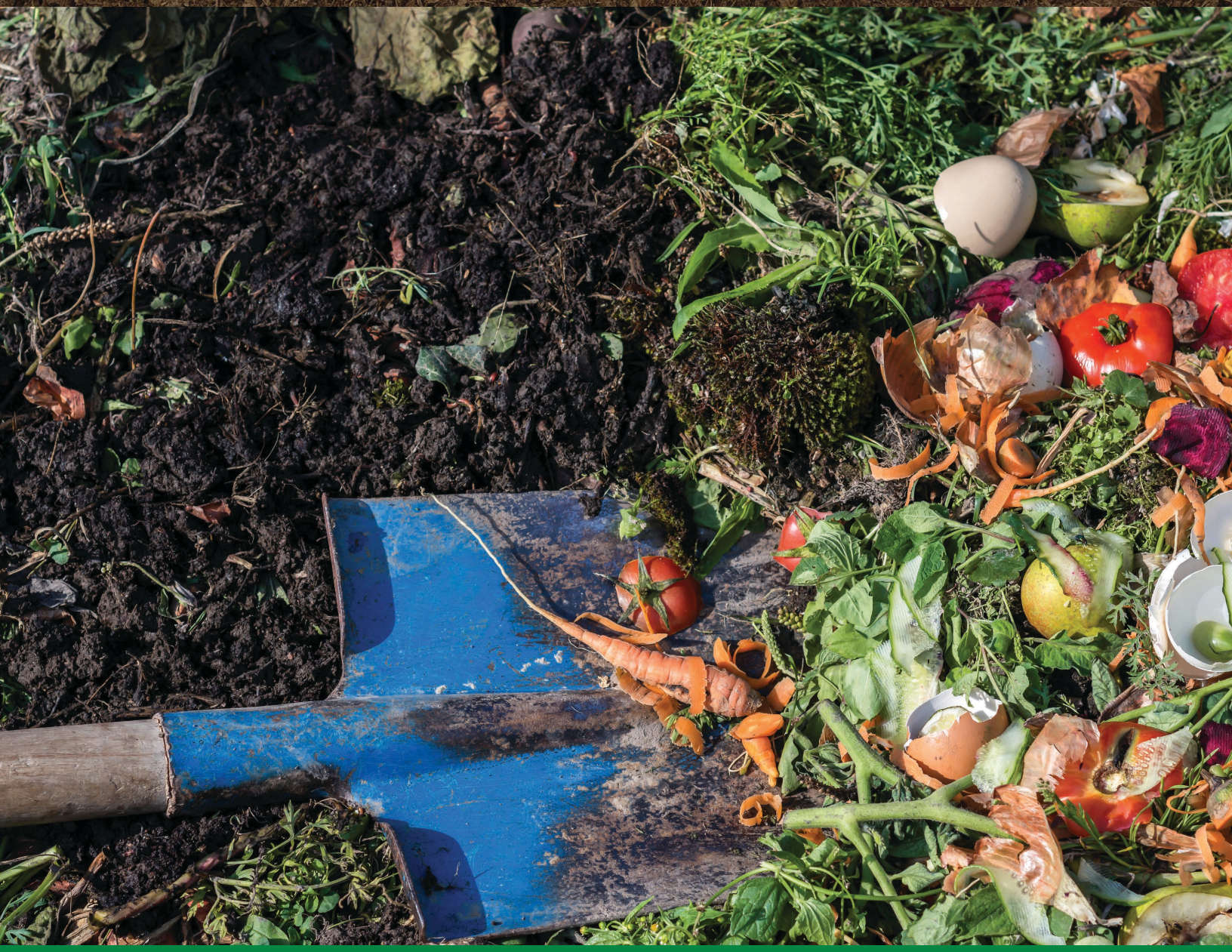
The Good Neighbor Compost Zoning Toolkit

Tools and Steps for Composters, Policymakers and Advocates

US Composting Council®



Michael Price, Ohio State University
Dr. Angel Arroyo-Rodriguez, Ohio EPA
Linda Norris-Waldt, US Composting Council

Contents

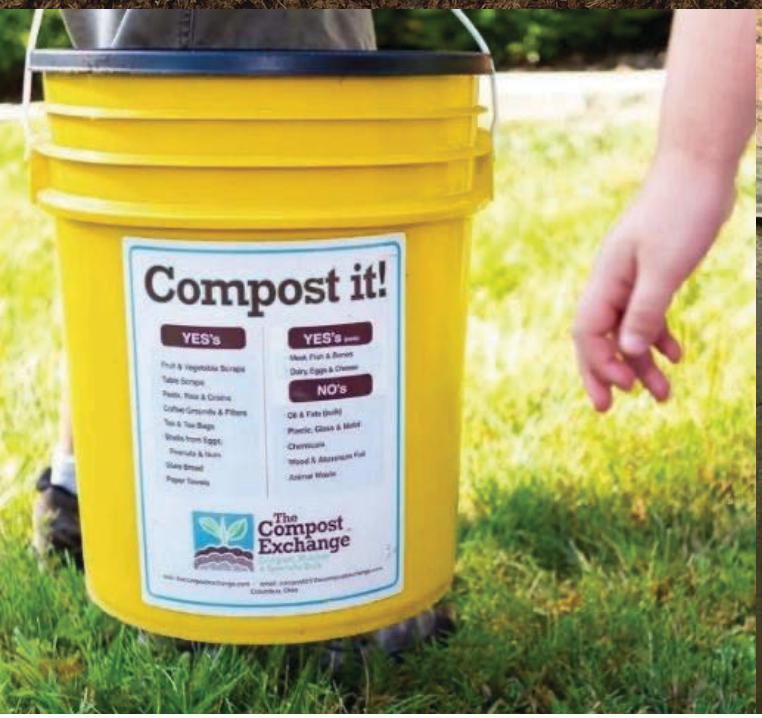
Introduction

Selecting a location for establishing a composting or organics recycling facility requires that the location be in compliance with state environmental regulations and local zoning ordinances. Often a municipality or local government's zoning ordinances are ambiguous about where a composting facility is an acceptable land use, or do not address these at all, forcing compost facilities into zoning categories that are inappropriate (landfills, Material Recovery Facilities etc).

This US Composting Council toolkit provides relevant information for states, counties, cities, and advocates who wish to site a compost facility under appropriate local regulations.

The frame for this information, for realistic application, is a 2023 Case Study of Columbus, OH, as well as a comparability index for use by other communities. Also included is a "Composting Zone Readiness" grid, which can assist a community in determining the path forward. Users of the toolkit will be equipped with strategies to improve on compost site availability either through the zoning code, or by other recommendations for composting activities.

Definitions



Accessory Structure: a structure which is on the same parcel of property as a principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure.

Brownfield: a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Community: For the purposes of this toolkit, any municipality, county, metropolitan area, region or state, or grouping of communities which represents a population that could be considered a market area for composting. EX: the case study of Columbus included the city of Columbus and surrounding suburbs

Compost: The product manufactured through the controlled aerobic, biological decomposition of biodegradable materials. The product has undergone mesophilic temperatures, which significantly reduces the viability of pathogens and weed seeds, and stabilizes the carbon such that is beneficial to plant growth. Compost is typically used as a soil amendment, but may also contribute plant nutrients.

Compost Facility: Structure(s) and/or premises designed, intended to be used, or used to conduct composting. Composting Facility includes Small Composting Facilities, Large Composting, Agricultural Composting Facilities, and Organics Consolidation Facilities or Operations. Composting facility does not include any structure or premises at which any residential composting is conducted or land upon which finished or matured compost is applied.

Composting: The accelerated biological decomposition of organic matter under managed aerobic conditions resulting in compost.

Curbside Pick Up: Method of receiving organics and solid waste to be transported to a facility where composting occurs. The materials are placed in sealed containers and left on the curb to be picked up.

Drop Off Sites: locations throughout a municipality where sealed containers are places where residents and other parties can drop of organic and solid waste. The waste is then picked up and taken to a facility where composting occurs.

In-Vessel Composting: Process in which decomposing organic material is enclosed in a drum, silo, bin, tunnel, or other container for the purpose of producing compost, in which the temperature, contact water, moisture and air-borne emissions are controlled, vectors are excluded, and nuisance and odor generation minimized.

Large Scale Facility: A composting facility that receives, stores, generates, and/or distributes more than 5,000 cubic yards of organics material at any one time.

Municipal Solid Waste: solid waste generated in a municipality: see Solid Waste

Organic Material: Materials derived from living organisms, including vegetative food processing residue; food residuals; agricultural residuals; compostable products; clean wood; or landscaping residue. It does not include biosolids.

Organics Consolidation Facility: a station which receives not more than 10,000 cubic yards of organic material at one time, in which the material is stored in leak-proof containers for up to a maximum seven days before being transferred to a composting facility. No composting occurs at an organic consolidation facility.

Organics Recycling: closed loop of activities involved in the collection and processing of organic materials as well as the use of a recycled product.

Small Scale Facility: A composting facility that receives, stores, generates, and/or distributes no more than 500 cubic yards of organics material at any one time.

Solid Waste: such unwanted residual solid or semisolid material as results from industrial, commercial, agricultural, and community operations, excluding earth or material from construction, mining, or demolition operations, or other waste materials of the type that normally be included demolition of debris, nontoxic fly ash and bottom ash, including at least ash that results in the combustion of coal in combination with scrap tires where scrap tires comprise more than fifty percent of the heat input in any month, spent nontoxic foundry sand, nontoxic, nonhazardous, unwanted fired and unfired, glazed and unglazed, structural products made from shale and clay products, and slag and other substances that are not harmful or inimical to public health, and includes, but is not limited to, garbage, scrap tires, combustible and noncombustible material, street dirt, and debris. "Solid Wastes" does not include any material that is an infectious waste or a hazardous waste.

Special Exception: a use of property that is allowed under a zoning ordinance under specified conditions; also referred to as conditional use.

Transfer Station Facility: See Organics Consolidation Facility

Zoning Text Amendment: Text amendments change the existing zoning code by either of two methods: changing the text of the zoning code or changing the zoning map.

Zoning Code: method of urban planning in which a municipality or other tier of government divides land into areas called zones, each of which has a set of regulations for new development that differs from other zones.

Background: Understanding the Community

Before focusing on a specific site to host composting operations, background research on the area will help streamline the approval and development processes. Use the following checklist (Figure 1) for your initial investigation.

The data developed for Columbus (see Appendix 1) provides key zoning categories and information. The replicable sheet (Appendix 2) shows the county code and zoning permitting scheme, as well as sections for each municipality within the county. Therefore, knowing which municipalities have zoning permitted for composting and their geographic concentration can show potential regional hot spots for siting composting operations.

Case Study: City of Columbus, OH

The case study required an understanding of the zoning ordinances in the City of Columbus and surrounding suburban communities. In order to compare codes, a spreadsheet lists the zoning ordinances (See Appendix 2). Due to recent increased interest in composting, zoning codes that already include composting operations are categorized as communities that have embraced sustainable practices, and good candidates for commercial programs, curbside pick-up of residential food scraps, or drop-off locations. shows related language that can indicate a likelihood for adopting composting zoning when composting is not already in the code. Examples of this are zoning categories for recycling centers, transfer stations, public service facilities, or similar types of development. Often, manufacturing or industrial districts allow permitted and conditional use for uses pertaining to waste disposal, but do not explicitly call out composting. For municipalities that do not have composting language, column D in the spreadsheet lists the existing zoning section that refers to an activity that could be related to composting or organics recycling. Sometimes this refers to a recycling center; column F refers to the use allowed: permitted, or conditional. Column L contains notes regarding specific language. Identifying these parts of the code could point to additions or revisions to include composting or organics recycling.

Figure 1: Compost Facility Assessment Checklist

- Is the audience a rural county/city/regional or an urban setting?
- What is the overall acceptance and legal conditions concerning composting operations?
- What are local building codes?
- Who are your stakeholders
- What is the jurisdiction's policy on sustainability? Is there a Climate Action Plan, Zero Waste Plan or other sustainability goal?
- Who are other competitors? What is the scale of their operations & willingness to collaborate?
- What kind of facility is most feasible and beneficial to the community?

Figure 2: Zoning Analysis Shell Headers

	Description
City, Village, Township Name	Municipality Name
Zoning Resolution	Link to Zoning Resolution
Mention of Composting	If "compost/composting" is mentioned in code
Section	Which section of the resolution mentions composting.*If composting is not mentioned, the next most relevant facility is cited*
Zoning Classification	District activity occurs in (Industrial, Business,etc.)
Allowed Use/ Permit Type	Permitted or Conditional or other
Agricultural Zoning	Agricultural activities permitted
Contact Name	Zoning Department Contact Name
Contact Number	Zoning Department Contact Number
Contact Email	Zoning Department Contact Email
Notes	Notes on Municipality including excerpt from code

Identifying Key Stakeholders

When introducing composting operations to a community, it is important to become familiar with stakeholders and communicate with them early — before you undertake your zoning revision proposal.

Those working in the community to increase agriculture — especially urban agriculture/community gardens — that includes composting are essential allies in understanding how to develop a composting facility. The case study indicated that county and city government staff aligned with community needs and acceptance, are key composting allies. You will find that stakeholders who support composting can connect you to other stakeholders as well.

Determining Existing City Sustainability Framework

Knowing current efforts around sustainability and composting within a community is important as you evaluate a compost site, and can help you plan for an appropriate period of education as part of your application process. Composting is still relatively new in many settings, and some stakeholders are hesitant or uninformed about the subject. Due to their lack of understanding, those responsible for approvals and the community's citizens can sometimes be resistant to composting activities.

In less informed communities, resistance may be predictable, but managing resistance is possible if carefully planned. Creating composting infrastructure which complements the current community culture, both social and political, is the best path forward. If a community has absolutely no composting language in the zoning code, a large-scale commercial composting facility may not be feasible initially, and may create tension and confusion. Zoning codes typically regulate composting at the residential backyard (home composting) level. Codes categories increase in intensity as they approach commercial and industrial uses. (See USCC Model Zoning Template for details.[1]

If home composting, composting in community gardens and other small scales of composting are currently allowed uses in a community code, this is a good indicator that the community may be willing to embrace more intense uses for agriculture and commercial composting. An Ohio EPA report on the benefit of urban agriculture and community gardens[2] as an avenue for increasing community composting is a good resource.

If these low-intensity uses are not yet allowed in the community you are eyeing, you may want to work with stakeholders to change the code first to start with a smaller-scale project before presenting a commercial site, or prepare for a long education process involving many stakeholders before making your application.

Figure 3: Key Stakeholder Allies to Seek:

- Food systems organizations
- Local environmental/zero waste groups
- Sustainability/recycling/public works director
- Farm Bureau/Agricultural organizations
- Health department officials
- Local landscapers/organizations
- Regional/municipal solid waste authority

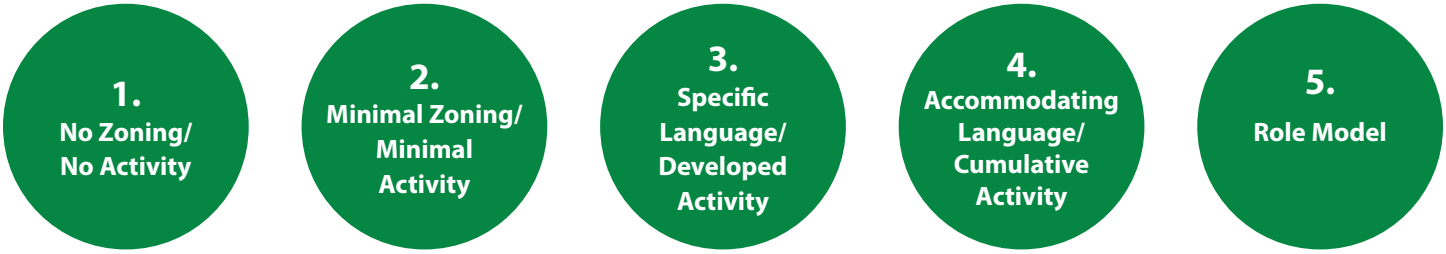
Case Study: City of Columbus, OH

Columbus has a network of food scrap drop-off sites. These are facilitated by either the city, or private enterprises. Drop-off sites are permitted because the drop-off stations are transfer facilities where composting operations are not actually performed. The facilities composting these materials are in other counties, which unfortunately increases hauling costs, and CO2 emissions from further transportation distances.

Columbus has limited opportunity for larger-scale food waste diversion because of the limited locations of drop-off bins. Once these processes are shown to be successful, larger enterprises can develop larger facilities to create a more complete composting network in the community.

Five Municipal Composting Readiness Tiers

As a baseline for understanding the Composting Readiness Tiers in relation to zoning permits and infrastructure, this kit divides the chart and its descriptions into five different levels of municipal readiness for compost sites. They are:



The toolkit provides a description and examples across the U.S. of each tier recommendations at each level to increase composting. The goal of this chart is to assist municipalities in identifying how to move forward with a timeline that fits their community's acceptance and need for composting.

Municipalities can be divided into five groups based on their level of composting or related activities.

Tier One: No Zoning/No Activity. This group has no zoning language which supports composting, including no backyard composting requirements. As a result, there is no regulation of any composting activity, which if performed improperly, can cause a public nuisance and can cause opposition to composting as a result. Note, however, that many zoning ordinances specify that activities which are not permitted, rather than not regulated. It's important to meet with the zoning inspector to find out which of these interpretations are used in their zoning decisions.

An example of Tier One is Pickerington, a municipality in the Columbus area. Pickerington has no pick-up locations, and no zoning for composting. The closest code language is conditional permitting of "Agricultural Storage Processing" in the Light Manufacturing District. Moreover, there is no definition for Agricultural Storage Processing, which creates confusion and difficulty for interpretation in relation to composting.

Tier Two: Minimal Zoning/ Minimal Activity. Communities in this tier have little language to support composting. Composting is only allowed in backyard uses with guidance (guidance on setback distances from property lines, size limitations, and odor control.) With no land use regulation for composting, composting can occur nowhere or anywhere, depending on the interpretation of the zoning official. When composting can happen anywhere, complaints by neighbors are likely due to lack of regulatory guidelines. Unregulated composting activities are not ideal, making it important to identify through zoning where people can and cannot perform composting.

This tier may also include some language in the commercial/ industrial districts which support recycling facilities or transfer stations. This offers potential for composting facilities, but due to the lack of specification of a composting facility as compared to a recycling center, legal repercussions can follow if a community member or government is not satisfied with the composting operations. An example of a Tier Two community is Canal Winchester in the Columbus area. The code provides conditional permission in the "Light Industrial District" for recycling centers, but does not mention or include composting in conjunction with the recycling center. Editing the language to include composting facilities as a permitted land use in the same districts as recycling centers is a feasible step for this community.

Tier Three: Specific Language/ Developed Activity. Communities at this tier have made specific zoning updates to include composting as a permissible use in certain zones, or there are some commercial composting activities which can operate without changes to zoning codes. An example is provision for a drop-off facility for solid waste, which is then transferred to a composting facility. Some examples of Tier Three communities are Altoona, Wisconsin, and Upper Arlington, a suburb of Columbus.

Altoona, Wisconsin allows for backyard composting as well as small-site composting. Altoona has not established a commercial-scale composting system, but instead is allowing community composting up to 50 cubic yards on site. This community's code allows for multiple household collections of material for composting.

Upper Arlington has regulations for backyard composting bin size and setback distances. Two private food waste collectors: The Compost Exchange, and GoZero, have developed four drop-off locations, and curbside pick-up is offered by

The Compost Exchange. Upper Arlington includes specific composting language which has led to access to compost services within their community.

Tier Four: Accommodating Language/Commercial/ Community Composting. This group includes communities that have adopted composting as an active use in their code. They actively seek in their zoning to promote food waste diversion. They have codes which allow for large-scale facilities in certain districts, with permissible transfer of food waste to drop-off sites and community gardens.

An example of a Tier Four composting municipality is Bexley, Ohio. Bexley created a curbside pick-up program which provided service to every resident in the city. Their city code also allows backyard composting.

Tier Five: Composting Role Model. This tier is far ahead of most communities in the country and is an ideal community for larger scale sites. Their regulations and codes promote and require composting on a citywide level. Sometimes this takes the form of food waste bans, or collection of solid waste at all levels: residential, commercial, and industrial, and state of the art facilities which contain recycling and composting procedures unlike any other cities.

Island County, Washington has a comprehensive code for composting. This county's code details all different specifications of composting that are exempt or need permits. Most small-scale operations are allowed without a permit, assuming they will be operated properly and in a way which does not create a nuisance. For larger facilities, the entire application, planning, and design process is highlighted.[3]

This report encourages potential composting facilities to be developed on land which is already zoned for composting facilities. However, for areas which do not include any zoning for composting, it is essential to take into account the steps for a text amendment permitting compost zoning in the targeted community. Be sure to budget for increased time and money to achieve the text amendment before the facility location can be approved and construction can start. Start this step as early as possible.

More examples of municipalities which demonstrate different examples of composting in their city code are available in a Sustainable City Code white paper.[4]

Tier	Specifications	Recommendations
One	No zoning language to support composting, no developed infrastructure. Ex: Pickerington, Ohio	▪ Recommended to encourage backyard composting ▪ Provide education of how to add zoning for backyard composting
Two	No commercial or exempt small or community scale composting language, only backyard. Potentially zoning to permit Recycling Facility, but not composting. Ex: Canal Winchester, Ohio	▪ Promote zoning changes to include drop-off/small scale operations
Three	Commercial scale composting; drop-off, community garden, small scale operation. Zoning language includes composting Ex: Altoona, Wisconsin; Upper Arlington, Ohio	▪ Increase scale of composting through permitting larger operations in industrial districts ▪ Involve government (private-public partnership) ▪ Increase incentive to compost ▪ Search for more funding
Four	Commercial scale composting; larger scale than level 3 Government Collaboration, Permittance of larger scale facilities Ex: Bexley, Ohio	▪ Move to adopt citywide curbside pick-up, increase incentive, funding, etc. ▪ Continue education and outreach to gain cumulative support
Five	Zoning Code permits large scale , small scale, all types of composting Ex: Island County, Washington	▪ Continue outreach, collaboration to increase participation in composting ▪ Seek funding opportunity to increase number of facilities

For private-sector composters attempting to develop composting facilities, one of two situations is likely. (Note that compost facilities opened by public government entities normally are exempted from compliance with zoning categories). The first is that the site is in an area not permissible for composting activities, and a zoning variance/ conditional use must be submitted to allow for composting at the site. The second scenario is a site that has been selected in a permitted district for composting, with state and local regulations to be satisfied to establish the facility.

Determining a Site and Preparing a Text Amendment

The first section includes steps, suggestions, and tips for selecting a site when there are no available sites which are properly zoned.

Size/Location/Materials:

Once background research is complete, it is possible to determine a best size and location for a composting facility. The US Composting Council offers expertise and defines different kinds of composting facilities (See State Model Rule[5] and Model Zoning Templates[1]). Information pertaining to size, materials, handling, and operation are included, and are a great start to understanding the purpose of each type of facility. The facilities included are small-scale, agricultural, large scale, and consolidation facility (a place where compostables are moved from buckets to trucks or from trucks to containers before delivery to a compost facility). You can receive further help by looking at the classifications for composting communities based on their zoning language and developed infrastructure.

When deciding the location for a new composting facility, an essential first step is determining the scope and size of the facility. This step involves understanding what kind of materials are generally accepted and which materials are able to be collected in the region where the facility will be located.

Understanding how much material may be annually accepted can help the total area size requirement for the land being used and capacity for materials handling. Waste audits help to predict the amount of feedstock per year which will be composted. Accessory structures must accommodate the operations, therefore, the larger the waste amount, the larger the facility and its accessory structures. When seeking a parcel for a facility, consider brownfields[6], old landfills, or updating existing recycling/composting facilities.
Not all businesses can use a brownfield site, so there may be less competition for that land. Keep in mind that brownfields are environmentally degraded zones, and need to be restored. Composting operations can be feasible uses of brownfield land.

Landfills typically require robust permits and approvals before being opened, therefore, finding a location near or a landfill can be a prime spot which will typically pass the approval process. If there is already a composting facility in the area, consider scaling it up and attempting to accept more materials or a diversity of materials. I.e. if the facility accepts only yard waste, is it possible to begin accepting food waste residuals also?

Case Study: State of Ohio

Looking at Ohio, the types of material being accepted make all the difference for the process of developing a compost facility. In Ohio, there are four different types of composting facilities, and only a Class II facility can accept food scraps. Each of these types of facilities have a different set of requirements which must be satisfied in order to be approved for licensing and operation.

The Ohio EPA's requirements for a Class II composting facility[7] makes these clear for Ohio. Note there are many steps in the process to gain approval for operation including the registration process which contains:

1) Letters of intent to local stakeholders (local government, adjacent property owners, zoning authority, fire department, park district, solid waste district),

2) plan view drawings,

3) contacts with water and air programs.

Additionally, there are steps for License of Operations, Financial Assurance, Facility Design and Construction, Facility Operations, and Testing and Distribution. Each of these steps includes other factors which need to be addressed to receive approval for operation.

State and Local Regulations

Identify all requirements at the state and local level needed for registration and approval of a composting facility. This step is important once the facility's size and annual material intake is estimated. Similar to the case study of the Ohio Administrative Code which lists all of the requirements for each type of composting facility, look into the state and local code of your region to determine the next steps. (Use the USCC's State Regulations page[8] to find your codes and regulators, in the links section).

Contacting state and local officials to learn where to find this information may be necessary. Sometimes, all of the information can be found online. It is still useful to verify what you find online with someone who understands the language to ensure all the proper steps are considered, or to confirm that new regulations have been updated online. Other considerations are: ensuring access for transportation within the facility, managing ground and surface water, having access to additional resources such as bulking materials, and considerations if the facility may be developed in a flood plain.

If the desired parcel is within the boundaries of a district which permits composting operations, this will save a lot of work, time and stress. However, note that many regions do not have areas which support composting through the zoning codes. Therefore, many times a zoning variance or a zoning text amendment will become a required step in the process.

The size of the facility will affect its location; the closer to the city center, typically, the smaller are the available lots. Smaller facilities work better in the city center, which in Ohio often takes the form of in-vessel systems (See USCC Equipment Guide for more info[9]). In Dayton, OH, there is an in-vessel composting system at the Food Bank with a system capacity of 20 cubic yards. Larger facilities such as Andre Farms in Toledo, OH are in rural areas where there is enough room to conduct a larger operation.

Reviewing the preferred area's zoning code will determine what building requirements are necessary.

Sometimes the state or local code does not even require a composting operation be regulated and approved depending on the size. For example, in Ohio, composting activities less than 500 square feet are not subject to regulation.

Zoning Appeals/ Variance/Text Amendment Process

You may have to get a zoning variance which permits development of a compost facility on your piece of land. The steps to appeal the zoning code to permit your facility will vary on the state and local scale. Generally, the zoning department in the county or city handles these cases, and they will be the first contact. A land use attorney will greatly help the outcome of the process.

Have a detailed plan and explanation of your facility's operating plan so that those reviewing the appeal understand it. Offer to take the zoning and planning officials on a tour of a nearby facility. The more preparation for this step, the higher are the chances of approval for the variance or text amendment.

Congratulations! You have a site selected, and it has been zoned and a composting facility is permitted! What are the next steps to take?

Recommendations for preparing a site already zoned for composting facilities

1. **Confirm that all state and local regulations are being followed.**

   - **Engage the community in advance** so there is local knowledge and understanding of your intentions for building a composting facility. Informing the neighbors of your proposed facility is especially important early in the process. Through education, the community is more likely to accept the project and not resist. Additionally, there is potential for increased participation in composting programs when more stakeholders are informed.

     Strategies for engaging community:

     - Host public informational meetings. Informing the community through meetings allows for their questions to be answered, as well as demonstrates support from neighbors. Strong support from neighbors also puts pressure on local governments to collaborate with composting facilities instead of being their enemy.
     - Go door to door informing neighbors of the intention of the composting facility. This can be achieved by actually sending someone door to door, or by sending mail out to all of the residents. By engaging door to door, the community can also be invited to a public meeting to further learn and ask questions about the facility.

2. Present Business Plan to Local Government

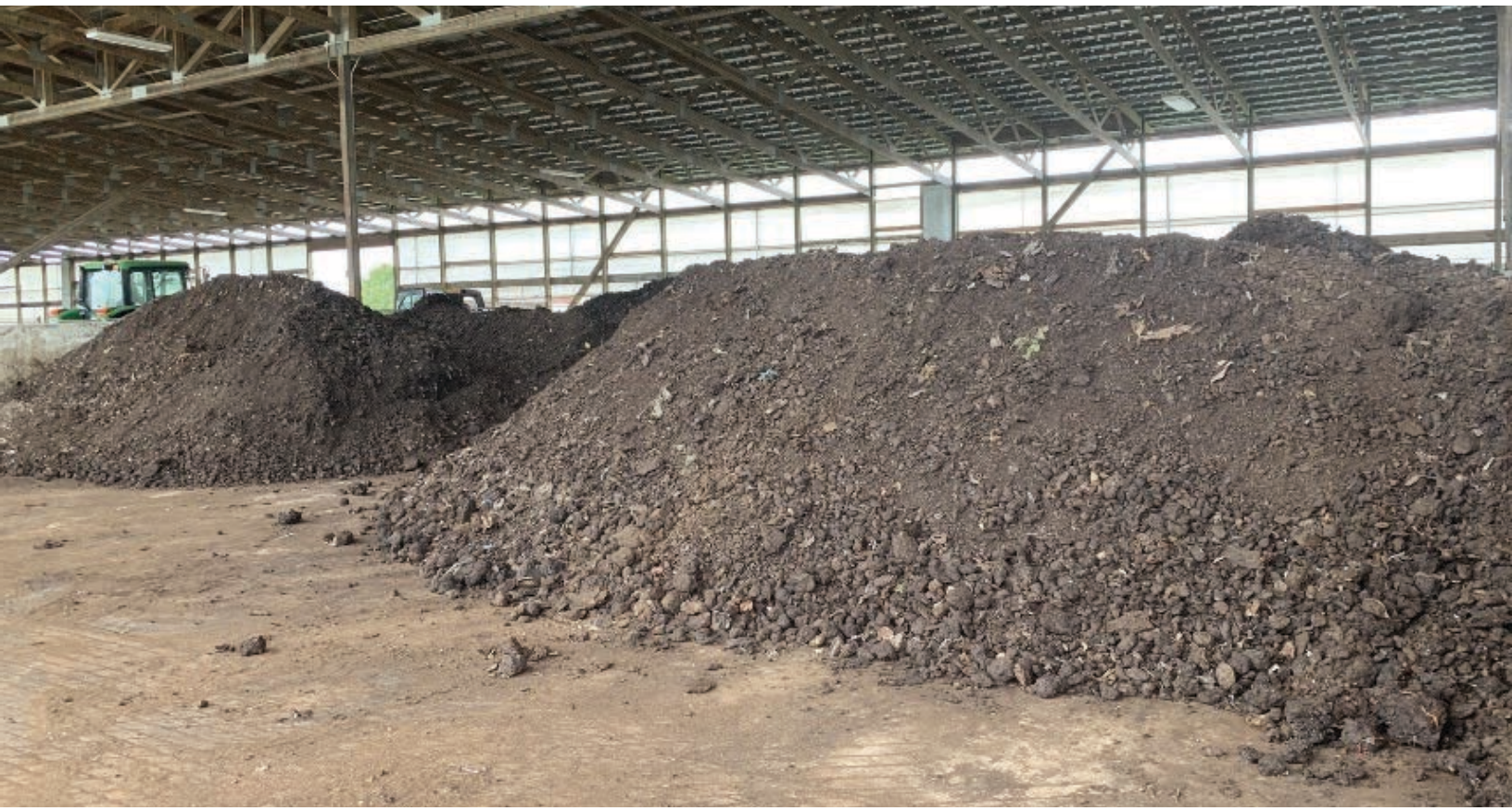
Private composters benefit when supported by local governments. Venturing into new markets can cause uncertainty and transparency with a well-developed business plan is important. It is helpful if the planned operator of the facility has achieved Certified Compost Operation Manager, a credential by the US Composting Council that verifies the manager knows how to properly run a facility. Certified operators and an established plan will gain trust that the facility will operate properly and not cause public health issues such as odors, pests and nuisances. Having a business plan which accounts for sources of error and their prevention of errors will give both the composter and government more confidence in the facility.

Many of these plans are covered in some of the criteria for registration for a facility. In the case of Ohio, these plans will be submitted to the Ohio EPA, however, it is still beneficial to submit these plans also to the local government to promote transparency and cohesiveness.

Additional business plan considerations. Some composting operators enlist consulting engineers to assist in the design of the facility so that it can be completed and performed in an efficient manner which adheres to the identified regulations. Composting serves to recycle food and yard waste, and is seen as a sustainable solution for diverting waste from the landfill, therefore understanding potential ecological footprint, and ways to reduce it can strengthen one's business plan. Oftentimes, consultants will offer these services, as well as risk assessment, hazard mitigation, etc.

Flow Chart for Community Composting Progression

This kit includes a flow chart to assist in the visual understanding of the process to increasing composting infrastructure through zoning and development of new composting facilities. Please see Appendix 3.



Appendices

Appendix 1: Franklin County Zoning Analysis

Appendix 2: Zoning Analysis Shell

Appendix 3: Flow Chart

Understand State Regulations vs. Zoning Criteria

Regulations-how to operate composting

Zoning Criteria-where to operate composting

→

Identify Composting/ Organic Recycling Language in City Code

Noting the presence or absence of language supporting composting

→

Identify Key Actors/Stakeholders

i.e. food systems management, sustainability director, etc.

One official may refer to the others

If site is already chosen, familiarize yourself with neighbors

→

Determine Cities Progress on Composting initiatives

Look for projects, support:

- Private compost services (curbside pickup), drop-off bins
- community garden composting
- commercial composters, city-wide services

Engage community to understand scope/ willingness to participate

→

Determine Next Step to Improve Composting Activity

Appeal to revise code/develop infrastructure first with:

- backyard composting,then
- drop off locations, then
- community garden composting, then
- larger scale facilities

→

Identify Steps to Change Zoning Code

*Inspect U.S. Compost Council Zoning Guidelines/Template

i.e. Area commissions, zoning variance, city council approval

*If code already supports composting, no need for this step

→

Before Applying for Site Permit:

Meet with previously identified relevant stakeholders to inform of intentions, addressing their concerns, and proposing hazard mitigation strategies

Apply for Site Permit/ Begin Development

→

Raise Funds

Resource: https://www.compostingcouncil.org/page/better-advocacy

→

Develop Additional Plans for Standard Operating Procedures

Strategies to reduce risk: in-depth training, inspection, operating procedures. Essential to increase funding, facility sustainability and safety.

All steps all for safe, effective composting operations, which promote increase of more facilities.

References

[1] USCC Model Zoning Template, 2021, https://www.compostingcouncil.org/page/Model-Zoning-Template-and-Guidelines

[2] Ohio Urban Agriculture, Composting and Zoning, 2018, https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/34/document/guidance/GD+1011_UrbanAgCompostingZoning.pdf

[3] Island County, WA Zoning Code, https://library.municode.com/wa/island_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TITXVIIZO_CH17.03ISCOZOCO

[4] Sustainable City Code, 2021, https://sustainablecitycode.org/brief/composting-in-agricultural-residential-and-commercial-districts-4/

[5] USCC Model Rule Template, 2021, https://www.compostingcouncil.org/page/MCRT

[6] Composting and Brownfields, Radix Center for Sustainability, https://radixcenter.org/our-sustainable-systems/compost/composting-and-brownfields/

[7] Class II Composting Facility Requirements, https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/34/document/guidance/gd_667.pdf

[8] USCC State Regulations, https://www.compostingcouncil.org/page/StateRegulations

[9] USCC Equipment Guide, https://www.compostingcouncil.org/page/EquipmentGuide

Other Resources:

LUC Regional Planning Commission, https://www.lucplanning.com/

Franklin County Zoning Resolution, 2014, https://development.franklincountyohio.gov/EDP-website/media/Documents/Planning_Zoning/Zoning/zoning-code.pdf

Ohio Code, Rule 3745-560-200 | Class II composting facility establishment., 2023, https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/rule-3745-56

City of Dayton OH Zoning Code, 2022, https://www.daytonohio.gov/DocumentCenter/View/550/City-of-Dayton-Zoning-Code-PDF?bidId=%22%20target=

Hamilton County Zoning Code, https://www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov/government/departments/development_services/zoning

Criteria for issuing or denying facility licenses, https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/rule-3745-501-15

Construction and commencement of operations at class II composting facilities, https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/rule-3745-560-202

Operational requirements for class II composting facilities, https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/rule-3745-560-210

Record keeping requirements for class II composting facilities, https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/rule-3745-560-215; https://library.municode.com/wa/island_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TITXVIIZO_CH17.03ISCOZOCO

USCC Links:

https://hub.compostingcouncil.org/education-and-promoting-your-program/

https://hub.compostingcouncil.org/site-planning/