricultural (RA).

Mr. Cochran presented this case for rezoning and concluded with staff recommendation of approval this case. Mr. Cochran also mentioned that staff had received multiple phone calls in opposition.

Applicant Daniel Leonard, of 1131 Freeway Dr, stated his wishes to rezone. The board did not have any questions for the applicant.

James McGinnis II, of 1010 Vernon Rd, spoke in opposition. Mrs. Talbert asked the applicant where his home was in proximity to the subject parcel. Mr. Scott was curious about his reasons for opposition.

James McGinnis III, of 1040 Vernon Rd, spoke in opposition as well. There was some discussion with Mrs. Talbert about home types within the area, and Mr. Parnell had a question about the history of homes in this vicinity.

Jeff French, of 1101 Vernon Rd, spoke in opposition. He was concerned with the nearby family farm, property and home values, and other reasons previously mentioned by the previous two speakers. Mr. Parnell asked for clarification about Mr. French's property location. Mrs. Talbert wanted to know about Mr. French's visibility of the neighborhood from his home, and she asked if anyone lives at the family farm currently. Mr. Haley asked if the property was recently for sale.

In his rebuttal, Mr. Leonard discussed variations in building codes, home styles, and appraisal values.

Mr. Ksieniewicz asked if there was any further discussion. Mrs. Talbert discussed manufactured home suitability, and Mr. Ksieniewicz asked about setbacks. Mr. Parnell had additional questions about neighboring homes and manufactured home types, and there was additional discussion about buffering and contours. Mr. Haley moved to "recommend APPROVAL of this request to rezone the specified parcel to the requested zoning district based upon the CONSISTENTENCY AND REASONABLENESS DETERMINATION statements that are included in the Board agenda packet, submitted during the rezoning presentation and as may be amended, incorporated into the motion, to be included in the minutes." Mrs. Talbert seconded this motion. The board voted to recommend approval of this rezoning (5-2), with Mr. Kallam and Mr. Duncan dissenting.

The Board has reviewed Case 2024-05, rezoning to Residential Agricultural (RA). As required by NCGS § 160D, the Board makes the following findings:

- 1. The proposed action is found to be consistent with the adopted Rockingham County Comprehensive Land Use Plan because:
 - A. This parcel is located in the 0-2 Rural Land Class according to the Rockingham County Comprehensive Land Use Plan, characterized by a lack of public water or sewer services and low-density residential development, agricultural uses and open lands. (p. 46-47)
 - B. The Rockingham County Land Use Plan suggests that areas in the 0-2 Land Class should generally be zoned Residential Agricultural (RA). (p. 47)
- 2. The proposed action is found to be reasonable because:
 - A. The size of the tract in question. Reasonableness. The parcel to be rezoned measures (+/-) 1.0 acre, which exceeds the minimum necessary size of 35,000 square feet in the Residential Agricultural (RA) zoning district. The size of the property is not uncommon for the area.
 - B. The compatibility of the zoning action with the comprehensive plan. Consistency. A zoning change to Residential Agricultural (RA) is supported by The Rockingham County Land Use Plan and future land use map in the 0-2 Land Class. The Land Use Plan specifically indicates Residential Agricultural (RA) zoning as the most commonly indicated in 0-2 Land Class areas.
 - C. The benefits and detriments resulting from the zoning action for the owner of the rezoning, the neighbors, and the surrounding community. Reasonableness. This rezoning request will allow all uses in the Residential Agricultural (RA) Zoning District. The vast majority of properties in this

area are zoned for the same uses. Impacts among adjacent parcels would arguably be negligible. There are several properties zoned Residential Protected (RP) located within the nearby Wentworth town limits, some of which are occupied by legally nonconforming manufactured homes.

D. The relationship between the uses envisioned under the rezoning and the uses currently present in adjacent tracts. Reasonableness & Consistency. The uses allowed in the Residential Agricultural (RA) Zoning District are compatible with those that currently exist in the area, which include single family residences, manufactured homes, agricultural uses and open lands.

XI. OTHER BUSINESS:

a. New Business:

- i. Election of Officers 2024
 - a. Mr. Ksieniewicz volunteered to continue on as Chairman. Mr. Scott motioned for Mr. Ksieniewicz to continue his duties as Chairman. Mr. Haley seconded. The board voted unanimously to recommend that Mr. Ksieniewicz continue as Chairman of the Planning Board (7-0).

Mrs. Talbert volunteered to continue on as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Duncan motioned for Mrs. Talbert to continue her duties as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Scott seconded. The board voted unanimously to recommend that Mrs. Talbert continue as Vice-Chairman of the Planning Board (7-0).

- ii. Review of Revised Draft Planning Board Bylaws
 - a. Mr. Cochran stated that the only change was language regarding terms included in the text amendment. Mrs. Talbert asked where the text was located, and Mr. Scott inquired about the voting. The board engaged in some related discussion, and Mr. Ksieniewicz had questions regarding quorum. Mrs. Talbert made a motion to approve the revised bylaws. Mr. Parnell seconded this motion. The board voted unanimously to approve the revised edition of the bylaws (7-0).

b. Old Business:

i. Approval of Board Order 2023-20 Myers Appeal

Mrs. Talbert made a motion to approve the board determination for the Myers appeal. Mr. Scott seconded this motion. The board voted unanimously to approve the board determination for the Myers appeal (7-0).

X. ADJOURN

As there was no additional business or discussion, Mrs. Talbert motioned to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Haley seconded. The board voted unanimously to adjourn at 8:35 pm (7-0).

Minutes Read and Approved

Chair. Planning Board

Respectfully Submitted

Secretary to the Board

Date '

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA	BEFORE THE BOARD OF
COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM	ADJUSTMENT
IN RE:)
BRANDON PETTITT,) CASE NO. 2023-17
Δ P P F. T. T. Δ Ν ΓΤ)

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING ON CONSIDERATION OF APPEAL FROM BRANDON PETTITT BEFORE THE BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing before the Rockingham County Board of Adjustment on the 12th day of February, 2024, in the County Commissioners Chambers, Rockingham County Governmental Center, 371 North Carolina Highway 65, Wentworth, North Carolina.

Thereupon, the proceeding began at 6:32 p.m.:

THE CHAIR: At this time, we're going to convene as the Board of Adjustment. This is a dual meeting. This is a small county with a board that serves two functions. One is the Planning Board and the other is the Board of Adjustment.

This hearing is a quasi-judicial evidentiary hearing. That means it is like a court hearing. State law set specific procedures and rules concerning how this board must make its decision.

These rules are different from other types of land use decisions like rezoning cases.

The Board's discretion is limited. The Board must base its decision upon competent, relevant, and substantial evidence in the record. A quasijudicial decision is not a popularity contest. It is a decision constrained by the standards in the ordinance and based on the facts presented.

If you will be speaking as a witness, please focus on the facts and standards, not personal preference or opinion. Participation is limited.

This meeting is open to the public. Everyone is welcome to watch. Parties with standing have rights to participate fully. Parties may present evidence, call witnesses, and make legal arguments.

Parties are limited to the applicant, the local government, and individuals who will show that it will suffer special damages. Other individuals may serve as witnesses when called by the board. General witness testimony is limited to facts,

6 not opinions.

For certain topics, this Board needs to hear opinion testimony from expert witnesses. These topics include projections about impacts on property values and projections about impacts of increased traffic. Individuals providing expert opinion must be qualified as experts and provide the factual evidence upon which they base their expert opinion.

Witnesses must swear or affirm their testimony. At this time, we will administer the oath to all individuals who intend to provide witness testimony. All people who are going to be serving as witnesses for this first case, please come forward to be sworn.

(Multiple prospective witnesses were duly sworn.)

MR. TRAPP: And I don't know, as an attorney, if I'm really serving as a witness, but--THE CHAIR: Are you going to give testimony?

	In re: Pettitt Appeal February 12, 2024 Page 7	
1	MR. TRAPP: I'm probably going to deal	
2	with	
3	THE CHAIR: If you're going to give	
4	testimony, you have to be sworn in.	
5	MR. TRAPP: All right. Then, I do.	
6	THE CHAIR: Okay. Sir, may I ask your	
7	name and	
8	MR. RICKMAN: Jonathan Rickman.	
9	THE CHAIR: All right. And how are you	
10	affiliated with this case? We're trying to determine	
11	whether or not you have standing.	
12	MR. RICKMAN: I'm the technician that	
13	installed it.	
14	THE CHAIR: Oh, okay. Thank you very	
15	much.	
16	MR. TRAPP: Yes, sir.	
17	THE CHAIR: At this time, we'll call	
18	upon staff to introduce the facts of the case.	
19	MR. COCHRAN: Good evening, everyone.	
20	Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for getting us ready. I just	
21	realized I had forgotten to load the presentation. So	
22	I'll do it now.	
23	Okay. Everyone, can you see okay?	
24	THE CHAIR: Yes.	
25	MR. COCHRAN: The case number is	

actually 2023-17. It's technically an appeal of a revocation of a zoning permit identified on the bottom here regarding the property located at 3998 US Highway 220, Madison. The revocation stands as a decisive action of the Community Development Director for technical purposes.

Just a quick overview of where this lot is located here on US Highway 220 just outside of Madison. I highlighted the parcel so that you can see sort of the context of the zoning. This is the parcel. The structure housing, I guess, the subject of the appeal is 3998 there in the center. So if you need to look at those maps additionally, we can.

This is an appeal in the nature of certiorari. The relevant sections of the UDO 32.03(a)(2), use in violation of zoning ordinance as interpreted by the County Attorney.

In your packet, you'll see quite a bit of information regarding enabling statutes, administrative and legal provisions, appeals procedures, administrative decisions, the definition, and the governing statute for an appeal's time frame. This is something that you've seen before whenever we've had an appeal. It lays out the groundwork for how these decisions work.

In summary, we received an anonymous complaint about the potential of unpermitted electronic video gaming at the location. On Wednesday, September 5th, Code Enforcement Officer Bricen Wall -- I forgot to include that there -- visited the subject location. He reported to Planning staff that he witnessed what he thought were gaming machines and instructed the site manager to contact Planning to obtain a zoning permit.

The same day the applicant, Mr. Brandon Pettitt, visited the permitting office and submitted an application and materials for zoning approval for the electronic gaming as noted in the UDO. And if you recall, this was very shortly after last year's text amendment.

This included presentation of materials that stated -- you'll see this in your packet in your exhibits -- that these were nonentertaining displays, and with the very limited knowledge that the Community Director and I have of these sorts of gaming machines, given the change in the UDO, we issued the permit.

On review, the County Attorney

determined that the permit was issued in error, and a
revocation was delivered to the applicant. I note the
general statutes here. We issued a specific letter to

Scott Court Reporting, Inc. 231 Jamie Lane Stokesdale, North Carolina 27357 336-548-4371

All those in favor, please signify by

exhibits -- evidentiary exhibits.

24

25

that they can scan to their cell phone, and then the games are promotional.

22

23

24

25

MR. HALEY: Are you saying art?

MR. RICKMAN: Uh-huh. Yes, sir.

MR. HALEY: Online art?

2

MR. RICKMAN: Online art.

3

MR. TRAPP: I think the actual term for

4

what these individuals are purchasing is called an

5

NFT, non-fungible token, and it's the idea that

6

individuals are buying things that are in -- we'll say

7

in the cloud that ---

8

THE CHAIR: They're on Blockchain.

9

MR. TRAPP: It's on Blockchain at some

Now when I had a chance to read the

And unlike the Gift Surplus case, which

10

point, but then they gain access to it, and then they

11

can either maintain or control that, they can trade

12

it, or they can resell it.

13

letter that was sent to the business after they were

14 15

approved for a permit, it said that there was a recent

16

law or changes in the law, and based on those recent

17

changes in the law, that the permit that they were

18

originally granted was revoked.

19

is the case that I assume he was referring to, this

20 21

business is not based on the playing of these games.

22

An individual like yourself, if you were to go in and

23

purchase an NFT, could walk out with that NFT, could

24

trade it five minutes later, and never once touch any

25

of these games.

The case law and the issues in the legislature have been revolving around whether or not playing these games for money is lawful. The game itself--- And it varies. In this case, this game is called Stampede. It's the only game that attaches to these non-fungible tokens that I'm aware of at least at this time. ---was not part of that lawsuit, but the game is completely secondary.

It is -- it is what people do literally for amusement, and that's it. It has nothing to do with money or prizes or redemption whatsoever, and what this business realized is that people in the community enjoy playing these games regardless if they win or if they lose. If they get 100 points, that has nothing to do with the ultimate outcome at all. It has to do with the NFT.

So a person would walk into a place, they would pay for the NFT, and they may get one, they may get four, they may get five, different shapes and sizes. Then it's on their Blockchain, and after that point, they can either go play these games or they can leave.

And I think that there may have been

a -- I don't know if misunderstanding is the word, but

I don't know if anyone ever actually came in and

viewed how the games were being used as a secondary
source rather than in most of these cases, it was the
only source. It was the only means of not only
entertainment but of transfer of funds or money or
prizes.

And I think that's maybe where some of the disconnect has occurred. I was thinking about this on my way here. I don't know if any of you have ever shopped or eaten at a place like Five Guys. It's a hamburger place, and Five Guys originated in Alexandria, Virginia.

And I know the gentleman who started the business, and when they started it, they wanted to have this place where people bought hamburgers -- fresh hamburgers that they would make right in front of you, and they said, "Well, why don't we -- while we have people wait -- eat peanuts while they wait for their hamburger." You never once paid for the peanuts, but that's just like this added enjoyment.

Well, in 1998 in Virginia, there was an issue with peanuts being recalled, and those individuals were not allowed to give people peanuts while they waited. And there were a lot of complaints, and eventually, they were allowed to come back. Even though they weren't paying for these

peanuts, it was just one of these things people had

1

2

grown to enjoy and appreciate.

on in their day.

happen.

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Similarly here, even though individuals don't pay to play these games, it's still something that they enjoy doing, that they want to kind of come

playing with each other and talking about what's going

and sometimes even have camaraderie when they're

I've had people say, "Well, why don't we

have them do something different? Why don't they -instead of playing games, why don't they work out or why don't they do something else?" That can all

The NFT is what is being bought, sold, and

traded. It is not the game.

And when I looked at the legal opinion and when I looked at the permit that was given, the permit allowed the business to operate games, and I think the big rub here is how is the game being operated. And if -- if a deeper inspection was done, I think that there would be room for approval because nothing that this store is doing that I can see has violated any North Carolina law whatsoever.

Now I did bring some paperwork, if anyone doesn't know what an NFT is, to explain what it is. The North Carolina School of Government has

written a short article to kind of explain how this is a new area of law and that even the federal government is still trying to figure out how they're going to supervise it, almost like artificial -- artificial intelligence and how they're going to deal with that in the way that we handle our daily lives.

But at this juncture when I'm looking at -- at least the revocation and the basis of the revocation, the basis of the revocation would be because there is a -- if there's something that's contrary to law -- state law or federal law that would, in turn, prevent this entity from providing a permit, which makes perfect sense -- you couldn't provide a permit for a business to manufacture fentanyl, right, or some illegal drug. You couldn't provide a permit in order to promote prostitution or something else that is blatantly or per se illegal.

I think this instance -- the game itself, which you can find in a children's arcade, is not in itself illegal. I think the real issue is how is that game being operated, and in this instance, the game is being operated as it's supposed to, as a nonentertaining display or as something that is not dispensing money or dispensing prizes. It is simply for entertainment purposes, and that's it.

And I think if that was clearly communicated maybe there could have been a different understanding or outcome in reference to this permit.

THE CHAIR: How does one grow the NFT?

If I walk in and buy one NFT, what do I get for that?

MR. TRAPP: I think there might be --

you might have asked him two questions. So when you go and you get the NFT and it goes onto your Blockchain, then you can keep it, maintain it; you can trade it with another individual; or you can resell it at any given time.

THE CHAIR: My question is, what do I get for my NFT? Do I get art?

MR. RICKMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. TRAPP: Yes. Yes, sir.

MR. RICKMAN: You actually get art.

THE CHAIR: What if I don't like the

picture?

MR. TRAPP: Well, you can get an additional NFT if you don't like the one that you have or you can trade it, but that's -- that non-fungible token that you purchase is yours and you can do with it as you please similar to if you were to buy any other product, whether you return it, you exchange it, you transfer it, or you hold it to keep for yourself.

Scott Court Reporting, Inc. 231 Jamie Lane Stokesdale, North Carolina 27357 336-548-4371

hundreds of millions that it is right now, and it took

25

almost 200 years for it to gain that value.

So, yes, ma'am, there may be things that you get that aren't worth as much when you first get it, and then maybe things that you get that are, and sometimes that's based on supply and demand.

MR. HALEY: I've got a question. Why does it require a brick-and-mortar building? Why can't you just do this with an app on your phone? I just -- I can't -- somebody's making money on it. Is it---

MR. RICKMAN: They're working on that.

MR. HALEY: I mean, but the gentleman that's doing this, is he doing -- doing this for -- just for the convenience of having a place to come and--- That's kind of an interesting scenario there, that you're paying -- you're paying a rent or a lease just for people to come and get something that's free.

MR. TRAPP: Well, I think that there are certain entities that do this strictly online, but other individuals like to go to a place to---

MR. HALEY: So they are -- they are spending money there?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ TRAPP: They have to purchase the NFT, yes, sir.

MR. HALEY: And who gets -- and that

Scott Court Reporting, Inc. 231 Jamie Lane goes to who?

MR. TRAPP: That goes to the company that sold it. It's my understanding, if I understand correctly, the company bought the rights to a certain brand of NFTs, and those NFTs are what individuals purchase when they go there.

MR. HALEY: So if they walk in that building and they buy their NFT, do they just hang out and look at it or -- I guess they can do with it what they want, but I just -- that's really intriguing that you would have to have a facility that you're paying a lease on to just get something as simple as it's going to be on your phone. That's quite interesting.

MR. TRAPP: I think I -- I understand your question, and the idea is why do they have to go to -- I think it was Building 3998 or Parcel 3998 to buy an NFT. Well, sometimes that allows individuals to know what they're getting and who they're getting it from, but in addition to that, there's still this entertainment component that's -- that's beyond this NFT.

And so if individuals want to sit and play games---

MR. HALEY: What games are they playing?

MR. TRAPP: Stampede. --- then they can,

and that's where the brick-and-mortar comes in more than anything else. And then when they're done or if they even don't choose to do so and they want to redeem or turn that NFT back in, then they can or they can keep it or they can trade it with another -- another individual. You can -- just like you would hold trading cards like a baseball card or a basketball card or something along those lines.

MS. TALBERT: And to follow up with Mr. Haley's questioning, Mr. Trapp, have you been to this place before?

MR. TRAPP: I have, ma'am.

MS. TALBERT: You have. So to give you a little understanding as to why he and I both are a little -- not perplexed but curious as to why somebody would ride up to the Dolly Madison and sit there and like look at and trade these NFTs when it's -- you know, that's really not the center of population in the first place.

I just -- there's got -- to me there would need to be some other thing there to draw people in, and I'm wondering what that thing is. Is it money? Is it -- are you just going -- you could do this on your phone. I mean I've got lots of games on my phone that I play with friends close by and not

close by. So what's the difference in that? If I'm not making money off of it or gambling, what---

MR. TRAPP: Okay. Some of the games you do play on your phone, you can win prizes. I try and keep my kids off of that as much as possible, but in this instance, these NFTs do have value and these NFTs' value increase and decrease over time.

And so individuals would like to trade these NFTs like you would trade a stock or buy a stock or sell a stock on the stock market, and so I think that might be more of the draw than anything else, to give you an idea.

And because Madison is not a streaming Metropolis or anything like that, there's nothing that's driving people from all over Virginia or North Carolina to come there, but in the same vein, there aren't that many places that are operating this way and providing for the sale of NFTs.

And so because it is new, because it's a different way of giving things a value that may increase or decrease, that might also draw people to it.

MR. PARNELL: I have a question. If I buy -- if I walk in and buy an NFP [sic], or whatever it is, can I sell it back to the person that I bought

MR. PARNELL: Okay. So if it's like buying a stock and I came back three days later and tried to sell it back, I could also -- I could also lose whatever I've got in it selling it back at that point?

23

24

25

MR. TRAPP: That's correct. Similar to

MR. RICKMAN: No. No. They are completely separate. The NFT system is separate than the Stampede system.

MR. SCOTT: Two different boxes?

MR. RICKMAN: Yes.

22

23

24

25

addition to coming to boards and talking to great people like yourselves, I also go to the legislature and talk with different people about things of this

23

24

25

1 nature.

And there isn't a license for a game or a program that exists at this time to request one, but they are working on making things like that possible so that there could be licenses for games. There could be a license for someone to repair those games. There could be a license for someone who transmits those games. And just like there isn't a license to buy and sell NFTs at this time.

THE CHAIR: Any other questions for Mr. Trapp?

MR. SCOTT: So my understanding, then, is that Stampeded -- you can buy Stampede to be on your phone or on your -- you know, if you have an Atari system since it's released by Atari, you can do it on -- you can play it on an Atari system or Xbox or something like that if it's available, correct?

MR. RICKMAN: In theory, if it's available for that system, yes, you can play it on it.

MR. SCOTT: So it's not necessary -it's like any other video game is what you're saying?

MR. RICKMAN: Yes, sir.

MS. TALBERT: And the NFTs come with a unique identifier, correct?

MR. RICKMAN: Yes.

2

MS. TALBERT: So I could download

Stampede on my phone or whatever and input my unique identifier for the NFT and trade it?

3

MR. RICKMAN: I don't know how the online works for that because I've never really messed with the online side of it. I've only done with the NFT side on the installing, running Cat-5 cables and networking everything together.

9

10

11

12

6

7

MS. TALBERT: So if the NFTs are a thing of value and are traded, what you're saying is trading like stocks, bonds, you know, fungible -- that makes it fungible. So help me understand. There are also laws governing those trades and/or sales.

13 14

Is there not -- is there not some type of expertise, licensure that comes along with those?

16

15

MR. TRAPP: No, ma'am, not at this time.

17

18

19

everybody's minds and time with things, but this has been something that they are wrestling with at the

And I -- like I said, I don't want to flood

not addressed this well enough yet.

20

School of Government because NFTs are still new. The

21

laws -- not just state laws but federal laws -- have

22

23

And it's -- if you get to a level where you're trading an NFT above the value of \$10,000,

24 25

which in most cases \$10,000 is the threshold where you

have to do like a certain tax form whenever that kind of money or cash is transferred or moved. It's not even governed by that if it's below that threshold amount. So there isn't a license. There isn't anything that involves that.

And an NFT -- I was reading about an individual who put his lease for real property as an NFT, and he sold it as an NFT to someone else. Even though we all know that a transfer of property would still require an individual to go to a register of deeds and have a contract and all these other things, individuals are selling real tangible items as NFTs for convenience sake more than anything else.

And there isn't any type of guidance as to how that has to be done other than the fact that it can be at this time.

MR. SCOTT: And it's unregulated ---

MR. TRAPP: That's correct.

MR. SCOTT: ---pretty much unregulated

at this time?

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. TRAPP: That's correct, sir.

MR. PARNELL: So if I go in tomorrow and want to buy an NFT, is there somebody there that can explain to me what I'm getting into or all the ramifications of it -- of the Stampede gaming stuff

and the NFP [sic] too?

MR. TRAPP: The staff that works at this location has been trained to explain to individuals like yourself or anyone else, you know, welcomed to this location, "We sell NFTs here, and once you buy your NFT, you're always free to go. You're always free to redeem or turn it back in, and if you'd like, you can play any of these games for your pleasure."

And they're told that every time.

MR. PARNELL: So if I went in tomorrow and bought one, what is -- what does an NFT cost at this location?

MR. TRAPP: They have different values and different prices. You can get an NFT \$5, for \$10, for \$12.50. It's -- it's more -- once you put the value in, then different ones would be created and given to you.

MR. PARNELL: Okay. So, potentially, I could go in and buy one for \$10---

MR. TRAPP: That's correct.

MR. PARNELL: ---and if I've got -somebody walks in beside me and I tell them if they
buy my NFT from me, they can have my house--- You
just said somebody's selling a lease or whatever.

MR. TRAPP: Oh. But they actually --

they went through additional steps to transfer -- put
their lease and turn it into an NFT. So, yes, people
can move property and sell paintings like real
paintings, not just digital paintings, as NFTs; that's
correct.

MR. PARNELL: So do you see the potential for fraudulence in this -- buying and selling NFTs?

MR. TRAPP: No, not in this instance because these NFTs are coming from one specific company and that's it. They're not -- they're not coming from outside people, from eBay, or anything along those lines. These are -- these are all owned by the company that's selling them.

MR. KALLAM: I have a question. You've said that you can buy and sell, which you could -- the value could go up or could go down.

MR. TRAPP: Yes, sir.

MR. KALLAM: Each sale -- is there a commission that is on the sale like a stock? So if I sold my NFT online to someone else, is there a commission in the sale that somebody else makes for helping sell it?

MR. TRAPP: No, sir.

MR. KALLAM: Okay.

Page 32

MS. TALBERT: I am curious as to if

you -- to maintain a business -- a brick-and-mortar

business is no small cost to any business owner. So

what are they getting out of this? What are the

business owners -- are they selling alcohol? Are they
selling snacks, drinks?

Are they selling things, or are they just providing this nonentertainment that they -they're just -- they're good citizens and they're providing a place for people to come and buy and sell their online art?

MR. TRAPP: This is a place where people can buy and sell their -- this online art and play games, and that's it. There's no alcohol. There's no tricks. There's no -- nothing hidden behind my hand or anything along those lines.

And it's one of those things where a business is taking a chance thinking that this will be something that people will enjoy and appreciate and continue to come. And if it's successful, that's good; and if it's not, then that's -- that's on them.

MS. TALBERT: But where is the -where's the commerce in this other than -- it seems
like to me that Stampede is the one making the money
because people are buying and selling their

transaction like a commission or someone receives

money for it being sold?

24

MR. TRAPP: No, sir.

2

MR. KALLAM: Or receives a credit?

3

MR. TRAPP: So let's use a hypothetical.

Page 34

4

store. You talk to the receptionist and you say, you know, "I'd like to purchase an NFT for \$20." All

6

...., _ _ .. _ .. _ .. _ .. _ ... _ ... _ ... _ ... _ ... _ ... _ ... _ ... _ ...

So your name's Jeff. So, Jeff, you come into the

7

right. So at that time, the store has made \$20 off

8

9

MR. KALLAM: Okay.

10

MR. TRAPP: All right. Now you could,

Let's say that your NFT increased in

11

the following day, come back and say, "You know what?

12

I don't want to trade my NFT. I want -- I want to

13

sell it back to you --" sell it back to the store.

14

You sell the NFT back to the store, and based on the value of all the NFTs that have been bought and sold

15 16

of similar -- whatever algorithm determines these --

17

these NFT prices and values, that's beyond my

18

understanding.

the sale of that NFT.

19

value, and so when you sell it back, you get \$25. At

21

that time, the store has lost money, and that's

22

understandable. But you could say, "You know what?

23

Since I got 25 or gained \$5, I'm going to buy two NFTs

24

this time." All right. So then you buy two NFTs for

25

\$25.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

When you come back, maybe those two NFTs have decreased in value, and then you come back and you get \$18 instead of \$25. And so that's kind of the -- the give-and-take. There are times when the store takes a loss with a redeeming or returning of an NFT.

There are times when the store will make a profit because that NFT has decreased in value based on the number of other NFTs that have been sold in that manner and how they were resold and so on and so forth. Does that make sense?

MR. KALLAM: Yeah.

MR. TRAPP: Okay.

THE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you very much,

MR. TRAPP: Thank you, sir.

THE CHAIR: If we need to, we'll call

you back.

gentlemen.

MR. TRAPP: Thank you, sir.

THE CHAIR: At this time, let's hear

from the appellee.

MR. ALBRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In all of that discussion about NFTs, I didn't hear a single word about the software. It still, in my opinion, violates state law. The Supreme Court's been

very clear that if a game is not dependent on skill and dexterity, then chance predominates. I didn't hear a single word about skill or dexterity in all this discussion. It's a game of chance. It's violated -- it violates the statute 14-306.4.

entry. You have to pay to get in to play, and the Courts have been clear that games of chance such as the Stampede software are illegal. So I've not heard anything that convinces me that this software is not illegal, and I still stand by my opinion.

 $\label{eq:MR.DUNCAN:} \mbox{I have a question,} \\ \mbox{Mr. Chairman.}$

THE CHAIR: Yes.

MR. DUNCAN: Okay. So the County issued a permit by mistake, right? And when -- after the permit was issued, when was the revisions made to the UDO? Was it after that?

THE CHAIR: No.

MR. MARZIANO: No. The revisions to the UDO happened several months before this. That's how the -- the mistake happened because of an interpretation issue with that UDO change.

MR. DUNCAN: Here's my thing with this.

It's been going on -- excuse me -- with the gaming in

this county for years and years because I dealt with it years ago when I was here on the board -- commissioners board. If gaming is against the law in North Carolina, then it's being violated all over Rockingham County on every corner right now. I mean I rode through five yesterday.

And my question is -- and I understand how this setup works. I mean I've read about it and already knew before it came up, but if they're illegal, who is granting permission for these other places? We call them games of chance. You know, people -- adults can choose how they want to spend their money, and that's not our business in my -- that's just my opinion.

Who's approving these places to open? I know some of them are in municipalities, but this is Rockingham County. If they're illegal, why hasn't the DA issued an order to the sheriff to go shut them down?

And there's a new one that pops up every other weekend. I mean, heck, I know where there's six or seven in Eden right now. You know, to me, fair is fair with us. We can't pick and choose who to -- you know.

MR. ALBRIGHT: Well, to answer your

question, the NC Lottery Commission is working on rules, and they've got the rules issued -- they're going to issue the rules for the booking -- gambling booking -- they hope to do that sometime in March, I think. They're still going back and forth with the rules.

But, you know, for years, we didn't have a state lottery. People went to Virginia and bought lottery tickets, and the legislature in their wisdom has decided to come up with these rules and laws to control this type of activity.

And the Supreme Court for North Carolina has dealt with it several times, especially this gaming software where the chances are -- of winning are very low and the chances of losing are very high. And that's why they came down with their opinion that they did in 2022. They said video gaming -- video gambling is illegal.

MR. HALEY: I guess -- and I'm sorry, but what Mr. Keith is saying is, why is it not enforced? Because I can -- along with him, I know where there's plenty at.

MR. ALBRIGHT: That's a question for the police in Eden and the police in Mayodan and the sheriff. If the sheriff knows about it, the sheriff

should be investigating it.

MR. DUNCAN: Somebody should be. I mean I'm all about being fair. I think all of us are. I mean what's right is right and what's wrong is wrong, but there's no consistency with this right now. And it's not only Rockingham County, Forsyth County, Davidson -- it's everywhere.

Heck, just -- if you take a kid or your grandson or child into an arcade, I mean, you know, you've got -- you're going to spend money for that child to have fun, and if they win something, there's no value to it. It's just junk that you get back.

I know where I'm at with this, but -and the State's probably going to approve some type of
law that will permit this based on what you read.
Well, I've summed it up. I know where I'm at with
this.

MS. TALBERT: Are we -- let me just make this -- we've been talking around the money part of this for a while now, but I think one of the things that we -- as Clyde said, we're not -- we're not determining as we should be whether this software in our opinion does -- is it based on skill and dexterity or is it just based on chance, you know, a chance that you get an NFT that -- that might increase in value.

The thing that strikes me is you don't

get to choose. That is the skill. You can look at

something, and whether you're an art critic or not,

you can -- you can at least use your opinion of what

it might look like to you before you buy it. But if

you're going in and just buying something for \$25, it

may or may not increase.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

And the stock market is actually a very good -- a very good correlation. I mean, if you just randomly buy a stock, you don't know whether it's going to go up or down, but if you study the companies that the stock represents, you are making a skilled choice.

And as far as fairness is concerned, you know, we're between a rock and a hard place, and to my opinion, it doesn't matter whether this thing is an NFT, Bitcoin, those things that we really don't know that much about because they're all brand-new, but we do know about the stock market.

We can look at art and tell whether we think it's going to be worth something or not, but not -- going in and buying something and purchasing it sight unseen is, by definition, taking a chance.

MR. SCOTT: So are we confusing -- so to me, there's two separate things going on here. One is

MR. HALEY: What is this? How is your

Scott Court Reporting, Inc. 231 Jamie Lane Stokesdale, North Carolina 27357 336-548-4371

things. Here's the -- you've got the game and you've

got the NFTs, and you're blindly investing in something that you have no idea about. And your position is that it sounds like a game of chance?

MS. TALBERT: Yeah. And it's connected to Stampede, so I -- and what really---

MR. SCOTT: See, I'm not sure. Is it really connected to it? Because they're describing it as two different---

MR. RICKMAN: It's two separate entities.

MR. SCOTT: ---two separate entities, two separate things.

MR. HALEY: I mean I'm going to ask another dumb question, I guess. Why would you want Stampede if you're just -- if you're making money with the NFT, why is Stampede in there?

MR. TRAPP: For entertainment and enjoyment. I think the young lady had brought up the idea of well, is somebody just going to come and sit and buy online art in this building, and the idea was why don't we give them something to do, something entertaining to do in addition to this -- what's going on here. And I think that that's why -- it could be Tekken or Street Fighter or Gran Turismo, but that's just the kind that---

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. TALBERT: Well, so -- and here's

where I'm really confused. Why would you go to a

place called Lucky Duck to -- and is there going to be

Pac-Man there, I mean, and Asteroids? Are those

games -- are you not going to have to put a quarter in

it to play it? I'm just -- because that's

entertaining, but---

MR. TRAPP: It is not -- you would not have to put a quarter in or anything along those lines. There would be a person who's sitting up front. They would give you like a code or a number for you to put in. That's kind of like your identifier like your PIN, and that allows you to activate the game.

MS. TALBERT: But you've got to buy the NFT first before you can get past the door?

MR. TRAPP: And I'm glad you asked that. So there's a manner or means in which you can get an NFT for free and play games for free, and the only way you do that is you would have to mail in or email the company in order to do so. And that's one of the rules that goes along with any type of sweepstakes entrance because that's kind of what -- that's really what's going on.

So you have this sweepstakes entrants --

still would like to know how long people are being

24

25

MR. TRAPP: Well, they are, but they

signed in June.

matter of right in our commercial districts, we came up with language to allow the use and operation of businesses -- and listen very carefully to these words -- use and operation of businesses licensed by the State, as defined and authorized by the State of North Carolina through a license issued by a state agency or other agency or commission designated by the State, shall have -- shall be by right in areas zoned as highway commercial."

Now this text amendment makes it necessary to look at the definition of what's been approved, and in our own UDO, "Electronic gaming operations. Any establishment deemed legal by the State of North Carolina, featuring one or more standalone electronic machines, including but not limited to computers, gaming terminals, tables, and like, that operate with or without the gaming software to conduct or facilitating games of chance, skill-based or otherwise, where cash or other monetary payments, goods, or certificates for services which are redeemable for cash or other monetary payments on or off the premises and including online redemptions whether or not the value of such distribution was determined by electronic games played or by

1 predetermined codes."

I think personally I'm going to vote on the -- and if I'm in error -- on the side of caution and say that that's exactly what we've got here, and it's -- it's -- and since it's not approved by the State and there's no state license as required by the UDO, then I don't see how we can permit the operation to continue.

Any other discussion?

MS. TALBERT: Well, until -- until the legislature is more definitive about it, I think it's clearly shown here that we're -- we're in between something. You know, we're in between, you know, being more -- the State being more definitive and this sort of, you know, wild west unregulated.

MR. HALEY: It's the state acts that's putting the municipalities and the counties between a rock and a hard place to try to---

MS. TALBERT: Exactly. So we have to do something hard here which is figure out where we're going to come down. Is this -- are we -- are we going to allow this to be on the unregulated side or the more cautious, more conservative side.

THE CHAIR: I think it's time we hear a motion.

MS. TALBERT: To deny?

MR. KALLAM: To deny.

24

	In re: Pettitt Appeal	February 12, 2024	Page 52
1	MS. T	'ALBERT: Okay. Vote to deny. V	ote
2	to deny. Keith?		
3	MR. D	OUNCAN: No. I side with these	
4	applicants.		
5	MS. I	'ALBERT: All right. So you vote	
6	no.		
7	THE C	CHAIR: Then, the vote is six to	
8	one.		
9	MR. H	MALEY: No. I voted I'm sidin	g
10	with the applicants.		
11	THE C	CHAIR: Oh, you are. Okay.	
12	MS. I	'ALBERT: So it's five to two.	
13	THE C	CHAIR: Five to two. Okay. At t	his
14	time, we're going t	to take a five-minute recess so t	.hat
15	our court reporter	can gather all her equipment.	
16	(At 7	:31 p.m., the hearing adjourned.)
17			

19

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

2

3

4

I, REBECCA P. SCOTT, Verbatim Reporter and Notary Public, duly appointed and qualified in and for the State of North Carolina at large, do hereby certify:

7

8

6

That the foregoing hearing was reported by me and the foregoing transcript is a true record of the proceeding to the best of my knowledge and belief;

10

employed by any of the parties or counsel employed by the parties hereto, nor interested directly or

That I am neither related to nor

12

13

11

indirectly in the matter in controversy, and am not

14

financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of

15

the action.

Certified this 4th day of March, 2024.

17

16

18

19

20

Rebecca P. Scott