

Development Capacity

Additional development capacity would be given in each zone that is subject to MHA affordable housing requirements. The chart below details the additional capacity that would be added for each zone where the affordable housing requirements apply. This proposal would increase the development capacity in Downtown and South Lake Union by about 6% overall. Visual depictions of the additional capacity for some zones are available in the MHA Downtown and South Lake Union Urban Design Study.

Table A: Summary of Development Capacity Proposal

| Zone | | Additional Capacity | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Existing Name | New Name | Residential | Commercial | |
| DH2/65 | DH2/75 | 10 feet height | 10 feet height | |
| DMC-65 | DMC 75 | 10 feet height | 1 FAR increase, 10 feet height | |
| DMC-85 | DMC 95 | 10 feet height | 1 FAR increase, 10 feet height | |
| DMC-125 | DMC 145 | 20 feet height | 1 FAR increase, 20 feet height | |
| DMC-160 | DMC 170 | 10 feet height | 1 FAR increase, 10 feet height | |
| DMC 240/290-400 | DMC 240/290-440 | 40 feet height | 1 FAR increase | |
| DMC 340/290-400 | DMC 340/290-440 | 40 feet height | 1 FAR increase | |
| DMR/C 85/65 | DMR/C 95/75 | 10 feet height | 0.5 FAR increase, 10 feet height | |
| DMR/C 125/65 | DMR/C 145/75 | 20 feet height ¹ | 0.5 FAR increase, 10 feet height | |
| | | 40 feet height, 10% tower | | |
| DMR/C 240/125 | DMR/C 280/125 | floor plate above 125 feet | 0.5 FAR increase | |
| DMR/R 85/65 | DMR/R 95/65 | 10 feet height ¹ | 0.5 FAR increase | |
| DMR/R 125/65 | DMR/R 145/65 | 20 feet height ¹ | 0.5 FAR increase | |
| | | 40 feet height, 10% tower | | |
| DMR/R 240/65 | DMR/R 280/65 | floor plate | 0.5 FAR increase | |
| DOC1 U/450/U | DOC1 U/450-U | 1,000 sf tower floor plate | 1 FAR increase | |
| DOC2 500/300-500 | DOC2 500/300-550 | 50 feet height | 1 FAR increase | |
| DRC 85-150 | DRC 85-170 | 20 feet height ¹ | 1 FAR increase | |
| IC 85-160 | IC 85-175 | none | 0.5 FAR increase, 15 feet height | |
| SM-85 | SM-SLU 100/95 | 10 feet height, 0.75 FAR | 0.75 FAR, 15 feet height | |
| SM-125 | SM-SLU 145 | 20 feet height, 1.5 FAR | 0.5 FAR, 20 feet height | |
| SM-SLU 85/65-125 | SM-SLU 100/65-145 | 20 feet height | 0.5 FAR increase, 15 feet height | |
| SM-SLU 85-240 | SM-SLU 85-280 | 40 feet height | None | |
| SM-SLU 160/85-240 | SM-SLU 175/85-280 | 40 feet height | 1 FAR increase, 15 feet height | |
| SM-SLU 240/125- | SM-SLU 240/125- | | | |
| 400 | 440 | 40 feet height | 1 FAR increase | |
| SM-SLU/R 55/85 | SM-SLU/R 65/95 | 10 feet height | 10 feet height | |

¹ In these zones, height breakpoints for coverage and floor plate limits would also be modified

Increasing development capacity in the zones listed in the chart, which represent the vast majority of the Downtown and South Lake Union Urban Centers, is consistent with the policies of the City's Comprehensive Plan. As recognized in those documents, the need for more housing is clear: over the next twenty years, Seattle will need to accommodate 70,000 additional housing units and 120,000 more residents. Increasing



Table B: Summary of Payment and Performance Amounts

| Zone | | Residential (to be adopted in the proposed legislation) | | Commercial (as set forth in Chapter 23.58B and amended by this proposal) | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| Existing Name | New Name | Payment | Performance | Payment | Performance |
| DH2/65 | DH2/75 | \$12.75 | 5.0% | \$15.00 | 9.1% |
| DMC-65 | DMC 75 | \$12.75 | 5.0% | \$ 8.25 | 5.0% |
| DMC-85 | DMC 95 | \$12.75 | 5.0% | \$ 8.00 | 5.0% |
| DMC-125 | DMC 145 | \$13.00 | 5.1% | \$10.00 | 6.1% |
| DMC-160 | DMC 170 | \$ 5.50 | 2.1% | \$ 8.00 | 5.0% |
| DMC 240/290-400 | DMC 240/290-440 | \$ 8.25 | 3.2% | \$10.00 | 6.1% |
| DMC 340/290-400 | DMC 340/290-440 | \$ 8.25 | 3.2% | \$12.50 | 7.6% |
| DMR/C 85/65 | DMR/C 95/75 | \$12.75 | 5.0% | \$17.50 | 10.6% |
| DMR/C 125/65 | DMR/C 145/75 | \$11.75 | 4.6% | \$17.50 | 10.6% |
| DMR/C 240/125 | DMR/C 280/125 | \$13.00 | 5.1% | \$14.50 | 8.6% |
| DMR/R 85/65 | DMR/R 95/65 | \$12.75 | 5.0% | \$14.00 | 8.5% |
| DMR/R 125/65 | DMR/R 145/65 | \$11.75 | 4.6% | \$16.00 | 9.7% |
| DMR/R 240/65 | DMR/R 280/65 | \$13.00 | 5.1% | \$16.00 | 9.7% |
| DOC1 U/450/U | DOC1 U/450-U | \$12.00 | 4.7% | \$14.75 | 8.9% |
| DOC2 500/300-500 | DOC2 500/300-550 | \$10.25 | 4.0% | \$14.25 | 8.6% |
| DRC 85-150 | DRC 85-170 | \$10.00 | 3.9% | \$13.50 | 8.1% |
| IC 85-160 | IC 85-175 | \$ 0 | 0.0% | \$10.00 | 6.1% |
| SM-85 | SM-SLU 100/95 | \$ 7.50 | 2.9% | \$ 8.00 | 5.0% |
| SM-125 | SM-SLU 145 | \$ 7.75 | 3.0% | \$ 9.25 | 5.6% |
| SM-SLU 85/65-125 | SM-SLU 100/65-145 | \$ 7.75 | 3.0% | \$ 8.00 | 5.0% |
| SM-SLU 85-240 | SM-SLU 85-280 | \$10.00 | 3.9% | \$ 8.00 | 5.0% |
| SM-SLU 160/85-240 | SM-SLU 175/85-280 | \$10.00 | 3.9% | \$11.25 | 6.8% |
| SM-SLU 240/125-400 | SM-SLU 240/125-440 | \$10.00 | 3.9% | \$10.00 | 6.1% |
| SM-SLU/R 55/85 | SM-SLU/R 65/95 | \$12.75 | 5.0% | \$ 8.25 | 5.0% |

Performance percentages are calculated for residential development as a percentage of total units and for commercial development as a percentage of gross floor area that would be required to be devoted to affordable housing (measured by the rentable area of units). Payment amounts would be measured in dollars per gross square foot of residential and commercial development, excluding portions of buildings that are underground as well as commercial area exempted from floor area ratio (FAR) calculations such as certain ground floor retail. Payment amounts will adjust automatically on an annual basis in proportion to changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The approach to setting payment and performance amounts was guided by the Grand Bargain document. The Grand Bargain document was a negotiated agreement between affordable housing organizations, market-rate developers, and others aimed at balancing many goals and principles that the HALA Advisory Committee discussed, including the critical need for affordable housing generally, the importance of additional housing supply in limiting future increases in housing cost, integration with existing voluntary