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A Proposed Data Standard for Municipal Zoning Regulations

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Abstract
About 200 words. Unclear about if there is a limit

Keywords
ZoningOpen data

Introductory text

Literature review

Introduce the literature review

Prior and current efforts to digitize zoning data

Describe the National Zoning Atlas and affiliated teams, MAPC data, the Georgia Tech effort. Others?

Other open data standards for local government

Describe GTFS, GBFS, MDS, OpenStreetMap others? Are there any examples not in mobility?

Method

This section describes the zoning standard and the analysis method. This may be the bulk of the paper.

Prepared using sagej.cls *[Version: 2017/01/17 v1.20]*

Zoning standard

Describe the zoning standard

Core constraints OZFS begins with a set of core constraints: components that are necessary to establish the maximum allowable bulking or building envelope on any lot. Our work-in-progress list of these constraints are captured within an Airtable titled OZFS schema. (NOTE: Do I need to create an account to access this???)

Each constraint is categorized into a core component of what is known as bulking, which is the process through which structures take their form on a lot within the modern-day zoning concept (the bucket is titled "core bulking component"). OpenZoning considers these components to be the core devices through which modern society has used zoning to conceptualize and abstract the tangible resource of land as discrete containers for bulks, i.e. structures and buildings. These containers are called lots – discrete areas of land plus the volumes of air above and earth beneath them – and are the base units of zoning. When applied to the lot, modern society's conceptualization of land is executed through a set of components meant to control the realization of bulks (i.e. bulking) on these lots. They are:

- buildable area limits
- height limits
- structure envelopes
- number of structures
- types of structures
- relationship between structures
- number of units limits
- types of floor use

This list is a work in progress, and correctly identifying these components is essential to OpenZoning's goal of creating a standard machine-readable format that can accomodate the wide swathe of zoning codes that exist across America, and across the world.

Analysis of accessory dwelling unit capacity

Describe both a naive approach that would be the best you can do with other methods and the approach we could take with this data.

Naive approach Best you could do with a spreadsheet

Proposed approach Figures and tables *with captions* can also be cross-referenced from elsewhere in your book using `\@ref(fig:chunk-label)` and `\@ref(tab:chunk-label)`, respectively.

See Figure 1.

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))
plot(pressure, type = 'b', pch = 19)
```

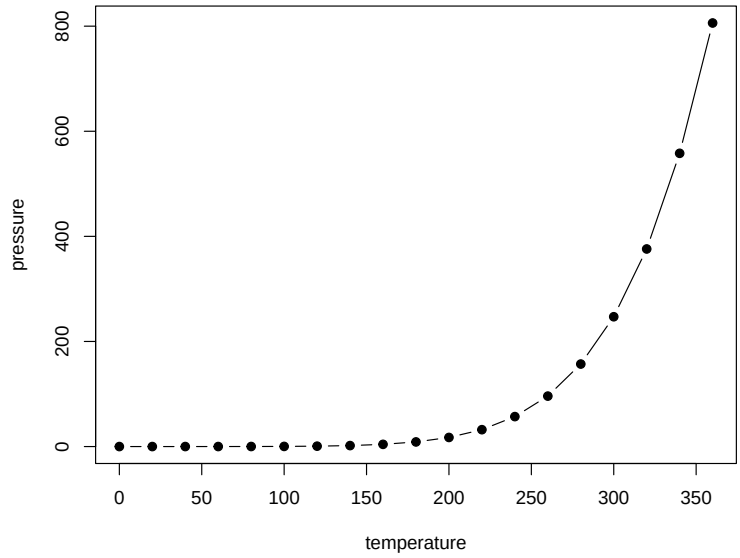

Figure 1. Here is a nice figure!

Table 1. Here is a nice table!

temperature	pressure
0	0.0002
20	0.0012
40	0.0060
60	0.0300
80	0.0900
100	0.2700
120	0.7500
140	1.8500
160	4.2000
180	8.8000

Don't miss Table 1.

```
knitr::kable(
  head(pressure, 10), caption = 'Here is a nice table!',
  booktabs = TRUE
)
```

Results

This section will show the ADU capacity of a place based on the two approaches described in the methods section.

Discussion

This will be the discussion section

Conclusion

This will be the conclusion