Working Paper

Moratorium Nation:

A Survey of Data Center, Renewable Energy, and Battery Storage Moratoria in the United States

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Edition note. This revision uses the November 2026 companion data snapshot, including the November 13 Pima County source correction. Source dates vary. Recorded approval, effective dates, expiration, and present legal force are separate questions. Earlier editions and historical samples retain their own collection periods.

Abstract

Local governments use temporary development moratoria to review proposed uses, study their effects, and prepare land-use rules. This paper examines those actions across data centers, solar, wind, battery storage, and cryptocurrency mining. The November 2026 companion inventory contains 1,329 local records in 47 states. Those records include proposals and actions that have ended; they are not a count of restrictions confirmed to be in force. A separate tracker contains 449 state-policy records. The ballot tracker contains 57 proposals and measures, with vote reports, certification, and legal implementation recorded separately.

The paper combines descriptive data with a review of state and local moratorium authority and a model ordinance that officials can adapt with local counsel. It distinguishes adoption from legal effect and identifies gaps in the available sources. The inventory is not a complete census, and a recorded status may have changed since its source was published. An expansion in the number of records reflects additional discovery and changes in coverage as well as new government actions. It does not, by itself, measure growth in moratorium adoption. The analysis does not establish the effects of moratoria on construction, investment, or energy deployment.[2]

Keywords: moratorium, data centers, solar energy, battery storage, BESS, wind energy, cryptocurrency mining, ballot measures, zoning, land use, local government **JEL Codes:** K32, Q48, R52, H73

[1]This document was prepared with assistance from AI research and drafting tools, including Vincent (vLex/Clio) and Claude Code (Anthropic). All analysis, conclusions, and errors are the author's alone.

[2]The legal discussion and model provisions provide general research guidance, not legal advice. Authority, procedure, and duration limits depend on the jurisdiction, sector, and applicable law.

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1 Introduction

Local governments use development moratoria to stop specified approvals while they study a use or prepare regulations. The action may concern data centers, battery storage, solar, wind, cryptocurrency mining, or several uses together. Its significance depends on the adopting government's authority, the approvals it covers, its exceptions, and its operative dates. A short news report rarely establishes all of those facts.

Pima County illustrates the distinction. Its Legistar record identifies Resolution 2026-56 as approved on September 22, 2026. An October 6 county notice reports a 120-day moratorium on new data centers in the unincorporated county. An earlier file concerns a direction to draft the resolution. Those sources establish more than an agenda listing would, but they do not resolve every amended provision, effective date, exception, or later action (Pima County 2026b; Pima County 2026a).

The November companion inventory contains 1,329 local records in 47 states. Of these, 1,085 are listed as active or extended, 64 as pending, 173 as replaced, expired, or rescinded, three as rejected, and four as unknown. These categories describe the available records, not a verified count of restrictions in force. The inventory also includes older actions found during later searches. Its larger size compared with an earlier edition cannot be treated as a count of newly adopted moratoria.

State policies and ballot measures add other forms of government action. The state tracker contains 449 records, including proposals and historical actions. The ballot tracker contains 57 proposals and measures. A vote, certification of a result, and a restriction taking legal effect are separate events. A referendum can also concern a permanent restriction, a zoning decision, or another question rather than a temporary moratorium. The paper therefore keeps these records separate from local instrument counts.

Purpose and Contributions

This paper connects the descriptive inventory with the legal and practical questions that arise when a government considers a temporary development restriction. It provides four resources.

1. **A current descriptive inventory.** The paper reports local record counts, recorded statuses, sector coverage, and geographic distribution from a pinned companion-data snapshot. A compact index and downloadable records support further investigation (Section 3 and Appendix A).
2. **A comparative legal reference.** The legal discussion examines state and local authority, procedural requirements, constitutional limits, and sector-specific restrictions. The state reference identifies sources and qualifications rather than treating a category as permission to adopt a particular measure (Sections 2 and 4 and Appendix B).
3. **A source-based drafting review.** The clause taxonomy separates definitions, findings, operative restrictions, dates, exceptions, and supporting provisions. Recovered text examples show how these choices differ. This revision withdraws earlier clause-prevalence percentages because the extraction outputs did not provide an eligible, deduplicated instrument sample (Section 5 and Appendix D).
4. **A model framework.** A thirteen-section template and four sector supplements provide a starting point for review by qualified local counsel. They require adaptation to the adopting body's authority, local facts, and current law (Section 7 and Appendix C).

How to Use the Paper

Local officials and counsel can begin with the authority and procedural discussion before reviewing the drafting framework. Researchers can begin with the inventory and methodology. Readers evaluating a particular project should then inspect the full record, source documents, exceptions, and later actions. The national totals cannot answer whether a project is covered or delayed.

Question	Starting point
What does the inventory count?	Section 3 and Appendix D
Where are the recorded actions?	Appendix A
What authority and procedures apply?	Section 4 and Appendix B
What constitutional limits matter?	Section 2
What should an instrument address?	Sections 5 and 7
How should later actions be tracked?	Section 6
How are ballot measures interpreted?	Section 3.5 and Appendix D

Questions for Local Officials and Counsel

Before proposing a moratorium, determine the following. These are review questions, not a substitute for jurisdiction-specific advice.

1. **Authority.** Which statute, charter provision, or judicial rule authorizes this body to act? Does a sector-specific law limit that power?
2. **Legal form and procedure.** Is an ordinance required? What notice, hearing, voting, publication, and filing requirements apply?
3. **Scope.** Which uses, locations, applications, and approvals are covered? Which existing code definitions apply?
4. **Evidence.** What local facts support a pause, what alternatives were considered, and why are existing rules inadequate?
5. **Duration.** What term is legally permitted and reasonably needed? What event starts it, and what ends it?
6. **Existing rights.** Which operations, permits, applications, or other interests receive protection under applicable law? What exceptions should the text state?
7. **Work plan.** Who will complete each study or drafting task, by what date, and with what resources?
8. **Application procedures.** How will staff handle pending applications, deadlines, waiver requests, and appeals?
9. **Extensions and replacement.** What findings and procedures would another action require? How will replacement rules be prepared before expiration?
10. **Public record.** Where will the adopted text, amendments, operative dates, progress reports, and final outcome be available?

2 Legal Foundations

A development moratorium raises several separate legal questions. The government must have authority to impose the restriction, follow the required procedure, respect existing rights, and remain within constitutional and statutory limits. Establishing one of those points does not establish the others. This section explains the distinctions; Section 4 and Appendix B identifies state-specific sources.

2.1 Police Power and Zoning Authority

States delegate land-use powers to local governments through statutes and other governing provisions. Those powers can permit rules addressing health, safety, welfare, development patterns, and public facilities. The scope of a delegation depends on its text and on judicial interpretation. A power to regulate a use does not necessarily include a power to stop accepting or deciding applications under the rules already in force.

The adopting body also matters. A city council, county board, planning commission, township, and utility district can operate under different authority even within one state. Their territories and responsibilities differ. A county's action concerning unincorporated land, for example, should not be presented as an action covering every municipality within the county.

A local record in the inventory establishes that an action was reported or documented. It is not a judicial determination of authority or validity. The legal basis and the evidence of adoption must be assessed separately.

2.2 Home Rule, Delegated Powers, and Government Class

Home rule and **Dillon's Rule** describe approaches to local government powers. They are useful starting points, but a single state label can conceal differences among government classes and subjects. A home-rule provision may concern municipal affairs without overriding state law. A body with limited delegated powers may nevertheless have a specific statutory procedure for interim controls.

Michigan illustrates the importance of scope. MCL 125.3404 provides interim zoning during preparation of an initial zoning ordinance. That text does not establish general authority for every township to suspend applications while amending an existing code. Virginia's *Horne* decision likewise addressed whether the asserted enabling provisions supported a moratorium on filing site plans and preliminary subdivision plats. Neither question can be answered solely by a state-level home-rule label (Michigan 2026; *Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County v. Horne* 1975).

For that reason, this revision uses a source-qualified state reference rather than presenting a broad constitutional classification as a rating of moratorium authority. A local official should begin with the actual body, statute, charter, regulated use, and approval process.

2.3 What Counts as a Moratorium

For this inventory, a moratorium is a temporary suspension of specified development applications, approvals, or activities. The legal text may use another label, such as an interim ordinance, temporary land-use regulation, or permit pause. The substance and legal basis matter more than the name.

Review step	Evidence needed
Identify the body	Government class, territory, charter and delegated responsibilities.
Identify the action	Use, approval, application stage, existing rights and geographic scope.
Establish authority	Applicable statute, charter and judicial interpretation; sector-specific limits.
Check procedure	Findings, notice, hearing, vote, publication, filing and effective date.
Check continuation	Work performed, renewal authority, replacement rules and later court or government action.

Figure 1: A review sequence for a proposed moratorium. Each step needs its own evidence. General zoning powers or a recorded vote do not resolve every later step.

An **interim zoning ordinance** may temporarily change the rules governing a use. A **permit moratorium** may instead suspend a stage of the approval process. A permanent prohibition, a restrictive setback, a utility-capacity decision, and a temporary local permitting pause are not interchangeable. Some records involve related measures, and their scope must be stated rather than inferred from the word "moratorium."

A ballot question also needs its own classification. It may propose a temporary restriction, a permanent rule, reversal of a zoning decision, or an advisory position. An affirmative vote is not automatically an enacted local moratorium. Similarly, a state agency's hold on its own discretionary applications need not suspend local-government permissions.

The instrument should be described by the approvals and activities it actually affects. A pause on accepting applications can differ from a pause on processing pending applications or issuing permits. Exceptions may preserve operating facilities or specified approvals without permitting expansion. Section 5 provides document examples.

2.4 Constitutional Limits

Regulatory takings

The Takings Clause can require compensation for government interference with property rights. A temporary land-use restriction is not automatically immune because it is labeled a planning measure. Nor is every temporary loss of development opportunity automatically a compensable taking.

Penn Central identifies an inquiry that includes economic impact, interference with distinct investment-backed expectations, and the character of the government action. The analysis is fact-specific. Existing approvals, applicable property law, the property interest examined, and the action's actual effects matter. A recital about public welfare does not replace that inquiry (*Penn Central Transportation Co. v. New York City* 1978).

In *Tahoe-Sierra*, the Supreme Court rejected the categorical argument that the challenged temporary planning moratoria necessarily constituted a taking of all use during the restricted period. The decision did not establish a general immunity for temporary restrictions or declare every duration reasonable. Duration is relevant, but the opinion does not supply a one-year statutory ceiling or an automatic rule invalidating

longer moratoria. Claims under the applicable fact-specific framework remain distinct from the categorical theory rejected there (*Tahoe-Sierra Preservation Council, Inc. v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency* 2002).

An exemption or waiver can affect how a restriction operates, but its presence does not guarantee a constitutional result. Conversely, an instrument's failure to restate protections supplied by another law does not establish that those protections disappear. This is another reason not to infer legal exposure from a model-extracted absence flag.

Due process and equal protection

Due process, equal protection, and takings address different questions. *Lingle* explains why a test asking whether a regulation advances a legitimate state interest is not itself the test for whether compensation is required under the Takings Clause. A challenge to authority, purpose, procedure, classification, or economic effect should therefore identify the legal theory and evidence that apply (*Lingle v. Chevron U.S.A. Inc.* 2005).

The local record should explain the problem and the basis for treating covered uses or applications differently. Similar labels do not establish identical impacts, and a reference to data centers does not establish that every facility has the same power demand, cooling method, noise, or site conditions. Exceptions for existing approvals may also rest on legal protections rather than a preference for one developer.

A legislative enactment and an individualized administrative decision can carry different procedural requirements. A general claim that every action requires the same constitutional hearing process is therefore too broad. The statutory and local procedural rules must be identified for the actual action, alongside any applicable constitutional protections.

Conditions and negotiated commitments

A government cannot assume that a moratorium gives it unlimited power to demand land, money, or project commitments in return for permission to proceed. Conditions and exactions raise separate authority and constitutional questions. The Supreme Court's *Sheetz* decision confirms that a permit condition is not categorically exempt from the Takings Clause merely because it was imposed through legislation. The decision does not resolve every question about every fee or condition (*Sheetz v. County of El Dorado* 2024).

The model's study topics and potential conditions must be read with that limit. A study may recommend action by another competent agency or a separate agreement; it cannot confer jurisdiction on the locality or establish that a proposed condition is lawful.

2.5 Procedure and the Public Record

The required legal form can depend on the government, enabling law, charter, and substance of the action. A resolution, motion, emergency ordinance, and interim zoning ordinance should not be treated as equivalent merely because each received a vote. The source reference should identify the adopted form and the evidence supporting adoption.

Notice, hearings and voting. Check the applicable notice recipients, publication method, minimum time, number of hearings or readings, and vote threshold. An emergency procedure can differ from the ordinary

process, but the requirements it retains still apply. Texas's 2025 amendments are a concrete example of why a procedure summarized from an older source can be wrong even when the statutory citation remains the same (Texas 2026).

Findings and a defined task. Where the law requires findings, record the actual findings rather than substituting general language from a model. A work plan should identify the tasks, responsible people or agencies, resources, and deadlines. A proposed study and completed work are different facts. An extension may require a further showing of need and progress.

Applications and existing rights. Identify pending applications, prior approvals, vested rights, and statutory decision periods before deciding what to suspend. A clause in a local ordinance cannot be assumed to override a state deadline. Minnesota's interim-ordinance provision expressly protects specified earlier-application deadlines; Tennessee's cited vesting provisions address the vesting period rather than automatically suspending every permit-decision deadline (Minn. Stat. § 462.355; Tennessee 2026).

Approval and effect. A proposed adoption date printed in a document is not a completed action. Approval can also precede execution, publication, filing, or another condition of effectiveness. Keep the evidence for those events separately. If the source does not establish the operative start date, a reported term should not be converted into an asserted expiration date.

Renewal and termination. An authorization to consider an extension is not evidence that one occurred. A sunset clause, early-termination condition, replacement rule, rescission, and court order can lead to different outcomes. Each later event needs a source and date. The lifecycle discussion in Section 6 applies those distinctions to the current inventory.

3 Moratoria in Practice

The November working inventory contains 1,329 local records in 47 states. These records concern data centers, battery storage, solar, wind, cryptocurrency mining and related uses. They include proposals, adopted actions, extensions, ended actions and unresolved cases. The inventory is a record of discovery and source review, not a complete census or a determination of present legal force.

The local inventory, state-policy tracker, ballot tracker and historical extraction outputs use different units. Their totals cannot be added together as a count of moratoria. The descriptive tables here use the pinned current inventory. The drafting section uses separately identified document examples and does not apply historical extraction percentages to the current records.

3.1 Overview and Scale

The local status field lists 886 records as active, 199 as extended, 64 as pending, 84 as replaced, 77 as expired, 12 as rescinded, three as rejected and four as unknown. The 1,085 records listed as active or extended reflect recorded sources. Later amendments, replacement rules, court decisions, exceptions or termination may require further evidence.

Table 1: Local records by recorded status

Recorded status	Records
Active	886
Extended	199
Replaced	84
Expired	77
Pending	64
Rescinded	12
Unknown	4
Rejected	3

Source: companion working inventory, pinned November 13, 2026. Counts include proposals and ended actions; they do not establish present legal force.

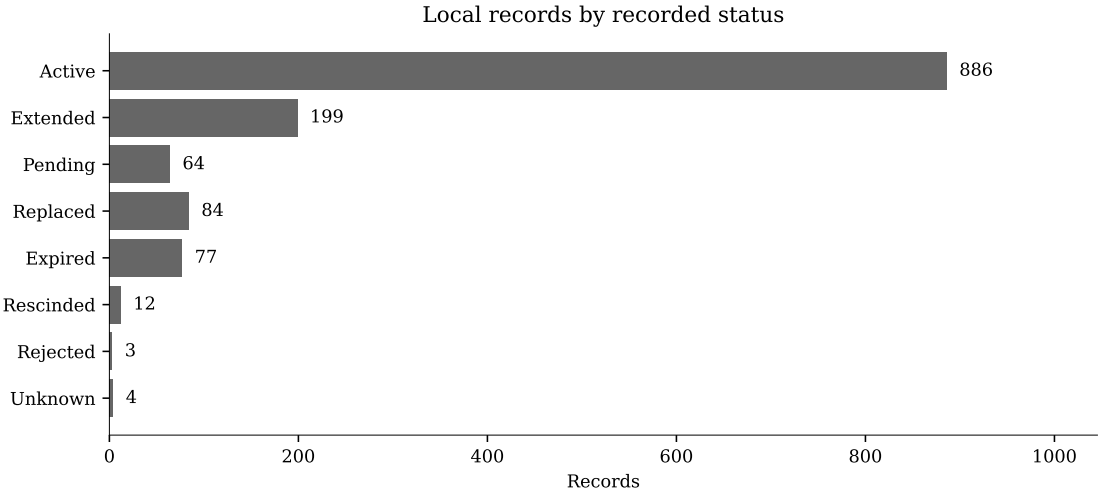


Figure 2: Local records by recorded status. Each record appears once. These labels are not independent confirmation of current legal force.

Ohio has the most local records (160), followed by New York (152) and Michigan (148). The twelve largest state totals are shown in Table 2. These are inventory counts, not adoption rates or assessments of legal validity. States with no records should not be interpreted as verified absences.

Table 2: States with the most local records

State	Records
Ohio	160
New York	152
Michigan	148
Georgia	71
North Carolina	70
Iowa	61
Tennessee	46
Washington	43
Wisconsin	40
Florida	35
Indiana	35
California	34

Source: companion working inventory, pinned November 13, 2026. Counts include proposals and ended actions; they do not establish present legal force.

Data centers appear in 1,101 local records, battery storage in 256, cryptocurrency mining in 173, solar in 105 and wind in 52. Another 26 records have a general-use category. A record can cover several sectors. The sector totals therefore overlap and do not form a partition of the inventory.

Table 3: Local records by sector

Sector	Records
Data center	1101
Battery storage	256
Cryptocurrency mining	173
Solar	105
Wind	52
General	26

Source: companion working inventory, pinned November 13, 2026. Counts include proposals and ended actions; they do not establish present legal force. Sector categories overlap.

Dates and terms. The structured listed-date field contains 984 records in 2026, 118 in 2025 and 125 without an established date; the remaining records have earlier listed years. These dates can describe proposed, scheduled or uncertain actions. Differences between editions also reflect discovery of older actions and

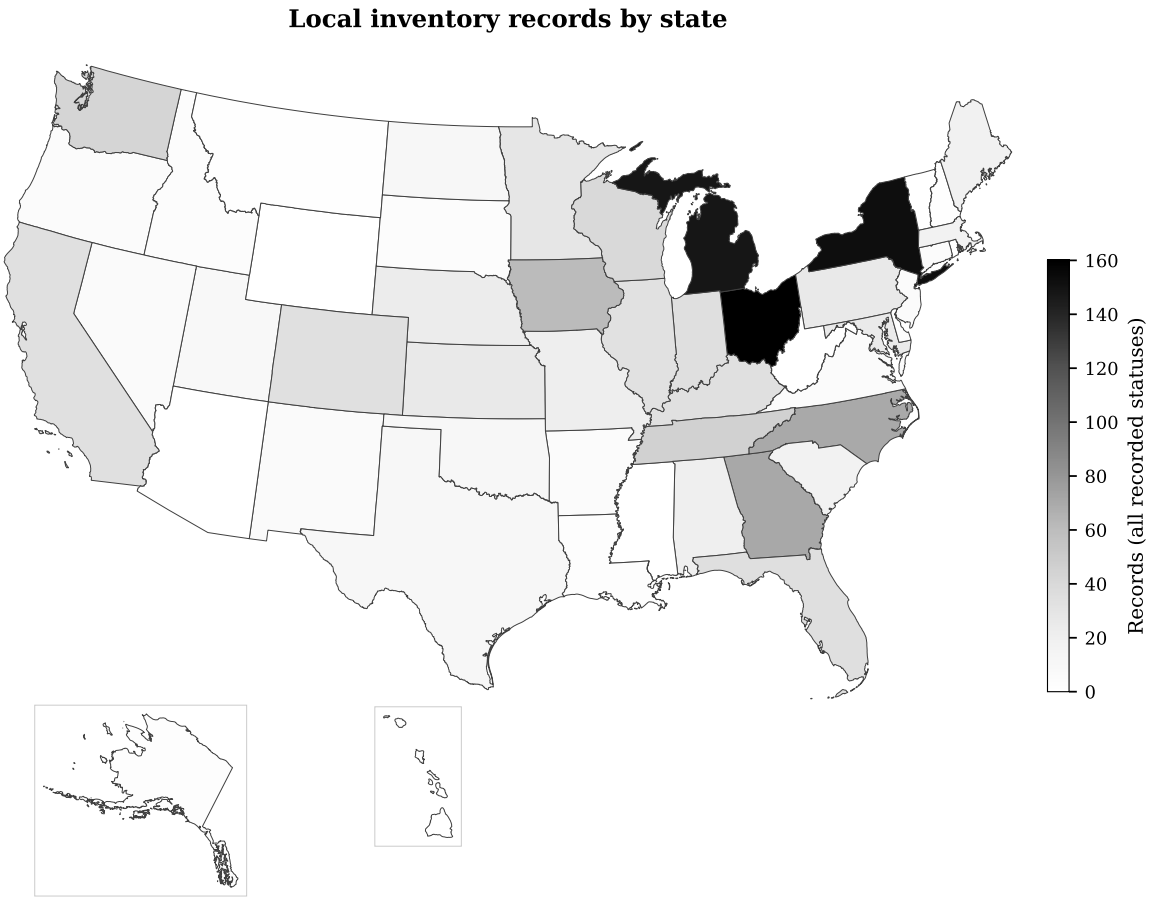


Figure 3: Local inventory records by state, including proposals and ended actions. Counts describe collected records; an unfilled state does not establish the absence of moratoria.

Table 4: Sector coverage and recorded status

Sector	All	Active/ext.	Pending	Ended	Other
Data center	1101	946	58	90	7
Battery storage	256	178	12	66	0
Cryptocurrency mining	173	131	6	34	2
Solar	105	69	6	30	0
Wind	52	33	5	14	0
General	26	21	4	1	0

Source: companion working inventory, pinned November 13, 2026. Counts include proposals and ended actions; they do not establish present legal force. Sector rows overlap. Ended combines replaced, expired and rescinded; Other combines rejected and unknown.

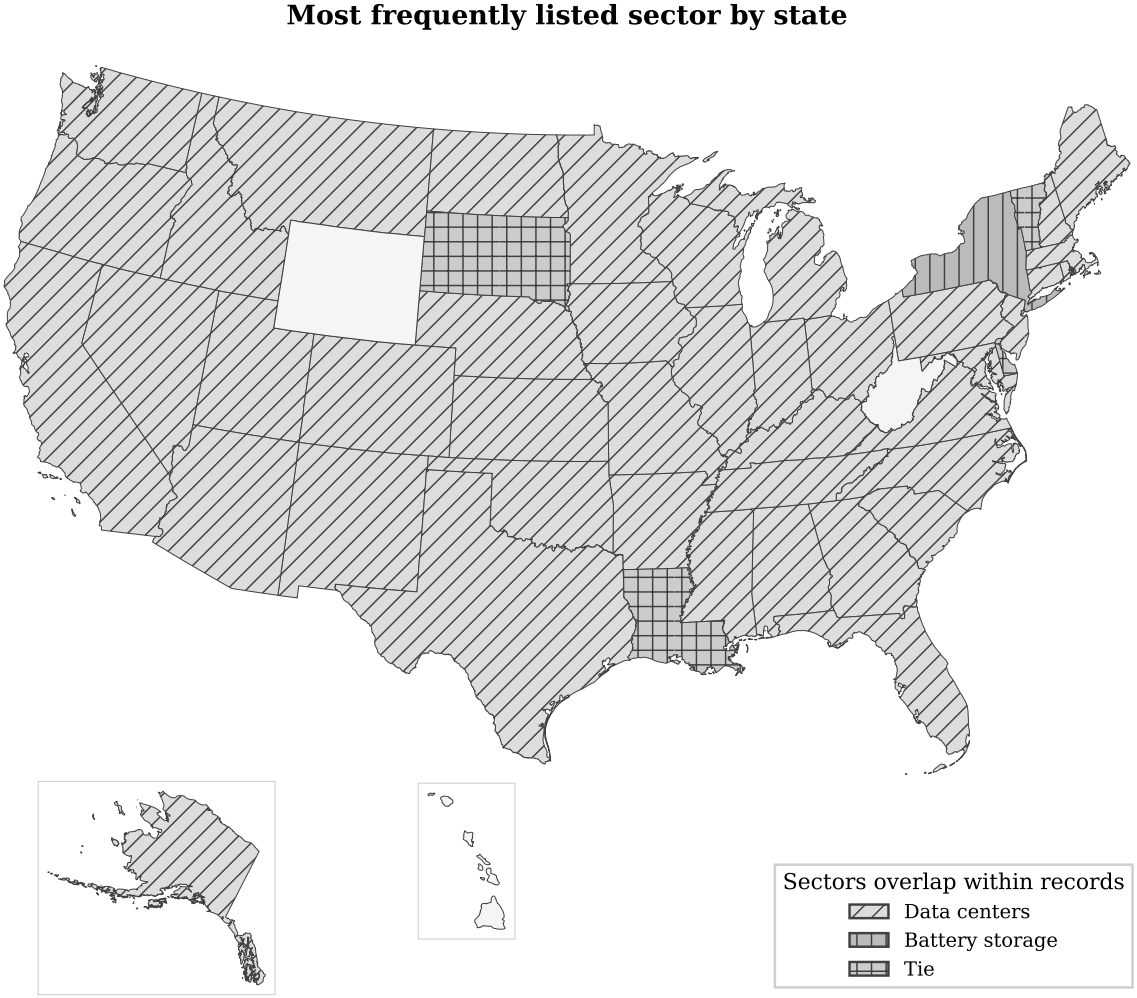


Figure 4: The most frequently listed sector among local records in each state. Every listed sector is counted, so a multi-sector record can contribute to several categories. The map identifies the largest category, not the cause of the action or the proportion of restrictions currently in force.

corrections to coverage and identity. Neither the table nor the figure should be read as an annual rate of confirmed adoption.

Table 5: Listed enactment dates by year

Year	Records
2018	10
2020	1
2021	1
2022	7
2023	24
2024	59
2025	118
2026	984
Not established	125

Source: companion working inventory, pinned November 13, 2026. Counts include proposals and ended actions; they do not establish present legal force. Dates can be uncertain or scheduled. This is not an annual adoption-rate estimate.

Duration fields require similar care. A calendar term, a stated number of days, a calendar end date, and an event-based end condition are different observations. A term cannot establish expiration without its operative start date and any later changes. The earlier median derived from the mixed historical extraction output is not retained.

Table 6: Recorded duration categories

Duration category	Records
Calendar term	684
Fixed days	244
Until date	180
Unknown	177
Until event	36
Indefinite	8

Source: companion working inventory, pinned November 13, 2026. Counts include proposals and ended actions; they do not establish present legal force. Categories describe the stored term, not a verified operative duration. Calendar terms are not converted to fixed days.

3.2 Data Center Moratoria

Data centers are the largest listed sector in this inventory. The records concern different facility sizes, uses, cooling methods, power arrangements and development stages. A facility's label alone does not establish its energy demand, water consumption, noise, employment, or public cost.

The source texts reviewed for the drafting section identify concerns about electricity and water, location, noise, compatibility with existing uses, and the adequacy of zoning definitions. Those statements explain the governments' stated reasons or proposed study tasks. They are not measurements showing that every facility causes the listed effects. The paper therefore distinguishes an impact mentioned in a recital, an assigned study, an adopted operating standard, and evidence of an actual outcome.

Application scope also varies. A pause can affect new intake, review, permit decisions, expansion, or some combination. The recovered DeKalb text, for example, addresses both applications and permit decisions and preserves lawful existing operations. Its blank execution fields mean that the document version cannot independently establish adoption or its operative start date (DeKalb County 2026).

Pima County. Legistar File ID 20801 identifies Resolution 2026-56 as approved, with final action September 22, 2026. The county's October 6 notice reports a 120-day moratorium on new data centers in the unincorporated county. File ID 20637 concerns the earlier direction to draft a resolution. The final amended provisions, precise effective and expiration dates, project-specific exceptions and later action remain unresolved in the record. The distinction matters: confirming the resolution number does not resolve all of its legal effects (Pima County 2026b; Pima County 2026a).

3.3 Solar and Wind Moratoria

The inventory lists solar in 105 records and wind in 52. Some actions cover both technologies or include them with data centers and storage. These totals concern recorded pauses and related proposals. They should not be substituted for counts of all zoning restrictions, permanent prohibitions, rejected projects or state siting decisions.

Authority can differ from the data-center context. State siting laws, utility provisions, county restrictions and statutory exceptions may limit which local body can act. Illinois's county commercial wind and solar provisions and Ohio's restricted-area process illustrate why a renewable-energy measure needs to be classified by its actual legal mechanism (Illinois 2026; Ohio 2026).

Mitchell County's November 12, 2025 proceedings record approval of Resolution 1326-25 establishing a temporary solar-energy moratorium. Its February 11, 2025 proceedings separately record approval of Resolution 1262-25 extending a wind moratorium. These are evidence of distinct recorded actions, not proof that either restriction remains in force or has identical scope. The operative text and later events are needed to establish those questions (Mitchell County Board of Supervisors 2025b; Mitchell County Board of Supervisors 2025a).

A moratorium's purpose can be to develop standards on location, land use, setbacks, drainage or decommissioning. That does not establish what permanent rule was later adopted or whether the pause reduced energy deployment. A project-outcome study would need the applicable approvals, project history and other constraints, rather than an inference from the presence of an inventory record.

3.4 Battery Energy Storage Moratoria

Battery storage appears in 256 local records. Covered facilities can differ in technology, scale, site conditions and relationship to another use. A restriction on stand-alone storage should not automatically be described as a restriction on every residential or accessory battery installation.

The drafting framework identifies fire-code compliance, emergency access, hazardous-materials responsibilities, response planning and training as subjects for review. A temporary pause, a fire-code requirement, an emergency response plan and a permanent siting restriction are different legal and factual observations. The source text must establish which is involved.

Reports of a safety incident can help explain a government's stated concern, but they do not establish identical risk at other facilities or prove that the incident caused every later moratorium. The current dataset does not provide a representative accident-risk assessment or a causal study of incident-driven adoption.

3.5 State Policies and Ballot Measures

The raw state-policy tracker contains 449 records: 427 bills and 22 other records. It retains proposals, earlier-session actions, non-bill instruments and unresolved scope cases. A memo and a related bill can remain separate records. The total is therefore neither a count of unique bills nor a count of enacted moratoria.

Table 7: Record types in the raw state-policy tracker

Record type	Records
Bill	427
Legislative resolution	12
Executive order	3
Legislative precursor	3
Statute	2
Legislative amendment	1
Governor directive	1

Source: pinned state-policy file. Includes proposals, historical records and unresolved scope; not a count of enacted laws or unique bills.

The ballot tracker contains 57 proposals and measures. Its recorded lifecycle categories include 52 voted, three scheduled, one litigated and one unknown. A lifecycle label does not establish bindingness or implementation. A scheduled proposal also needs evidence that the question actually reached the ballot.

The result file retains 65 report versions. Removing superseded observations leaves 53 current reports for 52 measures: five labeled certified, 33 unofficial and 15 unknown. A measure can have reports from more than one area. These are report counts, not counts of elections, successful measures or restrictions in force.

To interpret a measure, first establish its wording and jurisdiction. Then identify what a yes or no vote does, whether the measure is advisory or binding, the passage rule, the relevant reporting area, certification,

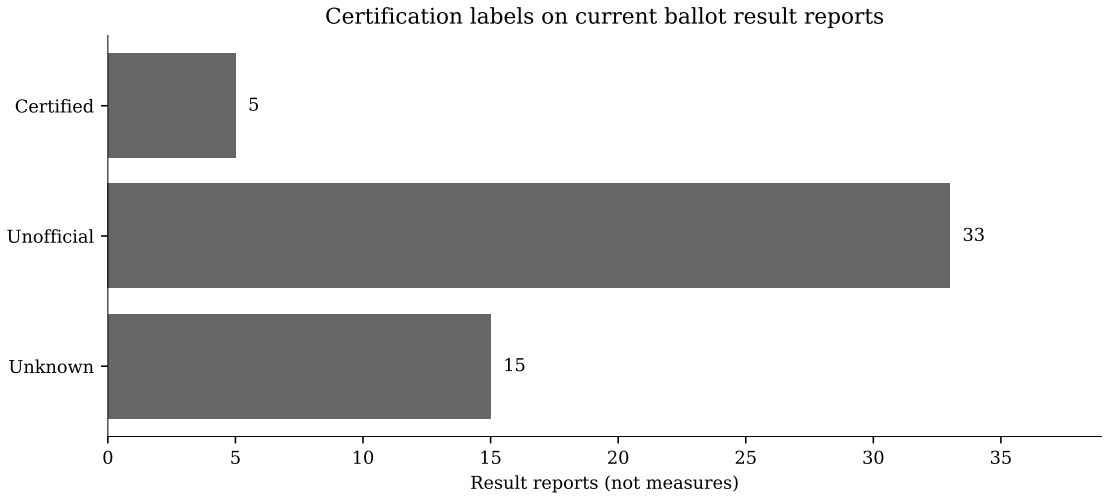


Figure 5: Certification labels on the 53 current result reports for 52 measures. The five certified reports do not by themselves establish legal implementation. Earlier report versions remain in the data.

and any implementing instrument. Litigation and effective-date conditions require separate evidence. A favorable result should not be converted directly into an active moratorium status.

3.6 Cross-Sector Patterns and Limits

Multi-sector records show that one local action can address several uses. They do not establish that the legal authority or substantive risks are identical across those uses. Definitions and exceptions can differ within one instrument, and a state law may preempt only part of its coverage.

The dataset is strongest as a source of descriptive records and research leads. It identifies where to inspect an instrument, meeting record, amendment, result return or later rule. It does not identify a national adoption rate, establish that geographic proximity caused another locality to act, or show that a moratorium delayed a particular project. The legal and lifecycle sections use the records with those limits.

4 State Legal Authority for Moratoria

A local moratorium requires a legal basis for the particular body and action. The relevant sources can include a state statute, a local charter, delegated zoning powers, and judicial decisions interpreting those powers. A separate law may restrict the proposed action even when the locality has general land-use authority. The fifty-state reference in Appendix B identifies these source and scope questions.

The earlier edition assigned broad authority categories and uniform duration limits that the cited sources did not always support. This revision distinguishes a moratorium-specific statutory route, a general legal framework, a sector or procedural limit, and a judicial or statutory restriction. These categories describe the sources reviewed. They are not findings that every local action in one category is valid or that every action in another is prohibited.

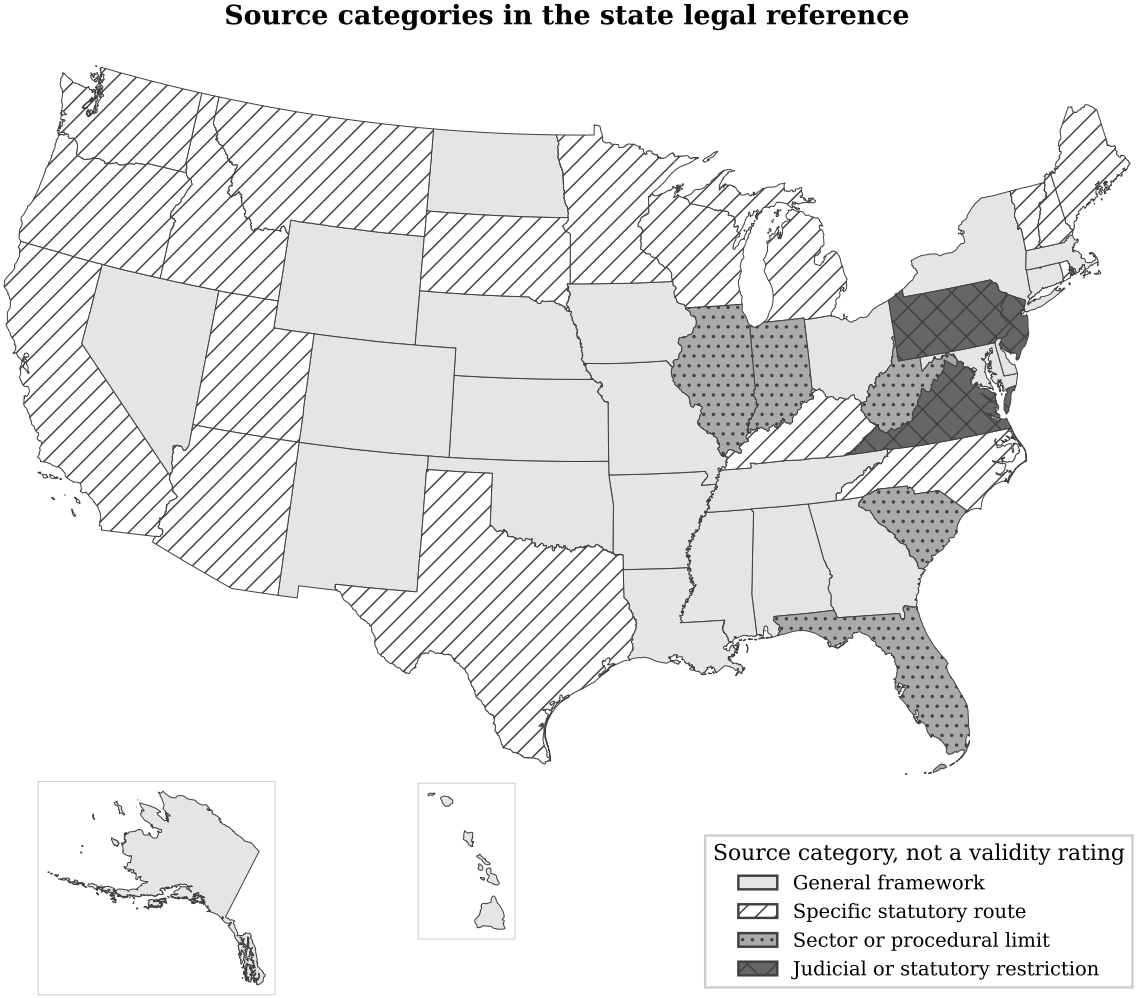


Figure 6: Types of legal sources identified in the state reference. A specific statutory route may apply only to a particular body, sector or planning stage. A general-framework entry does not establish permission to suspend approvals. The map is a guide to the source notes in Appendix B, not a legal-validity rating.

4.1 Moratorium-Specific and Interim-Zoning Statutes

Several states provide express procedures for temporary restrictions. Their scope, grounds and renewal rules differ. No single duration should be read as a nationwide recommendation or as the maximum term for every action within a state.

Urgency and interim controls. California's Government Code section 65858 provides an urgency-ordinance route with a four-fifths vote, an initial 45-day term, conditional extensions, findings, and reporting requirements. Its housing-related provisions impose additional limits. The statute also addresses a later ordinance based on different circumstances; it should not be summarized as an unconditional once-per-two-years rule (Cal. Gov't Code § 65858).

Idaho separates an emergency route of up to 182 days from an interim route of up to one calendar year. The emergency statute restricts consecutive periods and reinstatement, while the interim statute has its own findings and procedure requirements. Montana also has different interim-zoning regimes, whose applicability depends on the governing planning law. Their duration and renewal rules cannot be combined into one general allowance (Idaho 2026; Montana 2026).

Michigan's MCL 125.3404 is an interim-zoning provision for preparation of an initial zoning ordinance. It is not a general authorization to pause development whenever an existing code needs amendment. The earlier reference also used a six-month practice recommendation as if it were a statewide legal ceiling. The revised reference removes that characterization and identifies the statutory scope that must be checked (Michigan 2026).

Planning and service-capacity requirements. Maine requires a demonstrated necessity based on public facilities or inadequate existing rules. Its 180-day initial term can be extended on findings of continuing need and reasonable progress. North Carolina requires statements addressing the problem, alternatives, affected approvals, duration, and actions to be taken. It also protects specified applications and approvals and conditions extension on progress (30-A M.R.S. § 4356; N.C.G.S. § 160D-107).

Minnesota permits a municipal interim ordinance for an initial period of up to one year in the circumstances stated in subdivision 4. Extensions are conditional. The provision protects preliminarily approved subdivisions and the section 15.99 deadline for applications filed before the interim ordinance takes effect. It does not authorize the general suspension of those earlier deadlines described in the old manuscript (Minn. Stat. § 462.355).

Wisconsin's section 66.1002 defines the development actions it covers, including rezoning and specified land divisions. Its planning linkage, supporting professional report, notice, hearing, stated duration, and exemption requirements must be read together. The twelve-month initial maximum and one six-month extension do not establish authority for every kind of permit suspension or every government body (Wis. Stat. § 66.1002).

Different grounds within a state. Arizona has separate municipal and county provisions. Its 120-day rule attaches to a specified statutory track; it is not a substitute for checking the ground and territory of the particular action. Oregon likewise distinguishes public-facility shortages from other grounds. Its

corrective-program, notice, duration and extension provisions must be matched to the relevant track (Arizona 2026; ORS 197.520).

Rhode Island separates emergency, comprehensive-plan implementation and residential provisions. The 120-day emergency limit should not be applied to every track. Kentucky's twelve-month interim-zoning provision depends on specified comprehensive-planning steps; it is not a general ceiling for every temporary local restriction (Rhode Island 2026; *Interim and Permanent Land Use Regulations Authorized—Designation and Regulation of Urban Residential Zones* 2024).

Washington has parallel provisions for different government and planning regimes. New Hampshire requires a planning-board recommendation and unusual circumstances. Vermont permits interim bylaws under a planning-related procedure with an initial period of up to two years and a specified one-year extension. Utah's temporary land-use provisions distinguish ordinary temporary regulations from the transportation-corridor circumstances in which renewal is available (*Moratoria, Interim Zoning Controls* 2024; *Temporary Moratoria and Limitations on Building Permits and the Approval of Subdivisions and Site Plans* 2024; *Interim Bylaws* 2024; Utah 2026).

4.2 General Powers and Judicial Interpretation

A general zoning grant identifies powers to regulate land uses, but it does not necessarily resolve whether the government may stop accepting or deciding applications. The question depends on the text, government class, local charter, statutory deadlines, and case law. Cities, counties, townships, planning commissions and utility districts cannot be assumed to have the same powers.

For example, Arkansas's cited land-development provision does not establish the 180-day statewide moratorium limit reported in the earlier reference. That claim came from guidance about a different state. Nevada's NRS 278.0208 concerns solar-energy systems, not the broad wind-energy protection previously attributed to it. The revised table corrects both entries rather than preserving an unsupported number or subject label (Arkansas 2026; Nevada 2026).

Home rule and Dillon's Rule can help frame the inquiry, but they do not decide every issue. A jurisdiction with general local powers may face an express sector-specific restriction. A body governed by delegated powers may have a specific interim-control statute. The presence of local records in the inventory also does not establish that the recorded actions were lawful. This paper does not infer authority or legal validity from the count map.

4.3 Restrictions and Sector-Specific Rules

Judicial limits. In *Naylor v. Hellam Township*, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court rejected the asserted power under the Municipalities Planning Code to suspend subdivision and development approvals while the township revised its planning rules. In *Horne*, Virginia's Supreme Court rejected the asserted authority to stop filing site plans and preliminary subdivision plats. These holdings address particular enabling laws and government actions. Describing them as prohibitions on every conceivable state, local, or utility pause is too broad (Pennsylvania 2026; *Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County v. Horne* 1975).

New Jersey's statute expressly restricts planning-based development prohibitions and provides a narrow health-emergency exception with a six-month limit. It should be read as a restriction with stated conditions, not simply placed in an unrestricted-authority category (New Jersey 2026).

Sector and circumstance limits. Illinois's county wind and solar provisions restrict rules that permanently or temporarily disallow covered facilities in agricultural or industrial districts. Indiana's section 36-7-4-1109.5 concerns covered electricity-generation projects, excludes listed entities, and limits covered prohibitions to one year without extension or renewal. It is not a general data-center moratorium statute (Illinois 2026; IC 36-7-4-1109.5).

Florida's post-hurricane provision restricts specified actions by defined impacted local governments. South Carolina's section 6-1-110 addresses notice for a permitted construction project and requires at least two readings a week apart. Neither can be replaced with a generic statement that every local moratorium uses the ordinary zoning procedure (Florida 2026; South Carolina 2026).

4.4 Duration and Procedure

An initial term, renewal period, aggregate maximum, reimposition restriction, and event-based termination are different rules. The same statute can provide several tracks. A short model clause cannot establish which track is available.

Texas illustrates the importance of checking amendments. House Bill 2559, effective September 1, 2025, changed the Chapter 212 notice, hearing and reading requirements. The act provides thirty-day hearing notice, two hearings with the specified separation, readings at least twenty-eight days apart, and three-fourths approval on final reading. It also changes covered moratoria to a ninety-day expiration unless extended, subject to a 180-day aggregate and reimposition limits. The old four-day-reading and unrestricted residential-extension summaries are not retained (Texas 2026).

A review should therefore record the actual statutory ground, affected approvals, required findings, vote, notice, hearing, publication, filing and effective date. It should also identify protected applications and decision deadlines. An emergency label, a recital that meetings complied with law, or a local tolling clause does not by itself establish compliance with superior law.

4.5 State Policy and Local Control

State action can affect local authority through direct preemption, a state siting process, constraints on specific technologies, or requirements attached to public incentives. A tax incentive alone is not legal preemption. Nor does a policy proposal establish that local power has already changed.

West Virginia's certification framework illustrates direct statutory preemption for defined certified microgrid districts and high-impact data centers. Sections 5B-2-21a and 5B-2-21b must be read with the certification definitions, coverage and preserved requirements. The result should not be summarized as removal of every local power over every data center (West Virginia 2026).

Other state actions operate differently. New York's Executive Order 62, signed July 14, 2026, directs a hold on specified discretionary DEC applications for covered data centers, with a definition including the 50-MW

criterion, exclusions and protection for applications already determined complete. The order excludes local-government permissions and ties its end condition to a specified environmental-review report. It is not an unconditional statewide ban on all construction for a calendar year. Later fulfillment of the end condition and present effect require separate evidence (New York Governor 2026).

Maine's LD 307, by contrast, did not become law: the legislature's disposition records a sustained veto on April 29, 2026. The companion tracker also records enacted incentive and utility measures in Maine. Their existence does not turn the vetoed moratorium proposal into an adopted restriction (Maine Legislature 2026).

The state-policy file contains 449 records, not 449 enacted moratoria or unique bills. The record-level text and source history are needed to distinguish proposals, enactment, veto, administrative action, utility procedures, incentives, and limits on local authority. These distinctions are also important when interpreting ballot measures or comparing a local pause with a state permitting hold.

5 Anatomy of a Moratorium

A moratorium needs to identify the use it covers, the government decisions it pauses, and the conditions under which the pause ends. Other provisions address notice, existing approvals, waivers, and the work to be completed during the pause. These questions are related, but a clause that addresses one does not necessarily resolve the others.

This section uses a five-part taxonomy as a drafting and review checklist. It groups core elements, supporting provisions, sector-specific review topics, approaches to definitions, and instrument forms. These are different kinds of categories; they should not be added together and described as a count of distinct clauses. The checklist does not establish that every element is legally required in every jurisdiction. Authority and procedure depend on the applicable law described in Section 4.

The earlier edition reported clause percentages from 98 model-extracted records. That output included unrelated subject matter, advocacy documents, meeting summaries, and repeated documents about the same action. The model's confidence score did not screen out those problems. The later companion analysis used 348 confidence-filtered document records and retains the same eligibility problems. This revision withdraws those percentages as estimates of moratorium drafting practice. The recovered source texts support the examples below, not a population estimate of how often governments include or omit a clause. Section 5.5 and Appendix D describes this correction.

5.1 Core Elements

U1: Title and caption. The title should identify the government, instrument type, regulated use, and temporary restriction. A title alone does not establish adoption or legal effect. The Howell Township document, for example, has an ordinance heading and operative provisions but leaves its number, vote, and publication information blank. It is useful for examining proposed language, not for proving when the law took effect (Howell Township 2026).

U2: Legal authority. Identify the authority applicable to the adopting body and the affected use. Municipal authority does not necessarily extend to counties or special districts. A general zoning power may also be limited by a sector-specific statute. Citing a statute does not cure a lack of authority or failure to follow its procedures. The Gates County text cites N.C.G.S. § 160D-107, but its adoption and operative-date blanks still require a separate source check (Gates County 2026).

U3: Findings and reasons for the pause. Findings should explain the problem, the limits of existing rules, alternatives considered, and why time is needed. These are factual and legal questions, not a request for general statements about public welfare. Chatham County's text describes an undefined use, electricity and water concerns, alternatives to a pause, and a schedule for preparing standards (Chatham County 2026). Manchester Township's Ordinance 116 describes concerns about location, noise, water, and energy while providing a functional definition of a data center (Manchester Township 2026).

A recital that mentions an impact is different from an enforceable requirement to study or mitigate it. Coding should distinguish the two. Detailed findings can support a reasonableness analysis, but they do not guarantee that an instrument is lawful or protect it from every constitutional claim (*Tahoe-Sierra Preservation Council, Inc. v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency* 2002; *Penn Central Transportation Co. v. New York City* 1978).

U4: Definition of the regulated use. A definition should make clear which facilities are covered and how accessory equipment is treated. It should be read with any existing code definitions incorporated by reference. The absence of a definition in a short resolution does not establish that the jurisdiction has no applicable definition elsewhere in its code.

U5: Operative prohibition. Specify whether the government will stop accepting applications, processing them, deciding them, issuing permits, or allowing construction or operation. These restrictions have different effects. The DeKalb County text separately addresses acceptance of applications and decisions on permits. It also limits its geographic scope to the unincorporated county (DeKalb County 2026). The example is the recovered document version; its blank execution fields do not independently prove adoption.

The instrument should identify the permits and approvals covered, the territory governed, and its treatment of expansion at an existing facility. Avoid describing a pause on one approval as a complete ban on the project.

U6: Duration and termination. Distinguish a calendar expiration date, a term measured from an effective date, and termination when replacement rules take effect. An earlier-of provision combines a deadline with completion of the planning task. Manchester Township's text uses the earlier of two years or implementation of data-center regulations; Chatham County's text uses a calendar date or replacement zoning rules (Manchester Township 2026; Chatham County 2026). Their stated terms are documentary observations, not conclusions that those durations are authorized by state law.

Where a document contains both a relative term and a calendar date, check them against the actual adoption and effective dates. Do not resolve an inconsistency by silently calculating a new date. An extension or a replacement ordinance needs its own source review.

U7: Exemptions and existing rights. State how the instrument treats operating facilities, approved projects, pending applications, accessory uses, and any other exceptions. Existing rights may also follow from statutes, prior approvals, or case law. A local declaration cannot eliminate rights that superior law protects. Exempting continued operation does not necessarily exempt an expansion or a new permit.

U8: Severability. A severability clause states how the instrument should be treated if a court invalidates part of it. It does not require a court to preserve provisions that cannot operate independently. The Howell, Gates, Manchester, Chatham, and DeKalb texts contain express severability language. That observation concerns those texts, not all local moratoria (Howell Township 2026; Gates County 2026; Manchester Township 2026; Chatham County 2026; DeKalb County 2026).

U9: Effective date. Approval, execution, publication, filing, and legal effectiveness may occur on different dates. Identify the controlling requirements before entering an effective date. Manchester's document includes a notice of adoption and publication information; Howell's corresponding certification fields are blank. Both texts refer to publication, but the available evidence about completion differs (Manchester Township 2026; Howell Township 2026).

5.2 Supporting and Sector-Specific Provisions

5.2.1 Supporting provisions

The supporting checks cover study assignments (C1), extensions (C2), early termination (C3), emergency procedures (C4), conflicts or repeal (C5), open meetings (C6), deadline tolling (C7), waivers (C8), and appeals (C9). Vested rights and pending applications also require review under the scope and exemption elements. These categories are a checklist, not mutually exclusive empirical variables.

Extensions. An extension should identify the earlier action, work completed, remaining tasks, and legal basis for more time. A clause allowing extension does not override a statutory maximum, notice requirement, voting rule, or required finding. Nor does it prove that an extension was actually approved.

Conflicts and repeal. Identify how the temporary restriction interacts with existing code provisions. Limit repeals to the conflicts actually intended. A broad repeal clause can create uncertainty about rules that should remain in effect after the pause ends.

Emergency procedures and open meetings. An emergency declaration must satisfy the applicable legal standard. It does not automatically waive notice, publication, readings, or public-meeting requirements. An express compliance recital also does not prove that the required procedures occurred. Those facts require the meeting and publication records.

Waivers and appeals. Identify who decides a request, the evidence required, applicable standards, deadlines, and routes for review. The Howell text authorizes an individualized waiver tied to health and safety and the board's reasonableness finding (Howell Township 2026). A waiver provision may provide a way to address particular circumstances; its presence alone does not resolve a takings or equal-protection question.

Vested rights and pending applications. Treat these as separate questions. An application may be pending without creating vested rights, while a prior approval may carry rights the locality cannot withdraw. State law may limit retroactive application. The model must therefore direct counsel to determine which applications remain eligible for processing rather than declare that all applications lose their protection during the pause.

Deadline tolling. Check whether a statute authorizes suspension of permit-processing deadlines and what steps invoke it. A locality cannot assume that its own tolling clause overrides a state deadline or deemed-approval rule. If tolling is unavailable, the work plan and application procedures must account for that constraint.

5.2.2 Sector-specific review topics

The sector-specific topics concern noise and generators, water, grid effects, property-value commitments, incentives, fire safety, hazardous-materials training, incident response, farmland, decommissioning security, physical hazards, and aviation. These topics may belong in findings, a study assignment, permanent regulations, or a separate agreement. They need not all appear as operative requirements in the temporary instrument.

Data centers and cryptocurrency mining. Review the facility's defined use, electricity demand, cooling method, water source, generator operations, and noise. Do not assume that all facilities have the same resource needs. A study assignment should identify the data needed and the agency responsible for obtaining it. The Baltimore County Bill 3-26 document assigns a planning review with a reporting deadline and questions about utilities, siting, employment, incentives, and public notice (Baltimore County Council 2026). These are study requirements; they are not findings that every listed impact has occurred.

Battery storage. Review the technology, scale, site conditions, fire-code requirements, emergency access, and response responsibilities. Requirements for permanent operation should be distinguished from the reasons for a temporary pause. A reference to a safety incident does not establish that another facility has the same design or risk.

Solar and wind. Relevant questions can include setbacks, agricultural use, drainage, decommissioning security, physical hazards, and aviation review. Check the state siting framework before assigning these tasks to a local body. A local study or model clause cannot create authority that state law has assigned elsewhere.

5.3 Definitional Approaches

The taxonomy distinguishes a use named without a new definition, a functional definition, a definition grouping related uses, and a size or capacity threshold. These approaches can overlap. Chatham County combines a functional description with coverage of related data-processing and cryptocurrency uses. Manchester Township defines the computing function and associated infrastructure (Chatham County 2026; Manchester Township 2026).

A size threshold should specify the unit, measurement method, treatment of phased development, and aggregation across a site. A reference to an industry classification should identify the relevant version and explain how it applies. Neither method should be assumed to describe the actual land use without checking its operation.

Where the text relies on an existing code term, record that reference instead of coding the instrument as having no definition. If the referenced code cannot be inspected, code the definition as unresolved. A useful review asks whether the full legal context makes coverage clear, not merely whether a particular word appears in the document.

5.4 Exemptions and Existing Rights

Review at least seven possible categories: existing operations, approved projects, pre-filed applications, public facilities, small or accessory installations, component manufacturing, and other specified uses. These are questions for counsel, not a list of exemptions that every jurisdiction must adopt.

The DeKalb text preserves lawful existing operations. The Gates text exempts certain previously approved development and single- and two-family dwellings while treating interior building renovations separately in its permit language (DeKalb County 2026; Gates County 2026). These provisions do not support a general claim that all permits at an existing facility remain available. Nor should Gates County's dwelling exemption be rewritten as an express exemption for personal servers; the recovered text does not say that.

For each category, distinguish an express exception, an exclusion built into the definition, protection supplied by another law, and a matter not established by the inspected sources. An instrument can omit an express exception without eliminating an applicant's legal protection. Conversely, an exception that sounds broad in a summary can be narrow in the operative language.

5.5 What the Documents Establish

Table 8 compares six recovered document texts. The selection illustrates drafting choices and document-status differences. It is not a representative sample, and it does not support estimates of national clause prevalence. A draft can illustrate a clause without proving adoption; an adopted instrument can illustrate a stated term without proving that the term is lawful or still in effect.

The correction to the earlier analysis has three consequences. First, the previously reported absence rates for definitions and exemptions are withdrawn. Second, an unmentioned provision in a summary is treated as unknown, not absent from the instrument. Third, repeated documents, draft versions, and extensions must be linked to the action they describe before any future instrument-level estimate is produced.

A future prevalence study should define its eligible uses and government bodies, obtain complete text and incorporated provisions, identify the unit of analysis, distinguish adopted and proposed versions, and code unresolved fields separately. Independent coding and documented disagreement review would then allow an assessment of reliability. A model-generated confidence score is not a substitute for those checks.

Table 8: Illustrative provisions in six recovered texts

Document	Version evidence	Provisions visible in the text
Howell Township	Blank ordinance number, vote and publication fields	Six-month term; waiver; severability; effective date tied to publication.
Gates County	Blank adoption and operative-date fields	One-year term; approval exceptions; study schedule; severability.
Manchester Township, Ordinance 116	Adoption notice and publication information	Functional definition; earlier-of termination; severability.
Chatham County	Text states adoption February 11, 2026	Definition; earlier-of termination; study schedule; severability.
DeKalb County	June 25, 2025 document with blank execution fields	Separate application and permit restrictions; operating-facility exception; calendar sunset.
Baltimore County, Bill 3-26	Retrieved file includes passed-as-amended disposition and effective-date detail	Definition; planning report deadline; earlier-of termination; permit restrictions.

Source: recovered source files and document-review manifest. The table describes text versions, not current legal force. The six documents were selected for illustration; no prevalence percentage is calculated.

6 From Proposal to Later Regulation

A moratorium can be proposed, approved, made effective, extended, replaced, rescinded, or allowed to end. Those events require different evidence. A date or status copied from an earlier report can conceal a later change. This section describes a tracking framework and examples from the current records; it does not assume that every pause follows the same sequence or produces permanent regulation.

6.1 Tracking an Action Over Time

Proposal and stated purpose. Record who requested the pause, what uses and approvals it would cover, and the government's stated reasons. A public comment, petition, direction to draft, agenda item and first reading are different stages. None alone establishes final adoption. Where the source is a draft, preserve its version and unresolved fields.

Approval and effectiveness. Identify the actual vote or other final action, instrument number, adopted text and any amendment. Then check the conditions of legal effectiveness. Publication, filing or another requirement can make the effective date different from the approval date. An announced duration without an established start date does not establish expiration.

Study and implementation work. A work plan identifies intended tasks, not completed work. Follow the assigned studies, public meetings, drafts and recommendations with their own sources and dates. A proposed permanent ordinance remains a proposal until the required final action occurs.

Extension or other amendment. A renewal needs evidence of the action and the text it changed. Record the earlier instrument, new term, operative date, scope changes, exemptions and any findings required by law. Do not infer an extension merely because a source continues to describe the original action as active. Similarly, a later end date in a draft does not establish that the original end date changed.

Termination, replacement or unresolved outcome. A calendar sunset, early-termination event, rescission, replacement ordinance and court order are different outcomes. The presence of new zoning rules does not automatically establish when a moratorium ended. If a later instrument creates another pause in the same place, preserve the relationship rather than assume it is a duplicate or uninterrupted continuation.

Ballot measures follow a related but separate sequence: proposed question, placement, election, result observation, certification and any implementing legal action. A petition that causes an ordinance to be withdrawn or repealed is not necessarily a completed referendum. A result report is not proof of implementation.

6.2 Examples and Evidence Differences

Groton, Connecticut: A Documented Replacement Action

Groton's June 27, 2023 Planning and Zoning Commission minutes record approval of text amendment REGA23-04. The motion adds or amends data-center definitions, use permissions and standards, and deletes the temporary-moratorium section. This is direct evidence of a replacement action in that proceeding, rather than an inference from an announced intention to draft rules (Town of Groton Planning and Zoning Commission 2023).

The record illustrates how a pause can be followed by a different regulatory arrangement. It does not establish that the 2023 rules remain unchanged today or prove the rules' effect on every later project. Those questions require the subsequent code and project records.

DeKalb County, Georgia: A Later Recorded Endpoint

The current DeKalb record, `ga-dekalb-county-2025`, is listed as extended. It reports a July 7, 2026 vote and a March 30, 2027 endpoint, corroborated in the retained reporting. This supersedes the earlier manuscript's account ending in June 2026. It is a recorded source history, not independent confirmation of every operative provision or present legal force.

The recovered 2025 document versions also have a different evidentiary role. Their language shows proposed or recorded provisions, but blank execution fields do not establish the actual adoption date. A later report of an extension and an earlier unsigned instrument should be linked, not treated as interchangeable sources (DeKalb County 2026; Bommarito 2026).

Coweta County, Georgia: Recorded Status and Termination Evidence

The inventory has distinct Coweta records for 2025 and 2026. The 2025 record is categorized as replaced and describes a December 2025 zoning amendment, but its narrative leaves the moratorium's actual termination

history unresolved. The 2026 record describes another approved pause, with final executed terms, later action and individual exemptions still requiring review (Bommarito 2026).

This example shows why the narrative qualification must accompany a status label. The adoption of a zoning amendment is evidence of that amendment; it is not, by itself, a complete legal chronology of the earlier pause. Two records from the same county also need not describe the same action.

Mason, Michigan: First Reading and a Separate Zoning Dispute

The current Mason record, `mi-mason-2026`, remains pending. Its notes distinguish official minutes recording a first reading of Ordinance 267 from news reporting that described approval. They separately describe adoption and later repeal of zoning Ordinance 266 following referendum petitions. The earlier manuscript treated this as a clear example of a moratorium ending through replacement regulation. The current evidence does not support that account (Bommarito 2026).

The moratorium's adoption, effectiveness and termination remain separate questions. The zoning ordinance's repeal also should not be described as a certified ballot result without evidence that an election occurred and a result was established.

6.3 Geography and Timing

Records cluster in some states and periods. That pattern can reflect development proposals, shared concerns, search coverage, publication practices, or discovery of older actions. The inventory does not identify how much each factor contributes. It therefore does not establish geographic contagion or prove that one locality's action caused a neighboring locality to act.

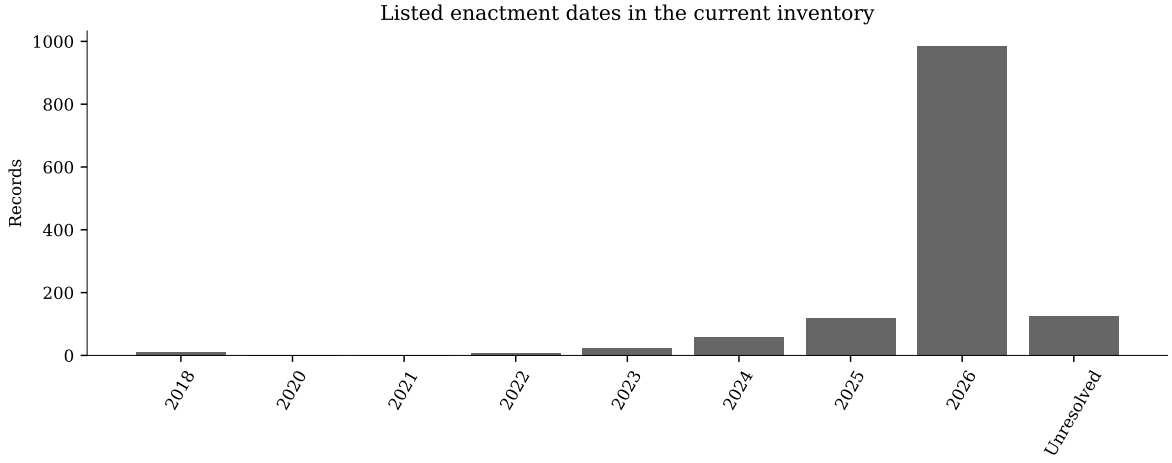


Figure 7: Years in the inventory's structured listed-date field, with unresolved dates shown separately. Dates can concern proposals or uncertain actions. The figure describes the current records, not a national adoption rate or a causal trend.

Comparisons across releases require an identity-based change log. An added record can describe an older action. A change from active to expired can reflect new evidence about an earlier end date. A corrected

jurisdiction or sector can change a map or count without any new government action. Research about adoption over time should distinguish those changes before drawing a trend.

6.4 Project, Economic and Energy Outcomes

The presence of a moratorium near a project does not establish that it delayed construction. The project may be outside the territory, exempt, already approved, waiting on another permit, or subject to independent utility or financing constraints. The appropriate inquiry begins with actual applicability and a project chronology.

Likewise, an announced investment value is not a measured loss caused by a pause. A project withdrawal, revised proposal, negotiated condition or later approval needs evidence about what changed and why. The current inventory does not provide the counterfactual needed to estimate those effects.

For energy deployment, the affected use and approval matter. A local solar or wind restriction, a state siting decision, a storage safety requirement, and a utility interconnection hold operate through different mechanisms. They should not be added together as equivalent delays or attributed the same emissions consequences.

Useful outcome research would link each action to final text, operative dates, exceptions, application histories, later regulations, court decisions and observed project events. Comparisons would also need to account for sites and projects that did not encounter a moratorium. Until those links are established, the inventory supports descriptive follow-up and qualified case histories rather than estimates of nationwide economic or climate effects.

7 Model Moratorium Framework

The preceding sections documented what moratoria look like in practice. I examined their legal foundations (Section 2), their geographic and sectoral distribution (Section 3), the state authority under which they operate (Section 4), their internal structure (Section 5), and their lifecycle from adoption to resolution (Section 6). This section turns from description to prescription. Drawing on the clause taxonomy, the comparative authority review, and the recovered document examples, I present a cross-sector model moratorium framework. The full model ordinance text appears in Appendix C; here I describe the framework's design rationale, explain its core structure, and identify drafting issues that require review.

7.1 The Gap

This template combines a temporary restriction, a work plan, and procedures for ending or reviewing the restriction. It is a drafting aid, not a claim that the same ordinance can lawfully be adopted in every state. State-specific guidance, including the UNC School of Government's discussion of North Carolina law, remains important because required findings, exceptions, and procedures differ (Owens 2023; N.C.G.S. § 160D-107). Permanent siting models address a different task: the rules that may replace a temporary restriction.

A model can help counsel check definitions, scope, exceptions, dates, and procedures before adoption. The recovered documents in Section 5 illustrate different approaches. They do not establish national rates of drafting omissions. The model's choices are recommendations for review, not conclusions that a provision is required or valid everywhere.

7.2 Core Structure

My model follows a thirteen-section structure. Sections 1 through 7 correspond to the seven Tier 1 universal clauses (U1–U7) identified in my taxonomy (Section 5). Sections 8 through 10 draw from the Tier 2 common clauses—study process, waiver and appeal, and additional procedural provisions—included here as drafting options. Sections 11 and 12 return to Tier 1 universal clauses (U8 severability, U9 effective date), and Section 13 provides the adoption block. Appendix C presents the complete text with commentary; here I describe the architecture and highlight three sections that illustrate the template's design principles.

The thirteen sections are:

1. **Title and Short Title** — identifies the instrument type, target use, jurisdiction, and temporary character.
2. **Authority** — cites the state-specific enabling statute, home rule provision, or police power basis. Fill-in placeholders accommodate the full range of state frameworks identified in Section 4.
3. **Findings** — a record of the reasons for the restriction, organized into six subcategories: regulatory gap, impact enumeration, police power basis, study intent, emergency or urgency finding, and prior action reference for extensions.
4. **Definitions** — offers three definitional approaches (functional, size-threshold, and bundled) with guidance on when each is appropriate.
5. **Operative Prohibition** — specifies which government approvals are suspended, the geographic scope, and treatment of application deadlines under controlling law.
6. **Duration and Sunset** — establishes a fixed term with an "earlier of" sunset trigger and extension procedures.
7. **Exemptions and Grandfathering** — identifies six standard exemption categories: approved projects, pre-filed applications, existing operations, de minimis uses, government facilities, and sector-specific carve-outs.
8. **Study Process and Work Plan** — assigns departmental responsibilities, establishes a phased timeline with milestones, and requires periodic progress reports.
9. **Waiver and Appeal** — provides a procedure for requesting individual relief with enumerated criteria and procedural protections.
10. **Additional Provisions** — addresses pending application coverage, conflicts with existing code, vested rights disclaimers, and open meetings compliance.
11. **Severability** — a clause stating the legislative intent that partial invalidity should not void the entire instrument.
12. **Effective Date** — options for immediate effect (with emergency finding), post-publication, or specified date.
13. **Adoption** — signature block and vote record.

Findings. Findings should identify the local facts, the proposed restriction, and the work to be completed. They must meet the applicable statute; a detailed recital cannot supply missing authority or cure a prohibited restriction. North Carolina specifies required statements in Section 160D-107, while Oregon provides separate findings requirements for its statutory routes (N.C.G.S. § 160D-107; ORS 197.520).

The model structures findings as six discrete subcategories: (a) a regulatory gap finding establishing that existing regulations are inadequate; (b) an impact enumeration listing the specific harms motivating the pause; (c) a study intent finding stating what the jurisdiction plans to do during the moratorium period; (d) a police power basis citing the jurisdiction's constitutional or statutory authority; (e) an optional emergency or urgency finding for jurisdictions invoking expedited adoption procedures; and (f) a prior action reference for use in extension instruments, documenting progress during the initial period. Subcategories (a) through (d) should appear in every moratorium; (e) and (f) are included when applicable. The full template text with commentary appears in Section 3 of Appendix C.

Duration: the "earlier of" pattern. Duration provisions determine how long the moratorium lasts and what happens when it expires. The model uses what I term the **"earlier of" pattern**: the moratorium terminates on the first to occur of a fixed calendar date or the effective date of permanent regulations. This approach, observed in jurisdictions such as **Chatham County**, **North Carolina**, states an automatic termination condition. The condition should refer to the effective date of replacement rules, not merely their adoption.

> **Section 6. Duration and Sunset.**
> **(a) Duration.** This **[Ordinance/Resolution]** shall remain in effect until the earlier of: (i) **[number]** days from the effective date; or (ii) the effective date of **[an ordinance / a zoning text amendment]** adopted by the **[Governing Body]** establishing permanent standards for **[use type]** facilities.
> **(b) Extension.** The **[Governing Body]** may extend this moratorium only as authorized by **[controlling statute]**, within its initial, extension, and aggregate limits, provided that: (i) the extension is necessary to complete the study described in Section 8; (ii) a public hearing is held prior to adoption; and (iii) the **[Governing Body]** documents the specific progress made during the preceding period. The early-termination provision of subsection (a)(ii) applies during any extension period.

> ***Commentary.*** *The extension provision draws on the progress-and-hearing requirements of **Oregon**'s ORS 197.520 and **Washington**'s RCW 35.63.200. Without a progress requirement, successive extensions risk converting a temporary measure into an indefinite prohibition. The model requires documented progress and a new public hearing for each extension.*

Definitions: making coverage clear. The model offers functional, grouped-use, and threshold approaches for counsel to evaluate. A drafter should first inspect existing code definitions and incorporated provisions. A new definition may be unnecessary or may conflict with a controlling state definition. The objective is clear coverage, not adding language solely because a standalone moratorium document lacks it.

- **Functional definition** — describes the regulated use by what the facility does, regardless of its name. Used as the default in the model template.

- **Size-threshold definition** — applies only above a specified floor (square footage, power draw, or energy capacity). Best for distinguishing commercial-scale from incidental installations.
- **Bundled definition** — groups related uses (e.g., data centers, cryptocurrency mining, and AI computing facilities) under a single umbrella term. Prevents regulatory arbitrage through relabeling.

Template language for each approach, with commentary on when to use which, appears in Section 4 of the model ordinance (Appendix C).

7.3 Sector-Specific Supplements

The core thirteen-section framework is sector-neutral. It works for data centers, battery storage, solar, or wind. However, each sector presents distinct impacts that the moratorium's findings and study directives should address. The model includes four optional supplement modules, each keyed to the Tier 3 sector-specific clauses from my taxonomy. A jurisdiction adopting a moratorium appends the relevant module to the core framework.

- **Module A: Data Centers** — five study directives covering noise and generator testing, water consumption, grid capacity coordination, cryptocurrency and high-intensity computing capture, and economic development conditions.
- **Module B: Battery Energy Storage** — three clauses addressing NFPA 855 and UL 9540A compliance, emergency response assessment, and a **safety incident trigger** for post-incident moratoria such as those following the January 2025 Moss Landing fire.
- **Module C: Solar Energy** — three clauses covering farmland preservation, decommissioning financial assurance, and screening and visual impact requirements.
- **Module D: Wind Energy** — three clauses addressing shadow flicker and setback distances, FAA coordination under 14 CFR Part 77, and avian and bat mortality assessment.

The full text of each module with commentary and template language appears in Appendix C.

7.4 Duration Guidance

The initial term and any extension must fit the applicable legal authority. There is no nationally valid duration or constitutional safe period. *Tahoe-Sierra* rejected a categorical takings rule for the temporary restrictions before the Court; it did not approve all moratoria below a particular length (*Tahoe-Sierra Preservation Council, Inc. v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency* 2002).

Counsel should first identify the permitted initial term, aggregate cap, extension conditions, and any restrictions on reimposition. Staff should then estimate the work needed within those limits: collecting evidence, consulting affected agencies and residents, drafting rules, giving notice, holding hearings, and completing adoption. If the work cannot fit, a longer restriction is not automatically available. The jurisdiction may need a narrower task or another lawful approach.

A work plan should name responsible staff, deliverables, review dates, and the decision that will end the restriction. The model's suggested reporting intervals are drafting choices, not statutory rules. An extension requires separate review; an initial grant of authority does not necessarily authorize renewal. No median

duration is reported here because mixed calendar terms, relative terms, event conditions, and unresolved effective dates do not establish comparable elapsed periods.

7.5 Common Pitfalls

The following checks address issues discussed in this paper. They are not a measured ranking of defects in enacted instruments.

1. **Confirm authority and form.** Identify the government class, covered approvals, sector restrictions, and required instrument. A general zoning grant may not authorize the proposed pause.
2. **Support findings with evidence.** Describe the local problem and the purpose of the study. Meet each statutory finding requirement without asserting unsupported harms.
3. **State a feasible work plan.** Assign tasks, deadlines, and responsibility. Keep a record of completed work, especially before considering an extension.
4. **Make the end date clear.** Establish the effective date, calendar or relative term, and any earlier termination condition. Check all statutory caps.
5. **Protect rights and deadlines.** Review approved projects, pending applications, existing operations, and vested rights under controlling law. A disclaimer cannot remove a protected right or suspend a statutory clock.
6. **Define coverage.** Read the instrument together with incorporated code definitions. Distinguish new applications, pending reviews, construction, and existing operations.
7. **Provide lawful review procedures.** Confirm who may decide an exemption or waiver, applicable criteria, notice, fees, decision deadlines, and appeal rights.

The model in Appendix C retains thirteen core sections and four optional sector modules. Each requires local legal and factual review. Completing the template does not establish that the resulting restriction is authorized or constitutional.

8 Conclusion

The November working inventory contains 1,329 local records in 47 states concerning infrastructure moratoria and related proposals. It documents a broad use of temporary restrictions, but it does not establish that 1,329 moratoria were adopted or remain in force. The 449 state-policy records and 57 ballot proposals and measures describe other units and must be interpreted separately.

What the Current Evidence Shows

Data centers appear in 1,101 local records, battery storage in 256, cryptocurrency mining in 173, solar in 105, and wind in 52. Those categories overlap. Ohio, New York, and Michigan have the largest local record

totals. These patterns describe the inventory's coverage; they are not estimates of national incidence or evidence that a particular legal framework caused more moratorium activity.

The recorded status distinguishes proposals, active or extended actions, ended actions, and unresolved cases. Even that distinction has limits. A historical adoption source may not reveal a later repeal or replacement. A document may show a proposed term without establishing its effective date. A reported extension may change the end date without resolving which projects are exempt. The qualifications in individual records are therefore part of the findings, not details that can be removed from a summary without changing its meaning.

Ballot measures require an additional set of distinctions. Placement, voting, certification, legal implementation, and present effect need separate evidence. A favorable reported vote does not establish that a restriction has taken effect. Its meaning also depends on the exact question and the law governing the measure. The expanded data model preserves these distinctions rather than assigning every question a simple moratorium status.

Drafting and Evidence

The source review also changes an earlier empirical claim. The confidence-filtered extraction outputs were not clean samples of distinct adopted local infrastructure instruments. They included unrelated subject matter, advocacy materials, summaries, and duplicates. The earlier clause-prevalence percentages are withdrawn in this edition. The drafting section instead uses recovered text examples and explains the evidence needed for a reproducible prevalence study.

The examples remain useful. They show why a reviewer should inspect definitions, operative prohibitions, exceptions, dates, study assignments, and document versions separately. A short summary that omits a provision does not prove that the instrument lacks it. A complete draft can show a proposed approach without proving adoption. An adopted instrument's stated duration does not establish that the duration is lawful under every applicable rule.

The model ordinance remains a research and drafting aid. It cannot determine the adopting body's authority, supply missing facts, override protected rights, or satisfy procedures that were not followed. Counsel must adapt it to current state law, local governing documents, the regulated use, and the proposed action. The paper's legal reference and source citations support that inquiry; they do not replace it.

Limits and Further Work

The inventory is not a complete census or a probability sample. Coverage depends in part on online records and search practices. Counts can change through discovery, corrected identities, and broader scope as well as new government action. The data do not establish project-level delay, investment losses, compliance, enforcement, or the causal effect of a moratorium on development.

Further work can improve those limits by linking adopted and amended texts, distinguishing replacements from extensions, confirming operative dates, and documenting later outcomes. A clause study would need an eligible, deduplicated sample with complete legal context and independent coding checks. A

project-impact study would also need to establish actual applicability and separate moratoria from other permitting, financing, utility, and market constraints.

The practical task is to make each recorded action interpretable. A useful record identifies who acted, what was approved or proposed, which approvals and uses are covered, when the action became effective, how it changed, and what remains unknown. That standard provides a firmer basis for research and local decision-making than an unqualified national count.

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A Moratorium Inventory

This index lists all 1,329 local records in the pinned November 2026 snapshot. It includes proposals, rejected proposals, and actions that have ended. A recorded status does not establish present legal force. Dates are the structured dates in the inventory and may remain uncertain. DC denotes data centers, BESS battery energy storage, and Crypto cryptocurrency mining. Sector categories overlap.

The companion CSV contains stable record identifiers, date qualifications, legal bases, scope, exceptions, and source notes omitted from this compact index. Read those details before relying on an entry. The public dashboard also provides record search, filters, sorting, and CSV export at https://mjbommar.github.io/moratorium-data-2026/.

Table 9: Local record index for the November 2026 snapshot

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
AL	Anniston	active	2026-08-18	DC
AL	Birmingham	replaced	2026-03-03	DC
AL	Calera	active	2026-07-06	DC
AL	Chelsea	active	2026-07-21	DC
AL	Cullman	active	2026-06-22	DC
AL	Fairfield	active	2026-07-27	DC
AL	Foley	active	2026-09-08	DC, Crypto
AL	Fort Payne	active	2026-06-16	DC, BESS
AL	Harpersville	active	2026-08-03	DC, Crypto
AL	Helena	active	2026-06-22	DC, General
AL	Homewood	active	2026-06-22	DC
AL	Hueytown	active	2026-07-14	DC
AL	Leeds	active	2026-06-08	DC
AL	Morgan County	active	2026-06-23	DC, Crypto
AL	Pinson	active	2026-08-06	DC
AL	Prichard	active	2026-08	DC
AL	Rogersville	pending	Unresolved	DC
AL	Somerville	active	Unresolved	DC, Crypto
AL	Springville	active	2026-07-06	DC
AL	Tarrant	active	2026-09-08	DC
AL	Westover	active	2026-08-18	DC
AK	Fairbanks North Star Borough	pending	Unresolved	DC
AK	Houston	active	2026-10-08	DC
AK	Petersburg Borough	pending	Unresolved	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
AZ	Pima County	active	Unresolved	DC
AR	Carroll County	active	2026-06-16	DC, Crypto
AR	Harrison	rescinded	2023-05-30	DC, Crypto
AR	Independence County	active	2026-08-10	DC
AR	Madison County	active	2026-08-17	DC, Crypto
AR	Russellville	active	2026-07-16	DC
AR	Union County	active	2026-06-30	DC
CA	Arcata	active	2026-09-16	DC
CA	Baldwin Park	extended	2026-03-04	DC
CA	Calaveras County	active	2026-08-25	DC
CA	City of Angels (Calaveras County)	extended	2026-08-18	DC
CA	Coachella	replaced	2026-06-04	DC
CA	Covina	replaced	2025-05-06	BESS
CA	Desert Hot Springs	extended	2026-06-16	DC
CA	El Monte	extended	2026-03-18	DC
CA	Escondido	extended	2026-08-26	DC
CA	Eureka	active	2026-09-01	DC
CA	Gilroy	extended	2026-09-14	DC
CA	Hayward	active	2026-10-20	DC
CA	Humboldt County	active	2026-10-06	DC
CA	Imperial	extended	2026-06-03	DC, BESS
CA	Imperial County	rescinded	2026-06-16	DC
CA	Indio	extended	2026-06-03	DC
CA	Irwindale	unknown	Unresolved	DC
CA	Lake Elsinore	extended	2026-08-25	DC
CA	Los Angeles County	active	2026-09-17	DC
CA	Mendocino County	extended	2026-09-01	DC, Crypto
CA	Montebello	expired	2026-02-11	DC
CA	Monterey Park	replaced	2026-01-21	DC
CA	Morgan Hill	extended	2026-09-16	DC, BESS
CA	Morro Bay	extended	2025-01-28	BESS
CA	Oakley	extended	2026-04-14	DC
CA	Orange County	replaced	2025-01-28	BESS
CA	Palm Springs	extended	2026-08-26	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
CA	Patterson	extended	2026-07-16	DC
CA	Richmond	extended	2026-09-15	DC
CA	San Francisco	active	2026-10-16	DC
CA	San Juan Capistrano	active	2025-03-18	BESS
CA	Solano County	replaced	2024-01-23	BESS
CA	Tulare County	extended	2026-08-18	DC
CA	Vacaville	replaced	2024-05-14	BESS
CO	Archuleta County	active	2026-06-16	DC
CO	Arvada	active	2026-10-06	DC
CO	Boulder County	active	2026-06-02	DC
CO	Brighton	active	Unresolved	DC
CO	Broomfield	active	2026-07-07	DC
CO	Buena Vista	active	2026-06-09	DC, Crypto
CO	Cedaredge	active	2026-08-20	DC
CO	Commerce City	active	2026-09-21	DC
CO	Delta County	active	2026-07-07	DC
CO	Denver	active	2026-05-18	DC
CO	Fort Collins	pending	Unresolved	DC
CO	Fremont County (Unincorporated)	expired	2024-06-11	BESS, Solar
CO	Grand County	active	2025-06-24	Solar, Wind, BESS
CO	Grand County	active	2026-06-09	DC
CO	Hudson	active	2026-07-01	DC
CO	Jefferson County	active	2026-05-19	DC
CO	Johnstown	active	2026-07-20	DC
CO	La Plata County	replaced	2025-06-17	BESS
CO	Larimer County	extended	2026-01-27	DC
CO	Lochbuie	active	2026-07-21	DC
CO	Logan County	replaced	2025-10-21	DC, BESS, Solar, Wind
CO	Loveland	active	2026-09-15	DC
CO	Mead	active	2026-08-31	DC
CO	Milliken	active	2026-07-30	DC
CO	Montrose County	active	2026-07-01	DC
CO	Monument	active	2026-07-20	DC
CO	Paonia	active	2026-08-11	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
CO	Phillips County	expired	2024-06-18	Wind
CO	Phillips County	extended	2025-09-30	Solar, BESS
CO	Phillips County	extended	2026-02-27	DC
CO	Saguache County	active	2026-05-05	DC
CO	South Fork	active	2026-06-18	DC
CO	Washington County	replaced	2023-12-27	BESS
CO	Woodland Park	active	2026-07-16	DC
CT	Cromwell	rejected	Unresolved	DC
CT	Groton	replaced	2022-06-14	DC
CT	Morris	active	2026-05-20	BESS, DC
CT	New Haven	active	2026-09-22	DC
CT	Trumbull	active	2026-09-09	DC
CT	West Haven	active	2026-06-08	DC
DE	Dover	active	2026-10-12	DC
DE	Kent County	expired	2022-08-09	Solar
DE	Kent County	expired	Unresolved	Wind
FL	Alachua	active	Unresolved	DC
FL	Bay County	active	2026-07-07	DC
FL	Citrus County	active	2026-05-26	DC
FL	Clay County	active	2026-06-23	DC
FL	DeSoto County	active	2026-07-28	DC
FL	Flagler County	active	2026-08-03	DC
FL	Franklin County	active	2026-07-15	DC
FL	Hernando County	active	2026-06-23	DC
FL	Hillsborough County	pending	Unresolved	DC
FL	Holmes County	active	2026-06-16	DC
FL	Lake County	active	2026-09-08	DC
FL	Lakeland	active	2026-08-03	DC
FL	Leon County	active	2026-10-13	DC
FL	Levy County	active	2026-09-08	DC
FL	Lynn Haven	expired	2026-06-23	DC
FL	Madison County	active	2026-07-22	DC
FL	Manatee County	active	2026-10-08	DC
FL	Marion County	active	2026-09-15	DC, Crypto
FL	Martin County	active	2026-10-27	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
FL	Minneola	active	2026-07-21	DC
FL	Nassau County	active	2026-06-08	DC, Crypto
FL	North Port	active	2026-09-22	DC
FL	Orange County	pending	Unresolved	DC
FL	Ormond Beach	active	2026-08-25	DC
FL	Palm Beach County	active	2026-07-07	DC
FL	Panama City	active	2026-09	DC
FL	Pasco County	active	2026-07-14	DC
FL	Pensacola	active	2026-08-13	DC
FL	Pinellas Park	active	2026-08-11	DC
FL	Putnam County	active	2026-09-08	DC
FL	Santa Rosa County	active	2026-07-23	DC
FL	Sarasota County	active	2026-07-08	DC
FL	St. Johns County	pending	Unresolved	DC
FL	Washington County	active	2026-08-20	DC
FL	Zephyrhills	active	2026-06-22	DC
GA	Adel (Cook County)	active	2026-07-06	DC
GA	Albany	active	2026-07-28	DC
GA	Appling County	expired	2026-08-04	DC
GA	Athens-Clarke County	replaced	2025-12-02	DC
GA	Augusta-Richmond County	replaced	2026-06-02	DC
GA	Ball Ground	active	2026-08-13	DC
GA	Banks County	extended	2026-08-11	DC
GA	Bloomingdale	active	2026-08-20	DC
GA	Brooks County	extended	2026-02-02	DC
GA	Bulloch County	extended	2026-02-17	DC
GA	Calhoun (Gordon County)	extended	2026-04-27	DC
GA	Camden County	extended	2026-05-05	DC
GA	Carroll County	extended	2026-03-03	DC, BESS, Solar
GA	Cedartown	extended	2026-03-23	DC
GA	Chamblee	active	2026-07-21	DC
GA	Chatham County	active	2026-09-11	DC
GA	Cherokee County	extended	2026-07-21	DC
GA	Clayton County	extended	2025-09-03	DC
GA	Cobb County	extended	2026-02-24	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
GA	Colquitt County	extended	2026-06-02	DC
GA	Covington	rescinded	2026-01-05	DC
GA	Coweta County	replaced	2025-05-06	DC
GA	Coweta County	active	2026-06-16	DC
GA	Crawford County	extended	2026-01-06	DC
GA	DeKalb County	extended	2025-06-25	DC
GA	Decatur County	active	2026-04-14	DC
GA	Dougherty County	extended	2026-07-20	DC
GA	Douglas County	expired	2025-03-18	DC
GA	East Point (Fulton County)	extended	2026-01	DC
GA	Fayetteville	replaced	2026-01-29	DC
GA	Floyd County	replaced	2026-06-09	DC
GA	Forest Park	active	2026-08-31	DC
GA	Franklin County	active	2026-07-06	DC
GA	Garden City (Chatham County)	active	2026-06-15	DC, Crypto
GA	Gordon County	extended	2026-02-03	DC
GA	Griffin	replaced	2026-01-13	DC, Crypto
GA	Hall County	extended	2026-02-26	DC
GA	Hart County	active	2026-05-26	DC
GA	Heard County	expired	2026-03-17	DC
GA	Hogansville	extended	2026-02	DC
GA	Jones County	replaced	2025-10	DC, Crypto
GA	Kingsland (Camden County)	active	2026-05-11	DC
GA	LaGrange	replaced	2025-09-23	DC
GA	Lamar County	extended	2025-09-16	DC
GA	Lee County	extended	Unresolved	DC
GA	Lowndes County	expired	2026-08-25	DC
GA	Madison County	extended	2026-08-03	DC
GA	Marietta	active	2026-07	DC
GA	Maysville	active	2026-07-16	DC
GA	Meriwether County	extended	2026-02-24	DC
GA	Milton (Fulton County)	extended	2026-06-15	DC
GA	Monroe County	replaced	2025-12-02	DC
GA	Newton County	extended	2026-02-17	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
GA	Oglethorpe County	replaced	2026-07-06	DC, Crypto
GA	Paulding County	active	2026-07-28	DC
GA	Pike County	replaced	2025-09	DC
GA	Polk County	replaced	2026-03-03	DC
GA	Putnam County	extended	2026-08-07	DC, BESS, Solar
GA	Rockdale County	expired	2026-01-13	DC, BESS
GA	Roswell	expired	2026-01-12	DC
GA	Savannah	active	2026-08-27	DC
GA	Social Circle	replaced	2025-09-16	DC
GA	South Fulton	replaced	2025-12-09	DC
GA	Stephens County	extended	2026-04-14	DC
GA	Terrell County	active	2026-07	DC
GA	Thomas County	active	2026-01-20	DC
GA	Toccoa	active	2026-07-27	DC
GA	Troup County	replaced	2025-09-16	DC
GA	Union County	expired	2026-04-16	DC, Crypto
GA	Walker County	extended	2026-07-09	DC
GA	Warner Robins	active	2026-07-20	DC
ID	Bannock County	active	2026-07-30	DC
ID	Blaine County	pending	Unresolved	DC
ID	Elmore County	active	2026-07-02	DC
ID	Kootenai County	replaced	2025-03-11	DC
IL	Bourbonnais	active	2026-06-15	DC
IL	Catlin	replaced	2025-10-07	Solar, Wind
IL	Champaign County	active	2026-04-23	DC
IL	Chicago	pending	Unresolved	DC
IL	City of Aurora	replaced	2025-09-25	DC
IL	City of Bloomington	active	2026-05-26	DC
IL	City of Carbondale	active	2026-06-23	DC
IL	City of Collinsville	active	Unresolved	DC
IL	City of Effingham	active	2026-06-02	Crypto, DC
IL	City of Troy	extended	2026-03	DC
IL	City of West Chicago	active	2026-07-20	DC, BESS
IL	Galesburg	active	2026-09-21	DC
IL	Henry County	active	2026-06-18	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
IL	La Salle County	active	2026-06-08	DC
IL	Lake County	active	2026-09-08	DC
IL	Lawrence County	active	2026-09-17	DC
IL	Lee County	active	2026-08-20	DC
IL	Lee County	expired	2026-03-19	BESS
IL	Logan County	rescinded	2026-05-19	DC
IL	Macon County	pending	Unresolved	DC
IL	Mattoon	active	2026-09-01	DC
IL	Morgan County	extended	2026-04-27	DC
IL	Ottawa	extended	2026-03-03	DC
IL	Plainfield	extended	Unresolved	DC
IL	Robinson	extended	Unresolved	Solar
IL	Rockford	active	2026-08-03	DC
IL	Stephenson County	active	2026-08-20	DC
IL	Sterling	active	2026-09-08	DC, BESS
IL	Tazewell County	active	2026-04-29	DC
IL	Town of Normal	extended	2026-05-18	DC
IL	Utica	active	Unresolved	Solar, Wind
IL	Village of Godfrey	extended	2026-01-20	DC
IL	Woodford County	active	2026-08-18	DC
IN	Boone County	replaced	2024	Solar, Wind, BESS
IN	Boone County	active	2026-06-15	DC
IN	Clark County	active	2026-08-27	DC
IN	DeKalb County	active	2026-04-13	DC
IN	Dearborn County	active	2026-02-24	Solar, BESS, DC
IN	Elkhart	active	2026-08-27	DC, BESS
IN	Fayette County	active	2026-05-05	DC
IN	Fort Wayne	rejected	Unresolved	DC
IN	Franklin County	extended	2025-12-24	DC
IN	Fulton County	active	2026-03-02	DC
IN	Gary	active	2026-09-16	DC
IN	Grant County	active	2026-03-16	DC
IN	Howard County	active	2026-08-17	DC
IN	Huntington County	active	2026-02-23	DC, BESS
IN	Indianapolis (Marion County)	active	2026-08-19	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
IN	Jeffersonville	active	2026-08-03	DC
IN	Madison County	extended	2026-06-16	DC
IN	Marshall County	replaced	2025-02-03	DC, Solar, BESS
IN	Merrillville (Lake County)	active	2026-05-26	DC
IN	Miami County	replaced	2026-05-04	DC
IN	New Albany (Floyd County)	active	2026-07-16	DC
IN	Owen County	pending	2026-09-22	DC
IN	Pulaski County	active	2026-02-02	DC
IN	Putnam County	active	2025-11-17	DC, Solar, Wind
IN	Shelby County	replaced	2026-02-23	DC
IN	Starke County	replaced	2025-12-15	DC
IN	Starke County	replaced	2026-02-17	BESS, Solar
IN	Steuben County	active	2026-09-15	DC
IN	Tippecanoe County	expired	2025-06-16	Solar
IN	Valparaiso (Porter County)	active	2026-08-10	DC
IN	Vermillion County	pending	Unresolved	DC
IN	Wabash County	active	2026-08-31	DC
IN	Warrick County	active	2026-08-11	DC
IN	White County	expired	2025-10-20	DC
IN	Zionsville	pending	Unresolved	DC, BESS, Solar, Wind
IA	Adair County	active	2026-03-18	DC, BESS
IA	Audubon County	extended	2025-08-12	BESS
IA	Audubon County	active	2026-05-05	DC, Crypto
IA	Boone County	active	2026-09-09	DC
IA	Buchanan County	extended	2025-12-22	DC, Crypto, BESS
IA	Cedar County	active	2026-05-26	DC
IA	Cherokee County	replaced	2026-03-24	BESS
IA	City of Ames	active	2026-07-28	DC
IA	City of Asbury	active	2026-07-14	DC
IA	City of Cascade	active	2026-06-22	DC
IA	City of Dubuque	active	2026-09-21	DC
IA	City of Fairfax	pending	Unresolved	BESS
IA	City of Fairfax	pending	Unresolved	DC
IA	City of Fairfield	active	2026-08-24	DC
IA	City of Marshalltown	active	2026-08-24	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
IA	City of Peosta	extended	2026-06-23	DC
IA	City of Waterloo	active	2026-09-08	DC
IA	Clarke County	active	2025-06-23	DC
IA	Clayton County	extended	2025-02-25	Crypto, DC
IA	Des Moines County	active	2026-05-19	DC, Crypto
IA	Dickinson County	active	2026-05-12	DC, Crypto, Solar, BESS
IA	Dubuque County	rescinded	2026-05-26	DC
IA	Dubuque County	active	2026-07-06	DC, Crypto
IA	Emmet County	replaced	2024-10-15	Wind
IA	Emmet County	extended	2025-01-28	BESS, Solar
IA	Emmet County	active	2026-08-25	DC
IA	Floyd County	extended	2023-11	BESS
IA	Franklin County	active	2026-03-31	DC
IA	Henry County	active	2026-05-14	DC, Crypto, BESS
IA	Ida County	active	2026-06-30	DC
IA	Iowa County	active	2026-07-31	DC
IA	Jackson County	extended	2024-09-17	Crypto, DC
IA	Jackson County	extended	2024-01-02	BESS
IA	Jefferson County	active	2026-08-11	DC
IA	Johnson County	extended	2025-11-06	DC
IA	Jones County	replaced	2024-10-15	DC, BESS, Crypto
IA	Lee County	active	2026-06-16	DC
IA	Linn County	active	2026-07-01	DC
IA	Louisa County	active	2026-07-07	DC
IA	Louisa County	active	2026-09-15	Crypto
IA	Madison County	active	2026-05-26	DC, BESS
IA	Marshall County	active	2026-09-23	DC
IA	Mitchell County	active	2025-11-25	DC
IA	Page County	active	2026-07-21	DC
IA	Palo Alto County	extended	2025-06-03	Crypto
IA	Palo Alto County	extended	2025-05-13	BESS
IA	Palo Alto County	active	2026-07-07	DC
IA	Plymouth County	active	2026-06-16	DC, BESS
IA	Sac County	expired	2025-02-04	Solar

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
IA	Shelby County	active	2026-03-17	DC, Crypto
IA	Shelby County	active	2026-03-17	Solar
IA	Shelby County	active	2026-03-17	BESS
IA	Shelby County	active	2026-03-17	Wind
IA	Sioux County	expired	2023-09-05	Wind, Solar
IA	Sioux County	active	2026-06-16	DC, BESS
IA	Story County	active	2025-06-17	DC, BESS, Crypto
IA	Tama County	active	2025-11-10	DC, Crypto
IA	Tama County	active	2025-11-10	BESS
IA	Taylor County	active	2026-05-07	DC, Solar, BESS
IA	Union County	active	2026-03-25	DC
IA	Woodbury County	active	2026-06-23	DC
KS	Allen County	expired	2025-01-14	BESS
KS	Bourbon County	active	2026-06-15	DC, Crypto, General
KS	Brown County	active	2026-03-02	DC, BESS, Solar, Crypto
KS	Dickinson County	active	2026-07-30	DC, BESS, Solar, Wind
KS	El Dorado	active	2026-07-13	DC, BESS
KS	Franklin County	active	2026-09-02	DC, Crypto
KS	Geary County	active	2026-06-22	DC, BESS, Solar, Wind, Crypto
KS	Harvey County	active	2026-01-13	DC, Crypto
KS	Kingman County	active	2026-02-09	DC
KS	Lawrence	active	2026-07-21	DC
KS	Leavenworth County	expired	2026-05-13	DC, BESS, Crypto
KS	Lyon County	active	2026-07-23	DC, BESS
KS	Lyon County	active	2026-07-23	Solar
KS	Marion County	extended	2026-03-02	DC, Crypto
KS	Marysville	active	2026-09-14	DC
KS	McPherson County	replaced	2025-08-04	DC, Crypto, BESS
KS	Miami County	active	Unresolved	DC, BESS, Solar, Wind
KS	Neosho County	active	2026-05-19	DC, BESS, General
KS	Riley County	active	2026-05-18	DC, BESS
KS	Saline County	active	2026-03-17	DC
KS	Sedgwick County	extended	2026-01-14	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
KS	Sedgwick County	active	2026-03-11	BESS
KS	Sedgwick County	active	2026-06-17	Solar
KS	Shawnee County	active	2026-08-13	DC
KS	South Hutchinson	active	2026-05-26	DC, BESS
KS	Topeka	active	2026-07-14	DC, BESS
KY	Allen County	active	Unresolved	DC
KY	Ashland	unknown	2026-02-26	DC
KY	Bell County	active	2026-07-02	DC
KY	Boyd County Fiscal Court	active	2026-07-21	DC
KY	Boyle County	active	2026-06-09	DC
KY	Breckinridge County	active	2025-12-15	DC
KY	Bullitt County	active	2026-07-21	DC
KY	Butler County	active	Unresolved	DC
KY	Calloway County	active	2026-10-21	DC
KY	Camargo	active	2026-09-14	DC, Crypto
KY	Cave City	active	2026-05-20	DC
KY	City of La Grange	expired	2025-06-02	DC
KY	Daviess County	active	2026-05-28	DC
KY	Edmonson County	active	2026-06-08	DC, Crypto
KY	Greenup County	active	2026-07	DC
KY	Harrison County	active	2026-08-11	DC
KY	Henderson County	active	2025-10-28	Wind
KY	Jessamine County	active	Unresolved	DC
KY	Lexington-Fayette	extended	2026-06-09	DC
KY	Logan County	active	2026-07-28	DC
KY	London	active	2026-08-03	DC
KY	Louisville Metro	active	2026-08-13	DC
KY	Lyon County	active	2026-08	DC
KY	Meade County Fiscal Court	active	2026-01-13	DC
KY	Mercer County Fiscal Court	active	2026-08-11	DC, Crypto
KY	Montgomery County	pending	Unresolved	DC
KY	Nelson County	active	2026-07-07	DC
KY	Nicholasville	active	2026-08-10	DC
KY	Oldham County Fiscal Court	extended	2025-06-26	DC
KY	Rowan County	active	2026-08-18	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
KY	Scott County	extended	2026-03-13	DC
KY	Shelby County	active	2026-07-21	DC
KY	Versailles	active	2026-06-16	DC
KY	Winchester	active	2026-09-01	DC
LA	Bossier Parish	expired	2022-09-07	Solar
LA	Iberville Parish	active	2026-07-15	BESS
LA	New Orleans	active	2026-01-28	DC
ME	Albion	extended	2024-12-09	BESS, Wind
ME	Ashland	expired	2024-12-17	Wind
ME	Bangor	extended	2026-04-13	DC
ME	Bethel	active	2026-10-15	DC
ME	Bridgton	expired	2022-06-14	Solar
ME	Brunswick	active	2026-06-01	DC
ME	Dixfield	active	2026-09-14	DC
ME	Dover-Foxcroft	active	2026-09-28	DC
ME	Durham	expired	2024-09	BESS
ME	Eastport	active	2026-08-12	DC
ME	Ellsworth	active	2026-08-17	DC
ME	Gorham	active	2026-06-02	DC
ME	Gray	active	2026-08-18	DC
ME	Palermo	pending	Unresolved	BESS
ME	Peru	active	2026-11-03	DC
ME	Sanford	extended	2026-05-19	DC
ME	Scarborough	replaced	2026-06-03	DC
ME	Warren	active	2026-07-08	DC, BESS
ME	Westbrook	active	2026-06-01	DC
MD	Anne Arundel County	pending	2026-10-12	DC
MD	Baltimore City	active	2026-06-16	DC
MD	Baltimore County	extended	2026-02-02	DC
MD	Calvert County	active	2026-08-18	DC
MD	Caroline County	expired	2023-06-13	BESS
MD	Caroline County	active	2026-07-21	DC
MD	Carroll County	active	2026-02-19	DC
MD	Dorchester County	active	2026-08-04	DC
MD	Federalsburg	replaced	2026-08-03	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
MD	Frederick County	extended	2026-07-01	DC
MD	Howard County	active	2026-06-01	DC
MD	Hurlock	active	2026-08-10	DC
MD	Montgomery County	active	2026-07-28	DC
MD	Pocomoke City	active	2026-09-21	DC
MD	Prince George's County	extended	2025-09-16	DC
MD	Proposed or Rejected Local Pauses	pending	Unresolved	General
MD	Queen Anne's County	active	2026-05-26	DC
MD	Ridgely	active	2026-08-03	DC
MD	Salisbury	active	Unresolved	DC
MD	Somerset County	pending	Unresolved	DC
MD	Talbot County	expired	2022-04-26	Solar
MD	Talbot County	active	2026-09-08	DC
MD	Washington County	active	2026-06-30	DC
MD	Wicomico County	active	2026-08-04	DC
MD	Worcester County	active	2026-07-21	DC
MA	Agawam	active	2026-09-08	DC
MA	Braintree	pending	Unresolved	DC
MA	Chesterfield	active	2026-06-24	BESS
MA	Everett (restriction proposal, not moratorium)	active	2026-06-22	DC
MA	Gill	active	2026-05-04	DC, BESS
MA	Greenfield	active	2026-09-16	DC
MA	Heath (proposal, not enacted as of 2026-04-29)	pending	Unresolved	BESS, DC
MA	Leominster	pending	Unresolved	DC, BESS
MA	Lowell	active	2026-03-10	DC
MA	Malden	active	2026-05-05	DC
MA	Methuen	pending	Unresolved	DC
MA	Northampton	pending	Unresolved	DC
MA	Plymouth	pending	Unresolved	DC
MA	Shutesbury	expired	2025-09-30	DC
MA	Southbridge	pending	Unresolved	DC
MA	Westfield	active	2026-07-06	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
MA	Westfield	expired	Unresolved	BESS
MI	Allen Park	active	2026-06-09	DC
MI	Allendale Township	active	2026-06-08	DC, BESS, Solar, Wind
MI	Ann Arbor Charter Township	active	2026-02-16	DC
MI	Armada Township	extended	2026-01-14	DC
MI	Big Rapids Charter Township	active	2026-02-23	DC
MI	Blendon Township (Ottawa County)	active	2026-06-15	DC
MI	Bowne Township (Kent County)	active	2026-03-23	DC
MI	Brandon Township	extended	2026-05-04	DC
MI	Bridgewater Township	active	2026-03-05	DC
MI	Brighton Township	active	2026-09-21	DC
MI	Bruce Township (Macomb County)	active	2025-12	DC
MI	Caledonia Township	extended	2026-02-04	DC, Crypto
MI	Cascade Charter Township (Kent County)	expired	2026-03-11	DC
MI	Cascade Charter Township (Kent County)	active	2026-05	DC, Crypto
MI	Casco Township (Allegan County)	active	2026-04-20	BESS, Solar, DC
MI	Chesaning Township	active	2026-05-07	DC
MI	Chikaming Township	active	2026-06-16	DC
MI	City of Flint	active	2026-06-08	DC
MI	City of Lapeer	active	2026-04-20	DC
MI	Clark Township	expired	2025-06-24	DC, Crypto
MI	Colfax Township (Huron County)	active	2026-03-18	DC
MI	Comstock Charter Township	active	2026-03-16	DC
MI	Comstock Charter Township	active	2026-03-16	Solar, Wind
MI	Dearborn	pending	Unresolved	DC
MI	Dearborn Heights	active	2026-02-24	DC
MI	Delta County	active	2026-07-21	DC, Crypto
MI	Detroit (requested)	pending	Unresolved	DC
MI	Dexter Township	extended	2026-02-17	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
MI	Dorr Township	active	2026-02-26	DC
MI	Dryden Township	active	2026-07-14	DC
MI	Dundee Township	expired	2025-12-09	DC
MI	Eagle Township (Clinton County)	active	2026-02-17	DC
MI	East Lansing	extended	2026-03-17	DC
MI	Ellington Township	active	2026-07-14	DC
MI	Elmwood Township (Tuscola County)	extended	2026-02-18	DC, Crypto
MI	Erie Township	active	2026-02-10	DC
MI	Fayette Township (Hillsdale County)	pending	Unresolved	Wind, BESS, DC
MI	Fenton Township	active	2026-02-17	DC
MI	Filer Township	active	2026-06-02	DC
MI	Forsyth Township	active	2026-06-25	DC, Crypto
MI	Freedom Township	active	2026-03-10	DC
MI	Frenchtown Charter Township (Monroe County)	extended	2026-04-28	DC, General
MI	Garfield Charter Township (Grand Traverse County)	active	2026-08-25	DC, Crypto
MI	Genoa Charter Township	extended	2026-02-02	DC, Crypto
MI	Gibraltar	active	2026-03-09	DC
MI	Grand Blanc Township	active	2026-01-21	DC
MI	Green Charter Township	active	2025-12-09	DC
MI	Green Lake Township (Grand Traverse County)	active	2026-05-12	DC, General
MI	Groveland Township	active	2026-02-09	DC
MI	Gun Plain Charter Township	active	2026-08-06	BESS
MI	Hagar Township	active	Unresolved	DC
MI	Haring Township	active	2026-07-13	DC
MI	Hart	active	2026-05-26	DC, Crypto
MI	Hayes Township (Charlevoix County)	extended	2026-02-09	DC
MI	Hillsdale Township (Hillsdale County)	active	2026-06-09	DC, Solar, Wind, BESS
MI	Holly Township	extended	2026-02-18	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
MI	Houghton	active	2026-07-08	DC
MI	Howard Charter Township (Cass County)	pending	Unresolved	DC, BESS
MI	Howell Township	extended	2025-11-20	DC
MI	Huron County	active	2026-05-27	DC
MI	Huron County (solar and battery storage)	extended	2026-05	Solar, BESS
MI	Independence Township	active	2026-07-21	DC
MI	Kalamazoo	active	2026-08-17	DC, BESS, Crypto
MI	Kalamazoo Township	active	2026-07-27	DC
MI	Kalamazoo Township	active	2026-07-27	BESS
MI	Lake Township (Huron County)	active	2026-07-16	DC
MI	Lansing	active	2026-07-13	DC
MI	Lenox Township	expired	2026-02-02	DC
MI	Leoni Township	active	2026-03	DC
MI	Lima Township	extended	2025-12-08	DC
MI	Lima Township	active	2026-06-12	General
MI	Lincoln Township (Berrien County)	active	2026-06-09	DC
MI	Locke Township	expired	2023-05-09	Solar
MI	Locke Township	expired	2023-05-09	Wind
MI	Lodi Township	active	2026-02-03	DC
MI	Lyndon Township	active	2026-05-12	DC
MI	Lyon Charter Township (Oakland County)	active	2026-03-02	DC
MI	Lyon Township	active	2026-05	DC
MI	Manchester Township	active	2025-10-14	DC
MI	Marengo Township	active	2026-02-24	DC
MI	Marshall	active	2026-08-03	DC
MI	Mason	pending	Unresolved	DC
MI	Mason Township (Cass County)	active	2026-05-02	DC
MI	Melvindale	pending	Unresolved	DC
MI	Meridian Township	active	2026-05-19	DC
MI	Meridian Township	active	2026-05-19	BESS

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
MI	Monitor Charter Township	active	2026-03-26	DC
MI	New Buffalo Township	active	2026-04-09	DC
MI	Niles Charter Township	active	2026-06-01	DC
MI	Northville	active	2026-01-05	DC
MI	Norvell Township	active	2026-06-08	DC
MI	Oneida Charter Township	extended	2026-01-13	DC
MI	Orion Township	active	2026-06-15	DC
MI	Oshtemo Charter Township	active	2025-11-25	BESS
MI	Oshtemo Charter Township	active	2026-03-10	DC
MI	Oshtemo Charter Township	active	2026-08-11	Solar
MI	Other Reported Local Moratoria	pending	Unresolved	General
MI	Oxford Township	active	2026-02-11	DC
MI	Park Township (St. Joseph County)	active	2026-05-13	DC
MI	Parma Township (Jackson County)	active	2026-02-18	DC
MI	Penn Township (Cass County)	active	2026-05-21	DC
MI	Pere Marquette Charter Township	active	2026-08-11	DC
MI	Pine Grove Township	active	2026-06-03	DC
MI	Pittsfield Township	extended	2025-11-20	DC
MI	Pontiac	extended	2026-01	DC
MI	Port Huron Township	active	2026-09-21	DC
MI	Portage	active	2026-02-24	DC, BESS
MI	Porter Township (Cass County)	active	2026-05-12	DC
MI	Riley Township	expired	2024-01-09	BESS
MI	Rochester Hills	extended	2026-03-09	DC
MI	Saginaw	extended	2026-01-12	DC
MI	Saline City	active	2026-01-12	DC
MI	Saline Township	active	2026-06-10	General
MI	Saugatuck Township	expired	2026-02-11	DC
MI	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	active	2026-04-07	DC
MI	Sharon Township	active	2026-02-05	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
MI	Sherman Township (Huron County)	active	2026-06-09	DC
MI	Solon Township (Kent County)	extended	2026-02-09	DC, Crypto
MI	South Lyon	active	2026-02-09	DC
MI	Springfield Township (Oakland County)	extended	2025-12-11	DC
MI	Sterling Heights	active	2026-02-03	DC
MI	Stockbridge Township (Ingham County)	active	2026-03-16	DC
MI	Stronach Township (Manistee County)	active	2026-06-10	DC
MI	Superior Charter Township (Washtenaw County)	active	2026-01-20	DC
MI	Sylvan Township (Washtenaw County)	extended	2026-01-13	DC, General
MI	Taylor	active	2026-01-20	DC
MI	Texas Township	active	2026-06-22	DC, Crypto
MI	Tyrone Township (Livingston County)	extended	2025-12-02	DC
MI	Utica	extended	2026-01	DC
MI	Village of Romeo	active	2026-01-26	DC
MI	Wales Township	expired	Unresolved	BESS
MI	Warren	active	2026-08-25	DC
MI	Washington Township (Macomb County)	active	2026-05-20	DC
MI	Waterford Township	extended	2026-03-23	DC
MI	Watertown Township (Tuscola County)	active	Unresolved	DC
MI	Webster Township	active	2026-04-21	DC, BESS
MI	Wheeler Township (Gratiot County)	active	2026-07-14	DC
MI	White Lake Township	extended	2026-02-17	DC
MI	Williams Charter Township	active	2026-05-12	DC
MI	Williamstown Township	active	2026-02-11	DC
MI	Wisner Township	extended	2026-02-16	DC
MI	Wixom	replaced	2026-03-24	DC
MI	York Township	extended	2026-03-10	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
MI	Ypsilanti	active	2026-03-03	DC
MI	Ypsilanti Community Utilities Authority	active	2026-04-22	DC
MI	Ypsilanti Township	active	2026-08-18	General, DC
MI	Zeeland Charter Township	active	2026-09-01	DC, Solar, Wind, BESS, Crypto
MI	Zeeland Charter Township	rescinded	2026-03-03	DC
MN	Bemidji	active	2026-09-14	DC, Crypto
MN	Blue Earth County	active	2026-08-25	DC
MN	Carlton County	active	2026-08-24	DC
MN	Carver	active	2026-04-06	DC
MN	Chisago County	active	2026-08-05	DC
MN	City of Apple Valley	active	2026-07-09	DC
MN	City of Elko New Market	active	2026-05-14	DC
MN	Eagan	active	2026-02-17	DC, Crypto
MN	Elk River	active	2026-08-03	DC
MN	Freeborn County	extended	2025-08-19	DC, BESS
MN	Hastings	active	2026-08-17	DC
MN	Inver Grove Heights	active	2026-06-26	DC
MN	Le Sueur County	active	2026-05-26	DC
MN	Lonsdale	active	2026-04-30	DC
MN	Mankato	active	2026-07-13	DC
MN	Minneapolis	active	2026-06-25	DC
MN	Minnetrista	active	2026-08-03	DC
MN	North Branch	active	2026-07-22	DC, Crypto, General
MN	North Mankato	active	2026-09-21	DC
MN	Otsego	active	2026-07-27	DC
MN	Pequot Lakes	active	Unresolved	DC
MN	Pine County	extended	2026-07-07	DC
MN	Plymouth	active	2026-09-08	DC
MN	Rice	pending	Unresolved	DC
MN	Rosemount	active	2026-04-21	DC
MN	St. Joseph	active	2026-06-15	DC
MN	Waite Park	active	2026-05-04	DC
MN	Woodbury	active	2026-09-23	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
MN	Wright County	active	2026-05-19	DC
MS	City of Jackson	active	2026-07-14	DC
MO	Ava	active	2026-07-01	DC, Crypto
MO	Benton County	active	2026-08-10	DC
MO	Cedar County	active	2026-09-08	DC, Solar, Wind, BESS
MO	City of Camdenton	active	2026-05-05	DC
MO	City of Columbia	active	2026-05-18	DC
MO	City of Independence	active	2026-07-06	DC, BESS
MO	City of Neosho	active	2026-07-07	DC
MO	City of Peculiar	expired	2024-08-19	DC
MO	City of Springfield	active	2026-06-29	DC
MO	City of St. Charles	expired	2025-08-22	DC
MO	City of St. Joseph	active	2026-07-20	DC
MO	City of St. Peters	active	2026-05-14	DC
MO	Jackson County	active	2026-06-22	DC, BESS
MO	Marion County	replaced	2026-06-15	DC
MO	Nodaway County	active	2026-07-21	DC
MO	Oak Grove	active	2026-08	DC
MO	Pacific	active	2026-08-04	DC
MO	Palmyra	active	2026-09-03	DC
MO	Ralls County	active	2026-08-23	DC
MO	St. Charles County	active	2026-07-13	DC
MO	Stone County	active	2026-06-04	DC, Solar, Wind, BESS
MO	Webster County	active	2026-06-16	DC, Solar, Wind, BESS
MT	Butte-Silver Bow	pending	Unresolved	DC
MT	Missoula County	active	2026-07-09	DC
NE	Box Butte County	active	2026	DC
NE	Broken Bow	active	2026-07-14	DC, Crypto
NE	Butler County	active	2026-03-16	Wind, Solar, BESS, DC, General
NE	Cass County	active	2026-08-11	DC
NE	Cherry County	active	2026-07-14	DC, General
NE	Custer County	expired	2026-03-31	DC
NE	Dundy County	extended	2025-06	DC, General
NE	Fillmore County	active	2026-06-23	Solar

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
NE	Furnas County	active	2025-08-26	Wind, Solar
NE	Gage County	active	2026-09-16	DC
NE	Garfield County	pending	Unresolved	DC
NE	Harlan County	active	2026	DC
NE	Hayes County	active	2026	DC
NE	Hitchcock County	replaced	2025-02-03	DC, Crypto
NE	Hitchcock County	pending	Unresolved	Wind, Solar, BESS, Crypto, DC, General
NE	Johnson County	active	2026-05-05	DC
NE	Kearney County	active	2026-04-07	DC, Crypto, BESS
NE	Logan County	active	2026-07-15	DC, Crypto, Wind, Solar, BESS
NE	McPherson County	active	2026-06-10	Wind, Solar, BESS, Crypto, DC, General
NE	Otoe County	active	2026-05-19	DC
NE	Red Willow County	extended	2025-09-22	DC
NE	Sarpy County	expired	2020-01-28	Solar, General
NE	Seward County	extended	2023-08-01	Wind, Solar, BESS
NE	Seward County	active	2026-06-30	DC
NV	Humboldt County	active	2026-07-06	DC
NV	Lander County	expired	2024-11-14	Solar, Wind, BESS
NV	Nye County	replaced	2023	Solar, BESS
NV	Nye County	active	2026-06-02	DC, Crypto
NV	Reno	extended	2026-06-01	DC
NV	Wells	active	2026-06-23	DC, Crypto
NV	White Pine County	active	2026-07-22	DC
NH	Bow	active	2026-09-17	DC
NH	Town of Nottingham	active	2026-09-08	DC
NJ	Asbury Park	active	2026-06-10	DC
NJ	East Windsor	pending	Unresolved	DC
NJ	Galloway Township	active	Unresolved	DC
NJ	Mullica Township	active	2026-10-27	DC
NJ	Sayreville	active	2026-07-20	DC
NM	Colfax County	active	2026-08-25	DC
NM	Grant County	pending	2026-10-22	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
NM	Rio Communities	active	2026-08-24	DC, General
NM	Santa Fe County	active	2026-06-30	DC
NM	Sierra County	active	2026-07-21	DC
NM	Silver City	rescinded	2021-08-24	Solar
NM	Socorro County	active	2026-06-09	DC
NY	Albion	replaced	Unresolved	BESS, Solar
NY	Allen (Allegany County)	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Amsterdam	active	2025-12-02	BESS, Solar
NY	Angelica	expired	2024-10-31	BESS, Solar, Wind
NY	Arietta	active	2026-06-15	BESS
NY	Athens	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Aurora (Erie County)	extended	2025-05-27	BESS
NY	Babylon	extended	2024-06-05	BESS
NY	Bedford	extended	2024-08-13	BESS
NY	Benson	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Berne	extended	2025-05-06	Solar, BESS
NY	Bethlehem	active	2026-06-24	DC
NY	Boston (Erie County)	extended	2024	BESS
NY	Brasher	extended	2024	BESS
NY	Buffalo	pending	Unresolved	DC, Crypto
NY	Busti	active	2024	BESS
NY	Byron	extended	2026-04-08	BESS
NY	Byron	extended	2026-04-08	Solar
NY	Cameron	active	Unresolved	BESS, Solar
NY	Camillus	active	2026-03-10	BESS
NY	Campbell	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Canton	active	2026-07-08	DC
NY	Carlton	extended	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Carmel	replaced	2024-07-10	BESS
NY	Carrollton	expired	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Chester (Orange County)	extended	2024	BESS
NY	Claverack	extended	2024	BESS
NY	Clay	active	2026-06-29	DC, Crypto
NY	Clymer	extended	2024	BESS
NY	Collins	active	Unresolved	BESS

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
NY	Concord	extended	2024-07-22	BESS
NY	Concord	extended	2024	Solar
NY	Corning	extended	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Cortlandt	extended	2024	BESS
NY	Denmark (Lewis County)	active	2026-02-03	Solar, BESS
NY	East Greenbush	active	2026-07-15	DC
NY	Eden	extended	2025	BESS
NY	Elba	active	Unresolved	BESS, Solar
NY	Ellery	active	2026-06	Solar, Wind, BESS
NY	Enfield	pending	Unresolved	DC
NY	Essex County	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Frankfort	pending	Unresolved	BESS, Solar, Wind
NY	Freedom (Cattaraugus County)	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Gainesville	extended	Unresolved	BESS, Solar
NY	Gardiner	extended	2025-07	BESS
NY	German Flatts	active	Unresolved	Solar, Wind
NY	Glen Cove	extended	2025-05-13	BESS
NY	Glenville	extended	2025-06-18	BESS
NY	Gloversville	replaced	2025-03-11	BESS, Solar
NY	Greenwood	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Greig (Lewis County)	active	2026-01-14	Solar, Wind, BESS
NY	Halfmoon	extended	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Harrison	expired	2025-03-06	BESS
NY	Hartwick	active	2026-03-20	Solar
NY	Hempstead	extended	2025-02-25	BESS
NY	Huntington	active	2026-06-09	BESS
NY	Hurley	extended	2025-09-30	BESS
NY	Islip	extended	2024-03-19	BESS
NY	Islip	active	2026-08-11	DC
NY	Johnstown	expired	2024	BESS, Solar, Wind
NY	Kent (Putnam County)	extended	2024-07-09	BESS
NY	Le Ray	expired	2023-09-14	BESS
NY	LeRay	active	2026-08-13	DC
NY	Leyden (Lewis County)	replaced	2024-05-14	BESS, Solar

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NY	Livingston (Columbia County)	extended	2024	BESS
NY	Long Lake	replaced	2023	BESS
NY	Lysander (Onondaga County)	extended	2023-09-21	BESS
NY	Mamakating	pending	Unresolved	DC
NY	Mamaroneck Village	expired	2024-10-31	BESS
NY	Manlius	active	2026-07-08	DC, Crypto
NY	Massena	rejected	Unresolved	DC, Crypto
NY	Mentz	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Milton (Saratoga County)	extended	Unresolved	BESS, Solar
NY	Mina	extended	2025-05-02	BESS
NY	Mohawk (Montgomery County)	active	2026-08-13	DC
NY	Montgomery	replaced	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Mount Kisco	replaced	2024-08	BESS
NY	New Castle	extended	2025-02-11	BESS
NY	Newfane	expired	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Newfield	active	2026-07-09	DC, Crypto
NY	Newstead	expired	2024-07-08	BESS, Solar
NY	Niagara	expired	2024-09-17	DC, Crypto, BESS
NY	Norfolk	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	North Harmony	extended	2025	BESS, Solar
NY	North Hempstead	extended	2024-12-03	BESS
NY	North Tonawanda	extended	2024-07-16	DC, Crypto
NY	Oswegatchie	extended	2023	BESS
NY	Oswego City	extended	2025-08-11	BESS, Solar, Wind
NY	Oyster Bay	extended	2024-04	BESS
NY	Peekskill	extended	2025-04	BESS
NY	Pendleton	replaced	2025-06-09	BESS
NY	Perth	active	2026-06-04	DC
NY	Perth (Fulton County)	active	2024	BESS, Solar, Wind
NY	Port Chester	expired	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Potsdam	pending	Unresolved	DC
NY	Pound Ridge	replaced	2025	BESS
NY	Prattsburgh	active	Unresolved	BESS, Solar
NY	Putnam Valley	expired	Unresolved	BESS, Solar, Wind

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
NY	Ripley	expired	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Rose	active	2025-05-20	BESS, Solar
NY	Rotterdam	expired	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Royalton	replaced	2024-03	BESS
NY	Salem	active	2025-10-08	BESS
NY	Schroeppel	active	2026-02-10	BESS, Solar
NY	Smithtown	extended	2024-09-20	BESS
NY	Somerset	replaced	2024	BESS
NY	Southampton	expired	2023-08-22	BESS
NY	Southold	extended	2023-01-31	BESS
NY	Southport	extended	2025-02-11	BESS, Solar
NY	Spafford	active	2026-05-14	BESS
NY	Stanford	extended	Unresolved	BESS, Wind
NY	Stockport	active	2026-06	BESS
NY	Syracuse	active	2026-02	BESS
NY	Ticonderoga	active	2026-05	BESS
NY	Tonawanda	active	2026-08-03	DC
NY	Town of Brookhaven	active	2026-08-13	DC
NY	Town of Cairo	expired	2026-03-02	BESS
NY	Town of Chautauqua	active	2023	BESS, Solar, Wind
NY	Town of Clifton Park	replaced	2025-07-21	BESS
NY	Town of Clifton Park	active	2026-07-07	DC
NY	Town of Day	active	2025	BESS
NY	Town of Dryden (Tompkins County)	replaced	2024-07-31	DC, Crypto
NY	Town of Dunkirk (Chautauqua County)	extended	2025-09	BESS
NY	Town of East Fishkill	active	2026-06-25	DC
NY	Town of Highland	active	2026-06-09	DC
NY	Town of Lewis (Lewis County)	active	2026-03-16	Solar, BESS, Wind
NY	Town of Lewiston (Niagara County)	active	2026-04-13	DC, Crypto
NY	Town of Lysander (Onondaga County) - drafting authorized	active	2026-05-07	DC
NY	Town of Marcellus	rescinded	2026-05-06	BESS

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
NY	Town of Northampton	active	2026-03	BESS
NY	Town of Oneonta (Otsego County)	active	2026-05-13	DC, Crypto
NY	Town of Orangetown	active	2026-08-25	BESS, DC
NY	Town of Poughkeepsie	replaced	2024-02	BESS
NY	Town of Salina	active	2026-05-27	DC, Crypto
NY	Town of Sherburne	extended	2026-01-14	BESS
NY	Town of Southeast	active	2026-05-21	DC
NY	Town of Thurston	active	2026-05-20	DC, Crypto
NY	Town of Tyre	active	Unresolved	DC
NY	Town of Van Buren	active	2026-06-03	DC, Crypto
NY	Town of Watson	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Turin	expired	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Victory	active	2024-10-14	BESS
NY	Village of Mayville	extended	2025-06	BESS
NY	Village of Wilson	expired	2024-10-17	BESS
NY	Virgil	active	Unresolved	BESS
NY	Walworth	replaced	2024-03	BESS, Solar
NY	Warwick	replaced	2023-09-14	BESS
NY	West Bloomfield	active	2024-09	BESS, Solar
NY	Westfield	active	2024	BESS
NY	Wilton	active	2026-06-04	BESS
NY	Yonkers	extended	2024-07-16	BESS
NY	Yorktown	expired	Unresolved	BESS
NC	Alamance County	active	2026-08-17	DC
NC	Beaufort County	pending	2026-10-05	DC
NC	Buncombe County (cryptocurrency mining; data-center-adjacent)	replaced	2023-05-02	Crypto
NC	Camden County	active	2026-08-03	DC, Crypto
NC	Charlotte	extended	2026-06-08	DC
NC	Chatham County	active	2026-02-11	DC, Crypto
NC	Cherokee County (high-impact facilities; cryptocurrency mining; data-center-adjacent)	expired	2023-10-02	Crypto, DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
NC	City of Asheville	active	2026-06-23	DC
NC	City of Boiling Spring Lakes	active	2026-06-02	DC, Crypto
NC	City of Brevard	replaced	2026-03-16	DC, Crypto
NC	City of Greensboro	active	2026-08-18	DC
NC	City of Hendersonville	active	2026-09-03	DC
NC	City of Kings Mountain	extended	2026-02-24	DC
NC	City of Mount Airy	extended	2026-07-16	DC, Crypto
NC	City of Raleigh	pending	2026-10-06	DC
NC	City of Southport	active	2026-09-10	DC
NC	City of Statesville	active	2026-09-14	DC
NC	City of Whiteville	active	2026-08-25	DC, Crypto
NC	City of Wilson	active	2026-05-21	DC, Crypto, BESS
NC	Cumberland County	active	2026-06-15	DC, Crypto
NC	Davie County	active	2026-07-06	DC
NC	Durham	extended	2026-05-04	DC, Crypto
NC	Durham County	active	2026-08-24	DC, Crypto
NC	Edgecombe County	active	2026-08-03	DC
NC	Gates County	active	2025-12-17	DC, Crypto
NC	Guilford County	pending	Unresolved	DC
NC	Halifax County	pending	Unresolved	DC
NC	Harnett County	active	2026-05-04	DC, Crypto
NC	Henderson County (cryptocurrency mining; data-center-adjacent)	replaced	2023-05-01	Crypto
NC	Jackson County	active	2026-08-18	DC
NC	Lincolnton	active	2026-09-03	DC
NC	Madison County (cryptocurrency mining; data-center-adjacent)	expired	2023-06-13	DC, Crypto
NC	McDowell County	active	2026-08-31	DC
NC	McDowell County (cryptocurrency mining; data-center-adjacent)	replaced	2023-05-15	Crypto
NC	Nash County	active	2026-09-08	DC, Crypto
NC	Northampton County	active	2026-05-04	DC, Crypto
NC	Orange County	active	2026-04-21	DC, Crypto

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
NC	Pasquotank County	active	2026-05-18	DC, Crypto
NC	Pasquotank County (solar)	active	2026-07-20	Solar
NC	Rowan County	active	2026-05-04	DC
NC	Surry County	extended	2026-06-01	DC, Crypto
NC	Swain County	active	2026-04-21	DC
NC	Town of Apex	active	2026-04-14	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Bailey	active	2026-05-18	DC
NC	Town of Boone	active	2026-03-23	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Canton	active	2026-02-11	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Cary	active	2026-08-27	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Clyde	active	2026-04-16	DC
NC	Town of Elizabethtown	pending	Unresolved	DC
NC	Town of Farmville	active	2026-08-03	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Franklin	active	2026-07-06	DC
NC	Town of Garner	active	2026-05-19	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Highlands	active	2026-08-20	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Hildebran	active	2026-08-24	DC
NC	Town of Hillsborough	extended	2026-05-27	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Holly Springs	active	2026-06-16	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Hot Springs	active	2026-07-13	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Mayodan	replaced	2026-05-11	DC, Crypto, Solar
NC	Town of Mooresville	active	Unresolved	DC
NC	Town of Nashville	active	2026-08-04	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Newport	active	2026-09-10	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Spring Hope	active	2026-05-04	DC
NC	Town of Waxhaw	active	2026-08-11	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Wendell	active	2026-04-13	DC, Crypto
NC	Town of Whitakers	active	2026-06-01	DC
NC	Town of Woodfin	active	2026-05-19	DC
NC	Vance County	active	2026-09-14	DC
NC	Warren County	active	2026-08-19	DC
NC	Watauga County	active	2026-04-21	DC
NC	Yadkin County	active	2026-08-17	DC, Crypto
ND	Barnes County	active	2026-05-19	DC
ND	Dunn County	active	2026-03-18	DC, Solar, BESS

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
ND	Harmony Township	pending	Unresolved	DC, BESS, Solar, Wind, General
ND	McIntosh County	extended	2025-07	Wind, Solar
ND	Mercer County	replaced	2026-03-03	DC, Crypto
ND	Morton County	replaced	2024-09-12	DC, Crypto
ND	Oliver County (Phase 1)	rescinded	2024-12-12	DC, Crypto, Solar
ND	Oliver County (Phase 2)	unknown	2025-05-06	DC, Crypto
ND	Oliver County (Phase 3)	rescinded	2026-03-13	DC, Crypto
ND	Williams County	replaced	2023-06-20	DC
OH	Ada	extended	2026-04-07	DC, Crypto
OH	Alliance	active	2026-07-06	DC
OH	Amherst	pending	Unresolved	DC
OH	Archbold	extended	2026-04-06	DC
OH	Ashtabula Township	active	2026-06-10	DC
OH	Athens	active	2026-08-03	DC
OH	Athens Township (Athens County)	active	2026-08-01	DC
OH	Aurora	active	2026-06-30	DC
OH	Avon	active	2026-04-14	DC
OH	Avon Lake	active	2026-06-22	DC
OH	Barberton	active	2025-11-10	DC
OH	Bazetta Township	active	2026-05-12	DC
OH	Bellevue	active	2026-06-08	DC
OH	Berea	active	2026-06-15	DC
OH	Blanchester	active	2026-03-12	DC
OH	Boardman Township	active	2026-04-28	DC
OH	Boston Heights	active	2025-11-12	DC
OH	Braceville Township	active	2026-06-02	DC
OH	Bridgewater Township (Williams County)	active	2026-09	DC
OH	Brimfield Township	extended	2026-04-20	DC
OH	Broadview Heights	active	2026-06-22	DC, Crypto
OH	Brooklyn	active	2026-06	DC
OH	Buckeye Lake	active	2026-07-27	DC
OH	Bucyrus	active	2026-05-04	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
OH	Butler County	active	2026-06-16	DC
OH	Canton Township	active	2026-04-09	DC
OH	Carrollton	active	2026-05-27	DC
OH	Chillicothe	rescinded	2026-08-24	DC
OH	Cincinnati	extended	2026-02	DC
OH	City of Hubbard	active	2026-06-01	DC
OH	City of New Carlisle	active	2026-02-17	DC
OH	City of Norton	extended	2025-12-01	DC
OH	City of Waterville	expired	2025-12-08	DC
OH	Clay Township (Montgomery County)	active	2026-04-07	DC
OH	Clayton	active	2026-07-16	DC, Crypto
OH	Clearcreek Township (Warren County)	active	2026-07-27	DC
OH	Cleveland	extended	2026-07-15	DC
OH	Clinton	active	2026-06-16	DC
OH	Commercial Point	active	2026-05-04	DC
OH	Cortland	active	2026-06-01	DC, Crypto
OH	Defiance	active	2026-09-01	DC
OH	Eastlake	active	2025-11-25	DC
OH	Ellsworth Township	active	2026-06-10	DC
OH	Fairborn	expired	2022-09-06	DC, Crypto
OH	Fairborn	active	2026-08-17	DC, General
OH	Fairfield Township (Butler County)	active	2026-09-08	DC
OH	Fayette County	active	2026-09-21	DC
OH	Findlay	active	2026-04-21	DC
OH	Freedom Township (Portage County)	active	2026-03-19	DC
OH	Freedom Township (Wood County)	active	2026-01	DC
OH	Garrettsville	active	2026-08-12	DC
OH	Geneva	active	2026-06-08	DC
OH	Girard	active	2026-07-13	DC
OH	Grafton	active	2026-05-19	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
OH	Green Township (Harrison County)	active	2026-07-14	DC, General
OH	Grove City	active	2026-06-01	DC
OH	Hamilton Township (Warren County)	active	2026-05-20	DC
OH	Henry Township (Wood County)	active	2026	DC
OH	Howland Township	active	2026-06-10	DC
OH	Hubbard Township	active	2026-02-10	DC
OH	Hudson	active	2026-07-14	DC
OH	Ironton	replaced	2026-02-12	DC
OH	Jackson	active	2026-07-13	DC
OH	Jackson Township (Clermont County)	active	2026-03-02	DC
OH	Jackson Township (Franklin County)	active	2026-05-12	DC
OH	Jefferson	active	2026-08-17	DC
OH	Jerome Township	expired	2025-09-03	DC
OH	Kent	active	2026-04-15	DC
OH	Lake Township (Stark County)	extended	2026-04-27	DC
OH	Lake Township (Wood County)	active	2026-03-03	DC
OH	Lakeview	active	2026-05-04	DC
OH	Liberty Township (Wood County)	active	2026	DC
OH	Lima	active	2026-09-14	DC
OH	Madison Township (Lake County)	active	2026-05-28	DC
OH	Massillon	replaced	2026-04-06	DC
OH	Maumee	active	2026-02-02	DC
OH	Mayfield Village	active	2026-06-22	DC
OH	McDonald	active	2026-09-16	DC
OH	Miamisburg	active	2026-09-01	DC
OH	Middleburg Heights	active	2026-06-23	DC
OH	Middlefield	active	2026-07-09	DC
OH	Monclova Township	active	2026-02-17	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
OH	Monroe Township (Adams County)	active	2026-03	DC, General
OH	Monroeville	active	2026-02-24	DC, Crypto
OH	Montgomery Township (Ashland County)	active	2026-06-17	DC
OH	Morgan Township (Butler County)	active	2026-03-23	DC
OH	Mount Gilead	active	2026-08-17	DC
OH	Mount Orab	extended	2026-03-03	DC
OH	Muhlenberg Township (Pickaway County)	active	2026-02-02	DC
OH	New Franklin	active	2026-05-20	DC
OH	Newton Falls	active	2026-09-02	DC
OH	Niles	extended	2026-05-20	DC
OH	North Perry	active	2026-06-04	DC
OH	North Ridgeville	active	2026-05-18	DC, Crypto
OH	North Royalton	active	2026-07-21	DC
OH	Northfield Center Township	active	2026-09-08	DC
OH	Northwest Township (Williams County)	active	2026-09	DC
OH	Ontario	active	2026-05-06	DC
OH	Painesville Township	active	2026-05-12	DC
OH	Paris Township (Union County)	active	2026-02	DC
OH	Perry	active	2026-10-08	DC
OH	Perry Township (Lake County)	active	2026-07-28	DC
OH	Pierce Township	extended	2026-02-11	DC
OH	Pioneer	active	2026-09-14	DC
OH	Plain City	active	2026-08-10	DC
OH	Plain Township (Stark County)	active	2026-03-24	DC
OH	Plain Township (Wood County)	active	2026-03	DC
OH	Pleasant Township (Franklin County)	active	2026-02-24	DC
OH	Portage Township (Wood County)	active	2026-03	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
OH	Prairie Township (Franklin County)	extended	2026-04-15	DC
OH	Providence Township	active	2026-04-15	DC
OH	Ravenna	active	2026-04-20	DC, Crypto
OH	Richfield	extended	2026-03-03	DC
OH	Richfield Township (Lucas County)	active	2026-02-17	DC
OH	Rittman	extended	2026-04-13	DC
OH	Scioto Township (Pickaway County)	active	2026-03-05	DC
OH	Shalersville Township	extended	2025-11	DC
OH	Shawnee Township (Allen County)	active	2026-04-13	DC, BESS, Solar
OH	South Bloomfield	replaced	2025-12-15	DC
OH	South Point	active	2026-05-05	DC
OH	Spencer Township (Lucas County)	active	2026-03-05	DC
OH	Sprigg Township	active	2026-03-02	DC
OH	Springfield	active	2026-07-14	DC
OH	St. Bernard	active	2026-09-24	DC
OH	St. Clair Township (Butler County)	active	2026-05-05	DC
OH	St. Marys	active	2026-06-22	DC
OH	Streetsboro	active	2026-04-27	DC, Crypto
OH	Sunbury	active	2026-04-15	DC
OH	Swancreek Township (Fulton County)	expired	2026-05	DC, Solar
OH	Tallmadge	extended	2026-04-13	DC
OH	Tiffin	active	2026-04-20	DC
OH	Trenton Township (Delaware County)	active	2026-04-01	DC
OH	Twinsburg	active	2026-04-14	DC
OH	Upper Sandusky	active	2026-07-06	DC
OH	Urbana	active	2026-03-03	DC
OH	Vandalia	active	2026-04-20	DC
OH	Vermilion	active	2026-04-20	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
OH	Vermilion Township (Erie County)	active	2026-03-04	DC
OH	Vienna Township	extended	2026-02-17	DC
OH	Village of Ashville	extended	2025-12-22	DC
OH	Village of Lordstown	extended	2026-01-05	DC
OH	Village of Lordstown	active	2026-07-06	BESS
OH	Warren	active	2026-09-09	DC
OH	Washington Township (Franklin County)	extended	2025-12-09	DC
OH	Washington Township (Montgomery County)	active	2026-04-20	DC
OH	Washington Township (Pickaway County)	active	2026-06	DC
OH	Washington Township (Stark County)	active	2026-04-06	DC
OH	Waterville Township	active	2025-12-17	DC
OH	Waynesville	active	2026-05-04	DC
OH	Weathersfield Township	extended	2026-04-30	DC
OH	Wellington	active	2026-03-16	DC
OH	Westlake	active	2026-09-03	DC
OH	Weston Township (Wood County)	active	2026	DC
OH	Wickliffe	active	2026-06-22	DC
OH	Williamsburg	active	2026-03-12	DC
OH	Williamsburg Township	extended	2026-01-26	DC
OH	Willoughby	active	2026-07-14	DC
OH	Windham Township (Portage County)	active	2026-05	DC
OH	Xenia	active	2026-06-25	DC
OH	Yellow Springs	active	2026-05-18	DC
OK	Broken Arrow	active	2026-06-15	DC
OK	Choctaw	active	2026-07-21	DC
OK	Edmond	active	2026-06-08	DC
OK	Luther	active	2026-06-17	DC
OK	Norman	active	2026-06-23	DC
OK	Oklahoma City	active	2026-04-21	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
OK	Pawhuska	active	2026-04-14	DC
OK	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	active	2026-03-07	DC
OK	Shawnee	active	2026-08-17	DC
OK	Tulsa	active	2026-03-25	DC
OR	City of Hillsboro	active	2026-07-27	DC, BESS
OR	Clackamas County	active	2026-10-22	DC
OR	Crook County	pending	Unresolved	Solar
OR	Salem	active	2026-09-21	DC
OR	Woodburn	active	2026-09-14	DC
PA	Adams Township (Butler County)	active	2026-07-13	DC, Solar, General
PA	Bensalem Township	active	2026-06-08	DC, Solar, Wind
PA	Brookville Borough	active	2026-06-16	DC
PA	Buffalo Township (Butler County)	active	2026-08-12	DC
PA	Butler Township (Luzerne County)	active	2026-05-12	DC
PA	Center Township (Butler County)	active	2026-06-10	DC, General
PA	Clinton Township (Wayne County)	active	Unresolved	DC
PA	Conewago Township (York County)	active	2026-07-07	DC
PA	Dorrance Township	replaced	2025-08-11	DC
PA	Doylestown Township	active	2026-06-16	DC
PA	East Whiteland Township	active	2026-03-31	DC
PA	Falls Township (Bucks County)	active	2026-07-27	DC
PA	Gregg Township (Union County)	active	2026-08-20	DC
PA	Hazle Township	active	2026-06-08	DC
PA	Little Britain Township	active	2026-07-14	DC
PA	Lycoming County	active	2026-06-18	DC
PA	Montour County	replaced	2025-11-18	DC
PA	Morrisville Borough	active	2026-07-21	DC
PA	Mount Carmel Township	active	2026-05-18	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
PA	Muncy Township	active	2026-04-28	DC
PA	Smithfield Township (Monroe County)	replaced	2026-05-06	DC
PA	Upper Burrell Township	expired	2026-05	DC
PA	Warrington Township (York County)	active	2026-05-13	DC
PA	West Mahanoy Township	active	2026-09-15	DC, Solar
PA	West Whiteland Township	active	Unresolved	DC
PA	Williamsport	active	2026-06-25	DC
RI	Westerly	active	2026-07-27	DC
SC	Anderson County	active	2026-08-18	DC
SC	Awendaw	pending	Unresolved	DC, Crypto
SC	Chester County	active	2026-07-20	DC
SC	Chesterfield County	active	2026-06-01	DC, Crypto
SC	Clarendon County	active	2026-09-14	DC, BESS
SC	Colleton County	active	2026-07-06	DC, BESS
SC	Fairfield County	active	2026-09-14	DC
SC	Greenwood County	active	2026-07-21	DC
SC	Jasper County	active	2026-09-21	DC, Crypto
SC	Kershaw County	active	2026-09-22	DC, Crypto
SC	Laurens County	active	2026-09-14	DC
SC	Mount Pleasant	active	2026-10-13	DC
SC	Newberry County	active	2026-07-15	DC
SC	Orangeburg County	active	Unresolved	DC, Crypto
SC	Spartanburg County	active	2026-09-21	DC
SC	Sumter County	active	2026-06-23	DC, BESS, Solar
SC	York County	active	2026-07-13	DC
SD	Aberdeen	extended	2026-07-20	DC, Crypto
SD	Pennington County	active	2024-11-19	Wind, Solar
SD	Turner County	extended	2025-08-26	Wind, Solar
SD	Yankton County	active	2026-07-21	DC, Crypto
TN	Anderson County	active	2026-06-15	DC, Crypto, BESS
TN	Blount County	pending	Unresolved	DC, Crypto
TN	Bristol	active	2025-10-24	DC, Crypto
TN	Carter County	active	2026-08-17	DC, Crypto

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
TN	Cedar Hill	active	2026-06-01	DC, Crypto
TN	Charleston	active	2026-09-08	DC, Crypto
TN	Clinton	active	2026-06-22	DC
TN	Cocke County	active	2026-06-15	DC, BESS, Crypto
TN	Coffee County	active	2026-06-09	DC
TN	Crossville	active	2026-08-11	DC, Crypto
TN	Cumberland County	active	2026-06-15	DC
TN	Dickson County	active	2026-07-20	DC
TN	Gallatin	pending	Unresolved	DC
TN	Grundy County	active	2026-05-18	DC, Crypto
TN	Hamblen County	pending	Unresolved	DC, Crypto
TN	Jefferson County	expired	2023-07-27	BESS
TN	Johnson City	extended	2025-06-05	DC, Crypto
TN	Jonesborough	replaced	2025-11-03	DC, Crypto
TN	Kingston Springs	active	2026-08-20	DC
TN	Knox County	active	2026-06-22	DC
TN	Knoxville	active	2026-07-07	DC
TN	LaFollette	pending	Unresolved	DC
TN	Loudon	active	2026-08-24	DC
TN	Loudon County	active	2026-06-29	DC
TN	Maury County	active	2026-07-20	DC
TN	McMinnville	active	2026-06-09	DC
TN	Memphis	active	2026-10-20	DC, Crypto
TN	Moore County	active	2026-04-20	DC
TN	Morgan County	active	2026-06-12	DC
TN	Nashville-Davidson County	active	2026-07-24	DC
TN	Orlinda	active	2026-06-11	DC, Crypto
TN	Paris	active	2026-07	DC
TN	Rhea County	active	2026-07-21	DC, Crypto
TN	Roane County	pending	Unresolved	DC, BESS, Crypto
TN	Sevierville	active	2026-08-17	DC
TN	Shelbyville	active	2026-07-07	DC, Crypto
TN	Smithville	active	2026-08-03	DC, Crypto
TN	Sparta	active	2026-07-16	DC
TN	Spring City	active	2026-07-30	DC, Crypto

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
TN	Sullivan County	extended	2026-01	DC, Crypto
TN	Trousdale County	pending	Unresolved	DC
TN	Unincorporated Hamilton County	active	2026-07-15	DC
TN	Warren County	active	2026-06-22	DC, Crypto
TN	Washington County	active	2026-03-23	DC, Crypto
TN	White County	active	2026-07-20	DC
TN	Wilson County	active	2026-07-20	DC, Crypto
TX	Austin County	active	2026-07-27	DC, BESS
TX	Brownsville	active	2026-11-04	DC
TX	Denton	pending	Unresolved	DC
TX	Fort Worth	pending	Unresolved	DC
TX	Harlingen	expired	2026-06-17	DC
TX	Hays County	active	2026-06-23	DC
TX	Hill County	rescinded	2026-05-12	DC, BESS
TX	Lavon	unknown	Unresolved	DC
TX	League City	expired	2024-03-01	BESS
TX	Lubbock	pending	Unresolved	DC
TX	Pasadena	extended	2024	BESS
UT	Box Elder County	active	2026-06-10	DC
UT	Cache County	active	2026-06-23	DC
UT	Clearfield	active	2026-09-08	DC
UT	Grand County	active	2026-07-07	DC
UT	Iron County	active	2026-05-26	DC, Solar
UT	Logan	active	2026-06-30	DC
UT	Milford	active	2026-06-16	DC, Solar
UT	Sanpete County	active	2026-08-04	DC
UT	Wayne County	active	2026-07-08	DC
VT	Morristown	active	2026-08-31	DC, General
VA	City of Chesapeake	active	2026-07-21	DC
VA	Fluvanna County	replaced	2025-09-17	DC
VA	Front Royal	extended	2026-07-06	DC
VA	Loudoun County	active	2026-09-15	DC
VA	Suffolk	active	Unresolved	DC
VA	Virginia Beach	active	2026-08-18	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
WA	Black Diamond	extended	2026-03-03	BESS
WA	Bonney Lake	replaced	2026-04-14	BESS
WA	Burien	active	2026-06-29	DC
WA	City of Chelan	expired	2018-04-24	Crypto
WA	City of Cheney	expired	2018-04-24	Crypto
WA	City of East Wenatchee	replaced	2018-03-27	DC, Crypto
WA	City of Entiat	expired	2018-03-08	Crypto
WA	City of Ephrata	replaced	2018-10-17	Crypto
WA	City of Leavenworth	replaced	2018-03-27	Crypto
WA	City of Moses Lake	replaced	2018-05-22	Crypto, DC
WA	City of Seattle	active	2026-06-09	DC
WA	City of Wenatchee	replaced	2018-02-22	DC, Crypto
WA	Cle Elum	active	2026-07-31	DC
WA	Covington	extended	2024-05-14	BESS
WA	Douglas County	replaced	2018-04-17	Crypto
WA	Duvall	active	2026-06-02	BESS
WA	Enumclaw	extended	2025-02-24	BESS
WA	Federal Way	active	2026-07-07	DC
WA	Kitsap County	extended	2025-06-11	BESS
WA	Kittitas County	extended	2026-08-10	DC
WA	La Conner	active	2026-07-28	DC
WA	Lincoln County	active	2026-09-08	DC, BESS
WA	Marysville	active	2026-07-13	DC
WA	Mount Vernon	extended	2025-05-28	BESS
WA	Mount Vernon	extended	2026-08-12	DC
WA	North Bend	active	2026-05-19	BESS
WA	Pasco	active	2026-07-20	DC, Crypto
WA	Pierce County	active	2026-08-25	DC
WA	Port Angeles	active	2026-09-01	DC
WA	Puyallup	active	2026-06-02	BESS
WA	Renton	expired	2022-04	BESS
WA	Renton	active	2026-08-17	DC
WA	Skagit County	expired	2024-09-23	BESS
WA	Skagit County	active	2026-06-01	DC
WA	Skamania County	extended	2026-08-18	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
WA	Snohomish County	active	2026-06-24	DC
WA	Snoqualmie	active	2026-05-26	BESS
WA	Spokane	active	2026-06-22	DC
WA	Spokane County	active	2026-08-18	DC
WA	Spokane Valley	active	2026-02-03	BESS
WA	Town of Waterville	active	2018	Crypto
WA	Whitman County	expired	2025-05-05	Wind, Solar, BESS
WA	Yakima County	active	2026-08-11	DC
WI	Baldwin	active	Unresolved	DC
WI	Beetown	active	2026-05-07	DC
WI	Bellevue	active	2026-08-12	DC
WI	Cassville	active	Unresolved	DC
WI	Chippewa County	active	2026-08-11	DC
WI	City of Madison	active	2026-01-24	DC
WI	City of Sheboygan	active	2026-07-20	DC
WI	City of Superior	active	2026-06-16	DC
WI	Dane County	active	2026-06-04	DC
WI	Dodge County	active	2026-08-18	DC
WI	Door County	active	2026-05-26	DC, BESS
WI	Grant County	active	2026-06-16	DC
WI	Green County	active	2026-07-14	DC
WI	Greenville	active	2026-07-13	DC
WI	Hampden	active	2026-05-26	DC
WI	Janesville (Rock County town)	active	2026-08-03	DC
WI	La Crosse	active	2026-08-13	DC
WI	La Crosse County	active	2026-06-18	DC
WI	Manitowoc County	active	2026-04-28	DC
WI	Marathon County	active	2026-08-25	DC
WI	Middleton	active	2026-06-16	DC
WI	Milwaukee	active	2026-10-13	DC
WI	Monroe County	active	2026-07-21	DC, BESS
WI	Oneida County	active	2026-08-18	DC
WI	Oshkosh	active	2026-09-08	DC
WI	Polk County	active	2026-08-18	DC
WI	Sauk County	active	2026-09-15	DC

State	Place	Recorded status	Listed date	Sectors
WI	Sawyer County	active	2026-08-20	DC
WI	Shawano County	active	2026-06-24	DC
WI	St. Croix County	active	2026-09-01	DC
WI	Sun Prairie	active	2026-09-01	DC
WI	Tigerton	active	2026-09-15	DC
WI	Town of New Denmark	active	2026-06-08	DC
WI	Vilas County	pending	Unresolved	DC, BESS, Solar
WI	Village of Ashwaubenon	active	2026-06-23	DC
WI	Village of Cottage Grove	active	2026-07-20	DC
WI	Village of Hobart	active	2026-07-07	DC
WI	Village of Wrightstown	active	2026-07-07	DC
WI	Westport	active	2026-04-06	DC
WI	Winnebago County	active	2026-08-18	DC

B 50-State Moratorium Authority Reference

This reference identifies legal sources and scope questions for all fifty states. It was reviewed for this revision in November 2026. The linked sources include current online statutes, published code editions, judicial opinions, and government guidance. Their publication and effective dates vary. Links to reproduced legal text are marked as mirrors. Future-effective amendments displayed alongside current text are not treated as already in force.

The categories describe the source reviewed, not a statewide determination that every local body may or may not impose a moratorium. A general zoning source does not by itself establish a power to suspend applications. A moratorium-specific statute can cover only one government class, planning stage, approval, or sector. Judicial holdings must also be read within the authority and action at issue.

The reference does not assign a uniform maximum term where the inspected source does not establish one. It corrects earlier entries that applied a limit from another state, treated a narrow interim-zoning procedure as a general moratorium statute, or described a sector-specific rule too broadly. Before relying on an entry, check the governing body's charter, incorporated provisions, current amendments, case law, existing rights, and proposed action.

Table 10: State sources and limits relevant to local moratoria

State	Source category	Principal source	Scope and qualifications
Alabama	General framework	Lee v. Houser (2013); Ala. Code 11-52-32 (text mirror)	Subdivision duties and public-welfare justification matter. The decision does not establish an unrestricted power to suspend applications.
Alaska	General framework	AS 29.40.040	Borough land-use regulation must implement a comprehensive plan. Government class and other applicable provisions require separate review.
Arizona	Specific statutory route	A.R.S. 9-463.06; 11-833	Municipal and county provisions differ. The specified urban-land track has a 120-day term and conditional renewals; findings, notice, hearing and waiver requirements apply.
Arkansas	General framework	Ark. Code 14-56-417 (text mirror)	Municipal planning and development regulations. The cited section does not establish the previously reported statewide 180-day moratorium limit.
California	Specific statutory route	Cal. Govt Code 65858	Urgency ordinance: four-fifths vote, initial 45 days, conditional extensions to two years. Findings, reports and housing-specific restrictions apply; changed circumstances have a separate rule.

State	Source category	Principal source	Scope and qualifications
Colorado	General framework	C.R.S. 29-20-104; 29-20-104.2	General land-use powers are limited by the anti-growth statute. Its temporary residential-growth exception is conditional and is not a general infrastructure-moratorium limit.
Connecticut	General framework	CGS Ch. 124; Arnold Bernhard (1984)	Zoning-commission authority and case law require review. General zoning powers are not an automatic delegation to every municipal body.
Delaware	General framework	22 Del. C. 702; municipal zoning and charter sources	Comprehensive-planning requirements do not themselves establish a general moratorium term. The online section contains differently effective versions; use the version in force.
Florida	Sector or procedural limit	Fla. Stat. 252.422; land-development statutes	The defined impacted-local-government restriction applies after hurricanes. A general zoning power does not override this time- and place-specific limitation.
Georgia	General framework	O.C.G.A. 36-66-1 et seq.; City of Roswell (2001)	Distinguish a temporary pause from a final zoning decision and confirm the proper legal form, governing-body power and protected rights.
Hawaii	General framework	HRS 46-4; 205-5	County zoning operates within the state land-use system. State district and other statutory controls must be checked for the proposed use.
Idaho	Specific statutory route	Idaho Code 67-6523; 67-6524	Emergency route: up to 182 days, no consecutive periods and a one-year gap before reinstatement. Interim route: up to one calendar year with required findings and procedures.
Illinois	Sector or procedural limit	55 ILCS 5/5-12020; P.A. 102-1123	The act restricts county rules that temporarily or permanently disallow covered commercial wind or solar facilities in agricultural or industrial districts. Definitions and later amendments must be checked.
Indiana	Sector or procedural limit	IC 36-7-4-1109.5 (text mirror)	Covered electricity-generation prohibitions: one-year limit, no extension or renewal; listed entities are excluded. This is not a general data-center moratorium statute.

State	Source category	Principal source	Scope and qualifications
Iowa	General framework	Iowa Code Chs. 335 and 414	County and city zoning have separate statutes. Agricultural exceptions and required procedures need review; annexation moratoria are a different subject.
Kansas	General framework	K.S.A. 12-741 et seq.	Municipal and county planning/zoning framework. Confirm the actual power, government class and procedures for the proposed pause.
Kentucky	Specific statutory route	KRS 100.201	Interim zoning is conditional on specified planning steps. It ends upon permanent regulations or after twelve consecutive months; this is not a general limit for every local pause.
Louisiana	General framework	La. R.S. 33:4721; relevant parish and charter sources	The cited municipal zoning power is subject to judicial review. Parish authority and home-rule provisions require their own analysis.
Maine	Specific statutory route	30-A M.R.S. 4356	Initial term up to 180 days. Further 180-day periods require continuing need and reasonable progress. Statutory necessity grounds and applicable adoption procedures govern.
Maryland	General framework	Land Use Article 4-201; applicable charter and regional provisions	The source grants district and zoning powers. County charter and regional planning arrangements can change who may act and how.
Massachusetts	General framework	M.G.L. Ch. 40A; Collura v. Arlington (1975)	Zoning enactment procedures and temporary-zoning case law matter. This is not a uniform statutory duration allowance for all municipalities.
Michigan	Specific statutory route	MCL 125.3201; 125.3404	Interim zoning under 125.3404 concerns preparation of an initial zoning ordinance: one year plus up to two years of renewal. It is not blanket authority to pause under an existing code.
Minnesota	Specific statutory route	Minn. Stat. 462.355, subd. 4	Initial term up to one year; extensions require specified grounds. The statute protects preliminarily approved subdivisions and prior-application decision deadlines.
Mississippi	General framework	Miss. Code 21-17-5; applicable zoning provisions (text mirror)	Municipal-affairs powers remain subject to state law. The cited general-powers section does not establish a uniform infrastructure-moratorium term.

State	Source category	Principal source	Scope and qualifications
Missouri	General framework	RSMo 89.020; applicable county provisions	The cited section concerns municipal zoning. County powers, procedure and the proposed restriction require separate review.
Montana	Specific statutory route	MCA 76-2-306; 76-25-307	Different planning regimes apply: six months with up to two one-year extensions under 76-2-306; up to one year under 76-25-307 after the required plan and regulations.
Nebraska	General framework	Neb. Rev. Stat. 19-901; applicable county provisions	The cited zoning power covers specified cities and villages. It does not supply a uniform term or establish authority for all county actions.
Nevada	General framework	NRS Ch. 278; 278.0208	Planning and zoning powers require use-specific review. Section 278.0208 protects solar-energy systems; the earlier reference wrongly described it as wind protection.
New Hampshire	Specific statutory route	RSA 674:23	Planning-board recommendation, unusual circumstances and written findings; term no more than one year. Additional ordinances need circumstances absent when the prior ordinance was adopted.
New Jersey	Judicial or statutory restriction	N.J.S.A. 40:55D-90 (text mirror)	Planning-based development prohibition is barred. The specified health-emergency exception requires a qualified professional opinion and is limited to six months.
New Mexico	General framework	NMSA 1978 3-21-1 et seq. (text mirror)	County and municipal zoning powers are expressly scoped. Territory, procedural requirements, existing rights and case law must be checked.
New York	General framework	Town Law 261-263; Municipal Home Rule Law 10	Town zoning powers are tied to statutory purposes and planning. They are not a uniform term or a grant to every government body; moratorium-specific case law and procedure require review.
North Carolina	Specific statutory route	N.C.G.S. 160D-107	Required problem, scope, duration and work-plan statements. Notice differs for periods of sixty days or less; protected applications and conditional extension rules apply.
North Dakota	General framework	N.D.C.C. Chs. 40-47 and 11-33	City and county zoning follow separate frameworks, including agricultural and other statutory limits. A reference to either chapter alone does not validate a pause.

State	Source category	Principal source	Scope and qualifications
Ohio	General framework	Ohio Const. Art. XVIII; R.C. Chs. 519 and 713; 303.58	Municipal, township and county powers differ. The county renewable-energy restricted-area process is a distinct statutory measure, not simply a temporary moratorium.
Oklahoma	General framework	19 O.S. county planning provisions; 11 O.S.; AG guidance	Several county planning programs apply. The attorney general guidance explains wind/solar zoning questions; it does not establish a single statewide moratorium procedure.
Oregon	Specific statutory route	ORS 197.505-197.540	Different grounds and termination rules apply. The public-facility-shortage route requires a corrective program and has a six-month term with up to three six-month extensions.
Pennsylvania	Judicial or statutory restriction	MPC; Naylor v. Hellam Township (2001) (text mirror)	Naylor rejected the claimed MPC power to suspend subdivision/development approvals during planning. Do not describe the holding as a ban on every government or utility pause.
Rhode Island	Specific statutory route	R.I. Gen. Laws 45-22.2-13	Separate emergency, plan-implementation and residential tracks. The emergency and specified residential provisions have 120-day limits; the plan track has distinct conditions and extension rules.
South Carolina	Sector or procedural limit	S.C. Code 6-1-110	The section specifies notice for a construction project with a granted permit and at least two readings a week apart. It is not a general grant overriding other law.
South Dakota	Specific statutory route	SDCL 11-2-10; 11-4-3.1	County temporary controls: one year, renewable once, two-year aggregate; notice and hearing requirements apply. Check the municipal section separately for a city action.
Tennessee	General framework	T.C.A. 13-4-310; 13-3-413; applicable enabling law (text mirror)	Vesting periods are tolled during a moratorium under the cited provisions. This protection is not a grant of blanket power or permission to suspend every decision deadline.

State	Source category	Principal source	Scope and qualifications
Texas	Specific statutory route	Tex. Local Govt Code 212.131-212.139; HB 2559 (2025)	The 2025 act changed notice, hearings and readings; final reading needs three-fourths approval. Covered moratoria expire at ninety days unless extended, with a 180-day aggregate limit.
Utah	Specific statutory route	Utah Code 10-20-504; 17-79-504	Municipal temporary regulations have a 180-day period and specified grounds. Transportation-corridor renewals have separate conditions. Check county provisions for county action.
Vermont	Specific statutory route	24 V.S.A. 4415; 30 V.S.A. 248	Interim bylaws: up to two years, with a one-year extension on the statutory showing. Energy projects subject to state siting need a separate jurisdiction analysis.
Virginia	Judicial or statutory restriction	Va. Code 15.2-2286; Horne (1975) (text mirror)	Horne rejected the asserted power to stop filing site plans and preliminary subdivision plats. Assess the particular body, approval and statutory authority; a use restriction is not automatically the same action.
Washington	Specific statutory route	RCW 35.63.200; 35A.63.220; 36.70A.390	Parallel statutes differ by government/regime. Six months, or up to a year with the specified work plan; renewals need a hearing and findings.
West Virginia	Sector or procedural limit	W.Va. Code 5B-2-21a and 5B-2-21b	The data-center statute preempts specified local regulation of certified projects. Certification, statutory definitions and preserved requirements matter; this is not a ban on all local regulation of every facility.
Wisconsin	Specific statutory route	Wis. Stat. 66.1002	The defined rezoning/land-division moratorium has a twelve-month limit and one six-month extension. Planning linkage, supporting professional report, notice, hearing and exemptions are specified.
Wyoming	General framework	Wyo. Stat. 18-5-201 et seq.	The cited county zoning power concerns unincorporated areas and contains exclusions. It is not a uniform statewide moratorium authorization or duration rule.

C Model Infrastructure Development Moratorium

This appendix presents the full text of the model moratorium ordinance described in Section 7. The template is organized as a thirteen-section core framework followed by four sector-specific supplement modules. Bracketed placeholders, rendered as **[example]**, mark items that require jurisdiction-specific information. Commentary notes explain the legal rationale for each provision. Pitfall warnings flag common drafting errors that invite legal challenge. The U and C codes refer to the drafting topics in Section 5. Sector-module labels identify provisions in this template; they are not measured categories from the historical extraction output.

A practitioner may extract this template, fill the placeholders, select the applicable sector module, and delete inapplicable alternatives. The result is intended as a starting point for review and adaptation by municipal counsel familiar with the jurisdiction's specific legal requirements—not as a finished instrument ready for adoption. State law, local charter provisions, and site-specific facts will require modifications that this general template cannot anticipate.

Core Framework

Section 1. Title and Short Title (U1)

ORDINANCE NO. **[number]**

AN **[Ordinance/Resolution]** OF THE **[Governing Body]** OF **[Jurisdiction]**, **[State]**, ESTABLISHING A TEMPORARY MORATORIUM ON **[Regulated Use] [Facilities/Operations]**

This **[Ordinance/Resolution]** shall be known and may be cited as the "**[Jurisdiction]** Temporary Moratorium on **[Regulated Use] [Ordinance/Resolution]** No. **[number]**."

Commentary. *The title generally should name the instrument type, the jurisdiction, and the regulated use with specificity. A vague caption—"moratorium on certain development"—creates enforcement ambiguity and weakens public notice. In states requiring publication, the title constitutes the legal notice. North Carolina jurisdictions routinely cite the enabling statute (**[e.g., N.C.G.S. 160D-107]**) in the caption itself (N.C.G.S. § 160D-107). Use the instrument type and adoption procedure required for this government and action. Counsel should confirm when a resolution is legally sufficient.*

Section 2. Authority (U2)

The **[Governing Body]** of **[Jurisdiction]** enacts this **[Ordinance/Resolution]** pursuant to:
(a) **[State code section]** authorizing interim development regulations or moratoria;
(b) **[Home rule provision]** of the **[State Constitution / City Charter]**;
(c) **[Verified delegation of police power applicable to this government and restriction]**; and
(d) **[Specific zoning enabling act section]**.

Commentary. *Cite the most specific authority available. States with express moratorium statutes—**North Carolina** (N.C.G.S. § 160D-107), **Oregon** (ORS 197.520), **California** (Cal. Gov't Code § 65858), **Maine** (30-A M.R.S. § 4356), and **Wisconsin** (Wis. Stat. § 66.1002)—provide specific routes whose scope and conditions must be checked. Where no express statute applies, determine whether another delegation authorizes the proposed restriction (see Municipal Association of South Carolina 2020). In Dillon's Rule states such as **Virginia**, local moratorium authority is constrained and counsel should confirm that the cited source affirmatively grants the power exercised. Delete inapplicable subsections. Retaining a citation does not establish that it authorizes the action.*

Pitfall: Wrong instrument form. In states applying the equal-dignity rule, a resolution or motion cannot suspend rights created by ordinance. Adopting a moratorium by resolution when an ordinance is required renders the action void. Confirm the required instrument form with state counsel before drafting.

Section 3. Findings (U3)

WHEREAS, the **[Governing Body]** finds and determines as follows:

(a) Regulatory Gap. The **[Jurisdiction]**'s current **[Zoning Ordinance / Unified Development Code / Land Development Regulations] [does not define / does not adequately regulate / does not specifically address] [regulated use]** facilities, and the absence of appropriate standards creates a regulatory gap that may result in **[specific adverse outcomes]**.

(b) Impact Enumeration. **[Regulated use]** facilities of the scale currently proposed or anticipated in **[Jurisdiction]** present potential impacts including, but not limited to:

- **[Energy consumption and electrical grid capacity]**;
- **[Water consumption and wastewater management]**;
- **[Noise generation, including backup generator testing and mechanical cooling systems]**;
- **[Traffic and transportation impacts during construction and operation]**;
- **[Visual and aesthetic impacts on surrounding properties]**;
- **[Property value effects on adjacent residential areas]**;
- **[Environmental impacts, including stormwater management, habitat, and air quality]**;
- **[Public safety, including fire response capability and hazardous materials management]**; and
- **[Fiscal impacts on municipal services and infrastructure]**.

(c) Study Intent. The **[Governing Body]** intends to use the moratorium period to **[conduct a comprehensive study of / develop performance standards for / update the Comprehensive Plan to address] [regulated use]** facilities, and to adopt permanent regulatory standards based on that study.

(d) Police Power Basis. The **[Governing Body]** has a duty to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents and property owners of **[Jurisdiction]**, and a temporary pause on **[regulated use]** approvals is necessary to **[study these impacts / develop appropriate regulatory standards / update the comprehensive plan / align the zoning code with community needs]**.

(e) Emergency or Urgency Finding *(include if immediate effectiveness is required)*:
[Choose one or more]:

- Pending applications for **[regulated use]** facilities have been submitted that, if approved under current inadequate standards, could result in **[irreversible harm / incompatible development]**;

- The rapid pace of **[regulated use]** development proposals in **[Jurisdiction]** and surrounding jurisdictions creates an urgent need for regulatory action before additional applications are filed;
- **[Sector-specific urgency: for BESS, cite specific safety incident; for data centers, cite scale of pending proposals and infrastructure constraints]**.

(f) Prior Action Reference *(include only for extensions)*:
WHEREAS, the **[Governing Body]** previously adopted **[Ordinance/Resolution No.]** on **[date]** establishing a temporary moratorium on **[regulated use]** facilities; and
WHEREAS, **[despite diligent progress on the study / due to the complexity of the regulatory issues / because additional time is needed to complete the specific study element]**, the study and regulatory development process requires additional time to complete.

Commentary. *Findings should describe the local problem and the work proposed. North Carolina and Oregon impose specific statutory requirements (N.C.G.S. § 160D-107; ORS 197.520). The number of listed impacts does not establish legal sufficiency. Support each finding with evidence; omit impacts that the record does not support. Emergency and extension findings require separate review under the applicable procedure.*

Pitfall: Unsupported findings. General public-interest language does not explain the local problem. Identify relevant applications, existing rules, documented impacts, and the study task. Findings cannot cure missing authority or a procedural defect.

Section 4. Definitions (U4 / Tier 4)

For purposes of this **[Ordinance/Resolution]**, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

(a) [Regulated Use] Facility.

Option A: Functional Definition (used as the default in this template):
"**[Data Center]**" means a facility primarily used for the centralized housing, storage, networking, management, and dissemination of data, including associated electrical distribution, cooling, and support infrastructure, regardless of whether such facility is identified by any other name or classification. This definition includes but is not limited to:
- Colocation facilities, enterprise data centers, and hyperscale data centers;
- Facilities primarily used for artificial intelligence model training or inference; and
- Cryptocurrency or digital asset mining operations.

Option B: Size Threshold Definition (useful for distinguishing commercial from incidental use):
"**[Regulated Use]** Facility" means any **[regulated use]** facility with:
- An aggregate **[nameplate electrical capacity / power consumption]** of **[number]** kilowatts (kW) or greater;
- A total **[gross floor area / building footprint]** of **[number]** square feet or greater;
- **[For BESS: An aggregate energy capacity of [number] kilowatt-hours (kWh) or greater]**; or
- **[For solar: A nameplate generating capacity of [number] megawatts (MW) or greater, or covering an aggregate area of [number] acres or more]**.

Option C: Bundled Definition (for multi-sector moratoria):

"Covered Facility" means any of the following:

- **[Data center facilities as defined in subsection (i)]**;
- **[Battery energy storage systems as defined in subsection (ii)]**;
- **[Utility-scale solar energy systems as defined in subsection (iii)]**; and
- **[Commercial wind energy systems as defined in subsection (iv)]**.

(b) Governing Body. The **[Board of Commissioners / City Council / Board of Supervisors / Town Board]** of **[Jurisdiction]**.

(c) Effective Date. The date this **[Ordinance/Resolution]** takes effect pursuant to Section 12.

Commentary. *Read new definitions together with existing code and controlling state definitions. Functional definitions describe an activity; thresholds distinguish uses by size or capacity; grouped definitions cover more than one activity. Each approach needs clear boundaries and supporting findings. An industry classification code may provide context but may not match the legal coverage intended.*

Pitfall: Unclear coverage. Check incorporated code before adding a definition. Explain whether incidental server rooms, residential systems, expansions, and related activities are covered. A missing definition in a summary is not evidence that the law lacks one.

Section 5. Moratorium Established; Scope of Prohibition (U5)

(a) Moratorium. From and after the Effective Date of this **[Ordinance/Resolution]**, there is hereby established a temporary moratorium on the acceptance, processing, and approval or denial of applications for:

- Building permits;
- Zoning certificates or zoning compliance letters;
- Special use permits or special exception permits;
- Conditional use permits;
- Rezonings or zoning map amendments;
- Zoning text amendments related to **[regulated use]**;
- Site plan approvals;
- Land disturbance permits;
- Subdivision plats;
- Certificates of occupancy; and
- Business licenses or any other development approval or entitlement;

for **[Regulated Use]** Facilities, as defined in Section 4.

(b) Geographic Scope. This moratorium applies to **[choose one]**:

- All areas within the **[jurisdictional boundaries / unincorporated areas]** of **[Jurisdiction]**;
- The following zoning districts: **[list districts]**; or
- The following geographic area, as depicted on the map attached hereto as Exhibit A: **[describe area]**.

(c) Application Deadlines. Deadlines for processing, review, and action remain governed by applicable law. Any suspension shall apply only as authorized by **[verified legal authority and required procedure]**.

Staff shall identify applications for which no lawful suspension is available and refer them to counsel before a deadline expires.

Commentary. *The operative prohibition must be explicit about which government approvals are suspended. A vague prohibition creates ambiguity and potential for both over-enforcement and under-enforcement. The three phases—acceptance, processing, and approval or denial—can be addressed separately. The "or denial" language prevents staff from closing out pending applications during the moratorium period; without it, staff could deny applications and force applicants to refile after the moratorium expires. Some jurisdictions suspend only new intake while allowing pending applications to continue (see Section 7 for treatment of pending applications).*
A local provision cannot itself override a state deadline or deemed-approval rule. Counsel must identify whether tolling is authorized, which applications it covers, and what procedures invoke it. Minnesota's statute, for example, protects the section 15.99 deadline for applications filed before an interim ordinance takes effect (Minn. Stat. § 462.355).
Geographic scope generally should match the findings. A jurisdiction-wide moratorium is simpler to administer but may face broader opposition. A zone-specific moratorium can be more tailored but invites spot-zoning challenges if the boundaries appear arbitrary.

Section 6. Duration and Sunset (U6)

(a) Duration. This **[Ordinance/Resolution]** shall remain in effect until the earlier of:
(i) **[number] [days/months]** from the Effective Date; or
(ii) The effective date of **[an ordinance / a zoning text amendment / regulations]** adopted by the **[Governing Body]** establishing permanent standards for **[Regulated Use]** Facilities.

(b) Extension. The **[Governing Body]** may, by **[ordinance/resolution]**, extend this moratorium only as permitted by **[verified extension authority]**, subject to **[initial, renewal, aggregate, and reimposition limits]**, provided that:
(i) The **[Governing Body]** finds that the extension is necessary to complete the study and regulatory development process described in Section 8;
(ii) A public hearing is held prior to adoption of the extension; and
(iii) The **[Governing Body]** documents the specific progress made during the preceding moratorium period.
The early-termination provision of subsection (a)(ii) applies during any extension period.

Commentary. *Choose the term under the controlling law and the work plan described in Section 7.4. No range is a national safe period. Record the effective date and calculate the final date explicitly. State whether replacement rules must be adopted or become effective to end the restriction. An extension clause cannot create renewal authority that state law withholds.*

Pitfall: Unclear duration. A relative term cannot establish an expiration date without an effective date. State a maximum term and define any earlier termination condition. Check extensions and reimposition separately.

Section 7. Exemptions and Grandfathering (U7)

The following are exempt from the moratorium established in Section 5:

(a) Approved Projects. **[Regulated Use]** Facilities for which all required development approvals were granted prior to the Effective Date of this **[Ordinance/Resolution]**.

(b) Pre-Filed Applications. Applications for **[Regulated Use]** Facilities that were determined to be complete and accepted for processing prior to the Effective Date of this **[Ordinance/Resolution]** **[insert processing rule permitted by applicable law]**. This provision does not suspend a deadline or restrict a right protected by applicable law.

(c) Existing Operations. The continued operation, maintenance, and repair of **[Regulated Use]** Facilities lawfully existing as of the Effective Date of this **[Ordinance/Resolution]**, provided that no expansion of the facility's **[footprint / capacity / power consumption]** is undertaken.

(d) De Minimis Uses. **[Regulated Use]** Facilities below the size threshold defined in Section 4.

(e) Government Facilities. *(If applicable)* **[Regulated Use]** Facilities owned or operated by **[Jurisdiction]** or another governmental entity for governmental purposes.

(f) Sector-Specific Exemptions. *(Select as applicable)*:

- For BESS: Residential battery storage systems with a capacity of **[number]** kWh or less;
- For data centers: Network infrastructure facilities operated by telecommunications providers regulated under **[state telecom statute]**; and
- For solar: Rooftop solar photovoltaic systems and ground-mounted systems of **[number]** kW or less.

Commentary. *Determine which exemptions the law requires before choosing additional exclusions. Pending applications may have protections even without final approval. Existing operations, expansion, repair, and new construction may require different treatment. Any size threshold should match the intended coverage, governing definitions, and supporting evidence. A discretionary exemption cannot replace a mandatory protection.*

Pitfall: Retroactive application to vested rights. Applying a moratorium to projects with approved permits or substantial investment-backed expectations raises constitutional concerns under the *Penn Central* balancing test (*Penn Central Transportation Co. v. New York City* 1978). Existing rights and any statutory application protections must be determined before selecting an exemption or pending-application rule. The template does not permit the drafter to override those protections.

Section 8. Study Process and Work Plan (C1)

(a) Study Authorization. The **[Planning Director / Community Development Director / designated official]** is hereby authorized and directed to conduct a study of **[Regulated Use]** Facilities and their impacts on **[Jurisdiction]**, including but not limited to:

- Review of existing zoning and land use regulations as they pertain to **[regulated use]**;
- Assessment of infrastructure capacity (electrical, water, transportation);
- Analysis of environmental impacts and mitigation strategies;

- Survey of regulatory approaches in comparable jurisdictions;
- Evaluation of economic impacts, including fiscal analysis;
- Assessment of community compatibility and potential conditions of approval; and
- Review of applicable industry standards **[e.g., NFPA 855 for BESS, Uptime Institute for data centers]**.

(b) Work Plan.
Option A: Phased Work Plan (illustrative schedule; adapt to the lawful term):

Phase	Activity	Timeline
1	Research and data collection	Days 1–**[60]**
2	Stakeholder engagement and public input	Days **[30]**–**[90]**
3	Draft regulatory framework	Days **[60]**–**[120]**
4	Public hearing and review	Days **[90]**–**[150]**
5	Final adoption	Days **[120]**–**[180]**

Option B: General Directive (adapt the deadline to the lawful term):
The **[designated official]** shall report to the **[Governing Body]** with findings and recommendations within **[number]** days of the Effective Date of this **[Ordinance/Resolution]**.

(c) Progress Reports. The **[designated official]** shall provide written progress reports to the **[Governing Body]** at intervals of not less than **[30 / 60 / 90]** days.

(d) Responsible Departments. The following departments and agencies are directed to participate in the study:
- **[Planning and Zoning Department]**;
- **[Public Works / Utilities Department]**;
- **[Fire Department / Emergency Services]**;
- **[Economic Development Department]**; and
- **[County/City Attorney's Office]**.

Commentary. *A detailed work plan is required by statute in some states.* ***North Carolina*** *mandates "a clear statement of the actions, and the schedule for those actions" (N.C.G.S. § 160D-107).* ***Oregon*** *requires a "developed work plan and timeline" for extensions (ORS 197.520). Even where not statutorily required, a phased work plan strengthens legal defensibility by demonstrating genuine intent to study and regulate rather than simply to exclude the use (see also Municipal Association of South Carolina 2020).*
A general study direction and a phased plan provide different amounts of information. This review does not establish that either approach caused better regulatory outcomes. A useful plan names responsible staff, deliverables, resources, and review dates.

Pitfall: No study plan at all. A moratorium that states an intent to "study the issue" but provides no work plan, timeline, or departmental assignment creates the appearance of a pretextual ban. The Municipal Association of South Carolina warns: "a court would not look kindly on a municipality that simply sat on its hands during the pause" (Municipal Association of South Carolina 2020).

Pitfall: Failure to act during the moratorium period. A moratorium buys time for regulatory development. If the jurisdiction does not use that time—no consultants retained, no studies commissioned, no draft regulations prepared—the moratorium loses both its legal defense and political legitimacy. When a jurisdiction seeks an extension, the record of work completed during the initial period is the primary basis for demonstrating good faith. Progress reports at intervals of no more than 90 days, as required in subsection (c), create that record.

Section 9. Waiver and Appeal (C8/C9)

(a) Waiver Application. Any person aggrieved by the application of this moratorium may apply to the **[Governing Body / Board of Adjustment / designated body]** for a waiver, which may be granted upon a finding that:

(i) The proposed **[Regulated Use]** Facility will not result in the adverse impacts identified in Section 3;

(ii) The applicant demonstrates compliance with standards that would satisfy the objectives of the study described in Section 8; and

(iii) Denial of the waiver would result in **[unreasonable hardship / denial of all economically beneficial use]** of the property.

(b) Waiver Procedure. A waiver application shall be submitted to the **[designated official]** together with a filing fee of **[amount]**. The **[designated body]** shall act on the application within **[number]** days of receipt of a complete application.

(c) Appeal. Any person aggrieved by a decision under this section may appeal to **[court / board of adjustment]** in accordance with **[applicable appeal statute]**.

Commentary. *Confirm authority to grant individual relief, the proper decision maker, required criteria, and appeal procedures. Select a lawful fee and decision deadline. A waiver may address a particular hardship, but it does not guarantee that the restriction satisfies the Takings Clause or other law. Do not require an applicant to surrender protected rights to obtain relief.*

Section 10. Additional Provisions (C5, C6, U5, U7)

(a) Pending Application Coverage (U5/U7).
Applications for **[Regulated Use]** Facilities submitted but not yet approved prior to the Effective Date of this **[Ordinance/Resolution]** **[insert the treatment authorized by applicable law, including protection for vested rights and required decisions within statutory deadlines]**. This provision does not suspend a deadline or restrict a right protected by applicable law.

(b) Conflict with Existing Code (C5).
To the extent that any provision of the **[Zoning Ordinance / Municipal Code]** conflicts with this **[Ordinance/Resolution]**, this **[Ordinance/Resolution]** shall control for the duration of the moratorium.

(c) No Vested Rights (U7).
Nothing in this **[Ordinance/Resolution]** shall be construed to create any entitlement, vested right, or expectation of approval for any **[Regulated Use]** Facility application.

(d) Open Meetings Compliance (C6).
The **[Governing Body]** confirms that the adoption of this **[Ordinance/Resolution]** complies with the **[State Open Meetings Act / applicable notice and meeting requirements]**.

Commentary. *State the treatment of pending applications consistently in Sections 5, 7, and 10. A conflict clause cannot override superior law or cure use of the wrong adoption procedure. A disclaimer cannot remove vested rights. The open-meetings recital records an assertion; the government must still complete the required notice and meeting procedures.*

Section 11. Severability (U8)

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this **[Ordinance/Resolution]** is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this **[Ordinance/Resolution]**. The **[Governing Body]** hereby declares that it would have adopted this **[Ordinance/Resolution]** and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases may be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Commentary. *This clause states the governing body's intent. A court will determine whether the remaining provisions can operate independently under applicable law; the clause does not guarantee that result.*

Section 12. Effective Date (U9)

This **[Ordinance/Resolution]** shall take effect **[choose one]**:

- Immediately upon adoption *(requires emergency declaration in findings; may require supermajority vote)*;
- Upon publication as required by **[state/local publication statute]**; or
- On **[specific date]**.

Commentary. *Use the effective-date procedure authorized for this government and instrument. Confirm publication, filing, reading, notice, and voting requirements, including any additional conditions for emergency action. Record the actual date rather than assuming adoption alone made the restriction operative.*

Section 13. Adoption

ADOPTED by the **[Governing Body]** of **[Jurisdiction]**, **[State]**, this **[day]** day of **[month]**, **[year]**, by a vote of **[ayes]** to **[nays]**.

_____ _____

[Presiding Officer], **[Title]** **[Clerk / Secretary]**, **[Title]**

Attest:

_____

[Clerk / Secretary]

Commentary. *The adoption block records the vote tally, which may be relevant to determining compliance with supermajority requirements (**California**, **Ohio** emergency ordinances). Ensure the attestation meets state requirements for authentication and recording.*

Sector-Specific Supplements

The following modules address impacts and study requirements specific to each infrastructure sector. Attach the applicable module(s) to the core framework as additional sections. A multi-sector moratorium using a bundled definition (Section 4, Option C) would typically include all applicable modules.

Module A: Data Center Supplement

S-DC1. Noise and Generator Assessment. The study authorized in Section 8 shall address:

- Maximum decibel standards at property boundaries, with particular attention to nighttime noise from continuous cooling systems;
- Backup generator testing schedules, noise attenuation requirements, and community notification procedures;
- Compliance with **[state/local noise ordinance citation]**; and
- Appropriate setback distances from residential uses and other sensitive receptors.

S-DC2. Water Consumption Assessment. The study shall include:

- Analysis of water consumption rates for evaporative cooling systems, including estimated daily and annual demand;
- Assessment of municipal water supply capacity and competing demands, particularly during drought conditions;
- Evaluation of alternative cooling technologies, including air-cooled, closed-loop, and recycled-water systems; and
- Consultation with the **[water utility / water authority]** regarding capacity constraints.

S-DC3. Electrical Grid Impact Assessment. The study shall include:

- Coordination with **[electric utility / RTO / ISO]** regarding available transmission and distribution capacity;
- Assessment of substation capacity and upgrade timelines;
- Analysis of impacts on grid reliability and rates for existing customers; and
- Evaluation of on-site generation requirements and renewable energy procurement standards.

S-DC4. Cryptocurrency and High-Intensity Computing. The definition in Section 4 **[includes / shall be amended to include]** cryptocurrency mining, digital asset mining, and other computationally intensive operations that share the impact profile of data center facilities, including high energy consumption, continuous noise generation, and minimal on-site employment.

S-DC5. Economic Development Conditions. The study shall evaluate, within the jurisdiction's lawful authority:

- Employment density and workforce development requirements;
- Tax abatement and payment-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILOT) agreement parameters;
- Community benefit agreement frameworks; and
- Renewable energy procurement or carbon offset requirements.

Commentary. *The study should examine the proposed facility's design, demand, and operating practices. Water use, noise, employment, and electricity demand vary. Grouping cryptocurrency mining with other computing uses requires clear definitions and a reason for shared treatment; a label alone does not establish comparable impacts. Review permanent siting models against current state law before borrowing their provisions (PennFuture 2025).*

Module B: Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Supplement

S-BS1. Fire Safety Standards. The study authorized in Section 8 shall address:

- Applicable adopted fire and building codes, the relevant edition of NFPA 855, and any required UL 9540A test reports;
- Minimum setbacks from occupied structures, property lines, and sensitive receptors;
- Fire suppression systems designed for lithium-ion battery chemistries, including ventilation and gas-detection requirements;
- Spacing and separation requirements between battery modules and containers; and
- Coordination with the **[State Fire Marshal / local fire authority]** for plan review and inspection.

S-BS2. Emergency Response. The study shall include:

- Assessment of local fire department capacity to respond to battery storage incidents, including thermal runaway and toxic gas release;
- Development of training requirements for first responders, including lawful funding arrangements;
- Emergency response plan review and approval procedures; and
- Requirements for hazardous materials information, including Safety Data Sheets (SDS), to be maintained on-site and filed with the local fire department.

S-BS3. Safety Incident Finding. *(Include if a specific incident triggers the moratorium.)*
The **[Governing Body]** specifically finds that **[describe incident, e.g., the Moss Landing BESS facility fire of January 2025]** demonstrates the need for enhanced local safety standards for battery energy storage

systems, and that the current **[building code / fire code / zoning ordinance]** does not adequately address the risks identified by that incident.

Commentary. *Identify the standards and editions adopted by the jurisdiction and the requirements imposed by the state. NFPA 855 addresses stationary energy storage installation; UL 9540A is a test method, not a guarantee that a system cannot propagate a fire. Review the facility's chemistry, design, test reports, and emergency plan with qualified fire officials. The cited model resources provide topics for review, not independent authority to impose additional local conditions (American Clean Power Association 2024; New York State Energy Research and Development Authority 2019; Graham Sustainability Institute 2024).*

Pitfall: Citing a safety incident without connecting it to regulatory gaps. A moratorium that merely recites "the Moss Landing fire occurred" but does not explain how the jurisdiction's current code fails to address the risks that incident exposed does not establish a local regulatory gap. Explain what the incident shows, how it relates to local conditions, and what the proposed study can address.

Module C: Solar Energy Supplement

S-SO1. Agricultural Land Preservation. The study authorized in Section 8 shall address:

- Maximum percentage of **[agricultural / prime farmland]** acreage within **[Jurisdiction]** that may be converted to solar energy production;
- Protection requirements for prime farmland as classified by **[USDA / state agricultural agency]**;
- Agrivoltaic and dual-use design possibilities that permit continued agricultural activity on the same parcel; and
- Compatibility with **[state farmland preservation program / agricultural district designation]**.

S-SO2. Decommissioning Requirements. The study shall include:

- Financial assurance mechanisms (surety bond, letter of credit, or escrow) sufficient to fund site restoration;
- Decommissioning timeline requirements, including a maximum period for removal after cessation of operations;
- Standards for land restoration to pre-development condition or better; and
- Periodic review and adjustment of financial assurance amounts to reflect current removal costs.

S-SO3. Screening and Visual Impact. The study shall address:

- Vegetative screening and buffer requirements along public roads and adjacent residential parcels;
- Glare analysis and anti-reflective panel requirements; and
- Fencing, signage, and perimeter treatment standards.

Commentary. *The solar module identifies land use, restoration, and screening questions. Assess whether state siting law permits each proposed local requirement. Financial assurance requires a defensible cost estimate, an enforceable mechanism, and periodic review. Restoration obligations should state the intended land condition and*

the party responsible. The cited solar resources offer additional siting information (Jackson et al. 2024; Sabin Center for Climate Change Law 2024).

Module D: Wind Energy Supplement

S-WI1. Physical Hazard Assessment. The study authorized in Section 8 shall address:

- Shadow flicker analysis and maximum exposure standards at occupied structures based on applicable law and site-specific evidence;
- Ice throw and blade throw risk assessment, including minimum safety zones based on applicable law and site-specific evidence;
- Minimum setback distances from occupied structures, property lines, and public roads; and
- Sound level analysis and maximum decibel standards at property boundaries.

S-WI2. Aviation Clearance. The study shall include:

- Applicable FAA notice, review, and air-navigation determinations for proposed turbine locations;
- Compliance with obstruction marking and lighting requirements; and
- Coordination with military airspace authorities if the project area lies within or adjacent to military training routes or restricted airspace.

S-WI3. Wildlife Impact Assessment. The study shall address:

- Pre-construction avian and bat habitat surveys;
- Post-construction mortality monitoring protocols;
- Coordination with **[state wildlife agency / U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service]** regarding threatened and endangered species; and
- Mitigation strategies, including curtailment during peak migration periods.

Commentary. *Unlike the data center and BESS provisions above, these wind-specific clauses are drawn from siting best practices rather than observed moratorium instruments. The historical extraction output does not establish the prevalence of wind-specific clauses. The provisions below identify physical and environmental topics for review under the applicable siting law.*
Evaluate setbacks, sound, flicker, aviation, and wildlife issues under the governing state and federal requirements. This template does not recommend a national numeric setback or exposure limit. Use site-specific evidence and check whether a proposed condition would leave lawful siting opportunities (Sabin Center for Climate Change Law 2024).

Pitfall: Treating another procedure as automatic authority. Serial extensions and restrictive replacement rules require their own legal review. A transparent zoning amendment does not make a prohibited sector ban lawful. Confirm the authority for the replacement rule as well as the temporary restriction.

D Data and Methodology

This edition separates the current working inventory from historical extraction outputs and from the legal sources used to interpret particular actions. The files describe different units and collection periods. A record count, a source-document count, and a count of legal instruments are not interchangeable.

Current Data Snapshot

The current descriptive tables use companion repository commit `bc5dee319b9d`, including the November 13, 2026 Pima County source correction. The imported snapshot contains 1,329 local records, 449 state-policy records, 57 ballot proposals and measures, and 65 retained result-report versions. The main November discovery search ended November 7; later source checks have separate dates. The snapshot date does not mean that every record was verified on November 13.

The paper keeps the imported files in `research/analysis/current/`. A manifest records the full source commit, file sizes, and SHA-256 hashes. The import script requires the requested commit to match the companion repository's clean working tree. It does not replace historical extraction inputs. The companion's November 11 published release and the November 13 working snapshot are different versions; this edition identifies the latter explicitly.

Local records. The intended unit is a local moratorium instrument. Some legacy records combine actions or describe groups of proposals. The inventory includes pending and rejected proposals, adopted actions, extensions, replacements, expired actions, rescissions, and unresolved statuses. Those categories describe recorded evidence, not a legal determination that each restriction is currently enforceable.

Fields include jurisdiction, sector, legal basis, stated purpose, dates, duration, status, affected projects, and outcome. A single record can have several sectors. Sector totals therefore overlap. The compact appendix omits long narrative fields; the CSV and state pages retain qualifications and source notes needed to interpret each entry.

Dates and geography. An agenda, proposed passage date, first reading, or unsigned draft is not evidence of final adoption. Approval may also precede publication, filing, or another condition required for effectiveness. An unknown effective or expiration date remains unknown; this revision does not calculate expiration from a reported term without evidence of the operative start date.

The map coordinates locate jurisdictions rather than project sites or the territory covered by a restriction. There are coordinates for 1,327 local records; two aggregate records have none. Name ambiguity, legacy geocoding, and differences among incorporated places, townships, and counties require care. A blank state on a count map means no record in this inventory, not proof that no action occurred there.

State policy. The state-policy file includes bills, resolutions, executive actions, and other records. Some remain proposals, concern an earlier session, or require a scope decision. A preliminary memo and a related bill may have separate records. This raw total is not a count of unique enacted bills, local moratoria, or laws restricting development.

Ballot measures. The expanded tables distinguish jurisdictions, elections, questions, provisions, results, and links to legal instruments. One measure can have more than one reporting area and several result versions. Superseded versions remain in the data. The latest report is not necessarily a certified return, and a certified result does not by itself establish implementation or present legal force.

A yes vote must be interpreted using the actual question. Approval can support a restriction, reject an earlier decision, authorize spending, or have another effect. Bindingness, passage thresholds, certification, implementation, and litigation require separate evidence. Missing results are not coded as defeat, and a proposal to hold an election does not establish placement on the ballot.

Discovery and Source Review

The companion project searches government websites, ordinance collections, meeting agendas and minutes, legislative systems, news archives, and court records. Its research tools combine search services, targeted government-site searches, browser retrieval, PDF text extraction, OCR, and page-image review. Model-assisted research proposes facts and structured changes; source inspection is needed to accept them. The research logs preserve tool calls, source versions, review decisions, and open questions.

Primary instruments and completed government records are preferred for adoption, text, and legal effect. News reporting is useful for discovery and context, but a report may summarize a draft, omit exceptions, or precede a later action. A source can confirm one field without resolving all others. The Pima County correction, for example, establishes a resolution number and approval record while leaving final amended provisions and operative dates unresolved.

Saved source files, extracted text, and page images serve different functions. A file hash identifies a saved version; it does not establish the truth of the source's claims. OCR can lose punctuation, tables, signatures, and amendments. A failed retrieval is recorded as an evidence gap rather than proof that a document or government action does not exist.

The current snapshot retains many unresolved record questions. Source review, schema validation, archive verification, and successful deployment each test different things. None proves complete coverage or the present legal effect of every recorded action.

Historical Extraction Outputs and the Clause Correction

The source manuscript's earlier analysis read 202 attempted extraction records and retained 98 with model confidence scores of at least 0.4. A later companion collection contains 864 attempted records, including 526 successful extractions and 338 error records; its confidence-filtered analysis retained 348. These are historical document-processing outputs, not validated samples of distinct adopted local infrastructure instruments.

Inspection found ineligible subject matter, advocacy materials, secondary sources, meeting summaries, and repeated documents in the confidence-filtered outputs. Both include a federal fisheries notice, a housing restriction described in litigation, congressional inquiry letters, and an advocacy letter seeking a national moratorium. The underlying model confidence scores did not exclude those records. Repeated initial instruments and extensions create further differences between document-level and instrument-level counts.

This edition therefore withdraws the earlier clause percentages as estimates of local moratorium drafting practice. It does not substitute the larger 348-record output as a cleaned denominator. Missing extraction fields cannot establish that a clause was absent from a complete instrument or its incorporated code provisions. The raw outputs remain preserved for audit and future recoding.

The November document review attempted recovery of 39 potentially relevant source documents using URLs in the historical metadata index. It recovered 33 PDFs. Six selected texts illustrate definitions, exemptions, sunsets, study assignments, waivers, and document-version differences in Table 8. Selection was purposeful, and no national prevalence percentage is calculated. The review describes the retrieved versions; a URL can serve an amended file later, as the Baltimore County file demonstrates. Blank execution fields and adoption notices are reported rather than assumed equivalent.

The source manifest records recovered files, URLs, access dates, hashes, and failures. The historical cohort audit documents the invalid denominator problem. A future clause study needs explicit eligibility rules, deduplication by legal action and version, complete legal context, a separate unknown category, and independent coding checks. A model score should not be reported as measured accuracy or inter-rater reliability.

Limitations

Coverage and selection. The inventory is not a probability sample. Searchability, online publication practices, jurisdiction size, and sector-specific discovery affect which actions are found. No-record states and places cannot be interpreted as verified absences. The data do not support national incidence estimates without further work on coverage.

Change over time. Counts can rise because older actions are discovered, record identities are corrected, or scope expands. A difference between editions is not automatically a count of new adoptions. Source dates vary, and later amendments, court decisions, replacement rules, or administrative actions may change an entry's significance.

Legal scope. The legal discussion distinguishes general principles from jurisdiction- and sector-specific requirements. A table category cannot resolve whether a particular government may lawfully impose a particular restriction. The model ordinance is a starting point for counsel, not an approved instrument or assurance of validity.

Measurement and inference. The paper does not measure compliance, enforcement, project-level delay, investment losses, or the causal effect of moratoria on energy deployment. Geographic clustering does not establish that one jurisdiction caused another to act. A project near a recorded moratorium is not necessarily subject to it.

Replication

The companion dataset and public dashboard are available at the companion GitHub repository and the public dashboard. The paper repository contains the pinned snapshot, manifest, table builder, map code, manuscript source, and bibliography. Historical PDFs remain separate editions.

Run `scripts/refresh_paper_data.py` with an explicit source commit to import a matching clean companion checkout. Run `scripts/build_current_tables.py` to regenerate the descriptive tables and compact inventory. The historical extraction-analysis script is separate and must not be used to overwrite current summaries or reproduce withdrawn prevalence claims. Source-recovery and review manifests document the materials inspected for this revision. Rebuilding the PDF uses LuaLaTeX, Biber, and latexmk through `make pdf`.

Glossary of Key Terms

The following terms appear throughout this paper. Definitions are simplified for non-specialist readers; the body text provides fuller treatment where noted.

Agrivoltaic (dual-use)
A system that combines solar energy production with continued agricultural use on the same land—for example, solar panels raised high enough for livestock to graze underneath.

BESS (Battery Energy Storage System)
A facility that stores electricity in batteries for later discharge to the grid, often at utility scale (tens or hundreds of megawatts).

By-right use
A use permitted by the zoning rules without a discretionary special-use approval. Building, site, environmental, or other approvals may still be required.

Colocation facility
A data center owned by one company that rents space, power, and cooling to multiple tenants, each installing their own servers. Contrast with *hyperscale* facilities operated by a single company.

Community benefit agreement (CBA)
A contract between a developer and a community or local government in which the developer provides specified benefits—jobs, infrastructure, payments—in exchange for community support.

Comprehensive plan
A jurisdiction's long-range plan for land use, transportation, utilities, and growth. Many states require zoning decisions to be consistent with the comprehensive plan.

De facto ban
A regulation that does not explicitly prohibit a use but makes it practically impossible—for example, a setback so large that no parcel can accommodate it.

De minimis
Too small to matter. A de minimis exemption excludes uses below a specified size threshold (such as a small server closet or a residential solar panel) from a moratorium's coverage.

Decommissioning
The process of shutting down, dismantling, and removing infrastructure (such as solar panels or wind turbines) at the end of its useful life and restoring the land to its prior condition.

Dillon's Rule
The doctrine that local governments possess only the powers expressly granted by the state, those necessarily implied, or those essential to the municipality's declared purposes. Contrast with *home rule*. See Section 2.2.

Due process
The constitutional requirement that the government act fairly. *Procedural* due process requires adequate notice and an opportunity to be heard. *Substantive* due process requires that regulations have a rational justification and not be arbitrary.

Enabling statute
A state law that authorizes local governments to exercise a specific power, such as zoning or imposing moratoria.

Equal dignity rule
The principle that a moratorium must be adopted in the same legal form (typically an ordinance) as the zoning regulation it temporarily replaces.

Equal protection
The constitutional requirement that the government treat similarly situated people and properties alike. A moratorium that targets one landowner or treats identical uses differently without justification is vulnerable to an equal protection challenge.

Fairly debatable standard
The judicial standard under which a zoning decision will be upheld if reasonable minds could differ on its validity. Courts apply this standard rather than substituting their own judgment.

Financial assurance (surety bond, letter of credit, escrow)
A bond, credit instrument, escrow, or other arrangement intended to fund obligations such as facility removal. Its coverage, enforceability, and available amount depend on its terms.

Findings of fact (legislative findings)
Written statements in a legislative instrument documenting the factual basis for the action. Courts look for findings to determine whether a moratorium is reasonable and not arbitrary.

Grandfathering
Exempting existing uses, approved projects, or pending applications from the restrictions of a new regulation or moratorium.

Home rule
A constitutional or statutory grant of local self-government. Its scope depends on the state, the type of government, and the subject. See Section 2.2.

Hyperscale (data center)
A large computing facility designed to operate at substantial scale. The term has no single size or power threshold applicable to all laws or inventories.

Interim zoning ordinance
A temporary zoning regulation adopted while permanent rules are developed. A statutory synonym for *moratorium* in many states. See Section 2.3.

Moratorium
A temporary prohibition on specified development activity, adopted to preserve the status quo while a jurisdiction studies and develops permanent regulations. See Section 2.3.

NAICS code
North American Industry Classification System—a standardized six-digit number the federal government assigns to every type of business. Some moratorium instruments define the regulated use by NAICS code (e.g., 518210 for data processing and hosting).

NFPA 855
A National Fire Protection Association standard for installing stationary energy storage systems. Its legal applicability depends on the adopted code, edition, and any state or local modifications.

Ordinance
A local law enacted by a governing body through formal legislative procedures (readings, public hearing, vote). Carries the force of law. Contrast with *resolution*.

Overlay district
A zoning classification layered on top of existing base zoning that imposes additional requirements within a defined geographic area, without changing the underlying district.

Penn Central test
The three-factor balancing test courts use to determine whether a regulation constitutes a *taking*: (1) the economic impact on the property owner, (2) the interference with reasonable investment-backed expectations, and (3) the character of the government action. See Section 2.4.

Per se taking (categorical taking)
A taking assessed under a categorical rule rather than the usual fact-specific balancing test. Physical appropriations and some permanent regulations eliminating all economically beneficial use raise different rules. *Tahoe-Sierra* rejected treating the temporary development restrictions before it as a categorical total taking; it did not exempt all temporary restrictions from review.

Performance standards
Zoning requirements that regulate a use based on measurable impacts (noise levels, water consumption, setback distances) rather than banning or allowing it outright. A moratorium study typically aims to develop performance standards for the regulated use.

PILOT (payment in lieu of taxes)
A negotiated agreement under which a developer makes fixed annual payments to the local government instead of paying standard property taxes.

Planning commission
A board of appointed citizens that reviews proposed land use changes and zoning amendments and makes recommendations to the governing body. Most states require planning commission review before a governing body can adopt or amend a zoning ordinance.

Police power
Government authority to regulate for public health, safety, and welfare. Local governments must have authority under the applicable state constitution or law to exercise the particular power. See Section 2.1.

Preemption
State law that overrides or restricts local regulatory authority over a particular subject. May be express (statutory prohibition) or implied (state occupation of the field). See Section 4.5.

Rational basis review
The most lenient standard of judicial review. The government need only show that a regulation is rationally related to a legitimate purpose. The applicable test depends on the claim; takings and procedural challenges raise separate questions.

Recitals ("Whereas" clauses)
The introductory paragraphs of an ordinance or resolution, typically beginning with "Whereas," that state the factual background and legal authority for the action. Courts rely on recitals to evaluate whether the governing body had adequate grounds.

Regulatory taking
A government regulation that restricts private property use so severely that it constitutes a *taking* requiring compensation under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. See Section 2.4.

Resolution
A formal action by a governing body. Its legal effect and the procedure required depend on applicable law and the action taken; the title alone does not establish whether it can impose a moratorium.

Rezoning (zoning map amendment)
A legislative act that changes the zoning classification of a specific parcel (for example, from agricultural to industrial), which changes the types of uses permitted on that parcel.

Safe harbor (statutory)
A legal provision offering specified protection when its conditions are met. An enabling statute or procedural checklist does not necessarily protect an action from all legal challenges.

Section 1983 (42 U.S.C. § 1983)
A federal statute that allows individuals to sue state and local government officials for violations of constitutional rights. Property owners who believe a moratorium violates the Takings Clause, due process, or equal protection can bring claims under this statute.

Sensitive receptor
A location where people are especially vulnerable to impacts—homes, schools, hospitals, daycare centers, nursing homes. Setback distances are often measured from these locations.

Setback
The minimum distance a building or structure must be placed from a property line, road, or other feature. Extreme setbacks can function as a *de facto ban*.

Severability clause
A provision stating that if any part of a law is held invalid, the remaining provisions continue in effect.

Shadow flicker
The repetitive, strobe-like effect of shadows cast by spinning wind turbine blades passing between the sun and a nearby building. A common basis for setback requirements in wind energy ordinances.

Special use permit (also conditional use permit)
An approval required for land uses that are allowed in a zoning district only subject to conditions and review. Requires an application, hearing, and findings.

Spot zoning
Singling out a small parcel for zoning treatment inconsistent with the surrounding area, usually to benefit or harm one property owner. Courts generally strike down spot zoning as arbitrary.

Sunset clause
A provision that automatically terminates a law or regulation on a specified date unless affirmatively renewed.

Supermajority
A voting threshold higher than a simple majority—typically two-thirds or four-fifths of the governing body. Some states require a supermajority to adopt emergency moratoria.

Text amendment
A change to the written language of a zoning ordinance (as opposed to a map amendment). When a moratorium ends, the jurisdiction typically adopts text amendments adding definitions and performance standards for the regulated use.

UL 9540A
A test method for evaluating thermal runaway fire propagation in battery energy storage systems. Test results inform safety review; the test method is not a guarantee against fire or propagation.

Thermal runaway
An uncontrolled rise in battery temperature caused by heat-generating reactions. It can cause fire, gas release, or propagation to nearby cells; propagation is not part of every event.

Tolling
: The legal suspension of a running deadline. When a moratorium "tolls" a permit-processing clock, the deadline pauses during the moratorium and resumes afterward.

Variance
: An officially approved exception to a zoning requirement granted to a specific property because strict application of the rule would cause undue hardship. Typically granted by a *board of adjustment*.

Vested rights
: Rights protected against some later changes in law. The event that creates protection and its scope vary by jurisdiction; filing an application or receiving a permit does not create the same protection everywhere.