

Planning Commission Memo

To: Marion County Planning Commission

From: Russ Ewy, AICP

Date: January 25, 2024

Re: Marion County Zoning Regulations – Discuss Cryptocurrency/Data Mining Regulations

The purpose of this memo is to provide a starting point for potential amendments to the Marion County Zoning Regulations to address the regulation of cryptocurrency/data mining operations.

PRESENT REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

The current language in the Marion County Zoning Regulations does not specifically define, or regulate, “cryptocurrency/data mining operations;” instead, this use falls under Article 19-105(66), which states “*Any other use not specifically listed as a permitted and/or accessory use in any district in these Regulations, or as a prohibited use.*” The county may wish to address the matter by enumerating “Cryptocurrency/Data Mining Operations” as a defined Conditional Use with associated performance standards, or seek to prohibit the use outright.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

If it is determined the county should regulate these facilities, I would recommend the following performance standards as a starting point for discussion:

Definition:

Cryptocurrency Mining: The operation of specialized computer equipment for the purpose of mining one or more blockchain-based cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin. This activity typically involves the solving of algorithms as part of the development and maintenance of a blockchain which is a type of distributed ledger maintained on a peer-to-peer network. Typical physical characteristics of cryptocurrency mining include specialized computer hardware for mining operations as well as equipment to cool the hardware and operating space. For the purposes of the associated regulations, cryptocurrency mining does not include the exchange of cryptocurrency or any other type of virtual currency nor does it encompass the use, creation, or maintenance of all types of peer-to-peer distributed ledgers. Any cryptocurrency mining operation must comply with local public utility regulations. This definition does not include use of one or not more than five computers from which cryptocurrency is mined in an enclosed structure, provided the cryptocurrency is not mined for commercial purposes.

Proposed conditions of approval from Jefferson County:

1. Prior to the start of Phase 2, nuisance impacts of Phase 1 shall be studied to determine if more stringent measures shall be needed to abate those nuisances.
 - a. This study shall be completed by a third party, agreed upon by applicant/operator/agent and the Board of County Commissioners. The study shall be conducted at the applicant's, operator's, or agent's expense.
2. This Conditional Use Permit shall be considered non-transferable and will not transfer with property ownership transferal. This Conditional Use Permit shall be considered expired upon that transfer of ownership.
3. The operation of any equipment related to the data center/data mining use shall cease operation no later than 10 pm local time.
 - a. The operation of same equipment shall not begin until at least 6 am local time.
4. This site shall not produce noise levels above 75 decibels, measured at the property line.
 - a. This shall be constantly measured with no fewer than four monitoring devices.
 - i. One monitoring device, having clear line of sight and that is unobstructed from receiving sound, shall be placed at each cardinal direction.
 - b. These noise levels shall be reported to the Jefferson County Planning and Zoning office, as well as the City of McLouth, no fewer than twice a month.
5. A fire suppression system capable of handling electrical, oil, and natural gas fires shall be installed either on each piece of equipment utilized for this use or that can reach each piece of equipment utilized for this use.
6. A sanitary sewer system, approved by the Jefferson County Health Department, shall be installed to accommodate employees that are on site full time. Should no employees be required on site full time, this requirement shall be waived provided a notarized letter stating as such is provided to the Jefferson County Planning and Zoning office.
7. An Emergency Response plan shall be provided to the Jefferson County Planning and Zoning office, Jefferson County Emergency Management, Jefferson County Sheriff's Department, and the local fire department. This plan must include measures that address potential hazards related to the equipment that is on site, the fuel sources on site, as well as any toxic hazards that are or may be present.
8. Crypto Colo Center Corporation shall provide, at their own expense, training for the local fire department on how to handle the hazards that may be present on their property.
9. Crypto Colo Center Corporation shall agree to provide a reclamation bond between themselves and Jefferson County.
 - a. This reclamation bond shall be for a value of not less than one million five hundred thousand (\$1,500,000) dollars.

Several of these conditions will need to be revised, but I think this list provides a good starting point and is straightforward. This case was ultimately withdrawn by the land owner for reasons not necessarily related to the negative public reaction, and Jefferson County then enacted a one-year moratorium to study the issue further.

Jefferson County's Zoning Administrator stated he thought the county would ultimately ban these operations, but also suggested two additional requirements; the applicants submit an agreement with the local utility providers regarding energy use and the entire operation shall be inside a permanent building (including generators and cooling fans).

ATTACHMENTS

The following attachments are intended to provide an overview of the problems associated with these mining operations and additional examples of regulations adopted for them. Hopefully, it will give you some background information and help facilitate our discussions.

Local Gov'ts Dig Deep To Tackle Regs For Bitcoin Mining

By **Emma Kennedy**

Law360 (November 30, 2022, 7:10 PM EST) -- When a public utility in a small Tennessee county rezoned its land to pave the way for a data center, the change breezed through the approval process.

A year later, however, neighbors complained about loud and disruptive operations on the site. The property had been leased by Red Dog Technologies LLC to operate a bitcoin mine.

Washington County attorneys sued Red Dog and BrightRidge, the utility, in late 2021, alleging the mine was an illegal operation under the zoning category of "Agriculture — Business District."

Washington County Attorney Allyson Wilkinson and an attorney for Red Dog, Hunter Smith & Davis LLP partner Christopher Owens, both declined to comment to Law360 on the litigation.

The case, *Washington County v. Johnson City Energy Authority* in the Chancery Court for Washington County, Tennessee, is ongoing, but it highlights a cycle of uncertainty that communities across the country face when bitcoin comes to town.

According to industry experts, a typical scenario plays out like this: a bitcoin mine operator comes in; neighbors complain about increased utility costs and noises similar to "jet engines that never take off"; the municipality tries to zone or regulate the industry; and most operators leave town in search of a more lenient jurisdiction.

Such locations invariably exist because there are no federal regulations governing cryptocurrency mines and the statewide approach is piecemeal, leaving many of the rules up to local governments' zoning and land use decisions.

Although most local government regulations use the more inclusive terms "cryptocurrency" or "data center" in a bid to cover future innovations in the space, the intent behind the current influx of regulations is to address the nuisance factors that come with bitcoin specifically.

Local leaders who have been through a crypto wave say that bitcoin mines lower property values, cause excessive noise and increase electricity costs without contributing to the tax base or providing employment opportunities gainful enough to meet the cost of homeownership in the towns they set up in.

Although the market is volatile and the perceived effects are overall negative for communities, many

local government officials also don't believe cryptocurrency mining is going away anytime soon. Instead, there has been a pivot to focus on isolating the operations in industrial areas and achieving renewable energy goals as governments take a closer look at the industry and the opportunities within.

The Energy Impact

In Plattsburgh, New York, the city's affordable hydropower and lower temperatures were a big draw for bitcoin miners looking for a home base when Colin Read became mayor in 2017.

"We use cheap electricity as a tool to attract industry, and we do that hoping it will generate jobs and tax base and property taxes, all that kind of stuff," Read, an economics and finance professor at the State University of New York College at Plattsburgh, told Law360.

"Well, we really got none of that out of bitcoin even though they used twice as much power as our next-biggest industrial employer," said Read, who is no longer in office. "There's far more benefit when McDonald's comes to town than when crypto comes to town because at least McDonald's will own their building and pay property taxes. But crypto is always looking for the next bigger, better deal in electricity."

A six-month moratorium on new bitcoin mining business gave city leaders enough time to work through what regulations they needed in place to abate the nuisance issues and resulted in a noise limit that applied to everyone but was a nod to the mines' loud computers and fans.

City staff also petitioned for a New York Public Service Commission-approved surcharge for any high-density industrial user causing the city to surpass its power allotment.

That meant those users, primarily bitcoin miners, would pay the difference in increased power costs so that it wasn't averaged among property owners.

While Read said there is still some bitcoin mining activity in the city, the regulations have effectively stopped the influx of new operators.

Missoula County, Montana, also effectively regulated the industry out by putting in place aggressive clean energy requirements, including requiring bitcoin miners to use renewable energy for additional consumption, according to Jennie Dixon, zoning and land use expert for the county.

Legally, Dixon said the county knew it couldn't outright ban cryptocurrency mining, although it did explore that option before changing tactics.

"If you try to put a moratorium in place or to stop it, you'll just spin your wheels," she told Law360. "It's just as valid as any other industry, so we had a lightbulb moment while we were going that direction and realized we needed to instead turn and address the impacts and say, 'If they can come in and comply with all of that, then so be it.'"

Overall, bitcoin mines trend toward regions with low energy costs like hydropowered communities and areas that aren't facing threats like a nearby fault line or flood zone, according to American Planning Association research associate David Morley. The approach to regulation, however, varies greatly among jurisdictions.

Some balk at the venture entirely because it doesn't add to the tax base, while others welcome even a small slice of tax revenue in rural areas that would gain new construction on a site that didn't previously have any structure at all, Morley said.

In 2021, Kentucky added two laws to incentivize crypto mining in the form of clean energy incentives and tax breaks, whereas New York Gov. Kathy Hochul last week signed a bill that launches a task force to study the effects of cryptocurrency mining on the state's economy and bans some operations that run on carbon-based power.

At the local level, governments have opted for zoning overlay districts or new land use categories. Some have imposed renewable energy requirements and others, like Plattsburgh, have passed the additional electricity cost on to the miner rather than taxpayers.

Fort Worth, Texas, is an example of a community that has taken a strong pro-bitcoin stance by launching a pilot program in August to mine bitcoin out of city hall.

"I definitely think from a zoning perspective it's important to distinguish between crypto mining and data centers, and the case for drawing the distinction is based much less on the land use impacts but more on the perceived social license of the two things," Morley told Law360.

"Data centers make the internet work, so they have a high social value right now, and we're willing to have these energy-intensive settings to make it happen, whereas cryptocurrency mining is much less understood and they don't behave like conventional currencies," he said. "Because they're poorly understood, I think there is this urge to treat them quite distinctly, but the zoning is based more around this social license."

The zoning debate is also one playing out in a primarily reactionary fashion, Morley added.

It's usually not until a proposed bitcoin mine comes across a planner's desk that the city or county talks about the land use implications of the industry.

David Shargel, a partner in Bracewell LLP's cryptocurrency practice, said that although cryptocurrency mining has been prominent for more than a decade, it's only in the last few years that it has become a local government and land use issue.

"It makes sense there would be regulations that have the effect of pushing crypto mining operations to more industrial areas and limiting the ways in which the operations have access to the electrical grid," he told Law360.

"I think primarily it's a power issue and these crypto mining operations, if they're big enough, can use many multiples the amount [of electricity] that a typical home uses, which places an enormous amount of stress on the traditional power infrastructure," he said.

Trying to See the Future of Crypto

The cryptocurrency market's popularity and volatility have come into focus in the last few years as bitcoin's value plummeted and, most recently, major exchange site FTX filed for bankruptcy.

Real estate-wise, those factors and the tendency for miners to lease rather than own property have kept

crypto mines from slicing out a significant portion of real estate development, Shargel said.

It's unclear how much infrastructure and property should be built specifically for the industry, so it's more likely miners would scoop up former industrial facilities like old factories where there's already access to a large amount of electricity, he said.

Bitcoin mines can be set up almost anywhere as long as they meet the primary requirement of a large amount of cheap electricity. They are sometimes in storage units, old office buildings, or commercial sites like defunct retail space.

The operations require hubs of computers and the fans needed to cool them, but they are easy to relocate quickly if needed. Read recalled a bitcoin miner in Plattsburgh who packed up its site and left in a single weekend to relocate about 60 miles away to a less regulated community.

In Missoula County, land use expert Dixon recalled a bitcoin miner filing for bankruptcy in 2020 and leaving with a multimillion-dollar outstanding energy bill.

Bitcoin, however, is one of the last cryptocurrencies using the electricity-heavy model known as proof-of-work, which raises the question on whether the need to regulate its land use will soon be outdated or moot.

Proof-of-work authentication methods use specialized computers to generate codes, racing against other miners to find the successful string of characters to authenticate the cryptocurrency transaction.

Most cryptocurrencies now use the proof-of-stake model in which, according to Read, most of the same authentication work can happen with much less energy consumption and in most cases on only one machine. The next-biggest cryptocurrency, Ethereum, recently converted to a proof-of-stake model, leaving bitcoin as the primary remaining proof-of-work cryptocurrency.

Read believes bitcoin will cling to the proof-of-work model because a conversion would likely lower its value and make bitcoin mining less profitable, which means there is still a need to assess potential effects of the industry in local communities — if not for bitcoin itself then for blockchain technology in general.

Morley of the American Planning Association agreed, saying that cryptocurrency mining or whatever similar technology follows will continue to be a land use issue for communities.

"I think the underlying technology is likely to be durable, so even if every existing cryptocurrency died off, I don't think they would all go away or other blockchain-based applications would go away," he told Law360. "I think there will continue to be a lot of experimentation and innovation in the space."

The Flip Side of Bitcoin: Renewable Energy

An unexplored benefit of bitcoin mining operations is the potential to drive the renewable energy effort, according to Bracewell's Shargel.

There has been talk of converting methane gas into electricity for cryptocurrency operations — the idea being to capture methane gas emitted and wasted from oil and gas operations — and some utilities have deals with miners to buy unused power in their communities at a discounted rate.

Shargel also pointed to firms operating out of places like Africa, where some energy generators are offering incentives for crypto miners to come and use electricity that in turn helps power communities.

In these instances, the utilities have built generation facilities that are ready to produce, but there is no transmission infrastructure to the communities, so it's a win-win for crypto miners to come in and use the electricity in the meantime and make deals with the generator or government to eventually help fund the transmission lines to bring power to the communities as originally intended, Shargel said.

Far more common than those types of deals is a requirement that cryptocurrency mines operate on renewable energy, as is the case in last week's New York state bill.

That law requires proof-of-work mines to use 100% renewable energy and bans new mines from coming online for the next two years.

A move like that could help bolster renewable energy innovation — facilities like hydropower, wind power and solar energy — in a market where renewables have already become more affordable and less a cost barrier for operations like bitcoin mines, according to Morley.

"The most rapid build-out of large-scale cryptocurrency mining was initially in areas that have hydropower since that's historically been the cheapest, but that's changing with the other renewables becoming cost-competitive in other markets now," Morley said.

Missoula County, which was one of the first jurisdictions to require clean energy in bitcoin mining in 2021, requires cryptocurrency miners to incorporate elements like roof solar panels, power purchase agreements or green tariffs on any power usage beyond the typical allotment for the site.

"Powering with renewable energy was a big piece in what we did, and people thought it would make it so much more expensive, but it's really not a massive financial barrier," Missoula County climate action program manager Caroline Bean told Law360.

"I think when we were one of the first to require it that it was much easier for them to not figure it out and go somewhere else, but that dynamic is changing now."

--Editing by Orlando Lorenzo and Jill Coffey.

REQUEST FOR BOARD ACTION

HENDERSON COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

MEETING DATE: April 20, 2023

SUBJECT: LDC Text Amendment – TX-2023-03, Cryptocurrency Mining

PRESENTER: Autumn Radcliff, Planning Director

ATTACHMENTS: 1. Draft Amendment

SUMMARY OF REQUEST:

Many jurisdictions throughout the United States, including Cherokee County, have been dealing with cryptocurrency mining facilities and their impact to the community. As a result, several western North Carolina counties are in the process of developing regulations to address the issue and concerns with these types of uses. Currently, the Henderson County Land Development Code (LDC) does not specifically address the operation of cryptocurrency mining operations. This proposed amendment will establish locations where cryptocurrency mining operations may be located and the supplemental requirements that must be met to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare of county residents.

The purpose of the amendment is to mitigate the negative effects of cryptocurrency mining operations. This includes, but is not limited to, very high energy usage, noise pollution, and the disposal of electronic waste.

BOARD ACTION:

The Planning Board is requested to make a recommendation on the proposed amendment. The Board of Commissioners must hold a public hearing prior to adopting any amendments to the Land Development Code.

Suggested Motion:

I move that the Planning Board send forward a favorable recommendation on the proposed text amendment TX-2023-03, cryptocurrency mining with any changes as discussed, and find that these changes are consistent with the County Comprehensive Plan.

LDC Text Amendment (TX-2023-03)

Cryptocurrency Mining

Possible changes are highlighted.

Cryptocurrency Mining

Summary: The Henderson County LDC does not specifically address the operation of cryptocurrency mining. This amendment will establish locations where cryptocurrency mining operations may be located and the supplemental requirements that must be met to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare of county residents. The purpose of the amendment is to mitigate the negative effects of cryptocurrency mining operations. This includes, but is not limited to, very high energy usage, noise pollution, and the disposal of electronic waste. The high energy consumption of cryptocurrency mining operations has a negative impact on the power grid, and equipment at these facilities has the potential to create noise pollution that negatively impacts nearby residents, businesses, and wildlife. In addition, electronic waste from cryptocurrency mining operations contains heavy metals and carcinogens that have the potential to damage human health, and air and water quality if not handled correctly.

Amend the Table of Permitted and Special Uses as follows.

10. Manufacturing & Industrial Uses	R1	R2	R2R	R3	R4	OI	LC	CC	RC	I	SR
Cryptocurrency Mining										S	10.5

Definition:

Cryptocurrency Mining Operation(s). The operation of specialized computer equipment for the purpose of mining one or more blockchain-based cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin. This activity, which is also termed “proof of work,” involves the solving of algorithms as part of the development and maintenance of a blockchain which is a type of distributed ledger maintained on a peer- to-peer network. Typical physical characteristics of cryptocurrency mining include specialized computer hardware for mining operations as well as equipment to cool the hardware and operating space. For the purposes of the associated regulations, cryptocurrency mining includes the commercial “creation” (“mining”) of virtual currency not recognized as legal tender of the U.S., but does not include the exchange of cryptocurrency, the use, creation, or maintenance of all types of peer-to-peer distributed ledgers. This definition does not include use of one or not more than five computers from which cryptocurrency is mined in an enclosed structure, provided the cryptocurrency is not mined for commercial purposes.

Add SR and insert as SR 10.5:

SR 10.5. Cryptocurrency Mining

- (1) Site Plan. Major *Site Plan* required in accordance with §42-330 (Major Site Plan Review).
- (2) Perimeter Setback. One hundred (100) feet.
- (3) Separation. *Cryptocurrency mining operations* shall not be constructed or newly located within 1,000 feet (measurements from the property line of the proposed store to the property line of the district/use) of an existing dwelling unit (not located on the same property as the use), residential zoning district, library, day care facility, park, religious institution (including accessory uses not located on the same lot, but contiguous to the principal place of worship), or within two (2) miles of a school, all distances in straight-line distance.
- (4) Hours of Operations. *Cryptocurrency mining operations* shall not be mined between the hours of 9:00 pm to 6:00 am, or anytime on Sunday.
- (5) Noise Restrictions. Noise pollution generated from *cryptocurrency mining operations* shall not exceed 50 decibels per unit. The equipment in a cryptocurrency operation shall be calibrated every six (6) months and a report of this calibration shall be provided to the Henderson County Zoning Administrator.
- (6) Scenic Byways. *Cryptocurrency mining operations* shall not be permitted on sites visible from Scenic Byways as designated by the North Carolina Department of Transportation.
- (7) Security. *Cryptocurrency mining operations* shall be completely enclosed with a NCDOT approved precast sound wall. The wall shall be at least eight (8) feet in height. A B2 buffer is required on all exterior sides of the security wall.
- (8) Electrical Disconnection Switch. The electrical disconnect switch shall be clearly marked and unobstructed. Switches are permitted to be secured within a fenced area or building. Duke Energy or any other power utility provider to the operation shall have access to the disconnection switch at all times or an onsite manger must be present at all times.
- (9) Power Transmission Lines. All new power transmission lines to any building, structure or utility connection shall be located underground.
- (10) Power Grid Reductions. Duke Energy or any other power provider to the operation shall have the authority during select high power usage events to cut or significantly reduce or restrict power to any cryptocurrency mining operation. The power utility provider is requested to cut or reduce power to these operations before considering reducing power to residential homes or other commercial or industrial facilities.
- (11) Renewable Energy. *Cryptocurrency mining operations* shall be required to develop or purchase sufficient new renewable energy to offset 100 percent of the electricity consumed by the cryptocurrency mining operation. To meet this condition, the *cryptocurrency mining operation* must be able to establish that their actions will introduce new renewable energy onto the electrical grid beyond what would have been developed otherwise.
- (12) Electronic Waste. Verification must be provided to the Henderson County Zoning Administrator that all qualified recyclable materials, including electronic waste, generated at the *cryptocurrency mining operation* will be recycled including packing foam, computer chips, and cardboard.
- (13) Special Flood Hazard Area. No structures, equipment, storage, or buildings shall be located within the *Special Flood Hazard Area*.
- (14) Lighting. *Lighting mitigation* is required.
- (15) Prohibited. The use may not be applied for as a conditional rezoning application.

Chapter 18.74

CRYPTOCURRENCY MINING OPERATIONS, SERVER FARMS, AND/OR DATA CENTERS

Sections:

18.74.010 Purpose.

18.74.020 Development Requirements.

18.74.010 Purpose:

The purpose of these provisions is in conformity with the responsibilities of the City of Moses Lake to meet health, safety, and general welfare requirements and provide zoning and land use regulations pursuant to state law, and the City's authority to regulate land use activities within its corporate limits for the regulations of cryptocurrency mining operations, server farms, and/or data centers. (Ord. 2929, 8/13/19)

18.74.020 Development Requirements:

All cryptocurrency mining operations, server farms, and/or data centers where allowed by the district use chart shall meet the following standards unless otherwise regulated within this code:

- A. Application for a business license shall be processed as an administrative approval without notice.
- B. The use of cargo containers, railroad cars, semi-truck trailers and other similar storage containers for any component of the operation is only allowed in the industrial zones as long as the unit is new, pre-engineered and certified by the Department of Labor and Industries.
- C. Prior to approving the business license, the applicant shall provide written verification from the Grant County Public Utility District (PUD) stating the following:
 1. Adequate capacity is available on the applicable supply lines and substation to ensure that the capacity available to serve the other needs of the planning area is consistent with the normal projected load growth envisioned by the PUD;
 2. Utility supply equipment and related electrical infrastructure are sufficiently sized and can safely accommodate the proposed use; and
 3. The use will not cause electrical interference or fluctuations in line voltage on and off the operating premises.

- D. Prior to any cryptocurrency mining, server farms, and/or data centers, a copy of the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries electrical permit and written verification that the electrical work has passed a final inspection shall be provided to the City and the PUD.
- E. All cryptocurrency mining operations, server farms, and/or data centers, including all ancillary equipment/operations for purposes such as cooling, shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained so as to be harmonious and appropriate in appearance with the existing or intended character of the surrounding properties and not cause the dissemination of dust, smoke, glare, heat, vibration or noise in excess of the maximum environmental noise level established by City Code or Chapter [173-60](#) WAC beyond the property line or affecting adjacent buildings. Violation of these established noise levels will result in revocation of a City business license pursuant to City Code or any other applicable penalties.
- F. No facade shall have more than twenty percent (20%) of the area exposed with apparatus (e.g., vents, fans, HVAC systems, etc.).
- G. Any use or activity producing air, noise, exhaust, heat, or humidity in any form shall be carried on in such a manner that it is not perceptible at or beyond the property line.
- H. Electric fields and magnetic fields shall not be created that adversely affect the public health, safety, and welfare, including but not limited to interference with the normal operation of equipment or instruments or normal radio, telephone, or television reception from off the premises where the activity is conducted.
- I. Noise emanating from a use or activity within an industrial zone which exceeds the maximum permissible noise levels set forth in WAC [173-60-040](#) and this chapter shall not be permitted.

Maximum Permissible Environmental Noise
Levels from a Noise Source in an Industrial
Zone

Property Receiving Noise by Zone

Residential	Commercial	Industrial
60 dBA*	65 dBA	70 dBA
50 dBA*		

* Between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. the noise limitations shall be reduced by ten (10) dBA for receiving property adjacent to residential zones.

At any hour of the day or night the applicable noise limitations may be exceeded for any receiving property by no more than:

1. Five (5) dBA for a total of fifteen (15) minutes in any one (1) hour period.
2. Ten (10) dBA for a total of five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour period.

3. Fifteen (15) dBA for a total of one and one-half (1.5) minutes in any one (1) hour period.

Exemptions to the maximum permissible noise levels cited in this chapter shall be as enumerated in WAC [173-60-050](#), Maximum Environmental Noise Levels Exemptions. (Ord. 2929, 8/13/19)

The Moses Lake Municipal Code is current through Ordinance 3039, passed November 14, 2023.

Disclaimer: The city clerk has the official version of the Moses Lake Municipal Code. Users should contact the city clerk for ordinances passed subsequent to the ordinance cited above.

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