



CITY COUNCIL

**Wednesday, April 29, 2020
1:30 PM**

Henry Baker Hall, Main Floor, City Hall



OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

This meeting is being broadcast live by Access Communications for airing on Access Channel 7.

**Revised Agenda
City Council
Wednesday, April 29, 2020**

CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

MINUTES APPROVAL

Minutes of the regular and special meetings held on February 26, March 18, March 20 and April 15, 2020.

DELEGATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVERTISED AND PUBLIC NOTICE BYLAWS, AND RELATED REPORTS

CR20-19 Regina Planning Commission: Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application (PL201900059) Rosewood Park Phase 1, Stage 3

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Approve the Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application to rezone lands within the Rosewood Park Concept Plan, specifically Pt. LSD 2 in SE-09-18-20-W2M, shown in Appendix A-3 as follows:
 - a. Proposed Parcel E from UH – Urban Holding Zone to RH – Residential High-Rise Zone.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw to authorize the respective Zoning Bylaw amendment.

DE20-16 Evan Hunchak, Dream Development: Letter of Support for Regina Humane Society in Harbour Landing

DE20-17 Lisa Koch, Regina Humane Society: Regina Humane Society - Animal Community Centre



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CR20-20 Regina Planning Commission: Zoning Bylaw Amendment & Discretionary Use Application (PL201900032) Proposed Agriculture Animal Support - 4900 Parliament Avenue

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Approve the Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application to rezone 4900 Parliament Avenue, being Parcel A2, Plan 102296066, from ML – Mixed Low-Rise Zone to MH – Mixed High-Rise Zone.
2. Approve the discretionary use application for a proposed Agriculture, Animal Support located at 4900 Parliament Avenue, being Parcel A2, Plan 102296066, in the Harbour Landing Neighbourhood.
3. Direct Administration to issue a development permit subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The development shall be generally consistent with plans attached to this report as Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.2, prepared by Swatt/Miers Architects and dated January 6, 2020.
 - b. The development shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations in *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019*.
4. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaws to authorize the respective Zoning Bylaw amendment.

DE20-18 Andrew Hnatuk, Pattison Outdoor Signs: Sign Bylaw

DE20-19 Karin Eaton and Carl Weger, Sign Association of Canada: Sign Bylaw

DE20-31 Doug Hudgin, Classic Portable Sign Rentals and Regina Portable Sign Association: Sign Bylaw

CP20-11 Mel McKnight, Outfront Media: The Sign Bylaw

CM20-9 Sign Bylaw Motion

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Approve the following amendments to *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* (No. 2019-19):



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- Reduce the required lot frontage to allow for a second portable sign from 90 metres to 70 metres;
 - Reduce the required separation distance between a portable sign and a permanent billboard from 30 metres to 10 metres;
 - Add the former small sign regulations from *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*; and
 - Make minor corrections as identified in Appendix A to this report.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw to authorize the respective amendments to *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)* to be brought forward to the May 27, 2020 meeting of Council following public notice being provided of the proposed bylaw amendments.

- 2020-11 THE REGINA ZONING 2019 AMENDMENT BYLAW (No.2)
- 2020-16 THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020 (No. 4)
- 2020-17 THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020 (No. 5)

DELEGATION, RELATED REPORT AND BYLAW

- DE20-20 Micky Schmitz, Colliers International: Discretionary Use Application PL201900060
- CR20-21 Regina Planning Commission: Discretionary Use Application (PL201900060) – 631 E. Victoria Avenue

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Approve the discretionary use application for a proposed Car Wash located at 631 E. Victoria Avenue, being Plan DV270 Block 38B Lot 1-5; Plan DV270 Block 38 Lot 36-40 and Plan DV270 Block: X, in Broders Annex Subdivision.
2. Direct Administration to issue a development permit subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The development shall be generally consistent with the plans attached to this report as Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.3 inclusive, prepared by Howa Architecture and dated November 25, 2019.



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- b. The development shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations in *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*.

- DE20-21 Adolf Rogoschewsky: Cycling Safety
 DE20-32 Angele Poirier, Bike Regina: Cycling Safety
 DE20-33 David Bernakevitch: Cycling Safety
 DE20-34 Ellen McLaughlin: Cycling Safety
 CM20-10 Helmet Safety Supplementary Report

Recommendation

That this report be received and filed.

- CR20-22 Community and Protective Services Committee: Cycling Safety

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw that models similar legislation in other Canadian jurisdictions requiring that all cyclists of all ages wear Canadian Standards Association (CSA) approved helmets while cycling on all roads within the City of Regina subject to a fine of \$29 (twenty-nine dollars) for each infraction of this bylaw.
2. Implement an education awareness campaign, as outlined in "Motorist and Cycling Distance - Option 2".
3. Implement a communication plan to educate residents on the benefit of wearing helmets and the use of additional safety equipment on bicycles, as outlined in "Helmets and Cycling Safety - Option B".
4. Direct Administration to prepare a report to be brought back to the Community and Protective Services Committee on April 8, 2020 with respect to requiring motorists to maintain a distance of 1.5 metres when passing a cyclist with a speed higher than 50 kilometres per hour, and one metre when passing a cyclist with a speed of 50 kilometres per hour or less.

- 2020-26 THE REGINA TRAFFIC AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020



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- DE20-22 Catherine Gibson: Plan To End Homelessness
- DE20-23 Evelyn Tischer: Plan To End Homelessness
- DE20-24 Peter Gilmer: Plan To End Homelessness
- DE20-25 Sarah Cummings-Truszkowski: Plan To End Homelessness
- DE20-26 Shelagh Malloy: Plan To End Homelessness
- DE20-35 Florence Stratton: Plan To End Homelessness
- CR20-23 Mayor's Housing Commission: Plan to End Homelessness: City of Regina Alignment

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Endorse the Plan to End Homelessness and affirm the City of Regina's role in homelessness as described in the Plan to End Homelessness and this report.
2. Direct Administration to contribute \$20,000 to the Systems Planning Organization, as selected by the Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board in 2020 for coordination of the Plan to End Homelessness and include future requests within the annual budget process.
3. Delegate authority to the Executive Director, City Planning & Community Development to negotiate a funding agreement with the Systems Planning Organization.
4. Call upon the provincial and federal governments to endorse and fully finance the Plan to End Homelessness.
5. Direct Administration to develop a Housing and Homelessness stream with funding options to be considered through the 2021 budget process.

DELEGATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS AND RELATED MOTIONS

- DE20-27 Nic Skulski: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- DE20-36 Carla McCrie: Co-op Refinery and Unifor



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- CP20-12 Andrea Jordan: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- CP20-13 Brad Collins: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- CP20-14 Bryan Dubord: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- CP20-15 Colette Jean: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- CP20-16 Dean Funke: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- CP20-17 Jeff Hannan: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- CP20-18 Jeff Strain: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- CP20-19 Jeremy Strass: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- CP20-20 Jesse Anderson: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- CP20-21 Mike Santangelo: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- CP20-22 Nathan Fazakas: Co-op Refinery and Unifor
- MN20-1 Councillor Andrew Stevens: Co-operative Refinery Complex (CRC)-Unifor Local 594 Dispute

Recommendation

That City Council call upon the Provincial Government to use all of the tools at its disposal, up to and including legislation that allows for binding third party binding arbitration, to secure an equitable resolution to the dispute between the parties.

- DE20-28 Ron Filleul: CNIB/Brandt Building Proposal
- DE20-29 Bob Huber: CNIB/Brandt Building Proposal
- DE20-30 Christall Beaudry: CNIB/Brandt Building Proposal
- MN20-2 Councillor Bob Hawkins and Councillor Andrew Stevens: Public Consultation regarding the CNIB/Brandt Building Proposal

Recommendation

That :



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1. Regina City Council recommend to the Provincial Capital Commission that it publish a “detailed public consultation plan” as recommended by the Provincial Auditor; and
2. A public consultation process be undertaken in accordance with the said “detailed public consultation plan,” for the complete building, including both the CNIB portion and all other portions of the building, in a timely fashion, such that the feedback from the consultation process can be considered by the PCC Board and its advisors as part of the decision-making process.

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT AND RELATED BYLAW

CM20-11 The COVID-19 Pandemic Bylaw

Recommendation

That City Council approve *The COVID-19 Pandemic Bylaw, 2020* to amend the timelines and requirements set out in the bylaws identified in this report.

2020-27 THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BYLAW, 2020

COMMITTEE REPORTS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CP20-23 Tim Reid, REAL: Request for Material Alteration to the Evraz Place

CR20-24 Request for Material Alterations to the Evraz Place Site

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Authorize the Regina Exhibition Association Limited to pursue Material Alterations to the Evraz Place site for development of commercial opportunities which are aligned with their 2020-2035 Strategic Plan (PPC20-3) presented to City Council at the February 19, 2020 Priorities & Planning Committee meeting.
2. Delegate authority to the City Manager to sign any required planning permits on behalf of the City of Regina, as the landowner, to initiate the planning process for proposed commercial developments on the Regina Exhibition Association Limited's site.



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3. Require any lease terms negotiated with third parties as a result of any developments be brought forward to City Council for approval.

CR20-25 Southeast Joint Use Facility

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Delegate authority to the City Manager to negotiate and approve a Memorandum of Understanding, funding agreement and any other ancillary agreements required to initiate a feasibility study of a joint use facility in southeast Regina between City of Regina, Regina Public Schools, Regina Catholic Schools, the YMCA of Regina and any other interested party within approved budget up to \$25,000.
2. Direct the City Clerk to sign the funding and any other ancillary agreements on behalf of the City of Regina, upon review and approval of the City Solicitor.

CR20-26 Buffalo Pound Appointment of Directors

Recommendation

That City Council authorize the Executive Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability, as the City's proxy, to exercise the City's voting rights at the upcoming Buffalo Pound Water Treatment Corporation (BPWTC) membership meeting to elect the following individuals to the Board of Directors for a three-year term, ending April 2023:

- Ben Boots (re-appointment)
- Daryl Posehn (re-appointment)
- Patricia Warsaba (new appointment)

CR20-27 2020 Appointment to the School Board/City Council Liaison Committee and Nominations to the Regina Airport Authority

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Appoint Regina Catholic School Board Representative Ray Arscott to the School Board/City Council Liaison Committee for a term of office effective April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020;
2. Nominate the following individuals to the Regina Airport Authority for a term of office as indicated below:



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- Ms. Renu Kapoor May 1, 2020 – April 30, 2023
- Mr. Pat McGinn May 1, 2020 – April 30, 2023
- Mr. Nick Langshaw May 1, 2020 – April 30, 2023;

3. Approve the appointments to each committee and authority to continue to hold office for the term indicated for each vacancy or until their successors are appointed.

CR20-28 Executive Committee: Establishing an Elected Official Compensation Review Commission

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Approve a review of Elected Official compensation by:
 - a. Appointing a Compensation Review Commission comprised of three citizen members; and
 - b. Requiring the Commission to submit its final report and recommendations to the Executive Committee meeting of June 10, 2020, with recommendations receiving final approval by City Council at its June 24, 2020 meeting.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the required bylaw establishing:
 - a. A commission “to conduct a review of City Council’s compensation package and present recommendations to City Council”;
 - b. The membership of the commission be comprised of nominees from the following:
 - Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy (chair)
 - Saskatchewan Federation of Labour
 - Regina Chamber of Commerce
 - c. The terms of appointment to expire at the completion of the review;
 - d. Future reviews of Elected Official compensation be subsequently conducted with recommendations and reported to City Council by June 30 in the year prior to every second election term, with any increase taking effect January 1st of the year immediately following the election; and
 - e. The City Manager to engage an independent compensation professional to provide the required research and policy review assistance to the review Commission; and



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3. Stipulate that any increases would come into effect January 1, 2021
4. Direct the City Solicitor to repeal *Bylaw No. 2001-87 The City Council Remuneration Review Commission Bylaw*;
5. Item CR18-104 be removed from the list of outstanding items for the Executive Committee.

REGINA PLANNING COMMISSION

CR20-29 Discretionary Use Application (PL201900066) - 2150 Anaquod Road

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Approve the discretionary use application for a proposed Car Wash located at 2150 Anaquod Road, being Block F1, Plan 10224978, in Aurora Subdivision.
2. Direct Administration to issue a development permit subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The development shall be generally consistent with the plans attached to this report as Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.2 inclusive, prepared by Bicorp Design Group and dated November 7, 2019.
 - b. The development shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations in *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*.

MOTIONS

MN19-3 Councillor Bob Hawkins and Councillor Andrew Stevens: Request of Province for Public Inquiry – Wascana/Brandt Building

Recommendation

1. That the Mayor, on behalf of Regina City Council, write to the Premier of Saskatchewan, the Minister of Central Services and the Chair of the Provincial Capital Commission, asking that a public inquiry, led by an independent chair, be appointed to inquire into all aspects of the application for the construction of the proposed Brandt Office Building in Wascana Park, the said inquiry to have the full authority to gather



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oral and written evidence including correspondence, reports and meeting minutes, and all other relevant evidence, for the purpose of making that information part of the public record, and for the purpose of making recommendations with respect to the application; and

2. That further consideration of the application, and any construction activity associated with it, be halted pending the recommendations of the inquiry.

MN19-4 Councillor Barbara Young and Councillor Mike O'Donnell: Provincial Capital Commission Transparency

Recommendation

1. That Regina City Council requests the Government of Saskatchewan, as the landowner of the property leased to CNIB and through CNIB to Brandt Industries, provide:
 - The processes required for development of any property in Wascana Centre as outlined in the Wascana Centre Master Plan 2016;
 - The processes that have been completed in reference to the Government owned property currently leased to CNIB and leased by CNIB to Brandt Industries; and,
 - The processes that have yet to be completed as required by the Wascana Centre Master Plan and the requirements outlined by the Provincial Capital Commission Board.
2. That this information and any other development in Wascana Centre be available to the public including on the Wascana Centre website.
4. That the Government of Saskatchewan share with the public, on an ongoing basis, the major work of the Provincial Capital Commission and the PCC Board, including regular updates of any development planned for Wascana Centre and the ongoing care of Wascana Centre as prescribed by the Wascana Centre Master Plan 2016.

NOTICE OF MOTION

MN20-3 Councillor Bob Hawkins: Checkout Bag Bylaw



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ENQUIRIES

EN20-1 Councillor Andrew Stevens: Renewable Regina

EN20-2 Councillor Andrew Stevens: Procurement Policies

ADJOURNMENT

AT REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2020

AT A MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

AT 1:30 PM

These are considered a draft rendering of the official minutes. Official minutes can be obtained through the Office of the City Clerk once approved.

Present: Mayor Michael Fougere, in the Chair
Councillor Lori Bresciani (Videoconference)
Councillor Sharron Bryce
Councillor John Findura
Councillor Jerry Flegel
Councillor Bob Hawkins
Councillor Jason Mancinelli
Councillor Joel Murray
Councillor Mike O'Donnell
Councillor Andrew Stevens
Councillor Barbara Young

Also in Attendance: City Clerk, Jim Nicol
Deputy City Clerk, Amber Ackerman
City Manager, Chris Holden
City Solicitor, Byron Werry
Executive Director, Citizen Experience, Innovation & Performance,
Louise Folk
Executive Director, City Planning & Community Development,
Diana Hawryluk
Executive Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability, Barry Lacey
A/Executive Director, Citizen Services, Chris Warren
Director, Citizen Experience, Jill Sveinson
Director, People & Organizational Culture, Marlys Tafelmeyer
Manager, Facilities Engineering, Jamie Hanson
Manager, Licensing & Parking Services, Dawn Schikowski

(The meeting commenced in the absence of Councillor Findura.)

CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, seconded by Councillor Andrew Stevens, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the agenda for this meeting be approved, as submitted, after adding a brief from Regina Airport Authority, regarding CR20-15 Taxi Bylaw Review as item DE20-15, and noting there was an update of the Appendix that was attached to Bylaw 2020-14, to correct an Administrative error, and that the items and delegations be heard in the order they are called forward by Mayor Fougere.

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Jerry Flegel, that notice for Notice of Motion MN20-1 be waived to allow the Motion to be lodged at this meeting.

The motion was put and declared LOST.

(Councillor Findura arrived at the meeting.)

MINUTES APPROVAL

Councillor Barbara Young moved, seconded by Councillor Andrew Stevens, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the minutes for the meeting held on January 29, 2020 be adopted, as circulated.

DELEGATIONS, ADVERTISED AND PUBLIC NOTICE BYLAWS AND RELATED REPORTS

DE20-8 Regina & Region Home Builders' Association: Endeavor to Assist

Pursuant to due notice the delegation was present.

The Mayor invited the delegation to come forward and be heard. Stu Niebergall, representing Regina & Region Homebuilders' Association, Evan Hunchak, representing Dream Development, and Chad Jedlic, representing Forster Harvard Development Corp., addressed Council. There were no questions of the delegation.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 16(11)(c) of City Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 9004, this brief was tabled until after consideration of CR20-12, a report from the Finance and Administration Committee, respecting the same subject.

CP20-2 Long Lake Investments Inc.: Endeavour to Assist Amendment to Servicing Agreement and Development Levy Policy

Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor Sharron Bryce, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that this communication be received and filed.

CR20-12 Finance and Administration Committee: Endeavour to Assist Amendment to Servicing Agreement and Development Levy Policy

Recommendation

The Finance and Administrative Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Approve the *Administration of Servicing Agreement and Development Levy Agreement Policy*, which is attached as Appendix A to this report; and
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw to amend *The*

Development Levy Bylaw No. 2011-16 to reflect the changes set out and approved by this report and, specifically the changes to *Administration of Servicing Agreement and Development Levy Agreement Policy* and to give requisite public notice of Council's intention to consider such bylaw.

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, seconded by Councillor Jason Mancinelli, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee contained in the report be concurred in.

CR20-13 Regina Planning Commission: Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application (PL201900036) – 1550 Saskatchewan Drive

Recommendation

Regina Planning Commission recommends that City Council:

1. Approve the rezoning and Official Community Plan amendment application from IL – Light Industrial to MH – Mixed High Rise on Lots: 29 To 42, Block: 248, Plan: OLD33, Lots: 4 to 10, Block: 248, Plan: OLD33 and Lot: A, Block: 248, Plan: 100299056 at 1525 South Railway Street, 1550 Saskatchewan Drive, 1630 St John Street, 1625 Halifax Street, 1631 Halifax Street and 1647 Halifax Street in the Core Area Neighbourhood.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaws to amend *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* and *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw No 2013-48* to authorize the amendments as set out in this report.

Councillor Barbara Young moved, seconded by Councillor Sharron Bryce, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation of Regina Planning Commission contained in the report be concurred in.

CM20-4 Borrowing Bylaw Supplementary Report

Recommendation

That City Council receive and file this report.

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, seconded by Councillor Joel Murray, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation contained in the report be concurred in.

2020-8 THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020

2020-9 DESIGN REGINA: THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020 (No. 3)

2020-10 THE DEVELOPMENT LEVY AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020

2020-11 THE REGINA ZONING 2019 AMENDMENT BYLAW (No.2)

2020-15 THE SHORT-TERM BORROWING BYLAW, 2020

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Sharron Bryce, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-8, 2020-9, 2020-10, 2020-11 and 2020-15 be introduced and read a first time.
Bylaws were read a first time.

One communication was received pursuant to the advertising with respect to Bylaw No. 2020-11.

The Clerk called for anyone present who wished to address City Council respecting Bylaws No. 2020-8, 2020-9, 2020-10, 2020-11 and 2020-15 to indicate their desire.

No one indicated a desire to address Council.

(Councillor Stevens requested that Bylaw No. 2020-11 be read separately.)

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Bob Hawkins, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-8, 2020-9, 2020-10 and 2020-15 be introduced and read a second time. Bylaws were read a second time.

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Barbara Young, that City Council hereby consent to Bylaws No. 2020-8, 2020-9, 2020-10 and 2020-15 going to third and final reading at this meeting.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Lori Bresciani, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-8, 2020-9, 2020-10 and 2020-15 be read a third time.
Bylaws were read a third and final time.

CP20-3 Sylvia Machat: Proposed Zoning Bylaw Amendment - Body Rub Parlours

Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor Barbara Young, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that this communication be received and filed.

2020-11 THE REGINA ZONING 2019 AMENDMENT BYLAW (No.2)

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Jerry Flegel, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaw No. 2020-11 be introduced and read a second time.
Bylaw was read a second time.

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Mike O'Donnell, that City Council hereby consent to Bylaw No. 2020-11 going to third and final reading at this meeting.

The motion was put and the vote was not unanimous.

Bylaw 2020-11 is deemed to be tabled to the March 25, 2020 meeting of City Council.

DELEGATION AND PUBLIC NOTICE REPORT

DE20-9 Argyle School Community Council - Kinsmen Park South

(Councillor Lori Bresciani declared a conflict of interest, citing a family member is on the Board of Trustees for the Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division No. 81, abstained from discussion and voting, and temporarily left the meeting.)

Pursuant to due notice the delegation was present.

The Mayor invited the delegation to come forward and be heard. Stephanie O'Connor and Marjorie Zech, representing the Argyle School Community Council addressed Council and answered a number of questions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 16(11)(c) of City Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 9004, this brief was tabled until after consideration of CR20-14, a report from Executive Committee, respecting the same subject.

CR20-14 Executive Committee: Kinsmen Park South Parking

Recommendation

The Executive Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Approve the transaction to provide title for a portion of the Kinsmen Park South (approximately 1.2 acres) to the Ministry of Education (Ministry) subject to, but not limited to:
 - a. The City of Regina receiving title of approximately 4.73 acres of green space at the St. Pius School site which the Ministry will provide at its cost.
 - b. Replacement of the two programmable ball diamonds located at L'Arche Park, at the Ministry's cost.
 - c. Upgrade of any infrastructure related to the parking lot or joint-use school being the responsibility of the Ministry.
2. Authorize the Executive Director of Financial Strategy & Sustainability to conclude negotiations with the relevant parties to ensure the conditions stated in this report are met.
3. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary agreements to complete the transaction and be authorized to execute a transfer authorization.
4. Authorize the City Clerk to execute the agreements as prepared by the City Solicitor.

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Andrew Stevens, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation of Executive Committee contained in the report be concurred in.

(Councillor Bresciani returned to the meeting.)

DELEGATIONS AND RELATED REPORTS

DE20-11 Sandy Archibald, Regina Cabs: Taxi Bylaw Review

Pursuant to due notice the delegation was present.

The Mayor invited the delegation to come forward and be heard. Sandy Archibald, representing Regina Cabs, addressed Council and answered a number of questions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 16(11)(c) of City Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 9004, this brief was tabled until after consideration of CR20-15, a report from Executive Committee, respecting the same subject.

DE20-10 Van de's Accessible Transit: Taxi Review Bylaw Scheduled for Feb 26, 2020 Council Meeting

Pursuant to due notice the delegation was present.

The Mayor invited the delegation to come forward and be heard. Del Van De Camp, representing Van de's Accessible Transit, addressed Council and answered a number of questions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 16(11)(c) of City Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 9004, this brief was tabled until after consideration of CR20-15, a report from Executive Committee, respecting the same subject.

DE20-12 Daljit Singh, Dhawal Patel and Kamaljit Grewal, Coop Taxi: Taxi Bylaw Review

Pursuant to due notice the delegation was present.

The Mayor invited the delegation to come forward and be heard. Daljit Singh, representing Coop Taxi, addressed Council and answered a number of questions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 16(11)(c) of City Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 9004, this brief was tabled until after consideration of CR20-15, a report from Executive Committee, respecting the same subject.

DE20-15 James Bogusz and John Aston, Regina Airport Authority: Taxi Bylaw Review
Pursuant to due notice the delegation was present.

The Mayor invited the delegation to come forward and be heard. James Bogusz and John Aston, representing the Regina Airport Authority, addressed Council and answered a number of questions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 16(11)(c) of City Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 9004, this brief was tabled until after consideration of CR20-15, a report from Executive Committee, respecting the same subject.

CM20-5 Supplemental Taxi Bylaw Report

Recommendation

That City Council receive and file this report.

Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor Andrew Stevens, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that this report be received and filed.

CR20-15 Community and Protective Services Committee: Taxi Bylaw Review

Recommendation

The Community and Protective Services Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Approve the amendments proposed to *The Taxi Bylaw, 1994* as further detailed in Appendix A to this report be approved, which will implement the following changes to the regulation of taxi services:
 - a. permit the use of digital taxi meters ("soft" meters);
 - b. allow taxi services to charge fares outside of the City's set fare structure provided that such trips are booked through an approved mobile application capable of providing a pre-estimate and other requirements to passengers;
 - c. update fees charged by the City;
 - d. implement further data collection requirements;
 - e. remove the vehicle age requirement from the bylaw;
 - f. change the decal requirements;
 - g. allow the use of an inflatable spare tire;
 - h. set out the review and approval process for "certificates of approval" issued by the Regina Police Service for taxi drivers; and
 - i. make housekeeping changes as identified in Appendix A.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw to implement the amendments to *The Taxi Bylaw, 1994* as described in this report, to be brought forward to the March 25, 2020 meeting of City Council for approval.

Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor Jerry Flegel that the recommendation of the Community and Protective Services Committee contained in the report be concurred in.

Councillor John Findura moved, in amendment, seconded by Councillor Jerry Flegel, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that:

- 1. Accessible taxi brokers with only one vehicle in their fleet be exempted from the requirements of computer-aided dispatch and Global Positioning System; and**
- 2. The City Solicitor be directed to prepare the necessary bylaw amendments to implement the exemption and the exemption process.**

RECESS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 33 (2.1) of City Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 9004, Mayor Fougere called for a 15 minute recess.

Council recessed at 3:30 p.m

Council reconvened at 3:50 p.m.

Councillor John Findura moved, in amendment, seconded by Councillor Sharron Bryce, that the requirement for City of Regina inspections for decals, cameras, vehicles and meters for licensed and certified taxi companies be eliminated as long as the appropriate document is submitted to the City of Regina.

Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor Barbara Young, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that this matter be referred to Administration to do a side-by-side comparison of regulations and policies between the taxi industry and vehicles for hire.

DE20-13 Shayna Stock, Heritage Community Association: Maple Leaf Pool

Pursuant to due notice the delegation was present.

The Mayor invited the delegation to come forward and be heard. Shayna Stock, representing the Heritage Community Association, addressed Council. There were no questions of the delegation.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 16(11)(c) of City Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 9004, this brief was tabled until after consideration of CR20-16, a report from the Finance and Administration Committee, respecting the same subject.

DE20-14 Jeanne Clive - Maple Leaf Pool

Pursuant to due notice the delegation was present.

The Mayor invited the delegation to come forward and be heard. Jeanne Clive addressed Council. There were no questions of the delegation.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 16(11)(c) of City Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 9004, this brief was tabled until after consideration of CR20-16, a report from the Finance and Administration Committee, respecting the same subject.

CR20-16 Finance and Administration Committee: Maple Leaf Pool Construction Update

Recommendation

The Finance and Administration Committee recommends that City Council:

Approve an additional \$880,000 from the Recreation/Culture Capital Program for the construction of Maple Leaf Pool.

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, seconded by Councillor Joel Murray, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee contained in the report be concurred in.

Mayor Michael Fougere stepped down to introduce the Mayor's Reports.
Councillor Jason Mancinelli assumed the Chair.

MAYOR'S REPORTS

MR20-1 Government of Saskatchewan Targeted Sector Support (TSS) - Support for funding application

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Support the hosting of an Economic Development Forum in Regina, May 28-29, 2020 bringing together regional stakeholders, the Municipalities Association of Saskatchewan (MAS), the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM) and Indigenous leadership to discuss roles and responsibilities for creating, attracting and better preparing communities for regional economic development opportunities.
2. Direct Administration to submit the funding application through the Government of Saskatchewan's Targeted Sector Support Program.
3. Subject to approval of funding assistance from the Targeted Sector Support Program, direct Administration to work with the Regional

Economic Development and Cooperation Committee (REDAC) to organize and deliver the May 2020 Economic Development Forum on the condition that any projected shortfall in required funding be recovered either through registration fees or cost-shared among REDAC members and other participating partners.

Mayor Michael Fougere moved, seconded by Councillor Bob Hawkins, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation contained in the report be concurred in.

MR20-2 Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) Big City Mayors' Caucus (BCMC) meeting "Canada's Cities, Canada's Future" – February 6, 2020

Recommendation

That City Council receive and file this report.

Mayor Michael Fougere moved, seconded by Councillor John Findura, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that this report be received and filed.

Mayor Fougere returned to the Chair.

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

CM20-6 Tentative agreement with IAFF

Recommendation

That City Council approve the tentative agreement between the City of Regina (City) and the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), Local 181.

Councillor Mike O'Donnell moved, seconded by Councillor Jerry Flegel, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation contained in the report be concurred in.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CR20-17 Out-of-Scope 2020 General Wage Increase

Recommendation

The Executive Committee recommends that City Council:

Approve the following compensation adjustment for Out-of-Scope (OOS) employees:

- General Wage Increase of 1.50 per cent, effective January 1, 2020.
- Health/Flex Spending Account increase of \$500, effective April 1, 2020.

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Andrew Stevens, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation of Executive Committee contained in the report be concurred in.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

CR20-18 Property Tax Exemption Request - 600 Pinkie Road

Recommendation

The Finance and Administration Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Exempt the property leased by Kenneth Harle at 600 Pinkie Road from property taxes in accordance with the percentages outlined in Option 1 of Appendix C of this report.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw to provide for the additional tax exemptions described in recommendation 1.

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, seconded by Councillor John Findura, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee contained in the report be concurred in.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS

MN20-1 Councillor Andrew Stevens: Co-operative Refinery Complex (CRC)-Unifor Local 594 Dispute

Councillor Andrew Stevens gave written notice that at the March 25, 2020 meeting of City Council he intends to make the following recommendation:

That City Council call upon the Provincial Government to use all of the tools at its disposal, up to and including legislation that allows for binding third party binding arbitration, to secure an equitable resolution to the dispute between the parties.

MN20-2 Councillors Bob Hawkins and Andrew Stevens: Public Consultation regarding the CNIB/Brandt Building Proposal

Councillor Bob Hawkins and Councillor Andrew Stevens gave written notice that at the March 25, 2020 meeting of City Council they intend to make the following recommendation that:

1. Regina City Council recommend to the Provincial Capital Commission that it publish a “detailed public consultation plan” as recommended by the Provincial Auditor; and

2. A public consultation process be undertaken in accordance with the said “detailed public consultation plan,” for the complete building, including both the CNIB portion and all other portions of the building, in a timely fashion, such that the feedback from the consultation process can be considered by the PCC Board and its advisors as part of the decision-making process.

BYLAWS AND RELATED REPORTS

2020-12 THE AUTOMATED VOTE COUNTING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020

2020-14 THE REGINA CODE OF CONDUCT AND DISCLOSURE AMENDMENT
BYLAW, 2020

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Joel Murray, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-12 and 2020-14, be introduced and read a first time.

Bylaws were read a first time.

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Jerry Flegel, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-12 and 2020-14, be introduced and read a second time. Bylaws were read a second time.

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor Mike O'Donnell, that City Council hereby consent to Bylaws No. 2020-12 and 2020-14, going to third and final reading at this meeting.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, seconded by Councillor John Findura, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-12 and 2020-14, be read a third time. Bylaws were read a third and final time.

ADJOURNMENT

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, seconded by Councillor John Findura, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the meeting adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at 4:43 p.m.

Chairperson

Secretary

AT REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 2020

AT A MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

AT 10:30 AM

These are considered a draft rendering of the official minutes. Official minutes can be obtained through the Office of the City Clerk once approved.

Present: Mayor Michael Fougere, in the Chair
Councillor Lori Bresciani (Teleconference)
Councillor Sharron Bryce (Teleconference)
Councillor John Findura (Teleconference)
Councillor Jerry Flegel (Teleconference)
Councillor Bob Hawkins (Teleconference)
Councillor Jason Mancinelli (Teleconference)
Councillor Joel Murray
Councillor Mike O'Donnell (Teleconference)
Councillor Andrew Stevens
Councillor Barbara Young (Teleconference)

Also in Attendance: City Clerk, Jim Nicol
Deputy City Clerk, Amber Ackerman
City Manager, Chris Holden
City Solicitor, Byron Werry
Executive Director, Citizen Experience, Innovation & Performance,
Louise Folk
Executive Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability, Barry Lacey
Director, Citizen Experience, Jill Sveinson

CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Joel Murray, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the agenda for this meeting be approved, as submitted.

CITY MANAGER COMMUNICATION

CMC20-1 State of Local Emergency Declaration

Recommendation

That City Council receive and file this communication.

Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor Lori Bresciani, that:

1. The City of Regina declare a state of local emergency and that it be invoked in the event that the Province of Saskatchewan does not declare a provincial state of emergency; and
2. Administration, after consultation with the Province of Saskatchewan, prepare a list of items that Regina City Council want included as orders and that a meeting of City Council be called to ratify the list.

A recorded vote was taken:

Councillor Barbara Young	Yes
Councillor Sharron Bryce	Yes
Councillor Jerry Flegel	Yes
Councillor Bob Hawkins	Yes
Councillor Mike O'Donnell	Yes
Councillor Jason Mancinelli	Yes
Councillor Joel Murray	Yes
Councillor Andrew Stevens	Yes
Mayor Michael Fougere	Yes

The motion was put and declared **CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**.

ADJOURNMENT

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, seconded by Councillor Joel Murray, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the meeting adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at 2:50 PM.

Chairperson

Secretary

AT REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 2020

AT A MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

AT 10:00 AM

These are considered a draft rendering of the official minutes. Official minutes can be obtained through the Office of the City Clerk once approved.

Present: Mayor Michael Fougere, in the Chair
Councillor Lori Bresciani (Teleconference)
Councillor Sharron Bryce (Teleconference)
Councillor John Findura (Teleconference)
Councillor Jerry Flegel
Councillor Bob Hawkins (Teleconference)
Councillor Jason Mancinelli (Teleconference)
Councillor Joel Murray (Teleconference)
Councillor Mike O'Donnell (Teleconference)
Councillor Andrew Stevens (Teleconference)
Councillor Barbara Young (Teleconference)

Also in Attendance: City Clerk, Jim Nicol
Deputy City Clerk, Amber Ackerman
City Manager, Chris Holden
City Solicitor, Byron Werry
Executive Director, Citizen Experience, Innovation & Performance, Louise Folk
Executive Director, Citizen Services, Kim Onrait
Executive Director, City Planning & Community Development, Diana Hawryluk (Teleconference)
Executive Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability, Barry Lacey
Director, Citizen Experience, Jill Sveinson

CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, seconded by Councillor Bob Hawkins, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the agenda for this meeting be approved, as submitted, and the items be heard in the order they are called forward by Mayor Fougere.

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Bob Hawkins, that a Motion be introduced as urgent business regarding a Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA) Assessment of Temporary Work Camps at the Co-op Refinery Complex.

Mayor Fougere ruled that the addition of the Motion was new business and required unanimous consent to allow the Motion to be introduced at this meeting as urgent business.

Councillor Bob Hawkins moved that the decision of the Chair be overruled as the Motion is not new business and could be considered as an complementary amendment.

Mayor Fougere called for the vote on Councillor Hawkins' challenge:

Councillor Barbara Young	No
Councillor Bob Hawkins	Yes
Councillor Andrew Stevens	Yes
Councillor Lori Bresciani	Yes
Councillor John Findura	Yes
Councillor Joel Murray	Yes
Councillor Sharron Bryce	No
Councillor Mike O'Donnell	No
Councillor Jason Mancinelli	Yes
Councillor Jerry Flegel	Yes
Mayor Michael Fougere	No

The motion was put and declared CARRIED.

CITY MANAGER REPORT, COMMUNICATIONS & RELATED BYLAWS

CP20-4 Regina Hotels Association: State of Regina's Hotel Industry - COVID-19

CP20-5 Harvard Developments: COVID-19 Economic Support for Business

CP20-6 Regina & District Chamber of Commerce: COVID 19

The City Clerk read the following Communications into the record:

CP20-4 Regina Hotels Association: State of Regina's Hotel Industry - COVID-19

CP20-5 Harvard Developments: COVID-19 Economic Support for Business

CP20-6 Regina & District Chamber of Commerce: COVID 19

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Joel Murray, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that CP20-4 - Regina Hotels Association: State of Regina's Hotel Industry - COVID-19, CP20-5 - Harvard Developments: COVID-19 Economic Support for Business, and CP20-6 - Regina & District Chamber of Commerce: COVID 19, be received and filed.

CM20-7 COVID-19 Update

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Direct the City Solicitor to amend the following bylaws:

- a. *Bylaw No. 2003-69, The Regina Administration Bylaw*, to change the tax payment deadline for paying 2020 taxes from June 30, 2020 to September 30, 2020;
 - b. *Bylaw No. 8942, The Regina Water Bylaw and Bylaw No. 2016-24, The Wastewater and Storm Water Bylaw, 2016*, to provide that from March 20, 2020 until September 30, 2020 that no new late payment charges be added to customers' utility accounts for recycling, sewer and drainage and water services; and
 - c. *Bylaw No. 4173, The Transit System Bylaw* for Transit and Paratransit to provide that the collection of fares be discontinued effective March 20, 2020 until the state of emergency has been cancelled and the public health crisis is controlled.
2. Change Monday-Friday Transit Services to a Saturday Service Model.
 3. Approve the course of action that Administration has undertaken to date and/or will be implementing over the short term, as outlined in the report.

Pursuant to Section 14(5) of *The Procedure Bylaw*, the requirement for the Mayor to leave the Chair for the purpose of taking part in the debate was waived as nine of the eleven members of City Council were attending the meeting via teleconference, including the Deputy Mayor.

Councillor Barbara Young moved, seconded by Councillor Bob Hawkins, that City Council:

1. **Direct the City Solicitor to amend the following bylaws:**
 - a. ***Bylaw No. 2003-69, The Regina Administration Bylaw***, to change the tax payment deadline for paying 2020 taxes from June 30, 2020 to September 30, 2020;
 - b. ***Bylaw No. 8942, The Regina Water Bylaw and Bylaw No. 2016-24, The Wastewater and Storm Water Bylaw, 2016***, to provide that from March 20, 2020 until September 30, 2020 that no new late payment charges be added to customers' utility accounts for recycling, sewer and drainage and water services; and
 - c. ***Bylaw 2009-22, The Regina Transit Fare Bylaw, 2009*** for Transit and Paratransit to provide that the collection of fares be discontinued effective March 20, 2020 until the state of emergency has been cancelled and the public health crisis is controlled.

2. **Change Monday-Friday Transit Services to a Saturday Service Model.**
3. **Approve the course of action that Administration has undertaken to date and/or will be implementing over the short term, as outlined in the report.**

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, in amendment, seconded by Councillor Jerry Flegel, that City Council call upon the provincial government to use emergency powers, as required, to enable vacant housing units to be used to house residents experiencing housing insecurity during this crisis.

The motion was put and declared LOST.

Councillor Lori Bresciani moved, in amendment, seconded by Councillor Andrew Stevens, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that City Council recommend that the Provincial government close down all daycares with the exception of daycares that provide services to essential services workers.

Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, in amendment, seconded by Councillor Sharron Bryce, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that City Council call upon the Provincial government to use emergency powers to close all dental offices during the duration of the emergency, except for essential and emergency dental services.

Mayor Michael Fougere moved, in amendment, seconded by Councillor Barbara Young, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that a letter be sent to the Premier and the Saskatchewan Minister of Finance to ensure that business interruption insurance provided by SGI is honoured.

In light of further information from the Province, the motion to close all daycares with the exception of daycares that provided services to essential services workers will not be included as an order in the declaration of a local emergency.

Mayor Michael Fougere moved, in amendment, seconded by Councillor Bob Hawkins, that the City of Regina declare a local emergency, effective March 20, 2020, and that the following orders be included:

- **Restrict group meetings to no more than five persons, except involving essential workers;**
- **Restaurants, bars and nightclubs close immediately, with drive thru, take-out or delivery, being permitted until further notice from the Province of Saskatchewan; and**
- **Dental offices be closed, except for essential and emergency services;**

And that Administration bring forward an implementation plan immediately.

RECESS

Councillor Jerry Flegel moved, seconded by Councillor Barbara Young, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Council recess for one-half hour.

The meeting recessed at 12:37 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 1:10 p.m. with all members of City Council present.

Mayor Michael Fougere moved, seconded by Councillor Lori Bresciani, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Administration bring back information on what constitutes a daycare, at 6:00 p.m. on March 20, 2020.

The motion that the City of Regina declare a local emergency was put and declared CARRIED.

RECESS

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, seconded by Councillor Barbara Young, AND IT WAS RESOLVED that the meeting recess until 6:00 p.m.

The meeting recessed at 2:00 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 6:00 p.m. with all members of City Council present.

The main motion, as amended, was put and declared CARRIED.

Mayor Michael Fougere moved, seconded by Councillor Jerry Flegel, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the Declaration of Local Emergency and list of orders be reconsidered.

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, in amendment, seconded by Councillor Joel Murray, that the following retail stores be closed, but still able to offer delivery or curbside service, effective March 23, 2020:

- Clothing
- Shoes
- Sporting
- Furniture
- Toy
- Craft; and
- Gaming

The motion was put and declared LOST.

Councillor Joel Murray moved, seconded by Councillor Sharron Bryce, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Council reconsider the motion that an order respecting the closure of retail stores be included in the declaration of a local emergency.

The motion that the following retail stores be closed, but still able to offer delivery or curbside service effective March 23, 2020:

- Clothing
- Shoes
- Sporting
- Furniture
- Toy
- Craft; and
- Gaming

was put to a re-vote and the motion was CARRIED.

Councillor Jerry Flegel moved, seconded by Councillor Jason Mancinelli, that Council reconsider the declaration of a local emergency, effective March 20, 2020.

The motion of reconsideration was put and declared LOST.

Councillor John Findura moved, seconded by Councillor Jason Mancinelli, that Council reconsider the motion that City of Regina declare a local emergency effective March 20, 2020 with respect to the order to restrict group meetings from to 5 persons to 25 persons, except essential services.

The motion of reconsideration was put and declared LOST.

The main motion, as amended, was put and declared CARRIED.

2020-19 THE REGINA TAX RELIEF BYLAW, 2020

2020-20 THE REGINA UTILITY RELIEF BYLAW, 2020

2020-21 THE REGINA TRANSIT FARE AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Sharron Bryce, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-19, 2020-20, and 2020-21 be introduced and read a first time.

Bylaws were read a first time.

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Bob Hawkins, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-19, 2020-20, and 2020-21 be introduced and read a second time. Bylaws were read a second time.

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Barbara Young, that City Council hereby consent to Bylaws No. 2020-19, 2020-20, and 2020-21 going to third and final reading at this meeting.

To confirm unanimous consent for the bylaws to proceed to third reading, the City Clerk polled each member of City Council.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Lori Bresciani, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-19, 2020-20, and 2020-21 be read a third time.

Bylaws were read a third and final time.

RECESS

Councillor Jerry Flegel moved, seconded by Councillor John Findura, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Council recess for five minutes.

The meeting recessed at 7:26 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 7:31 p.m.

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Mike O'Donnell, AND IT WAS RESOLVED that City Council call upon the Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA) to release a public health assessment of the replacement and temporary worker camps at or near the Co-op Refinery Complex and that Administration call upon the provincial government to enable the City to pull the occupancy permit if health officials deem the site to be a public health risk.

Councillor Joel Murray moved, seconded by Councillor Sharron Bryce, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the order to close retail clothing stores, shoe stores, sporting equipment stores, furniture stores, toy stores, craft and gaming stores, except those stores that offer pick up or delivery service stipulate that this is to be effective March 23, 2020.

The City Clerk read the formal Declaration of Local Emergency into the record.

ADJOURNMENT

Councillor Jerry Flegel moved, seconded by Councillor Bob Hawkins, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the meeting adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at 7:53 p.m.

Chairperson

Secretary

AT REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 2020

AT A MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

AT 11:00 AM

These are considered a draft rendering of the official minutes. Official minutes can be obtained through the Office of the City Clerk once approved.

Present: Mayor Michael Fougere, in the Chair
Councillor Lori Bresciani (Videoconference)
Councillor Sharron Bryce (Videoconference)
Councillor John Findura (Videoconference)
Councillor Jerry Flegel (Videoconference)
Councillor Bob Hawkins (Videoconference)
Councillor Jason Mancinelli (Videoconference)
Councillor Joel Murray (Videoconference)
Councillor Mike O'Donnell (Videoconference)
Councillor Andrew Stevens (Videoconference)
Councillor Barbara Young (Videoconference)

Also in Attendance: City Clerk, Jim Nicol
Deputy City Clerk, Amber Ackerman
City Manager, Chris Holden
City Solicitor, Byron Werry (Videoconference)
Executive Director, Citizen Experience, Innovation & Performance, Louise Folk (Videoconference)
Executive Director, Citizen Services, Kim Onrait (Videoconference)
Executive Director, City Planning & Community Development, Diana Hawryluk (Videoconference)
Executive Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability, Barry Lacey
Director, Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services, Laurie Shalley (Videoconference)
Director, Roadways & Transportation, Chris Warren (Videoconference)
Manager, Social & Cultural Development, Emmaline Hill (Videoconference)

CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Councillor Sharron Bryce moved, seconded by Councillor Jason Mancinelli, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the agenda for this meeting be approved, as submitted.

COMMUNICATIONS, CITY MANAGER'S REPORT, PUBLIC NOTICE BYLAW AND
BYLAWS

- CP20-7 Regina Exhibition Association Limited: Amendment to Bylaw 2015-25 Limited Borrowing and Guarantee Bylaw Regina Exhibition Association Limited (REAL)
- CP20-8 Regina & District Chamber of Commerce: CC City Manager CM20-8
- CP20-9 ATU 588, CUPE Local 21 and CUPE Local 7: COVID-19 Financial Update
- CP20-10 Regina Citizen's Public Transit Coalition: COVID-19 Update
-

The City Clerk read the following Communications into the record:

- CP20-7 Regina Exhibition Association Limited: Amendment to Bylaw 2015-25 Limited Borrowing and Guarantee Bylaw Regina Exhibition Association Limited (REAL)**
- CP20-8 Regina & District Chamber of Commerce: CC City Manager CM20-8**
- CP20-9 ATU 588, CUPE Local 21 and CUPE Local 7: COVID-19 Financial Update**
- CP20-10 Regina Citizen's Public Transit Coalition: COVID-19 Update**

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Joel Murray, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that CP20-7 - Regina Exhibition Association Limited: Amendment to Bylaw 2015-25 Limited Borrowing and Guarantee Bylaw Regina Exhibition Association Limited (REAL), CP20-8 - Regina & District Chamber of Commerce: CC City Manager CM20-8, CP20-9 - ATU 588, CUPE Local 21 and CUPE Local 7: COVID-19 Financial Update, and CP20-10 - Regina Citizen's Public Transit Coalition: COVID-19 Update be received and filed.

CM20-8 COVID-19 Financial Update

Recommendation

That City Council:

Responding to COVID-19 Financial Impacts

1. Address the shortfall in operating revenues to cover the anticipated additional costs in 2020 created by the COVID-19 pandemic and approve the following:
 - a. Adjust operating programs and services as outlined in Appendices D (Open Space Service Levels), E (Spring Sweep Program) and F (Transit Service Enhancements);
 - b. Direct Administration to implement expense reduction measures up to \$7,400,000 as identified on page 11 of this

report; and

- c. Defer up to \$7,200,000 of capital programs and projects with the funding to be redirected to offset operating costs created by the pandemic as identified on page 11 of this report.

Property Tax Related

2. Approve *The Regina Property Tax Bylaw, 2020* and *The Education Property Tax Bylaw, 2020*, as prepared by the City Solicitor and which sets out the rates as outlined in Appendix A.
3. Delegate authority to the Executive Director, Financial Strategy and Sustainability or their delegate to finalize and approve amendments to the property tax collection and payment agreement that the City has with the Government of Saskatchewan to allow the City to pay the education portion of the taxes as it is collected instead of based on the collection pattern from the previous year.
4. Delegate authority to the Executive Director, Financial Strategy and Sustainability or their delegate to finalize and approve amendments to the property tax collection and payment agreement that the City has with the Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division No. 81 to allow the City to pay the education portion of the taxes as it is collected instead of based on the collection pattern from the previous year.
5. Delegate authority to the Executive Director, Financial Strategy and Sustainability or their delegate to finalize and approve amendments to the property assessment and taxation services agreement that the City has with the Global Transportation Hub Authority to allow the City to pay the Global Transportation Hub levy as it is collected instead of based on the collection pattern from the previous year.
6. Authorize the City Clerk to execute addendums to amend the agreements referred to in recommendations 3, 4 and 5 upon review by the City Solicitor.
7. Approve the property tax exemptions as listed in Appendix B subject to the Government of Saskatchewan approving the exemption or partial exemption of the education portion of the taxes for amounts that are \$25,000 or greater.
8. Authorize the Executive Director Financial Strategy & Sustainability or his delegate to apply to the Government of Saskatchewan on behalf of property owners for any exemption of the education portion of the taxes that is \$25,000 or greater as outlined in Appendix B.
9. Approve *The Properties Exempt from Taxation as a result of the 2013 Municipal Boundary Alteration Bylaw, 2020* as prepared by the City

Solicitor and which sets out the property tax exemptions outlined in Appendix B.

REAL

10. Authorize the Executive Director, Financial Strategy and Sustainability for the City to negotiate, approve and enter into all necessary agreements with The Regina Exhibition Association Limited (REAL) and HSBC Bank Canada on behalf of the City and generally to do all things and to execute all documents and other papers in the name of the City, in order to facilitate the change to REAL's credit facilities as outlined in Appendix C to this report;
11. Instruct the City Solicitor to prepare amendments to Bylaw 2015-25, being *The Regina Exhibition Association Limited Borrowing and Guarantee Bylaw, 2015* to amend the credit facilities in that Bylaw based on the terms and conditions authorized by the Executive Director, Financial Strategy and Sustainability and Appendix C to this report;
12. Pursuant to clause 5.2(f) of the Unanimous Member's Agreement for REAL, REAL is authorized to amend the credit facilities outlined in REAL's loan with HSBC Bank Canada based on Appendix C to this report on the condition that the amendments do not increase the existing maximum loan amount of \$13,000,000;
13. Authorize the Executive Director, Financial Strategy and Sustainability, as the City's proxy, to exercise the City's voting rights in REAL to approve any organizational resolutions or documents that may be required of REAL in relation to the proposed changes to the credit facilities in Bylaw 2015-25 as outlined in this report;

Housing Incentive Program

14. Amend the Housing Incentives Policy to add the following provision:

“6.1.16 Notwithstanding Section 6.2.6, in response to, and during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, and under similar emergency measures, the Executive Director, City Planning and Community Development has discretion to relax the requirement that an Occupancy Permit is issued before grant payments for affordable rental housing applications are disbursed where construction of the project is near completion and the applicant has entered into a capital contribution agreement with the City.”

Delegation of Emergency Powers

15. Delegate authority to the City Manager or designate to exercise any powers of a local authority, City or City Council under any legislation, order or otherwise, and any actions which must be authorized or approved by Council are hereby authorized, except those authorities

that are not permitted by law to be delegated provided that the authority is required to be exercised in response to the pandemic emergency. The City Manager shall notify Council of any exercise of authority pursuant to this resolution as soon as reasonably possible and Council shall retain the right to cancel or amend any decisions made by the City Manager under this authority.

Pursuant to Section 14(5) of *The Procedure Bylaw*, the requirement for the Mayor to leave the Chair for the purpose of taking part in the debate was waived as ten of the eleven members of City Council were attending the meeting via teleconference, including the Deputy Mayor.

Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, seconded by Councillor Lori Bresciani that the recommendations contained in the report be concurred in, after:

- **Amending Appendix D (Open Space Service Levels) to show a recommended service level of Normal Service for Horticulture; and**
- **Increasing the dollar amount in recommendation 1b. to \$7,700,000.**

Councillor Lori Bresciani moved, in amendment, seconded by Councillor Andrew Stevens, that \$400,000 be allocated to reinstate the spring street sweep program for 2020, to be funded through the use of reserves.

Councillor Lori Bresciani	Yes
Councillor Barbara Young	Yes
Councillor Bob Hawkins	No
Councillor Andrew Stevens	Yes
Councillor John Findura	Yes
Councillor Joel Murray	Yes
Councillor Sharron Bryce	Yes
Councillor Mike O'Donnell	No
Councillor Jason Mancinelli	No
Councillor Jerry Flegel	Yes
Mayor Michael Fougere	Yes

The motion was put and declared CARRIED.

Councillor Jason Mancinelli moved, in amendment, seconded by Councillor Andrew Stevens, that Administration review the submission from the Regina & District Chamber of Commerce and the submission from ATU 588, CUPE 21 and CUPE 7, and return to City Council with a report providing analysis and recommendations on the following:

- 1. The Chamber's request to provide relief to non-residential property owners through a reduction in the municipal portion of property taxes by 25% in 2020 and the proposed repayment schedule by July 2020; and**

- 2. The joint-union request to provide all laid off employees with the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Program (SUB) no later than the end of May 2020.**

(Councillor Bryce temporarily left the meeting.)

Councillor Jason Mancinelli	Yes
Councillor Jerry Flegel	Yes
Councillor Mike O'Donnell	Yes
Councillor Joel Murray	Yes
Councillor John Findura	Yes
Councillor Lori Bresciani	Yes
Councillor Andrew Stevens	Yes
Councillor Bob Hawkins	No
Councillor Barbara Young	Yes
Mayor Michael Fougere	Yes

The motion was put and declared CARRIED.

RECESS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 33 (2.1) of City Council's Procedure Bylaw No. 9004, Mayor Fougere called for a 30 minute recess.

Council recessed at 1:25 p.m

Council reconvened at 2:01 p.m. with all members of Council present.

Councillor Andrew Stevens	Yes
Councillor Barbara Young	Yes
Councillor Bob Hawkins	Yes
Councillor Lori Bresciani	Yes
Councillor John Findura	Yes
Councillor Joel Murray	Yes
Councillor Sharron Bryce	Yes
Councillor Mike O'Donnell	Yes
Councillor Jason Mancinelli	Yes
Councillor Jerry Flegel	Yes
Mayor Michael Fougere	Yes

The main motion, as amended, was put and declared CARRIED.

- 2020-18 THE HOUSING INCENTIVE PROGRAM TAX EXEMPTION BYLAW, 2020
(No. 2)
- 2020-22 THE REGINA EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION LIMITED BORROWING AND
GUARANTEE AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020
- 2020-23 THE REGINA PROPERTY TAX BYLAW, 2020
- 2020-24 THE EDUCATION PROPERTY TAX BYLAW, 2020
- 2020-25 THE PROPERTIES EXEMPT FROM TAXATION AS A RESULT OF THE
2013 MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY ALTERATION BYLAW, 2020
-

**Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor Lori Bresciani, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-18, 2020-22, 2029-23, 2020-24 and 2020-25 be introduced and read a first time.
Bylaws were read a first time.**

**Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor Sharron Bryce, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-18, 2020-22, 2029-23, 2020-24 and 2020-25 be introduced and read a second time.
Bylaws were read a second time.**

Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor Barbara Young, that City Council hereby consent to Bylaws No. 2020-18, 2020-22, 2029-23, 2020-24 and 2020-25 going to third and final reading at this meeting.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

**Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor John Findura, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that Bylaws No. 2020-18, 2020-22, 2029-23, 2020-24 and 2020-25 be read a third time.
Bylaws were read a third and final time.**

ADJOURNMENT

Councillor Bob Hawkins moved, seconded by Councillor Sharron Bryce, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the meeting adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at 2:48 p.m.

Chairperson

Secretary

Regina Planning Commission: Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application (PL201900059) Rosewood Park Phase 1, Stage 3

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Regina Planning Commission
Service Area	City Planning & Community Development
Item #	CR20-19

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Approve the Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application to rezone lands within the Rosewood Park Concept Plan, specifically Pt. LSD 2 in SE-09-18-20-W2M, shown in Appendix A-3 as follows:
 - a. Proposed Parcel E from UH – Urban Holding Zone to RH – Residential High-Rise Zone.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw to authorize the respective Zoning Bylaw amendment.

HISTORY

At the March 4, 2020 meeting of Regina Planning Commission, the Commission considered the attached report RPC20-8 from the City Planning & Development Division.

Rich Threlfall, representing Troika Management Corp., and Tyler Mathies, representing National Affordable Housing Corporation, addressed the Commission.

Recommendation #3 does not need City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,

REGINA PLANNING COMMISSION


Elaine Gohlke, Secretary 4/20/2020

ATTACHMENTS

RPC20-8 - Zoning Bylaw Amendment Rosewood Park Phase 1, Stage 3.pdf

Appendix A-1

Appendix A-2

Appendix A-3

Appendix A-4

Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application (PL201900059) Rosewood Park Phase 1, Stage 3

Date	March 4, 2020
To	Regina Planning Commission
From	City Planning & Community Development
Service Area	Planning & Development Services
Item No.	RPC20-8

RECOMMENDATION

Regina Planning Commission recommends that City Council:

1. Approve the Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application to rezone lands within the Rosewood Park Concept Plan, specifically Pt. LSD 2 in SE-09-18-20-W2M, shown in Appendix A-3 as follows:
 - a. Proposed Parcel E from UH – Urban Holding Zone to RH – Residential High-Rise Zone.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw to authorize the respective Zoning Bylaw amendment.
3. Approve these recommendations at its March 25, 2020 meeting to allow sufficient time for advertising the required public notice for the respective bylaw.

ISSUE

Troika Management Corporation (the Applicant), operating on behalf of the current owners, 101259367 Saskatchewan Limited, proposes to rezone lands within Phase 1, Stage 3 of the Rosewood Park Concept Plan area. This is the third stage of residential development in the Rosewood Park neighbourhood.

The proposal has been assessed and is deemed to comply with *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* (Zoning Bylaw); *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 2013-48*

(OCP); the Coopertown Neighbourhood Plan and the Rosewood Park Concept Plan.

IMPACTS

Financial Impacts

Capital funding to provide municipal infrastructure that is required for subdivision and development in the concept plan area will be the sole responsibility of the developer. The municipal infrastructure that is built and funded by the developer will become the City's responsibility to operate and maintain through future budgets.

Environmental Impacts

The subject property is located within the Low Sensitivity Aquifer Protection Overlay Zone on land currently subject to agriculture cultivation. The proposal is required to comply with the applicable protection performance standards which are reviewed at building permit phase.

Policy/Strategic Impact

The proposed development supports the following OCP goals/policies:

- Section D5, Goal 1, Policy 7.1 & 7.1.5: Require that new neighbourhoods, new mixed-use neighbourhoods, intensification areas and built or approved neighbourhoods are planned and developed to include the following:
 - A diversity of housing types to support residents from a wider range of economic levels, backgrounds and stages of life, including those with specific needs.

OTHER OPTIONS

Alternative options would be to refer the application back to Administration or deny the application.

COMMUNICATIONS

The applicant and other interested parties will receive a copy of the report and notification of the meeting to appear as a delegation in addition to receiving a written notification of City Council's decision.

DISCUSSION

The applicant proposes a Zoning Bylaw Amendment to rezone land from UH – Urban Holding Zone to RH – Residential High-Rise Zone. The proposal would accommodate residential development in accordance with the RH – Residential High-Rise Zone.

The proposed Zoning Bylaw Amendment aligns with the approved Rosewood Park Concept Plan (Appendix A-4) as the RH – Residential High-Rise Zone implements the intended Flex Area 1 which is limited to:

- Residential development;
- Recreational development;
- Institutional development; or
- Commercial (vertical mixed-use buildings only) development.

The subject property is located at the intersection of Mapleford Boulevard and Silverleaf Boulevard; immediately adjacent to the Plainsview and St. Nicholas Joint-use School within the Rosewood Park Neighbourhood. The Rosewood Park neighbourhood is being developed and currently consists of a joint-use school (Plainsview School and St. Nicholas School) and a Religious Assembly (Rosewood Park Alliance Church). Lands to the northeast are undeveloped; however, are identified for residential development in accordance with the Rosewood Park Concept Plan (Appendix A-4). Mapleford Boulevard, Silverleaf Boulevard and the intersection of these roads are constructed and operational.

The Rosewood Park Concept Plan (Appendix A-4) establishes a framework for directing land use, development and servicing for a proposed new neighbourhood located in the Coopertown Neighbourhood Plan Area.

The related subdivision application is being considered concurrently in accordance with Bylaw No. 2003-3, by which subdivision approval authority has been delegated to Administration. Appendix A-3 shows the plan of proposed subdivision.

Letters were mailed to immediate property owners in the vicinity, a sign was posted on the site and statutory notice will be published in the *Regina Leader-Post*. The Twin Lakes Community Association was advised of the application. Administration did not receive any comments from the public and therefore no issues were raised through this outreach.

DECISION HISTORY

The Coopertown Neighbourhood Plan was approved by City Council on April 24, 2017 (CR17-37) and the Rosewood Park Concept Plan was approved by City Council on December 18, 2017 (CR17-132).

City Council's approval is required, pursuant to Part V of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted,



Fred Scarle, Director, Planning & Development Services



2/26/2020

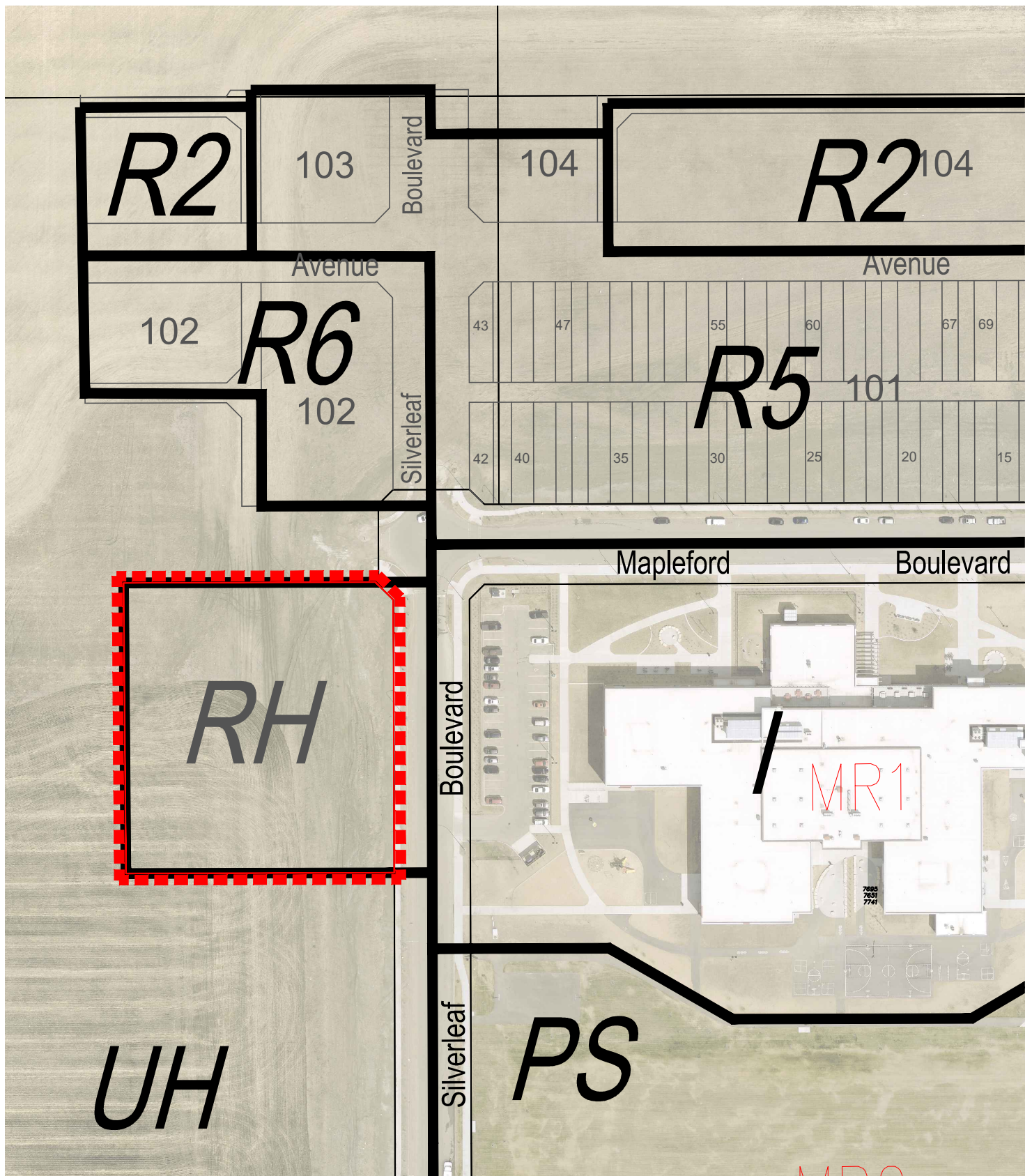
Diana Hawryluk, Executive Director, City Planning & Community Dev.

2/26/2020

Prepared by: Pam Ewanishin, City Planner II

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A-1
Appendix A-2
Appendix A-3
Appendix A-4

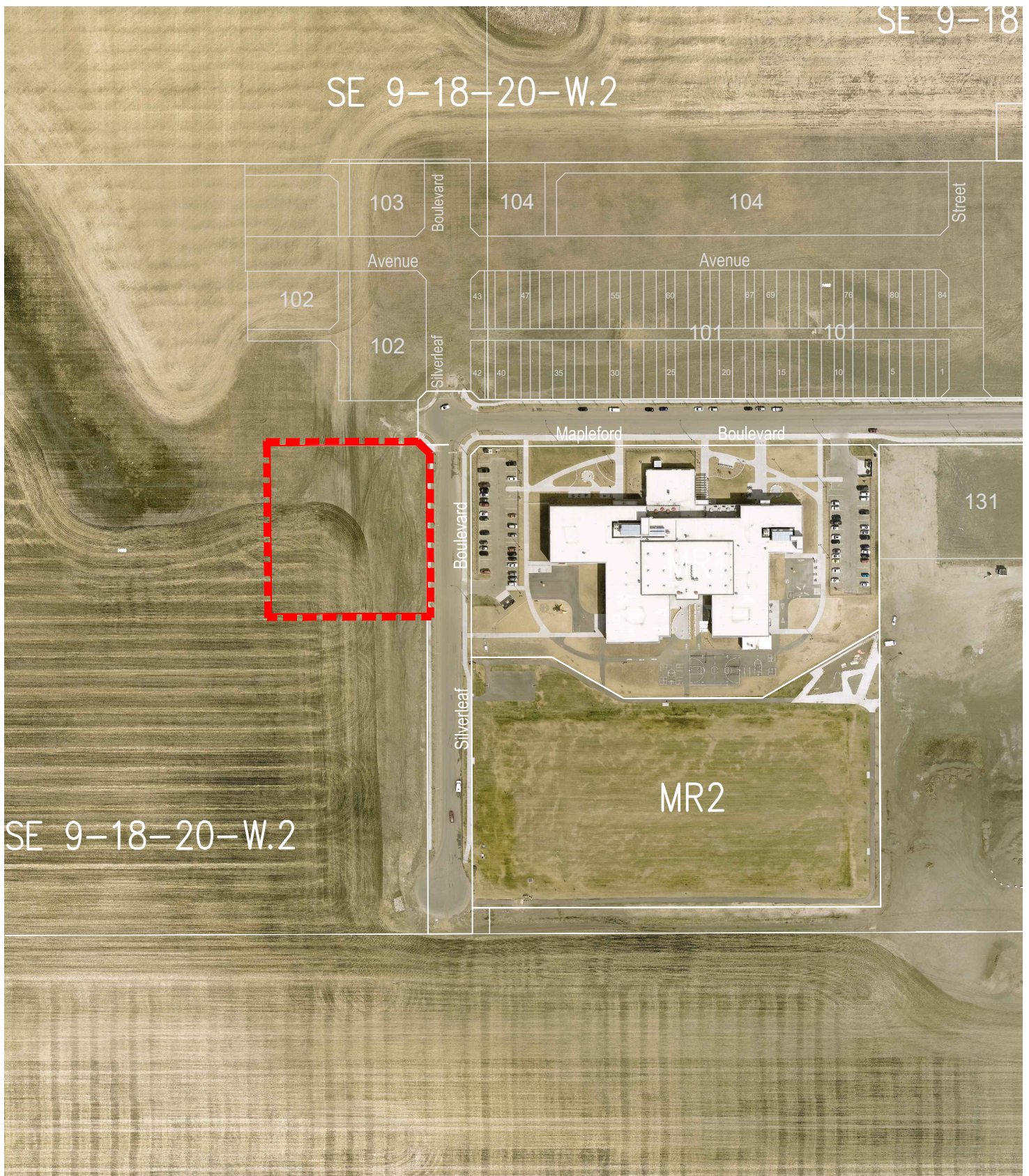


Date of Photography : 2018



Subject Property





Subject Property

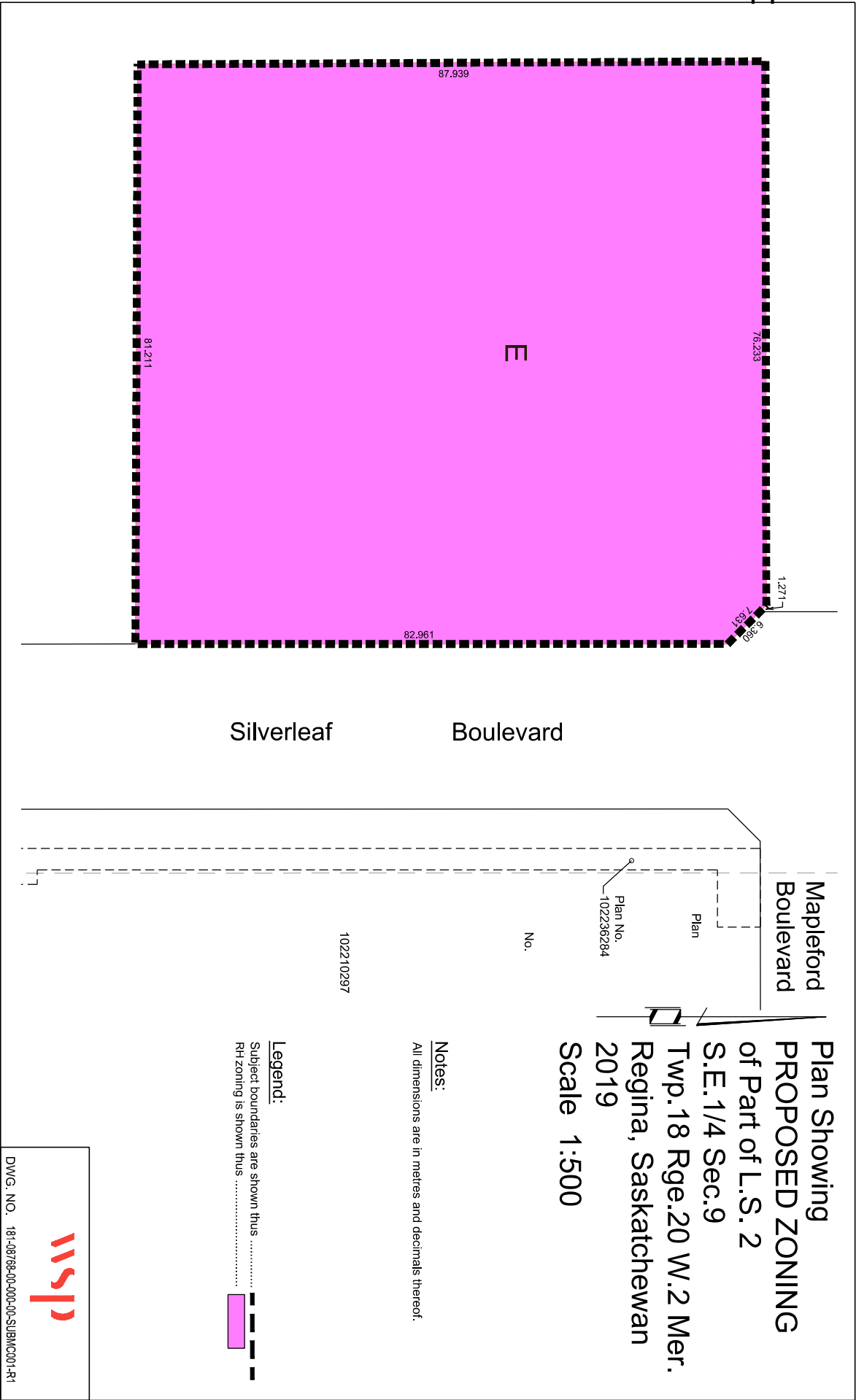
Date of Photography: 2018



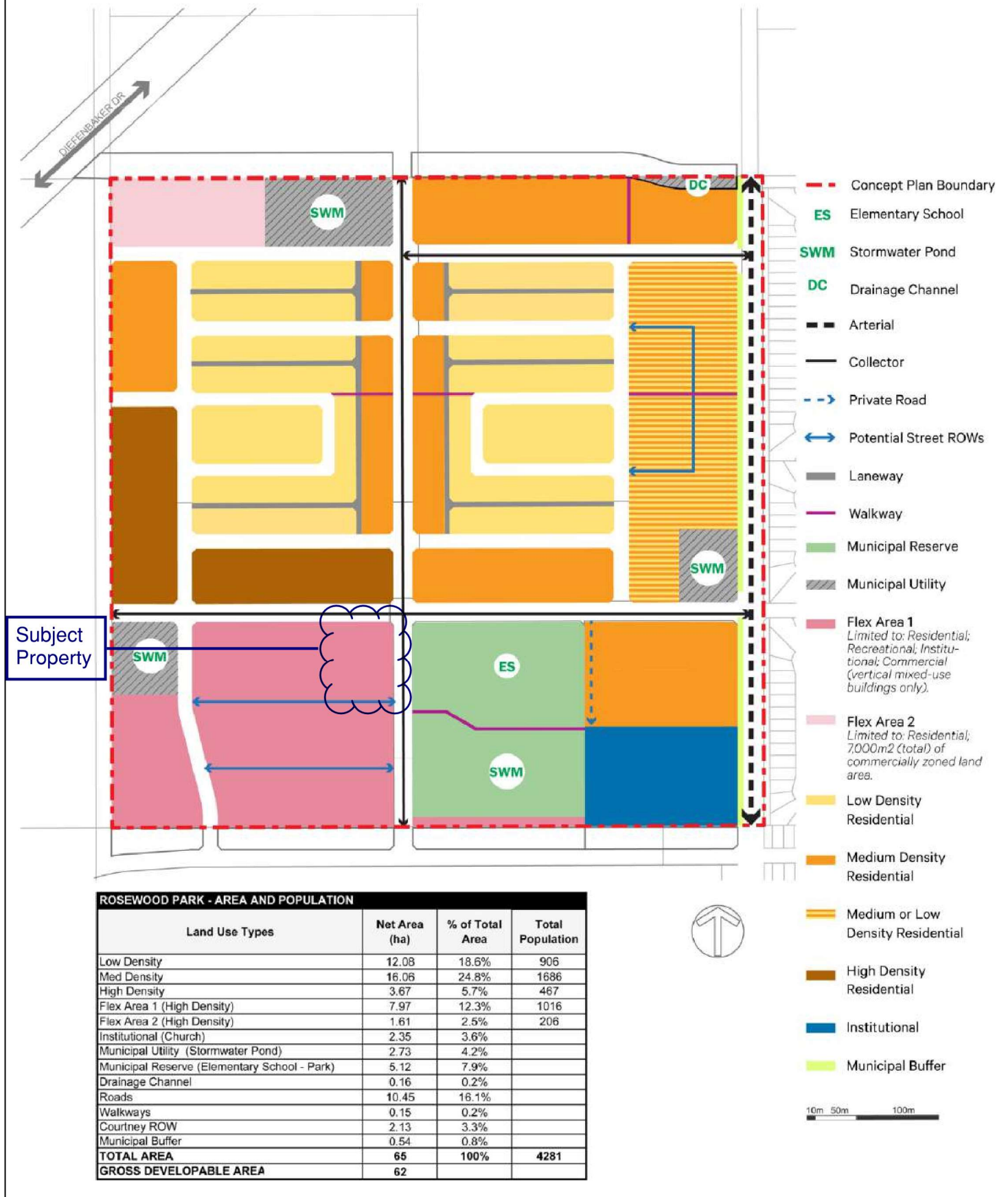
Project PL201900059

Civic Address/Subdivision

Zoning Bylaw Amendment
1400 N. Courtney Street



Rosewood Park Concept Plan – Land-Use Plan





City Council
City of Regina
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2C8

April 20, 2020

Re: Letter of Support for Regina Humane Society in Harbour Landing

Dear City Council,

My name is Evan Hunchak. I am the general manager for Dream Development. On behalf of our company we would like to thank you for the opportunity to provide our support for the Regina Humane Society's proposed Animal Community Centre in our community of Harbour Landing,

With this proposed facility, Regina will continue to be the leader in Canada thru the work of our Regina Humane Society. They were first to implement a mobile spay and neuter clinic in Canada, Saskatchewan's first and only animal shelter hospital, partnerships with all of Regina's pet stores as satellite adoption centres, classroom and community education program's, literacy programs, cognitive and physical disability learning services, assisted animal therapy programs, a safe place for victims fleeing domestic abuse, and other programs to break the cycle of violence and abuse.

This new Animal Community Center will establish a much-needed community center for public gatherings within our City. It will engage youth, families, the elderly and every other demographic which may need access to support programs instilling human values and it will inspire positive action to our citizens so that we together may build a better Regina. They will also be able to expand their reach as this site is well located within our City near the intersection of Lewvan Drive and Parliament Avenue which receives transit service. Within the Harbour Landing neighbourhood, it is also well located to walk to and is in close proximity to the two existing, as well as the two newly proposed Harbour Landing elementary schools, Extended Care Facilities, Daycare Facilities, and high density residential complexes. The Center being in close proximity to the Regina Airport is also a compatible use, whereas other uses such as residential homes would not be compatible due to concerns with air traffic noise.

Within the new animal community center, there will be areas for animal enrichment, training, veterinary hospital, interactive exhibits, classrooms and two publicly accessible off-leash dog parks – one for small breeds and the other for larger dogs.

I would like to thank you for your time and I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

4561 Parliament Avenue., Suite 300
Regina, SK, S4W 0G3

Phone: 306.347.8100
Fax: 306.347.8108
info@dream.ca
www.dream.ca



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Evan Hunchak'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name 'Evan' and last name 'Hunchak' clearly distinguishable.

Evan Hunchak
General Manager, Regina Land
D: 306.347.8131
E: ehunchak@dream.ca



**Regina
Humane
Society**

April 29, 2020

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council Members
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
Regina, SK Canada S4P 3C8

Dear Mayor Fougere and Honorable Council Members:

My name is Lisa Koch, Executive Director of the Regina Humane Society. Thank you for the opportunity to speak in support of the Zoning Bylaw Amendment and Discretionary Use Application for the proposed location of Regina's new Animal Community Centre.

For the past 32 years, the City of Regina and the Regina Humane Society have forged an enduring positive agreement to provide streamlined, centralized and cost-efficient animal services which ensure the health, safety and well-being of Regina's people and animals.

This collaborative approach is the basis of the Society's ambitious strategy to build our humane community through diverse animal lifesaving services, progressive education programs and proactive outreach initiatives which help animals while supporting and engaging the people who care for and about them.

The Regina Humane Society's lifesaving efforts advanced with the opening of Saskatchewan's only Animal Shelter Hospital in 2010 and the launch of Canada's first Mobile Spay and Neuter Clinic providing services both to homeless pets as well as those of at-risk pet owners.

Fresh approaches to education and outreach in the shelter, the classroom and the community, instill empathy, teach new skills and extend the reach of resources. Literacy programs like Kitty Readers encourage children to practice reading in a fun and engaging way while service learning programs engage hundreds of young people annually including those with cognitive or physical disabilities, undertaking vocational assistance or exploring career opportunities. Through Pet Assisted Therapy, shelter pets reduce anxiety and depression with therapeutic visits in schools, hospitals and nursing homes.

The Society's 50 year old time-expired facility, inaccessible location and limited capacity do not support our growing community's need for these vital programs and services.

Following research and consultation, the Humane Society retained George Miers of Swatt/Miers Architects, to develop project plans for a new Animal Community Centre for Regina. Swatt /Miers is internationally known for their Animal Care projects; including the Winnipeg, Edmonton and Ottawa Humane Society facilities as well as numerous others across the United States including the most recently completed Annenburg Pet Space in Los Angeles, California.

Advances in science, a heightened recognition of the role of animals in people's lives and better models have created a new standard in animal care facilities. The Regina Animal Community Centre will be consistent with new facilities built across Canada and beyond. While a new building is required, what it will enable in the community is significant. With its architecturally enlightened design reflecting the Harbour Landing community, the proposed Centre will be a place for everyone - an efficient and cost-effective model of humane care and community involvement with the health standards of a hospital, the educational aspects of a school and the appeal of a community destination welcoming visitors to participate in comprehensive programming.

The Centre will replace traditional cages with healthier and friendlier habitats which reduce stress, decrease animal illness and make the Regina Humane Society an inviting environment for people to interact with and enjoy the company of animals. Comfortable, home-like enclosures for dogs; as well as condos, complete with climbing trees for cats; are intentionally designed for biosecurity, to be odor free and provide acoustic insulation and control both inside and outside the building.

The proposed Animal Community Centre will offer an education complex including classrooms, catering kitchen and garden areas available for public use both during and after operating hours. Learning experiences including exhibits, educational activities and exploration stations will be oriented for all ages. Expanded volunteer, humane education, vocational training and service learning opportunities will reach even more children and adults in our community.

A fully equipped veterinary clinic will support animal intake, rescue and adoption services. Other best practice concepts including a healthy and humane pet shop, self-serve dog wash and indoor and outdoor recreation spaces will make the Animal Community Centre a place where people can find, bring, care for, learn about, and celebrate the animals that enrich our lives.

Two fenced and landscaped neighbourhood sized dog parks, including a "Pint Sized Park" for small breed dogs, will provide the opportunity for owners and their dogs to play, exercise and socialize.

With public transportation, walking and biking trails in close proximity, as well as a modern design which supports access by people of all abilities, the proposed location on Parliament Avenue in Harbour Landing is ideal to support comprehensive program and service delivery, for people and animals alike.

Approval of the Zoning Bylaw Amendment and Discretionary Use Application for the proposed location for Regina's new Animal Community Centre at 4900 Parliament Avenue will pave the way for Regina to become a model city with the first fully integrated Animal Community Centre of its kind in Canada serving the needs of people and animals in our community for decades to come.

Sincerely,

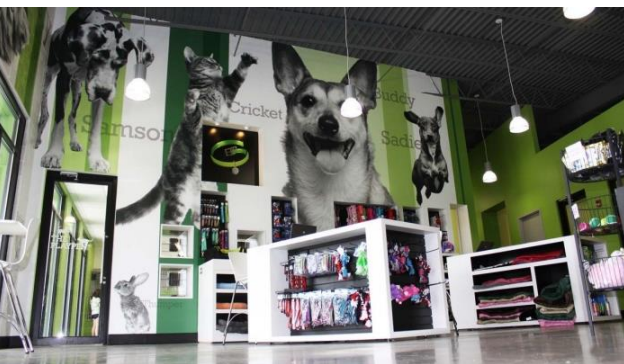
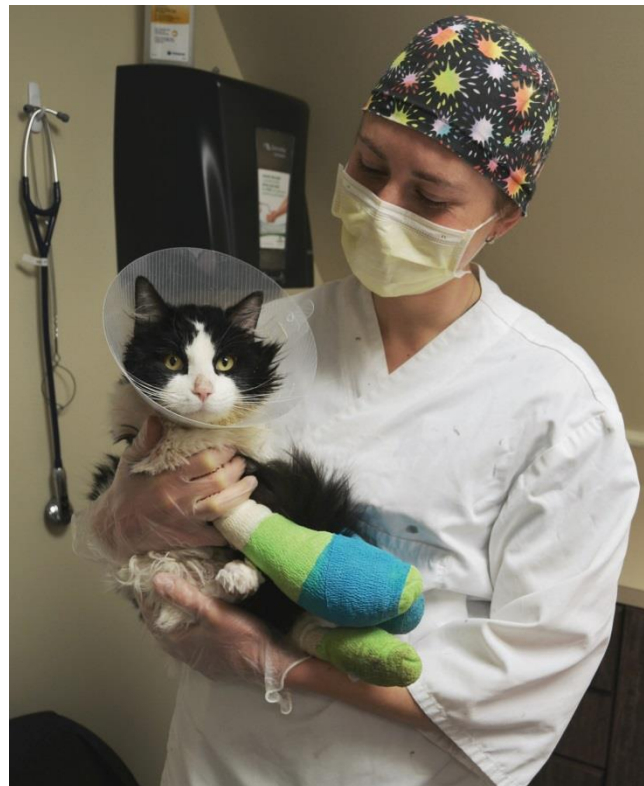
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'LKoch', written in a cursive style.

Lisa Koch
Executive Director



Regina
Humane
Society

Animal Community Centre





A Positive Partnership

For the past 32 years, the City of Regina and the Regina Humane Society have forged an enduring positive agreement to provide streamlined, centralized and cost-efficient animal services which ensure the health, safety and well-being of Regina's people and animals.

A Humane Community

This collaborative approach is the basis of the Society's ambitious strategy to build our humane community through diverse animal lifesaving services, progressive education programs and pro-active outreach initiatives which help animals while supporting and engaging the people who care for and about them.





Saskatchewan's Only Animal Shelter Hospital

The Society's lifesaving efforts advanced with the opening of Saskatchewan's only Animal Shelter Hospital in 2010.

Canada's First Mobile Spay/Neuter Clinic

The launch of Canada's first Mobile Spay and Neuter Clinic provides services both to homeless pets as well as those of at-risk pet owners.





Classroom & Community Education

Fresh approaches to education and outreach in the shelter, the classroom and the community, instill empathy, teach new skills and extend the reach of resources.



Accessible Prevention Resources



Kitty Readers Literacy Program



Service Learning

Service learning programs engage hundreds of young people annually including those with cognitive or physical disabilities, undertaking vocational assistance or career exploration opportunities.

Outreach

Through Pet Assisted Therapy, shelter pets reduce anxiety and depression with therapeutic visits in schools, hospitals and nursing homes.





An Urgent Need

The Society's 50 year old time-expired facility, inaccessible location and limited capacity do not support our growing community's need for these vital programs and services.



Project Planning

Following research and consultation, the Humane Society retained George Miers of Swatt | Miers Architects, to develop project plans for a new Animal Community Centre for Regina. Swatt | Miers is internationally known for their Animal Care projects; including the Winnipeg, Edmonton and Ottawa Humane Society facilities as well as numerous others across the United States including the most recently completed Annenburg Pet Space in Los Angeles, California.



Evolution in Shelter Design

Advances in science, a heightened recognition of the role of animals in people's lives and better models have created a new standard in animal care facilities.



Ottawa Humane Society

Evolution in Shelter Design

More than a Shelter

The Regina Animal Community Centre will be consistent with new facilities built across Canada and beyond. While a new building is required, what it will enable in the community is significant.





A Community Destination

With its architecturally enlightened design reflecting the Harbour Landing community, the proposed Centre will be a place for everyone - an efficient and cost-effective model of humane care and community involvement with the health standards of a hospital, the educational aspects of a school and the appeal of a community destination welcoming visitors to participate in comprehensive programming.



Animal and People Friendly Environments

The Centre will replace traditional cages with healthier and friendlier habitats which reduce stress, decrease animal illness and make the Regina Humane Society an inviting environment for people to interact with and enjoy the company of animals.



Animal and People Friendly Environments

Comfortable, home-like enclosures for dogs;



As well as condos, complete with climbing trees for cats; are intentionally designed for biosecurity, to be odor free and provide acoustic insulation and control both inside and outside the building.



Centre for Humane Education

The proposed Animal Community Centre will offer an education complex including classrooms, catering kitchen and garden areas available for public use both during and after operating hours.



Interactive Exhibits

Learning experiences including exhibits, educational activities and exploration stations will be oriented for all ages.



Interactive Exhibits



Community Engagement

Expanded volunteer, humane education, vocational training and service learning opportunities will reach even more children and adults in our community.



Veterinary Hospital

A fully equipped veterinary clinic will support animal intake, rescue, and adoption services.

A Healthy and Humane Shop





Ample Green Space for Pets and People

Two fully fenced and landscaped neighbourhood sized dog parks, including a “Pint Sized Park” for small breed dogs, will provide the opportunity for owners and their dogs to play, exercise and socialize.

Areas for Animal Enrichment , Training and Public Recreation



Accessible Location

With public transportation, walking and biking trails in close proximity, the proposed location on Parliament Avenue in Harbour Landing is ideal to support comprehensive program and service delivery, for people and animals alike.





Creating a Better Community for Pets & People

Approval of the Zoning Bylaw Amendment and Discretionary Use Application for the proposed location of Regina's new Animal Community Centre will pave the way for Regina to become a model city with the first fully integrated Animal Community Centre of its kind in Canada serving the needs of people and animals in our community for decades to come.



**Regina
Humane
Society**

Animal Community Centre Proposed Location

Letters of Support

March 11, 2020

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council Members
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
PO Box 1790
Regina, SK Canada S4P 3C8

Dear Mayor Fougere and Honorable Council Members:

I am the teacher at Quiet High, a classroom that was set up to accommodate the needs of students with severe anxiety and/or depression in the Regina Public School system. My students and I have been volunteering at the Humane Society every Tuesday afternoon for the past four years, and our time there is often the best experience of their week.

Volunteering at the Humane Society has had such a huge impact on all of my students, but I would like to explain some of the individual challenges my students face, and how the RHS has benefited them. Please know that I have changed the names of each student to protect his/her identity.

Jameson is an intelligent young man, but due to his anxiety and depression, he rarely talks and does not engage in the academic or social aspects of school. His mother often shares her frustrations with me, because she says that Jameson does not do anything at home except sleep and watch television. On Tuesday afternoons, however, he comes alive when he is in the community cat room at the Humane Society. Cats are drawn to him, and while he is cuddling a cat or kitten and laughing and talking with his classmates, his authentic self emerges, and it is a delight to observe.

Another student, named Florence, enrolled in Quiet High last spring, but had very poor attendance and I was not sure I would see much of her this fall when school resumed. When school started in September, Florence started to come to the RHS to volunteer, and, as a result, her attendance greatly improved. When I first met her last March, Florence was quite timid and seemed to be afraid of her own shadow, but working at the Humane Society has helped improve her confidence. The change in her attitude and even in her appearance, is palpable, and I credit our visits to the RHS for much of this. Although suspicious of people, Florence has no qualms about working with animals, and I am currently looking for a work placement for her in a pet store or cat rescue. If the RHS was accessible by public transit, that is where I would seek a volunteer position for her.

Although it is unfortunate, I have one or two students whose anxiety is so severe that they come to school just one or two days a week, and it is no accident that they will come on a Tuesday in order to volunteer with the RHS. Some people might see the volunteering as a privilege that should only be

given to those who attend regularly, but my principal and I consider it to be much needed therapy needed by vulnerable students who would not otherwise have the opportunity to get to the Humane Society on their own.

I hope you are getting a picture of what the RHS means to me and my students. The relationship we have with the RHS is beneficial to both parties, and we are very much looking forward to having the new building be in a location where the students can volunteer or do a work placement without someone having to drive them outside of the city limits. I know that my students would put in many more volunteer hours on weekends and during the summer months when the new facility is built in Harbour Landing, and all of the students are looking forward to the healthier conditions that will be available in the new buildings.

The work we do with the RHS is the highlight of our week, and the students' parents have been a huge proponent of this activity. When I asked the parents for feedback on this the experience of volunteering, these are some of the responses I received:

"I think it's a perfect thing your class does for the RHS. My son loves going."

"Having the ability to volunteer has been life changing for my daughter."

"We currently have a rescue dog from the RHS and I cannot stress enough how thankful we are for the dog, and in turn, the gratitude she shows us every day."

"My daughter's trips to the RHS come attached with a story at the end of every day and promote good conversation about solutions and care of animals. I always look forward to Tuesday conversations with my daughter."

And, finally, I believe one parent summed it all up with this statement: "The humane society is in the business of saving animals **and** people."

My students and I are incredibly grateful for the opportunity to volunteer at the RHS, and we are all excited about the opportunities the new facility will bring.

Sincerely,

Anna-Marie Donovan (Quiet High Teacher)

December 31st, 2019,

To Whom it May Concern:

I am writing this letter in support of the Regina Humane Society (RHS) and their zoning application to the City of Regina for their proposed new Animal Community Centre in Harbor Landing.

My name is Melissa Hunchak and I am a small animal veterinarian and the sole owner of Careport (formerly Airport) Animal Hospital which has been located in the south end of Regina since 1989. We are a busy small animal practice and are in the process of building a new hospital located in Harbor Landing.

I believe very strongly in the RHS and their initiatives to care for the animals in our community. Since 2012 our hospital has donated a substantial amount of services by performing free spay and neuter surgeries to help them with population control in our city. Our hospital also relies on the RHS for cremation services. As a result of my interest in the RHS and their initiatives, I have donated my time and served as a member of the RHS Board of Directors since 2015.

The RHS provides a number of different programs to improve the health and welfare of animals in the city. There are many examples, but a few of them include sheltering and re-homing stray and unwanted animals, ensuring that animals in distress receive timely and appropriate healthcare, and reducing the number of unwanted litters through spay and neuter initiatives. Currently, the RHS struggles to be able to provide all the services that they need to in their current facility and a new facility would greatly help them to further care for the animals in our community.

The proposed Animal Community Centre in Harbour Landing would provide the RHS with more space to offer their programs as well as a much better environment for the staff and animals that they care for. They would also be able to offer more programs and services to the community through the inclusion of classrooms and interactive areas for people to spend time with the animals. Examples of these community programs would include outreach to new Canadians learning to speak English, interactions and support for children and woman fleeing domestic abuse situations, companionship for senior citizens, as well as other groups.

I fully support the RHS and their proposal for the new Animal Community Centre and feel that it will have a huge positive impact in our community both for the pets that live here, as well as the residents.

If you require any further information, please contact me by phone at 306-737-8437 or by email at dr.hunchak.careport@sasktel.net.

Sincerely,



Melissa Hunchak, DVM
Owner of Careport Animal Hospital

January 6, 2020

Regina Planning Commission
City of Regina
9th Floor, City Hall
P.O. Box 1790

Dear Regina Planning Commission members,

RE: Letter of Support – Saskatchewan Health Authority

The Saskatchewan Health Authority's (SHA) greatest priority and commitment is ensuring the safety of its patients, residents across the province. The core value of safety commits the SHA to physical, psychological, social, cultural, and environmental safety, everyday, for everyone. (Saskatchewan Health Authority Safety Charter)

One of the key responsibilities of the Regina area Environmental Public Health Department of the SHA is to investigate animal bite incidents to prevent the transmission of rabies in the community. In 2015 the Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region investigated over 600 reported animal bites, in 2019 this number increased to over 700 reported animal bites. Of those reported bites, over 70% are from dogs. In 2019, dog bites accounted for 75% of all the reported animal bites in children aged 12 and under.

The Regina area office of the SHA views the Regina Humane Society as an important partner in promoting animal bite prevention in our community. In an effort to improve the educational component of our rabies prevention program we reached out the Regina Humane Society in 2015 to develop Be Dog Smart a dog bite prevention program.

In a joint effort to improve the uptake of dog bite prevention education material, we have worked together to develop Be Dog Smart lesson plans and promotional material for elementary school aged children. Be Dog Smart is a joint education initiative developed by the Environmental Public Health Department Regina area SHA office and the Regina Humane Society. Be Dog Smart is aimed at teaching children under the age of 12 how to behave safely around dogs.

An important part of the Regina Humane Society's education programming is the safety for animals and people when interacting with them. Be Dog Smart is a foundational component of this initiative. The new RHS facility will provide space for programming such as pet sitting courses, pet first aid, school and youth group tours and outreach to underserved communities in Regina. Be Dog Smart will be a part of all of these programs with the goal of increasing awareness dog bites and ultimately, reducing the number of occurrences.

The Regina area Saskatchewan Health Authority supports the new Regina Humane Society location on Parliament Avenue.

If you have any questions, please contact our office at 306-766-7755.

Sincerely,

George Koutsoulis
Senior Public Health Inspector

Healthy People, Healthy Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Health Authority works in the spirit of truth and reconciliation, acknowledging Saskatchewan as the traditional territory of First Nations and Métis People.

NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY: This information is for the recipient(s) listed and is considered confidential by law. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure, copying or communication of the contents is strictly prohibited.

March 11, 2020

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council Members
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
PO Box 1790
Regina, SK Canada S4P 3C8

Dear Mayor Fougere and Honorable Council Members:

As I compose this letter I reminisce, as I sit back with my partner, and our beautiful fur baby, Rolex, our German Shepherd, reflecting on the present, the past, and the future. I have been an educator with Regina Public Schools Div. IV for a rewarding 30 years! It is with great pleasure that I would like to acknowledge the value a new facility for Humane Society in Harbour Landing would hold. I have taught at the following schools over the past three decades; Peart, Thomson, McVeety, W.S. Hawrylak, and presently, Grant Road. I have consistently accessed the Regina Humane Society education programs with my students ranging from Grades 1 to 5. The RHS programs have educated close to a thousand of my students about safe interaction with animals, dogs, in particular, and how to properly care for their pets. In my early years of teaching, we would take a bus to the RHS for grade appropriate tours, safety and pet care lessons and animal interaction. When this program was no longer available, various RHS educational staff would frequent my class once or twice a year with a live cat and / or dog to discuss pet care and safety. We would make hundreds of cat nip toys before the visits to donate to RHS. The RHS would lend teachers their 'Pet Care Kits' and other resources, as well as encourage us to access the RHS website for units to support our curriculum. In addition, many of my students would frequent the RHS to visit and care for the animals and to show their love. Without a doubt, many of my former students, family members and myself included, adopted pets and provided them with safe, loving homes.

It would be invaluable to re-introduce school visits to the shelter, expand education programs (making lessons, life experiences more hands-on) to include a pet sitters course, vet in training, pet first aid, animal focused camps, birthday parties, mindfulness/wellness sessions, and more. These would be just a few benefits for future students. The proposed Animal Community Centre would smoothly integrate in the improvement of the well-being of animals and all people in the city. It is important to educate our youth, our future, about being responsible and caring pet owners.

Sincerely,

Ms. Soula Selimos

January 7, 2020

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council Members
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
PO Box 1790
Regina, SK Canada S4P 3C8

Dear Mayor Fougere and Honorable Council Members:

Hi I am Jack Sivertson. I am from a family of five and of course our dog named Sada so that makes six. I love to do sports like hockey and wrestling, and I am one of the main characters in the school play but that is not why I am writing to you.

First, I am writing to you to tell you about my dog we adopted from the RHS. She lost her parents just days after her birth. But the thing is Sada means everything to me and if the RHS did not take Sada and her sister in, they might have not survived. They took her in. Fed her and played with her. They took care of her. They were like the parents Sada did not really have. My whole family thanks the RHS a lot for that because Sada is always there when I wake up. I love how she is always wagging her tail happily to see us!

If it were not for the Shelter, Sada would not be the kind cuddly dog and she would not even be here. I thank them so much. The RHS is amazing. Sada is the dog that I love so much. I look forward waking up each day to see her! She is always there when I wake up to kiss me or just give me the love that she does. She is the best!

I understand that there is a proposal for a new shelter and a new location on Parliament Avenue. I am in full support for the new shelter and location. I hope and dream for this so that they can save more animals and more people can get their dream dog like we did. The bigger shelter will supply more room for the animals so there can be more space to have the opportunity to help many animals out.

I appreciate you taking the time to read my letter.
I hope you hear what I have to say and support
the idea to build a new shelter in a new location!

Thank you so much.

Sincerely,

Jack Sivertson

Jack Sivertson



January 7, 2020

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council Members
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
PO Box 1790
Regina, SK Canada S4P 3C8

Dear Mayor Fougere and Honorable Council Members:

Hi, I'm Lukas Sivertson. I am in grade 7. I love to play sports like hockey, tackle football and lacrosse. I love my dog Sada who is 5 months old. Now that's just a bit about myself but let's get to the real reason why I'm writing to you.

Has something ever changed your life for the better? That's how I felt when Sada joined our family. Every day, she puts a smile on my face even if I've had a bad day. Sada was born into the world with a struggle. When she was little, her mom died in a tragic accident. For dogs their moms feed them, play with them and teach them critical life skills that they need. Her future looked bleak without her mom. But then out of the blue, the Regina Humane Society saved her in her time of need. They looked after her around the clock, bottle fed her and became the parents that she never really had. Without the RHS my family would not be the same without Sada.

Sada is one of the joys of my life. She is always there happily wagging her tail waiting to be chased, climbing onto your lap for snuggles and rolling over for you to tickle her belly. She loves to play, is mischievous and loves a good game of tug a war. I can't thank the RHS enough for bringing this joy into my life. The first time I saw her I knew that she was the right dog for my family. She is playful, loving, kind, happy, sneaky, mischievous and extremely cuddly. My life has gone from a good life to even better because of Sada. Sada has put so many more smiles on my family's faces. Every day I see faces glowing because of her. Thank you so much RHS for making this all possible!

I am in full support of the new shelter and location on Parliament Avenue. This larger facility will accommodate more animals that will go through the lifesaving program like my dog did. This will help kids like me find their furry forever friend that could change their lives like Sada changed mine. The new location

Will give the pets the chance of more room and space to enjoy themselves until they find their forever home.

I hope you take into consideration what I wrote.
I hope you fully support the building of the new shelter and location because it truly changes lives.

Sincerely,

Lukas Sivertson

Lukas Sivertson



January 6, 2020

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council Members
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
PO Box 1790
Regina, SK Canada S4P 3C8

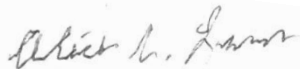
Dear Mayor Fougere and Honorable Council Members,

I became involved with the Regina Humane Society in 1982 after I was diagnosed with severe depression. It was suggested by doctors I visit the Humane Society to get some kitty love. I am still there.

Those 38 years ago, I started helping with morning cleaning of the kennels and feeding of the cats and kittens. I enjoyed every minute of it. At that time the cat kennels were small and needed repair. A generous supporter donated the funds to purchase much larger kennels making the cats much more comfortable and cleaning easier. My health issues have got in the way of cleaning and feeding the animals in recent years so I now volunteer doing yard work, buying and planting flowers to brighten the front of the Shelter.

We need a new building to house all the various departments as well as storage. The many valuable education programs also need a dedicated space. Everything is jammed under one old roof! The long commute to the existing location is a problem for staff, volunteers, adopters and visitors. I express my heartfelt support for a new Regina Humane Society Animal Community Centre on Parliament Avenue in Harbour Landing where I can continue to volunteer and visit my four-legged and two-legged friends.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Alice Lunn", written in dark ink on a light-colored rectangular piece of paper.

Alice Lunn

January 4, 2020

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council Members
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
PO Box 1790
Regina, SK Canada
S4P 3C8

Dear Mayor Fougere and Honorable Council Members,

I am writing to express how pleased we are about the new location for the Regina Humane Society on Parliament Avenue. We have known for a while it is in the works and have been anxious for more news.

We originally became involved with the RHS due to my daughter Amy's love of animals and dogs in particular. We started with cat visits and have expanded a bit from there. Amy walks dogs, has done some data entry, helped with toy making and we have fostered on 3 different occasions – the last occasion being a wonderful foster fail providing us with a much-loved new family member.

Unfortunately, Amy is not able to volunteer as often as she would like due to the inaccessibility of the current location and the fact that she does not drive. We get the emails with volunteer opportunities listed and Amy has mentioned that she could help when the call comes for laundry volunteers or data entry volunteers but hesitates to sign up because, even if it is not winter, weather is unpredictable and if it is raining, or extremely windy, or gets very hot she cannot get there safely. She would also like to be able to walk dogs during the week but cannot often get there. We are able to drive her out on weekends and she rides her bike on occasion which causes me great anxiety due to having to cross over the highway and peddle past several off and on ramps as well as a long stretch of Armour road with no shoulder.

There have also been times when a kennel technician job has opened up and Amy has mentioned she would like to apply but cannot because she does not know how she would get there or get home.

I expect there are many persons in the same situation. Being accessible by public transportation will hopefully expand your volunteer base and open up employment opportunities to persons who cannot currently consider them.

Thank you,
Shauna Baron

January 8, 2020

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council Members
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
PO Box 1790
Regina, SK Canada S4P 3C8

Dear Mayor Fougere and Honorable Council Members:

We are in total support of a new facility for the Regina Humane Society. I feel the new location in Harbour Landing would benefit greatly from an increase in traffic from both volunteers and the public wanting to adopt as it can be difficult to get to the current aging facility considering the location. The Humane Society provides an amazing service to the animals and community and a new facility would progress this.

I was viewing the Regina Humane Society website last year when I noticed the Kitty Reader Program and knew this would be such a great program for both my granddaughter Elizabeth and the animals. Her reading skills have dramatically improved since she started and she has so much fun reading to the animals. The kittens especially love when she sits in front of them reading her books while they interact with her by either pawing at the glass or through the cages. She is all smiles while we are there and consistently requests to go. The program also instills at an early age the importance of volunteering for a worthwhile cause.

Thank you,

Sherry Kaminski

Sherry Kaminski

January 6, 2020

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council Members
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
PO Box 1790
Regina, SK Canada S4P 3C8

Dear Mayor Fougere and Honorable Council Members:

I want to take this opportunity to thank the Regina Humane Society for all of the work it does to educate students in Regina's elementary schools.

For the last ten years, as part of our studies on animals and pets, representatives from the Regina Humane Society have come into my Kindergarten classroom. The *Kindness Counts* program has played an essential role in educating the children about the importance of looking after animals properly. Most importantly, the presentation helps the children learn how to approach pets with safety and teaches them how vital it is to be a responsible and caring pet owner.

I asked the Kindergarten children what they remember about the presentation and here are some of their answers:

"Claws need to be trimmed or they hurt the animal."

"Pets need food and water or they'll die."

"Dogs need doghouses or they'll get too cold or too hot."

"When a dog has dirty teeth you have to brush them."

"Ask the owner if you can pet the dog."

These statements all indicate understanding of the importance of taking care of pets. A good indicator that we have responsible future pet owners in the making!

It is my hope that the Regina Humane Society's connection to the schools will continue into the future. The partnership with the schools is very meaningful and worthwhile. A move to a more central location on Parliament Avenue will allow the programs offered by the Society to be made more accessible to the students.

Sincerely,

Diana Helle-Meyers
Kindergarten Teacher

January 8, 2020

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council Members
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
PO Box 1790
Regina, SK Canada S4P 3C8

Dear Mayor Fougere and Honorable Council Members:

My name is Cassie Josephson and I have been a foster parent for the Regina Humane Society (RHS) since May 2018. In that time, I've fostered 74 cats and kittens. Over the years my family has also adopted four dogs and four cats from the RHS. As you can see, the RHS has been a big part of my life. Fostering felines for this organization has definitely impacted my life. These cats have given me purpose, love and joy.

It breaks my heart that there are so many stray and abused animals in Regina. In 2018 alone, RHS saved 2,750 animals. I am grateful that the Regina Humane Society has made it their goal to provide a safe place for these vulnerable animals. Finding homes, providing veterinary care, educating the community and providing compassion and care for them is a crucial service in our community.

Animal Protections Service are available 24/7 and respond to all animal cruelty and neglect complaints as well as calls for animals in distress, including those in foster care. They have personally come to my home on numerous occasions to help with ill fosters. The officers have assessed the kittens and even taken them to a 24hr vet clinic.

The subsidized Spay and Neuter Program is offered to financially disadvantaged households. RHS helps owners' complete applications, schedule surgery and make transportation arrangements when required. All sterilizations are accompanied a microchip and city license for identification. Having this program for subsidized sterilizations greatly lowers the number of stray cats and dogs in our community.

RHS also has a program called Safe Places. The Safe Places program was created to make sure that any family pets belonging to owners that are victims of domestic violence have a temporary foster home while the owner finds a safe place themselves. This helps victims in our community get through a crisis period.

The proposed Animal Community Centre would improve the well-being of animals and people in the city.

The existing RHS building was built over 50 years ago and made solely to house animals. The current facility is barely adequate; it is cold and almost jail like. The new facility would have clean, warm, home-like habitats for dogs and cats in replacement of cages. It will reduce the stress and increase the health of the animals and be accessible and welcoming to the public to increase adoptions.

Being a foster parent, I make a lot of trips to the RHS veterinary clinic. These lifesaving vets are working in an add-on to the building that is cramped, cold and inadequate to perform required procedures for sick animals. The new facility will have the health standards of a hospital and sufficient veterinary services to care for sick homeless, neglected and abused pets.

The proposed Animal Community Centre will involve people of all ages. More kids can volunteer by joining reading programs such as Kitty Readers and Read and Relax. There will be social and recreational seniors' activities with, and for, shelter pets. Pet Assisted Therapy in long term care, seniors and children's treatment facilities will be more accessible. As a nurse working in long term care, I can assure you how beneficial programs such as these are.

Humane is defined as benevolence, compassion, and empathy for animals and people, encouraging a personal sense of responsibility to alleviate suffering or distress. The proposed new Animal Community Centre has the physical and emotional well-being of animals and the people who love them, in mind.

I wholeheartedly support this worthy organization and the value they have to our community. This new Animal Community Centre in Harbor Landing would be of great value to Regina.

Thank you for your consideration,

Cassie Josephson



**Regina
Humane
Society**

MORE than a Shelter

Box 3143 Highway #6 North & Armour Road Regina, SK S4P 3G7
Phone: (306) 543-6363 • www.reginahumanesociety.ca

Regina Planning Commission: Zoning Bylaw Amendment & Discretionary Use Application (PL201900032) Proposed Agriculture Animal Support - 4900 Parliament Avenue

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Regina Planning Commission
Service Area	City Planning & Community Development
Item #	CR20-20

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Approve the Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application to rezone 4900 Parliament Avenue, being Parcel A2, Plan 102296066, from ML – Mixed Low-Rise Zone to MH – Mixed High-Rise Zone.
2. Approve the discretionary use application for a proposed Agriculture, Animal Support located at 4900 Parliament Avenue, being Parcel A2, Plan 102296066, in the Harbour Landing Neighbourhood.
3. Direct Administration to issue a development permit subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The development shall be generally consistent with plans attached to this report as Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.2, prepared by Swatt/Miers Architects and dated January 6, 2020.
 - b. The development shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations in *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019*.
4. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaws to authorize the respective Zoning Bylaw amendment.

HISTORY

At the March 4, 2020 meeting of Regina Planning Commission, the Commission considered the attached report RPC20-9 from the City Planning & Development Division.

The following addressed the Commission:

- Trevor Williamson and Jason Carlston, representing Dream Development, made a PowerPoint presentation, a copy of which is on file in the City Clerk's Office; and
- Lisa Koch, George Miers and LeeAnn Croft, representing the Regina Humane Society, made a PowerPoint presentation, a copy of which is on file in the City Clerk's Office.

Recommendation #5 does not need City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,
REGINA PLANNING COMMISSION


Elaine Gohlke, Secretary 4/23/2020

ATTACHMENTS

RPC20-9 - Zoning Bylaw & Discretionary Use 4900 Parliament Avenue.pdf

Appendix A-1

Appendix A-2

Appendix A-3.1

Appendix A-3.2

Appendix A-4

Appendix B

**Zoning Bylaw Amendment & Discretionary Use Application
(PL201900032) Proposed Agriculture Animal Support - 4900
Parliament Avenue**

Date	March 4, 2020
To	Regina Planning Commission
From	City Planning & Community Development
Service Area	Planning & Development Services
Item No.	RPC20-9

RECOMMENDATION

Regina Planning Commission recommends that City Council:

1. Approve the Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application to rezone 4900 Parliament Avenue, being Parcel A2, Plan 102296066, from ML – Mixed Low-Rise Zone to MH – Mixed High-Rise Zone.
2. Approve the discretionary use application for a proposed Agriculture, Animal Support located at 4900 Parliament Avenue, being Parcel A2, Plan 102296066, in the Harbour Landing Neighbourhood.
3. Direct Administration to issue a development permit subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The development shall be generally consistent with plans attached to this report as Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.2, prepared by Swatt/Miers Architects and dated January 6, 2020.
 - b. The development shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations in *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019*.
4. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaws to authorize the respective Zoning Bylaw amendment.
5. Approve these recommendations at its March 25, 2020 meeting, which will allow

sufficient time for advertising of the required public notices for the respective bylaw.

ISSUE

Regina Humane Society Incorporated (the Applicant), operating on behalf of the current owners, Dream Asset Management Corporation proposes to develop an Agriculture Animal Support facility located at 4900 Parliament Avenue (Subject Property). In order to accommodate this development, the Applicant is applying for:

- An amendment to the *Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* (Zoning Bylaw) to rezone the land from ML – Mixed Low-Rise Zone to MH – Mixed High-Rise Zone as the proposal is prohibited as a land use within the ML – Mixed Low-Rise Zone if the gross floor area is over 1,000 square metres.
- A discretionary use approval – Agriculture, Animal Support

Agriculture, Animal Support is a discretionary use within the MH – Mixed High-Rise Zone when the gross floor area is more than 500 square metres and is on a lot that does not abut an Industrial Zone. The Agriculture, Animal Support land use is 3,226 square metres of floor area within the building.

The proposal is consistent with the policies in *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 2013-48* (OCP) and the Harbour Landing Concept Plan.

This application is being considered pursuant to the Zoning Bylaw, the OCP and *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

IMPACTS

Financial Implications

The subject area currently receives a full range of municipal services, including water, sewer and storm drainage. The applicant will be responsible for the cost of any additional or changes to existing infrastructure that may be required to directly or indirectly support the development, in accordance with City standards and applicable legal requirements.

Accessibility Implications

The proposed development provides four parking spaces for persons with disabilities which exceeds the minimum requirement by three parking spaces.

Policy/Strategic Implications

The proposed development supports the following OCP goals / policies:

- Section D5, Goal 4: Provide appropriate locations and development opportunities for a full range of industrial, commercial and institutional activities.

OTHER OPTIONS

Alternative options would be to refer the application back to Administration recommending an alternative Zoning Bylaw solution (e.g. Contract Zone) or deny the application.

COMMUNICATIONS

The applicant and other interested parties will receive a copy of the report and notification of the meeting to appear as a delegation in addition to receiving a written notification of City Council's decision. The applicant will receive written notification of City Council's decision in accordance with *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

DISCUSSION

The subject property is located on Parliament Avenue between Harbour Landing Drive and James Hill Road, within the Harbour Landing Neighbourhood, immediately north of Parliament Avenue and south of the Regina International Airport property. The surrounding land uses include an office building to the east, low-density residential to the south, vacant commercial land to the west and vacant lands and the Regina International Airport to the north.

The applicant proposes to develop an "Animal Community Centre" which would include community-oriented classrooms, educational exhibits, animal adoption areas, a veterinary clinic, retail store, administration offices and animal shelter holding and support areas. The principal land use as listed under the Zoning Bylaw for the subject property is Agriculture, Animal Support which would encompass the animal shelter and veterinary clinic uses. The accessory or secondary uses are Service Trade, Personal (grooming), Retail Trade, Shop (retail store) and Institutional, Training (classrooms and education).

An Agriculture, Animal Support land use is not permitted in the existing ML – Mixed Low-Rise Zone if the floor area is over 1,000 square metres including any dedicated outdoor area that is used as part of the business. As such, the applicant proposes to rezone the subject property to MH – Mixed High-Rise Zone, in which an Agriculture, Animal Support over 500 square metres is discretionary. The total floor area for the building is 3,534.5 square metres. There are two dog park areas which are considered as dedicated outdoor area. The accessory uses are all permitted within the MH – Mixed High-Rise Zone.

The proposed development requires 45 parking spaces. The applicant has proposed 60 parking spaces on the site exceeding the minimum requirement by 15 stalls. Access to parking will be provided off Parliament Avenue. The applicant will seek to enter into an agreement to have joint access between the neighbouring lots containing shared driveways.

Letters were mailed to immediate property owners in the vicinity, a sign was posted on the site and statutory notice will be published in the *Regina Leader-Post*. The Harbour Landing Community Association was advised of the application. A more detailed accounting of the public notice comments is provided in Appendix B. The applicant had also submitted 13

letters of support.

The site is suitable for the proposed zoning as it conforms with the Harbour Landing Concept Plan and is located on an arterial road which is also a transit corridor. The subject property is located in the Noise Exposure Forecast and Airport Height Overlay and will require approval from applicable authorities, including Transport Canada and NAV Canada, before a development permit can be issued.

DECISION HISTORY

There have been no previous decisions related to this recommendation.

City Council's approval is required, pursuant to Part V of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

Respectfully submitted,



Fred Scarle, Director, Planning & Development Services

Respectfully submitted,



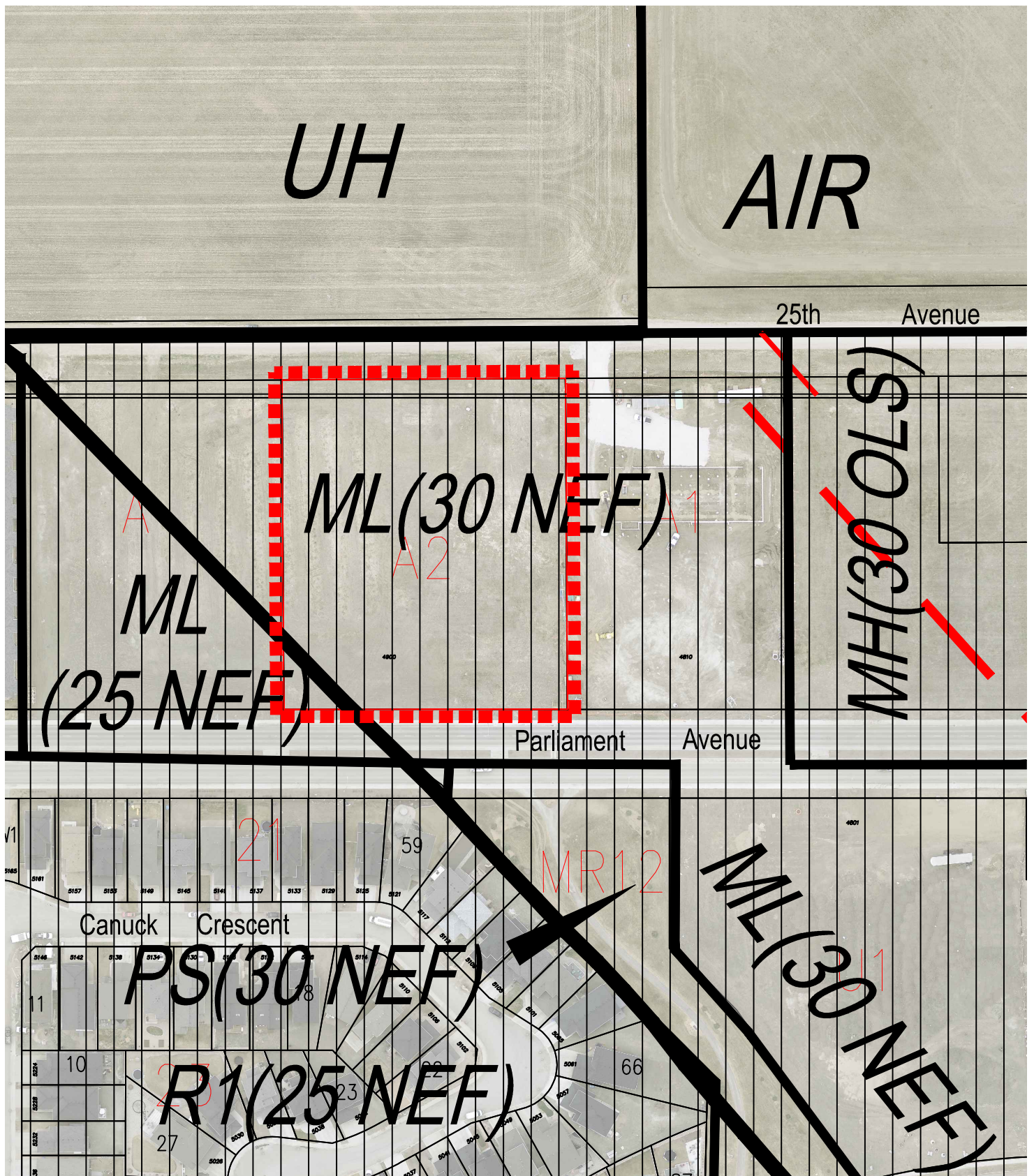
Diana Hawryluk, Executive Director, City Planning & Community Dev.

2/26/2020

Prepared by: Pam Ewanishin, City Planner II

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A-1
Appendix A-2
Appendix A-3.1
Appendix A-3.2
Appendix A-4
Appendix B





Subject Property

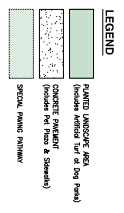
Date of Photography: 2018



Project PL201900032

Civic Address/Subdivision

4900 Parliament Avenue
Parcel A2

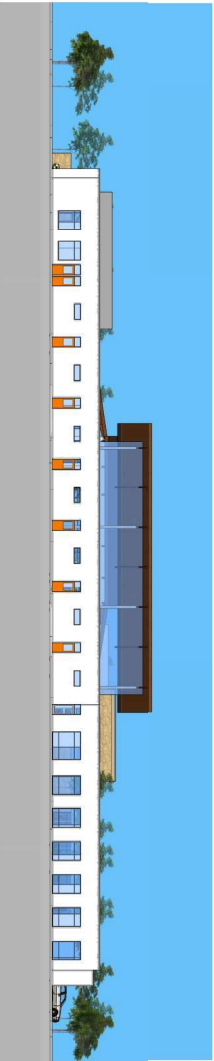




1 SOUTH ELEVATION - PROPOSED



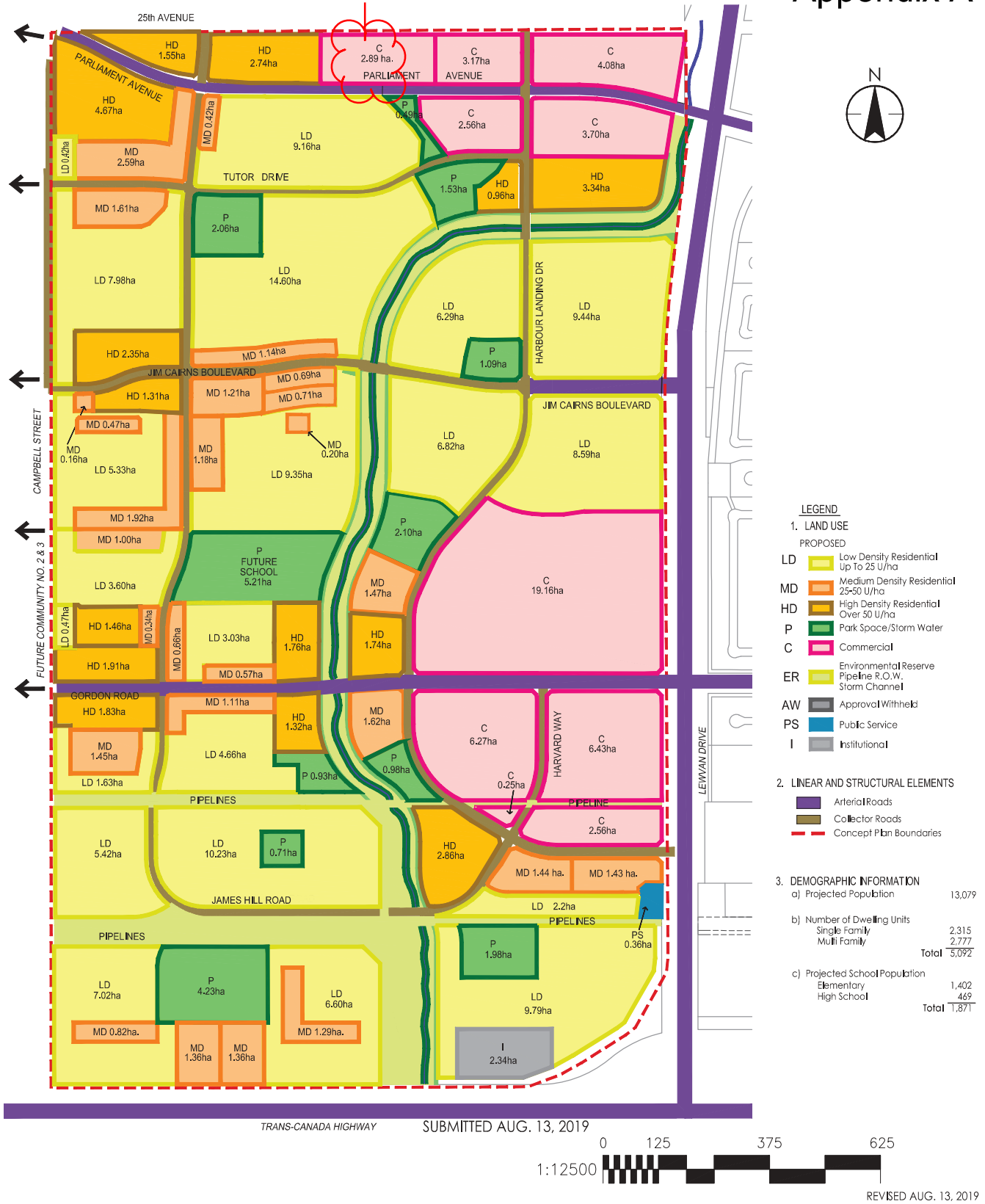
2 WEST ELEVATION - PROPOSED



3 NORTH ELEVATION - PROPOSED



4 EAST ELEVATION - PROPOSED



HARBOUR LANDING CONCEPT PLAN

CONCEPT PLAN

Public Consultation Summary

Response	Number of Responses	Issues Identified
<i>Completely opposed</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise level, are animals outdoors for long periods of time or being disruptive after hours? - Public health and appropriateness of these services in residential areas. - Unwanted smells associated with animal services - Increased traffic to the area including evenings and weekends. - Potential for airport noise to disturb animals, perpetuating increase noise levels - Impact on property values
<i>Accept if many features were different</i>		
<i>Accept if one or two features were different</i>		
<i>I support this proposal</i>	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must address the traffic flow in this plan. There must be a median break in order to allow left turns out of the parking lot to Parliament East. - There needs to be a plan to allow access and maintenance to 25th Avenue as part of the plan. - There is too much traffic traveling west on Parliament and U-turning at James Hill Road. There is already hundreds of U-turns daily at the corner of James Hill & Parliament. This hundreds of U-turns in a residential development and it just isn't safe to add to the traffic without a plan for the use of 25th Avenue to allow traffic to flow East. - The increasing traffic on Parliament Avenue that this development will bring is extremely problematic unless there is a way to turn left out of that parking lot and 25th Avenue is a useable road. - The location is closer to the community. This gives people the ability to visit for educational purposes - The proposed Regina Humane Society Animal Community Centre will provide a great amenity for the community of Harbour Landing and the City of Regina. Specially the aspects of the community centre class rooms in addition to the dog parks for the project.

1. **Issue Noise**

Applicant's Response:

Animals will not be housed outdoors during the day or evening and will not be outdoors for long periods of time. With regard to noise from the airport the facility is designed to provide acoustic insulation and control both inside and outside the building to support both animal and public well-being.

Administration's Response:

All properties need to abide by the Noise Abatement Bylaw No. 6980 which has regulations in relation to animals.

2. **Issue Public Health**

Applicant's Response:

Advancements in animal care facility design bring people and animals together in healthy, mutually supportive environments. As in other modern animal care facilities, including veterinary clinics, intentionally designed and functionally organized spaces and finishes as well as strict biosecurity protocols safeguard public and animal health.

Administration's Response:

The application was circulated to the Saskatchewan Health Authority and they had no concerns. The Facility will be designed and reviewed in accordance with the National Building Code.

3. **Issue Smell**

Applicant's Response:

Facility design, systems and finishes, including state of the art waste-removal and cleaning technology, will achieve best practice odor control.

Administration's Response:

Any complaints regarding odour would be directed towards the Bylaw Enforcement Branch, where they would inspect to ensure compliance with the *Community Standards Bylaw 2016-2*.

4. **Issue Property Values**

Administration's Response:

Development in established neighbourhoods often generates concerns about the impact on property values. Administration acknowledges that residents have these concerns but is not aware of any evidence that such development will have a negative impact on surrounding property values. The potential impact in this regard cannot be determined conclusively in advance, but will be affected by the perceptions, experiences and resultant actions of individual households, over time.

5. **Issue Traffic**

Administration's Response:

Administration has considered the potential traffic impact of the proposed change. There is sufficient capacity on the adjacent roadways to accommodate the proposed rezoning.

The City will not permit any additional full movement accesses along the Parliament Avenue corridor outside of the two current intersections at James Hill Road and Harbour Landing Drive since it is classified as an arterial road. The main purpose of this corridor is to accommodate a high volume of traffic flow and to minimize conflict points with additional accesses.

Vehicles from the site will have the option of using James Hill Road north to 25th Avenue, south to Tutor Way or completing a U-turn as a means for heading eastbound.

There is an access restriction in place to 25th Avenue as the future function of the roadway has not yet been determined

February 12, 2020

City of Regina
Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Council
2476 Victoria Avenue
Regina, SK Canada
S4P 3C8

Mayor Michael Fougere and Regina City Councilors

Re: Sign Bylaw Update

Summary:

- *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (no. 2019-19)* should be passed with the sign bylaws as initially proposed
- There is portable signage clutter in Regina that must be addressed
- Separation distances reduce clutter and need to be established for portable signs
- *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (no. 2019-19)* increases restrictions on new billboards; a moratorium on new billboard permits would be punitive and ineffective in combating signage clutter
- The Regina Transit Bench Supply and Advertising contract was fairly won by Pattison in an open RFP and the bench design conforms with the contract requirements
- Pattison provides numerous jobs and significant income to the City of Regina and property owners

Pattison Outdoor Advertising (Pattison) asks the City of Regina to pass *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (no. 2019-19)* with the sign bylaws kept as initially proposed. The sign bylaw changes in *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* are intended to reduce clutter and uphold visual integrity while allowing adequate opportunities for local and national advertisers. While the new sign bylaws impact advertisers, including Pattison, they do not unfairly restrict one form of outdoor advertising. A repeal of the sign bylaw changes would solely and unfairly benefit the portable sign companies and be detrimental to the City of Regina and its citizens. As such we ask Mayor Michael Fougere and the Regina City Council to reject the motion put forth during CM19-16 and to pass *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* as originally presented.

The portable sign separation distances outlined in *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* should not be changed. Separation distances are essential in reducing clutter and upholding visual integrity. Regina has significantly more portable signage than other similar markets. Under the current conditions first and third-party signs suffer and are lost in the portable signage clutter. Keeping and enforcing separation distances benefits Regina residents, businesses, and stakeholders. Aside from a portable signage ban, which many cities have enacted, separation distances are the best way to declutter the streets and should be kept as written in *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019*.

There is absolutely no reason for a moratorium on new billboard permits. Despite what the Regina Portable Sign Association says, Regina does not have significantly more billboards, bus benches, or digital billboards than other similarly sized markets, including Saskatoon. Regina does have more small-scale digital signs and significantly more



portable signs than other similarly sized cities. The small digital signs have been addressed in *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* as should the portable signs.

Most of what Douglas Hudgin of the Regina Portable Sign Association wrote in his letter to council dated December 12, 2019 is categorically false, including that "The new 2019 bylaw has not changed the regulations to erect a new permanent billboard". *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* includes significant changes to the regulations for billboards, most notably the size limit for billboards in Mixed High-Rise (MH) and downtown (DCD-D) zones which effectively bans new billboards in these areas. Billboard permit applications are highly scrutinized and must meet many criteria before approval. They are not 'automatically approved' if the required separation distance is met. The claims made by the Regina Portable Sign Association are false, misleading, and unsubstantiated. We agree that the City of Regina has signage clutter but the problem is not with billboards, bus benches, or any other red herring presented by the Regina Portable Sign Association – the problem is portable signs.

Pattison was awarded the Regina Transit Bench Supply and Advertising contract after a successful RFP in 2018. This RFP was open to the public and was clearly titled 'Transit Bench Supply and Advertising'. There are currently 258 bus benches in Regina, all of which conform with the specifications outlined in the RFP. The City of Regina benefits from this contract through financial payment, which was \$117,000 in 2019, and from Pattison supplying, constructing, and maintaining the benches and garbage cans. In turn we sell advertising on these benches. We use the same bench design without issue in all our prairie markets including Regina, Edmonton, Okotoks, Spruce Grove, St. Albert, and Lethbridge (Pattison does not have the contract for the Saskatoon bus benches). There is no issue with the bench design and there was nothing underhanded about the RFP; it does not need to be revisited.

Pattison provides more than just advertising in Regina. Between our salespeople, ad posting crews, and supporting trades we have over 15 full time staff in Regina. Through advertising location leases Pattison contributes more than two million dollars a year to the City of Regina and local property owners. We support local charities and businesses with diverse advertising options for a wide range of budgets, often giving free advertising to charities and causes. Pattison is a responsible corporate citizen often forgoing opportunity for the betterment of the community. We are heavily invested in Regina and want to see all businesses flourish, not just our own.

We thank you for your consideration and are available for any questions or clarifications.

Sincerely,

PATTISON OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. Hnatuk", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Andrew R. Hnatuk
Leasing Manager, Saskatchewan

PATTISON OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

201 – 157 2nd Avenue North, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 2A9

Telephone: 306.242.4762 Fax: 306.249.8453

April 28, 2020

(Initially submitted: February 20, 2020)

City of Regina

His Worship Mayor Michael Fougere and City of Regina City Council

2476 Victoria Avenue

Regina, SK S4P 3C8

Dear Mayor Fougere and City of Regina Councillors,

I am writing on behalf of the Sign Association of Canada with regard to the following motion put forward at the December 16, 2019 meeting of the Regina City Council:

"CM19-16

Administration bring a report to City Council in Q1 2020 that would outline implications respecting:

- 1. The elimination or reduction of the 30 mere distance regulation for portable billboards;*
- 2. The distance regulation from a billboard be eliminated;*
- 3. The placement of a second portable sign on a lot be reduced from 90 metres to 70 metres;*
- 4. A moratorium on new billboards; and..."*

We have concerns regarding the efficacy of the proposed changes in the motion as, in our opinion, they will not lead to more effective signage.

A discussion of how to regulate temporary signs must begin with an understanding of how and why temporary signs are necessary for businesses, residents, and local institutions. Generally speaking, signs are necessary to provide effective wayfinding in our communities. This is evident, because signage is everywhere, but conflict arises when discussing excessive signage or preventing signs that detract from community character. As part of this discussion, we would therefore like to highlight a few points of clarification here:

1. Temporary Signage - definition: Temporary signs are any signs not intended for permanent installation. Generally, these signs are intended to be used for a limited period of time for purposes such as announcing special events or sales, announcing the sale or rental of property, supporting political candidates or positions, emergency messages or presenting other miscellaneous or incidental information or instructions.

It is important to point out that there is a distinction between temporary sign and a temporary message. While a temporary sign is a portable structure that is intended to be used for a brief period of time, a

temporary message does not have a structure in and of itself. It is a message that may be changed

manually or digitally as part of a permanent sign structure. For example, electronic message centers are permanent signs that display temporary messages at set intervals.

In order to establish a successful temporary signage policy, communities should ensure that their code language is clear and concise with respect to permitting, duration, enforcement and legal standards.

From the language used in the bylaw, and the verbiage - portable billboards, we are not sure whether we are dealing with a temporary sign or a more permanent sign structure with a temporary message. If it is a permanent sign, then permanent (on-premise) sign bylaws should apply.

2. Amicable balance of signage: Both permanent and temporary signs are important and have a place in each community. While reasonable sign regulations are important, an amicable balance between the two will allow reasonable advertising and efficient wayfinding that, in turn, will contribute positively to the community character and economy.

Communities should always evaluate signage in a comprehensive manner. As part of such comprehensive review, the community can first develop a strong purpose statement and set of objectives. This type of evaluation will also allow the community to identify potential conflicts between the standards and the stated purpose of the regulations. For example, if a community goal is to limit temporary signage, but promoting local businesses is an essential purpose of the regulations, then expanding the permanent sign allowances could be the compromise (e.g., increased permanent signage area or allowance for digital message centers). It is also important to try to eliminate any unintended conflicts between temporary and permanent sign regulations.

3. Moratoriums: The Sign Association of Canada believes that sign moratoriums make for poor public policy for several reasons, including but not limited to the following:

- (1) Moratoriums can have the effect of favoring businesses which have the targeted signs already in existence;
- (2) Moratoriums could discourage development of new businesses.

In conclusion, our recommendation is that City of Regina passes *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (no. 2019 – 19)*, with the sign bylaws kept as initially proposed.

Thank you in advance for your consideration. Representatives from our Saskatchewan chapter of the Sign Association of Canada will be available for any questions.

Kind regards,

Karin S. Eaton
Executive Director
Sign Association of Canada

APRIL 28, 2020

City Clerk,

Please consider this letter a request to appear and speak in front of city council at the upcoming April 29 meeting. My name is Doug Hudgin and I own Classic Portable Sign Rentals and as the president I represent the interests of the seven members of the Regina Portable Sign Association. As requested my phone number is 306 536 4039 and I would like to speak at the meeting via teleconferencing.

On January 14 two of our members met with Fred Searle and Jordan Reid to discuss the reports requested by council from the December 16 meeting.

In reference to points one and two of Councils motion December 16 a suggestion was made by the administration members at the January 14 meeting that the distance required for a portable sign be reduced to 10 Metres from the previous suggested regulation of 30 Meters. The 10 Metres separation is acceptable by the Regina Portable Sign Association. That said the actual measurement would be consistent with the current enforcement agreement. There must be 10 Metres separation from the center of the support post of the permanent billboard to the actual advertising face of the portable sign/billboard. As now portables facing a different traffic flow would not require this separation distance.

An accommodation or exemption was discussed for the few properties that could not host a portable due to the presence of a permanent billboard even at this reduced distance. This is what we suggested. Lots that cannot host one portable sign along their property line due to the combination of driveway or corner sightline regulations and the 10 Metres distance requirement for a permanent billboard whether it be on or near their property will be exempt from the billboards 10 Metre distance regulation.

Point three of Councils Dec 16 requested reports is the following. The placement of a second portable sign on a lot be reduced from 90 Metres to 70 Metres. In two verbal conversations following the January 14 meeting Fred Searle has stated that the recommendations by the Portable Sign Association in relation to this

matter and others mentioned previously are acceptable to the city managers/administration.

Once again thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Doug Hudgin Regina Portable Sign Association

March 16, 2020

Regina City Council

His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council

RE: CM19-16 4. A moratorium on new billboards

The existing sign bylaw is already extremely restrictive and effective in controlling the number and the location of advertising signs in the City. A complete ban or moratorium is excessive and will cause hardship to our business. Over the past 5 years our company has built 10 new sign locations and over the same period we have been required to remove 14 existing signs from our inventory.

Zoning restrictions limit billboards to MH, MLM, DCD and Industrial areas, portable billboards are allowed in ML and Special 1 zones in addition to those allowing billboards, opening up these and other business zones would help the billboard business. Allowing billboard signs in other zones would allow sign companies to build new signs with greater spacing between signs. Forcing sign companies to build its signs in a very limited area can often result in signs being clustered and creating a sense of proliferation. By opening up new areas where billboard signs can be located will result in an overall benefit to the sign industry and the community created by better spacing between signs and reduction of visual clutter. The Outdoor Advertising Sign Industry helps drive the economy. Our key benefit is to provide business with a regulated way in which to promote its products and services. Allowing business to advertise in a greater and more diversified areas will promote business in new areas and ultimately help drive the economy.

The new sign bylaw further restricts placement of billboards with,
Intersection sightline controls.

Cone of vision setbacks at controlled intersections.

Proximity circle setbacks at controlled intersections.

100 metre setbacks for high speed arterial roadways.

Outfront Media has partnered with the City of Regina for many years in rental agreements on City owned land and the City of Regina benefits from the revenue generated by the sign we own and operate on City land. A moratorium or freeze on new builds on private property will result in the erosion of our overall inventory. Our business requires that we maintain a volume of signs to be profitable as the margins are small. If we are unable to build a new sign and replace signs being removed through attrition, our inventory will slowly become reduced to a level where we can no longer generate a profit and all signs including signs on City owned land will become unprofitable and unsustainable.

I would ask City Council to not consider a moratorium because it is not necessary.

Regards, Mel McKnight Real Estate Manager Saskatchewan



Sign Bylaw Motion

Date	April 29, 2020
To	City Council
From	City Planning & Community Development
Service Area	Planning & Development Services
Item No.	CM20-9

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Approve the following amendments to *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)*:
 - Reduce the required lot frontage to allow for a second portable sign from 90 metres to 70 metres;
 - Reduce the required separation distance between a portable sign and a permanent billboard from 30 metres to 10 metres;
 - Add the former small sign regulations from *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*; and
 - Make minor corrections as identified in Appendix A to this report.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw to authorize the respective amendments to *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)* to be brought forward to the May 27, 2020 meeting of Council following public notice being provided of the proposed bylaw amendments.

ISSUE

On December 16, 2019 City Council considered report CM19-16 concerning the adoption of the new *Regina Zoning Bylaw 2019-19*. The report recommendation incorporated the City's sign regulations back into the Zoning Bylaw based on feedback received from the Ministry of Government Relations. In consideration of the report City Council adopted the following motion:

“That Administration bring a report to City Council in Q1 2020 that would outline

implications respecting:

1. The elimination or reduction of the 30-metre distance regulation for portable billboards;
2. The distance regulation from a billboard be eliminated;
3. The placement of a second portable sign on a lot be reduced from 90 metres to 70 metres;
4. A moratorium on new billboards; and
5. Information on the contract with Pattison Outdoor Signs and the number of benches that exist in the city.

Administration has reviewed the motion and considered possible options and is recommending in response that City Council consider further amendments to the sign regulations in *Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)*. Due to the amount of delegations Administration anticipates regarding items 4 and 5 (above), Administration will bring a separate report forward on these items when regular Council meeting resume in person. Items 1 to 3 require licensing that are expiring June 30, 2020 and therefore these items require a decision to be able to issue new licenses.

IMPACTS

Policy/Strategic Impact

Policy 7.40 in *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw 2031-48* directs the following:

Consider the built form and urban design policies in all aspects of development and approvals.

Regulations for signs contribute to the achievement of this policy by implementing standards for sign spacing and size that minimize the impact of signs on the streetscape. These standards ensure a higher quality of urban design than would otherwise be the case if there were no such standards for signs.

Other Impacts

The Zoning Bylaw regulates signage located on private property. Signage located on public right-of-ways such as advertising space on transit bench and shelters is not regulated under the Zoning Bylaw. The portable sign industry has expressed concern with this form of signage. However, this is not regulated in the Zoning Bylaw and is administered under a separate contract. No other stakeholders have expressed concerns on either of these matters.

OTHER OPTIONS

The options below follow the same order of topics as outlined in the City Council motion requesting this report.

The Elimination or Reduction of the 30 Metre Distance Regulation for Portable Signs/The Distance Regulation from a Billboard be Eliminated – Alternative Option: Maintain Status Quo

This alternative includes both #1 and #2 from the City Council motion (CM19-16), as these address the same regulation. The alternative would be to maintain the status quo originally approved by Council in August 2019. This option is not recommended for reasons outlined in the discussion section of this report.

The Placement of a Second Portable Sign on a Lot be Reduced From 90 Metres to 70 Metres – Alternative Option: Maintain Status Quo Requiring 90 Metres of Lot Frontage for Each Portable Sign

The alternative to the recommendation in this report would be to maintain the status quo originally approved by Council in August 2019. This would allow only one portable sign per 90 metres of street frontage on a lot, or portion thereof. This option is not recommended for reasons outlined in the discussion section to this report.

COMMUNICATIONS

Should City Council approve the proposed amendments to *Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)* as outlined in this report, public notice of the amendment as per the requirements of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* will be completed. The City will also distribute additional communications to industry stakeholders to ensure they are made aware of any new regulations.

DISCUSSION

The City reviewed and updated its sign regulations during the development of the new Zoning Bylaw. The most significant changes included the following:

Portable signs – The intention behind updating the regulations for portable signs was to improve user-friendliness of the regulations and to address the number of signs in the city. Under the previous *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*, portable signs were either classified as a secondary sign (advertising on-premise business) or as a billboard (advertising for off-premise business). The new Zoning Bylaw no longer draws this distinction and groups both categories together.

Under *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250* where a portable sign was classified as a secondary sign, one would be permitted per every 90 metres of a property frontage or portion thereof. Therefore, if a property had a frontage of 91 metres there could be two portable signs permitted as secondary signs. In addition, a portable billboard sign would also be allowed in zones where billboards were allowed meaning that on some properties both a portable secondary sign and a portable billboard sign could be accommodated on a property even if the property had a frontage of less than 90 metres. Portable signs used as billboards were required to be separated from other portable signs used as billboards by a minimum distance of 45 metres and a minimum distance to permanent billboards of 30 metres.

Under the new Zoning Bylaw one portable sign is permitted per property in zones where they are permitted except where the street frontage exceeds 90 metres where additional

portable sign would be permitted for every additional 90 metres of frontage that the property would have.

Response to City Council motion

Upon Council approval of *Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)* in December 2019, Council passed a motion directing Administration to examine the implications of several regulatory and process changes with respect to signs as outlined in the background section of this report. The following is provided to address the points from the Council motion. Administration met with the Regina Portable Sign Association (RPSA) on these matters. in January 2019.

Points 1 and 2: The Elimination or Reduction of the 30 Metre Distance Regulation for Portable Billboards

The regulation under consideration here is the requirement that portable signs be located at least 30 metres from any permanent billboard. Under *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*, only portable signs used as billboards were subject to this requirement, while under the new regulations the requirement applies to all portable signs. The Regina Portable Sign Association and commercial property owners voiced opposition to this requirement, stating that it would prevent some businesses from being able to advertise their own business on their own property using a portable sign. In addition, the RPSA indicated that the removal of the distinction between portable billboards and portable secondary signs has resulted in the loss of portable signs from commercial properties. Other stakeholders, including the Sign Association of Canada, have requested that the required separation distance be greater.

Reducing the required separation distance to 10 or 20 metres could still achieve the intent of the regulation and maintain the visual amenity of Regina's streets, and would represent the best balance between competing stakeholder interests given that these properties would otherwise be permitted to have a portable sign based on lot frontage.

In follow up to the December meeting of City Council, Administration met with the RPSA representatives. In these discussions and follow up the RPSA proposed that the minimum separation distance be set at 10 metres as a compromise. Administration reviewed this compromise proposal and recommends its adoption as it strikes a balance between the needs of commercial property owners, sign industry, and the purpose and intent of the Bylaw in regulating signs and especially given that many of these properties would have otherwise been permitted a sign based on lot frontage. Additionally, it would reduce the likelihood of a business not being able to advertise with a portable sign due to the presence of a permanent billboard on the same lot or an adjacent lot and would penalize some existing businesses who already used these signs. The recommendations in this report reflect this agreement. Additionally, sign industry stakeholders, including the portable sign industry as well as some members of the permanent billboard industry, have indicated that they would support the recommended change.

Point 3: The Placement of a Second Portable Sign on a Lot be Reduced From 90 Metres to 70 Metres

As indicated, the old regulations permitted a freestanding sign and a secondary sign on a lot with a street frontage up to 90 metres, which could be either another freestanding sign or a portable sign. Each additional 90 metres of frontage allowed for more signs.

Reducing the lot frontage required in order to accommodate additional signs from 90 metres to 70 metres will mainly impact larger commercial properties and not the majority of commercial properties. This would lead to minimal impact on the number of permitted signs visual integrity of the streetscape as the regulations still require a 20-metre separation distance between portable signs on the same lot.

Eliminating the distinction between portables used for on-site advertising and those used as billboards (and instead treating them the same) means that some lots that were previously able to accommodate multiple portable signs now accommodate less under the new Zoning Bylaw, as the regulations no longer permit portable billboards in addition to on-site portables and freestanding signs. The Regina Portable Sign Association has indicated that they are supportive of the proposed change to 70 metres from 90 metres and view this as a compromise giving the loss of potential signs that were previously classified as portable billboards.

Small Signs

During review of the City's sign regulations to support this report, City staff noted that the small sign regulations from *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250* were helpful in addressing some sign types that other regulations did not clearly cover. Accordingly, Administration proposes adding the regulations for small signs from *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250* into *Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)*.

DECISION HISTORY

- In August 2019, City Council approved *Regina Zoning Bylaw 2019 (No. 2019-19)* and *Regina Sign Bylaw No. 2019-20*, after which both bylaws went to the Minister of Government Relations for ministerial approval pursuant to *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.
- In December 2019, the province approved *Regina Zoning Bylaw 2019 (No. 2019-19)* on the condition that the regulations in *Regina Sign Bylaw No. 2019-20* instead be located within *Regina Zoning Bylaw 2019 (No. 2019-19)*.
- In December 2019, Administration brought forward an amendment to *Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)* to incorporate the City's sign regulations into the new Zoning Bylaw. This amendment was approved by Council, who also directed Administration to prepare a report (see CM19-16) outlining the implications of the following:
 - The elimination or reduction of the 30 metres distance regulation for portable billboards;
 - The distance regulation from a billboard be eliminated;
 - The placement of a second portable sign on a lot be reduced from 90 metres to 70 metres;

- A moratorium on new billboards; and
- Information on the contract with Pattison Outdoor Signs and the number of benches that exist in the city.

City Council's approval is required, pursuant to Part V of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

Respectfully submitted,



Fred Scarle, Director, Planning & Development Services

Respectfully submitted,



2/18/2020

Diana Hawryluk, Executive Director, City Planning & Community Dev.

4/20/2020

Report prepared by: Jordan Reid, Strategy and Performance Consultant in Public Policy

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A - Regina Zoning Bylaw 2019 - List of Proposed Changes

Appendix B Permanent Billboard Locations in Regina final

Appendix C - Permanent Billboard Regulations in Regina and Saskatoon

Appendix D - Portable Sign Regulations in Regina and Comparable Cities

Appendix E - Portable Signs Regulations in Regina Zoning Bylaw 9250 vs Regina Zoning Bylaw 2019

Appendix A – Proposed Changes to Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)

Amend No.	Page	Proposed Amendment	Existing Regulation	Proposed Regulation	Rationale
1	11.21	<p>Part 11E.5 – PORTABLE SIGNS</p> <p>Subsection 11E.5(5) be amended by replacing “30.0 metres” with “10.0 metres”.</p>	<p>11E.5 PORTABLE SIGNS</p> <p>(5) Portable signs must be located a minimum of 30.0 metres from any freestanding billboard sign.</p>	<p>11E.5 PORTABLE SIGNS</p> <p>(5) Portable signs must be located a minimum of 10.0 metres from any freestanding billboard sign.</p>	<p>The application of the existing regulation to all portable signs rather than only portable billboards has generated significant negative feedback from sign industry stakeholders. The proposed standard continues to ensure a minimum separation distance between signs that will minimize visual clutter, with less impact on the space available for the placement of portable signs.</p>
2	11.21	<p>Part 11E.5 – PORTABLE SIGNS</p> <p>Part 11E.5 be amended by replacing 11E.5(6) with “Notwithstanding subsection 11E.5(5) one portable sign shall be permitted per lot where a business is located provided that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) the sign is erected for the purposes of advertising the business on that lot;</p>	<p>11E.5 PORTABLE SIGNS</p> <p>(6) Where a portable sign is multi-faced, each side shall be considered as facing traffic flowing in the opposite direction.</p>	<p>11E.5 PORTABLE SIGNS</p> <p>(6) Notwithstanding subsection 11E.5(5) one portable sign shall be permitted per lot where a business is located provided that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) the sign is erected for the purposes of advertising the business on that lot;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) the sign is placed as far from the permanent billboard as the lot allows;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) and all other requirements of this Bylaw regarding signs are met.</p>	<p>This change would allow for businesses that might be prevented from having a portable sign by 11E.5(5) to still use a portable sign to advertise on their lot.</p>

Appendix A – Proposed Changes to Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)

Amend No.	Page	Proposed Amendment	Existing Regulation	Proposed Regulation	Rationale
		(b) the sign is placed as far from the permanent billboard as the lot allows; (c) and all other requirements of this Bylaw regarding signs are met.” and renumbering 11E.5(6) to 11E.5(7).		(7) Where a portable sign is multi- faced, each side shall be considered as facing traffic flowing in the opposite direction.	
3	11.10	11E.12 SECONDARY SIGNS Amend 11E.12(2) to replace “90.0 metres” with “70 metres”.	11E.12 SECONDARY SIGNS (4) In any zone except Residential zones, one secondary sign is permitted per lot line abutting a street. Where the lot line abutting a street exceeds 90.0 metres in length, one additional secondary sign is permitted for each additional 90.0 metres, or part thereof, of that lot line.	11E.12 SECONDARY SIGNS (4) In any zone except Residential zones, one secondary sign is permitted per lot line abutting a street. Where the lot line abutting a street exceeds 70.0 metres in length, one additional secondary sign is permitted for each additional 70.0 metres, or part thereof, of that lot line.	This change represents a compromise between the former regulations for secondary signs which did not account for portable billboards and the new regulations which do account for them. Reducing the required distance to allow for a second portable sign should not have a significant impact on visual clutter in the city.
4	11.10	11A.2 DEFINITIONS, 11C.1 INTERPRETATION, PART D SIGN REGULATIONS Add a definition of Small Sign; exempt Small Signs from the requirement to obtain a permit; and require Small Signs to be	11C.1 INTERPRETATION (3) A development permit is not required for the following signs as defined in this Chapter, unless the sign has any of the characteristics listed in subsection 11C.1(4): ... (j) Historic markers; and	11A.2 DEFINITIONS (kkk) “ Small Sign ” means a sign with each face smaller than one square metre which advertises only goods or services available on the same lot the sign is erected; Renumber all subsequent definitions.	This change adds the small sign regulations from Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250 into the new regulations. While it was initially thought that this section was not

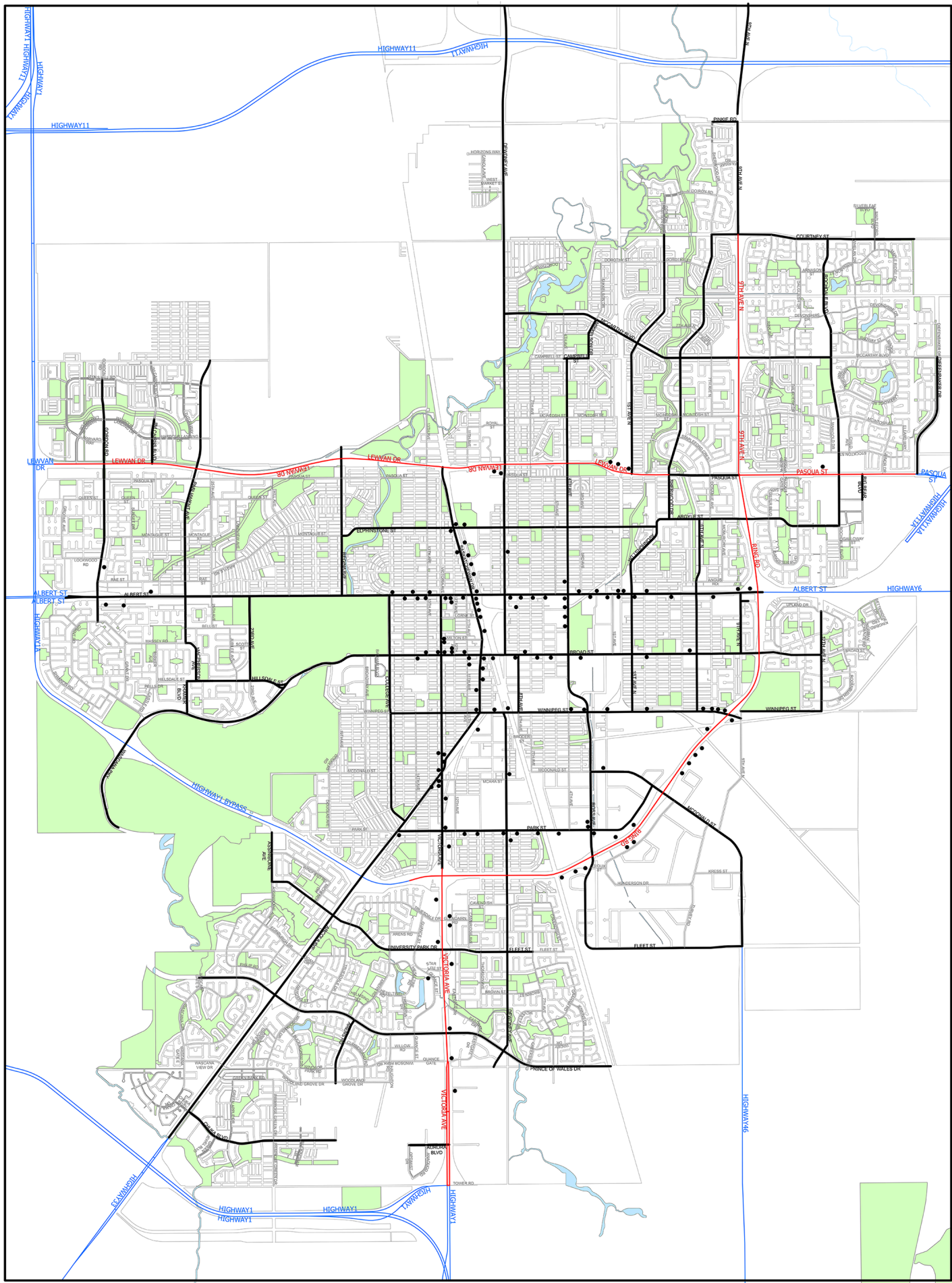
Appendix A – Proposed Changes to Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)

Amend No.	Page	Proposed Amendment	Existing Regulation	Proposed Regulation	Rationale
		placed 6 metres from the property line fronting the street.	<p>(k) Banner signs.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding government signs, the signs noted in subsection 11C.1(3) require a development permit if they have any of the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) exceeds 3.0 m in height measured from grade to the top of the sign;</p> <p>(b) exceeds 3.0 m² in area on any one side;</p> <p>(c) exceeds 115kg in weight;</p> <p>(d) projects above the top of a roof or parapet;</p> <p>(e) supported by or fastened to a parapet wall;</p> <p>(f) sandwich board signs greater than 1.52 metres in height or 0.75 metres in width; or</p> <p>(g) digital or illuminated signs.</p>	<p>11C.1 INTERPRETATION</p> <p>(3) A development permit is not required for the following signs as defined in this Chapter, unless the sign has any of the characteristics listed in subsection 11C.1(4):</p> <p>...</p> <p>(j) Small Signs;</p> <p>(k) Historic markers; and</p> <p>(l) Banner signs.</p> <p>(4) With the exception of government signs, the signs noted in subsection 11C.1(3) require a development permit if they have any of the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) exceeds 3.0 m in height measured from grade to the top of the sign;</p> <p>(b) exceeds 3.0 m² in area on any one side;</p> <p>(c) exceeds 115kg in weight;</p> <p>(d) projects above the top of a roof or parapet;</p> <p>(e) supported by or fastened to a parapet wall;</p> <p>(f) sandwich board signs greater than 1.52 metres in height or 0.75 metres in width; or</p> <p>(g) digital or illuminated signs.</p> <p>11D.8 SMALL SIGNS</p> <p>Small signs shall not be erected or displayed closer than six metres from the property line fronting the street.</p>	<p>required because the signs typically referred to as small signs are often other sign types for which there are already regulations, there are some situations where having these regulations allows for signs that might not be covered by other regulations.</p> <p>In (4), “Notwithstanding” is replaced with “With the exception of”; which was the intention of this section. This is a housekeeping change to correct a drafting error.</p>

Appendix A – Proposed Changes to Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)

Amend No.	Page	Proposed Amendment	Existing Regulation	Proposed Regulation	Rationale																																
5	11.22	11E.7 BILLBOARD SIGNS Table T1.1 be amended by replacing “DCD” with “DCD-D”.	11E.7 BILLBOARD SIGNS <table><tr><th colspan="4">Table 1.3: Billboard Signs</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">Section</th><th rowspan="2">Land Use Zones</th><th colspan="2">Sign Standards</th></tr><tr><th>Max. Sign Surface Area</th><th>Max. Height</th></tr><tr><td>T1.1</td><td>MH and DCD</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Maximum height and sign surface area are the same as for the given sign type (i.e. wall, freestanding, roof).</td></tr><tr><td>T1.2</td><td>MLM and all Industrial Zones</td></tr></table>	Table 1.3: Billboard Signs				Section	Land Use Zones	Sign Standards		Max. Sign Surface Area	Max. Height	T1.1	MH and DCD	Maximum height and sign surface area are the same as for the given sign type (i.e. wall, freestanding, roof).		T1.2	MLM and all Industrial Zones	11E.7 BILLBOARD SIGNS <table><tr><th colspan="4">Table 1.3: Billboard Signs</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">Section</th><th rowspan="2">Land Use Zones</th><th colspan="2">Sign Standards</th></tr><tr><th>Max. Sign Surface Area</th><th>Max. Height</th></tr><tr><td>T1.1</td><td>MH and DCD-D</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Maximum height and sign surface area are the same as for the given sign type (i.e. wall, freestanding, roof).</td></tr><tr><td>T1.2</td><td>MLM and all Industrial Zones</td></tr></table>	Table 1.3: Billboard Signs				Section	Land Use Zones	Sign Standards		Max. Sign Surface Area	Max. Height	T1.1	MH and DCD-D	Maximum height and sign surface area are the same as for the given sign type (i.e. wall, freestanding, roof).		T1.2	MLM and all Industrial Zones	This change ensures that there is no confusion as to which direct control district billboards are permitted in. Permitting them in all DCDs, as the current regulation would allow for, was not the intent when drafting the regulations.
Table 1.3: Billboard Signs																																					
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Appendix B: Permanent Billboard Locations in Regina



Appendix C: Permanent Billboard Regulations in Regina and Saskatoon

Table 1: Billboard Regulations in Regina and Saskatoon		
Regulation Type	Regina	Saskatoon
Permitted Zones	MH – Mixed High Rise; MLM – Mixed Large Market; DCD – Downtown; and all industrial zones.	Saskatoon's Zoning Bylaw includes many more zone types than Regina; however, the zones in which billboards are permitted are similar in use and intensity of use to the zones in which they are permitted in Regina.
Maximum Sign Face Area (per side)	MH and DCD-D – 10m ² MLM and Industrial zones – 24m ²	23.23m ² for billboards, but no limit on superboards (permitted in major commercial areas and industrial zones)
Maximum Height	MH and DCD-D – 10m MLM and Industrial zones – 14m	15 metres, with no stacking of billboards on the same support structure permitted.
Required Separation Distance from Other Permanent Billboards	There must be a minimum of 90 metres between permanent billboards located on the same side of the street (billboards located on the same side of the street but perpendicular to each other may be located closer together than 90m).	No billboard may be located within 200 metres of another billboard facing the same oncoming traffic.
Standards for digital billboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Images on digital signs must remain static for a minimum of 6.0 seconds. • May not contain full motion video. • Must have an instantaneous transition time between images, with no transition effects (i.e. fade in or out) • Freestanding signs (including digital signs) over 3.2 metres in height or 6.0m² must be located at least 15.0 metres from any residential property line. • Digital signs must not exceed a brightness level of 0.3 foot candles above ambient light. • Digital signs must be equipped with an automatic dimming function to ensure that signs do not exceed the maximum permitted brightness level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No static billboard within 200 metres of another static or digital billboard may be converted to a digital billboard. • Images on digital billboards must remain static for a minimum of 6.0 seconds. • Digital billboards must be raised at least 3.0 metres above grade level. • Digital billboards must be located at least 15.0 metres from a residential property line. • Flashing images or flashing lights are not permitted on a digital billboard. • Digital billboards must be equipped with a dimmer switch to be adjusted in accordance with any direction given by the Development Officer.

Table 1: Billboard Regulations in Regina and Saskatoon

Regulation Type	Regina	Saskatoon
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Images on digital signs may not include a white background.• May not resemble or interfere with any emergency lights or traffic control devices.• No sign copy is permitted that would require the copy to be viewed or read over a series of sequential messages, either on one sign or multiple displays.• Where a sign component fails or malfunctions in such a way that it impacts image quality of the display, the sign shall be turned off until the display is operating as intended.	

Appendix D: Portable Sign Regulations in Regina and Comparable Cities

This report examines portable sign regulations in Regina and five comparable communities, including Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Calgary, Windsor and London. These five communities were identified as being most comparable to Regina through a comparative analysis of the top 30 population centres in Canada, measured against 23 different variables.

The aim of this report is to identify the approaches to the regulation of portable signs taken in the comparable communities and how those approaches may be similar to or differ from Regina's approach.

Table 1 shows the different approaches taken by Regina and the comparable cities on a range of portable sign-related items. Note that while different cities use different terms to refer to portable signs, the regulations listed in Table 1 are all in relation to portable signs.

Table 1: Portable Sign Regulations in Regina and Comparable Communities						
Regulatory Item	Regina	Saskatoon	Winnipeg	Calgary	Windsor	London
Max. Sign Face Area	6.0m ²	Min. 1.9m ² ; max. 6.0m ²	6.0m ²	In residential zones, max. sign area is 1.0m ² if sign is located on a parcel with a dwelling unit, and 3.0m ² if there is no dwelling unit on the lot. In all other zones, the max. is 1.5m ² if the frontage of the lot where the sign is located is 30.0m or less, and 5.5m ² if the frontage of the lot is greater than 30.0m.	3.5m ²	6.0 m ²
Max. Sign Height	3.2m	3.2m	4.0m	1.5m if sign area is 2.5m ² or less; 2.0m if sign area is greater than 2.5m ² but less than 3.0m ² ; 3.0m if sign area is 3.0m ² or greater.	2.6m	4.0 m
No. of signs permitted per street frontage	One sign per lot line abutting a street. One	No restriction, but there must be a minimum 20 metres	One sign per use per lot. May not exceed two	One per lot where parcel has a frontage less than or	One sign permitted per lot. For lots having four or	One sign per street frontage for Group 1 uses.

Table 1: Portable Sign Regulations in Regina and Comparable Communities						
Regulatory Item	Regina	Saskatoon	Winnipeg	Calgary	Windsor	London
	additional sign permitted for every 90 metres where lot line abuts a street. Where more than one sign is permitted on a lot, the distance between signs must be, at least, the average height of the two signs.	separation between portable signs on the same lot.	signs on a lot at any one time regardless of the number of individual uses located on that lot.	equal to 75.0m. Two per lot where lot frontage is greater than 75.0m but less than or equal to 200.0m; three per lot when lot frontage is greater than 200.0m.	more occupancies, one sign is permitted for each group of four occupancies to a maximum of three signs per lot at any one time.	One sign per 45 m of total street frontage per premises to a maximum of 3 signs per premises.
Permitted Zones	Portable signs are permitted in the following zones regardless of ad type: Mixed Low Rise; Mixed High Rise; Mixed Large Market; DCD-Downtown; and all industrial zones and special zones (excluding contract zones except as permitted within a contract zone agreement).	Not permitted in residential zones except as used by community associations (for a maximum of 90 days followed by a 30 day removal period). Off-site ad portable signs are unrestricted in the B5, B6, APD and all industrial zones. In all other commercial districts, users are permitted to place a portable sign up to 100 metres from their lot, but only if no possibility	On-site mobile signs are permitted in all commercial and industrial zones. A mobile sign on a lot that abuts any agricultural or residential zone must be located in accordance with the yard requirements of the abutting zone. Mobile signs are only permitted in the agricultural zone in association with a permitted non-residential use. Off-site mobile signs are permitted in all commercial and industrial zones except	Temporary signs, under the heading of Sign –Class E, are a discretionary use in most residential, commercial and industrial zones. Additionally, there are number of roadways within Calgary that temporary signs must not be visible from.	Mobile signs are permitted for all Group 2 commercial uses ¹ , and for all Group 3 and 4 uses ² .	Prohibited within Downtown area.

¹ Group 2 commercial uses include retail stores, personal service shops, offices within multiple-unit dwellings, and tourist homes.

² Group 3 and 4 includes a range of commercial, industrial, institutional and agricultural commercial uses.

Table 1: Portable Sign Regulations in Regina and Comparable Communities

Regulatory Item	Regina	Saskatoon	Winnipeg	Calgary	Windsor	London
		exists to place the sign on the lot where goods or services are sold.	the C1, CMU and MMU districts.			
Sign location restrictions	<p>Portable signs must be located a minimum of 30 metres from a permanent billboard.</p> <p>Portable signs must be located at least 20 metres from another portable sign located on the same lot.</p> <p>Must not be located within a required parking space (permitted in parking spaces if the number of spaces exceeds the minimum amount required by <i>Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019 (No. 2019-19)</i>).</p>	<p>Signs do not need to be setback from the lot line but cannot extend past it.</p> <p>Portable signs must be located at least 20 metres from another portable sign or secondary freestanding sign located on the same lot.</p>	<p>Mobile signs must be contained within the lot on which they are located.</p> <p>Mobile signs must not be located within 10 feet of any exit or entrance driveway to a lot.</p> <p>Mobile signs located on adjacent lots must be separated by a minimum of 65 feet, measured along the street right-of-way, unless the narrowness of lots make that separation impossible, in which case the signs should be separated as far as reasonably possible.</p>	<p>Temporary signs cannot be located on a lot where a digital sign is operating.</p> <p>Temporary signs must not be located within 7.5 metres of a vehicle access to a lot.</p> <p>The <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> identifies a number of public rights-of-way from which temporary signs cannot be visible (i.e. a temporary sign must not be located on a lot such that the copy on the sign is visible from those rights-of-way).</p>	<p>Mobile signs cannot be displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on a vacant lot; - within 1.0m of a front line; - within 2.0m of a side lot line, rear lot line or driveway; - within a daylight corner - within a road allowance; - within 25.0m of any other mobile sign on the same lot; - within 10.0m of any permanent ground sign with a sign face less than 2.6m clearance or billboard sign on the same lot; - on a lot where there is already a permanent ground sign or projecting wall sign. - within 10 metres of any other temporary sign on the same lot. 	<p>At least 1.5 m from a municipally-owned sidewalk.</p> <p>At least 1.5 m from a property line (except a street line).</p> <p>At least 3.0 m from a driveway and not within an intersection sight triangle.</p>
Cost of Permit Fee	\$44/year	\$30/year	\$67 for one month or less; \$163 for up to three months.	\$864 for a temporary sign marker.	\$2/day for the first 10 days, and \$1.00/day for each subsequent day (minimum	\$50 for each period of 30 days or less. For read-o-graph signs,

Table 1: Portable Sign Regulations in Regina and Comparable Communities						
Regulatory Item	Regina	Saskatoon	Winnipeg	Calgary	Windsor	London
					\$20, and subject to restrictions on duration of placement. Signs that are erected or displayed prior to obtaining a sign permit will be charged at triple the normal rate.	\$25/month or \$300/year.
Maximum duration of permit	Permit is valid for one year. No restrictions on renewal.	Permit is valid for one year. No restrictions on renewal.	Permitted for periods not exceeding 90 consecutive days, and for no more than three 90-day periods in each calendar year.	Temporary sign markers operate in perpetuity; once they have been established, they are there forever, even if the use changes. Temporary sign markers are a discretionary use, however, which ensures Council approval of all temporary sign placements.	Sign permits are valid for a maximum of 45 consecutive days, and cannot be displayed for more than 180 days, for the same occupancy, in a calendar year. There must be a minimum of 14 consecutive days break between the expiration of a permit and the issuance of another mobile sign permit for the same occupancy.	Excluding read-o-graph mobile signs, a mobile sign permit will be issued for a maximum of 210 days in a calendar year, all of which may be consecutive.

Regina

Portable signs are permitted in the following zones regardless of ad type (on-site or off-site advertising): Mixed Low Rise; Mixed High Rise; Mixed Large Market; DCD-Downtown; and all industrial zones and special zones (excluding contract zones except as permitted within a contract zone agreement).

Portable signs are permitted to have a sign copy area of no greater than 6.0m² (approximately 64.5 ft²). The maximum height for portable signs is 3.2 metres, measured from grade to the top of the sign. Signs exceeding these standards are classified as a permanent billboard and are subject to the appropriate regulations and development standards.

Portable signs are limited to one per lot line abutting a street. One additional sign is permitted for every 90 metres where lot line abuts a street. Where more than one is permitted on a lot, the distance between signs must be, at least, the average height of the two signs. There is no required separation distance for portable signs on separate properties. Portable signs cannot be located within an intersection sightline.

Portable sign permits in Regina cost \$44 for the year. There is no time limit on how long a portable sign can remain erected, or how many times it can be renewed.

Saskatoon

Portable signs in Saskatoon are permitted in all commercial and industrial zones. Only community associations can use them in residential zones, and only for 90 consecutive day periods followed by a 30 day removal period. Portable signs must be separated at least 20 metres from any other portable sign or secondary freestanding sign on the same lot. Off-site portable signs are unrestricted in the B5, B6, APD and all industrial zones. In all other commercial zones, portable signs can be located up to 100.0m from the use for which it is advertising, but only if no possibility exists to locate the sign on the same site where the goods or services are sold.

Portable signs are permitted to have a sign copy area no larger than 6.0m². The maximum height for portable signs is 3.2 metres, measured from grade to the top of the sign.

Portable sign permits in Saskatoon cost \$30 for a year. There is no time limit on how long a portable sign can remain erected, or how many times it can be renewed.

Winnipeg

On-site portable signs in Winnipeg are permitted in all commercial and industrial zones. A mobile sign on a lot that abuts any agricultural or residential zone must be located in accordance with the yard requirements of the abutting zone. Mobile signs are only permitted in the agricultural zone in association with a permitted non-residential use. Off-site mobile signs are permitted in all commercial and industrial zones except the C1, CMU and MMU districts.

Portable signs are permitted to have a sign copy area of up to 6.0m², and a maximum height of up to 4.0m, measured from grade to the top of the sign.

Portable signs in Winnipeg are limited to one sign per use per lot, but at no time can there be more than two portable signs on a lot, regardless of how many uses exist on the lot. Portable signs must be contained entirely on the lot on which they are located. They cannot be located within 10 ft. of any exit or entrance driveway to a lot. They also cannot be located within an intersection sight triangle. Portable signs located on adjacent lots must be separated by a minimum of 65 feet, measured along the street right-of-way, unless the narrowness of lots make that separation impossible, in which case the signs should be separated as far as reasonably possible.

A portable sign permit costs \$67 for one month or less, or else \$163 for up to three months; however, portable signs are not permitted for periods exceeding 90 consecutive days, and for no more than three 90-day periods in each calendar year.

Calgary

Temporary signs, which fall under the heading of Sign – Class E in Calgary’s Land Use Bylaw, are a discretionary use in most residential, commercial and industrial zones.

In residential zones, the maximum permitted sign copy area for portable signs is 1.0m² if the sign is located on a parcel with a dwelling unit, and 3.0m² if there is no dwelling unit on the lot. In all other zones, the maximum is 1.5m² if the frontage of the lot where the sign is located is 30.0m or less, and 5.5m² if the frontage of the lot is greater than 30.0m. The maximum height allowed for portable signs is 1.5m if the sign copy area is 2.5m² or less; 2.0m if the sign copy area is greater than 2.5m² but less than 3.0m²; and 3.0m if the sign copy area is 3.0m² or greater.

Portable signs are limited to one per lot where the lot has a frontage less than or equal to 75.0m; two per lot where the lot frontage is greater than 75.0m but less than or equal to 200.0m; and three per lot when the lot frontage is greater than 200.0m. Portable signs cannot be located on a lot where a digital sign is operating, and must not be located within 7.5m of a vehicle access to a lot. They also cannot be located within an intersection sight triangle. Calgary’s Land Use Bylaw identifies a number of public rights-of-way from which temporary signs cannot be visible (i.e. a temporary sign must not be located on a lot such that the copy on the sign is visible from those rights-of-way).

Permits are not issued for temporary sign permits specifically in Calgary, but for temporary sign markers. Applications for temporary sign markers go through the discretionary use process. If approved, the marker is placed on the lot. Temporary signs can be located on the site within 1.0m of the marker, and the marker exists in perpetuity; even if the use on the lot changes, the marker still remains. The cost of obtaining a temporary sign marker permit is \$864.

Windsor

Portable signs in Windsor are permitted for all Group 2 commercial uses³, and for all Group 3 and 4 uses⁴.

The maximum permitted sign copy area for portable signs in Windsor is 3.5m², while the maximum permitted height is 2.6m, measured from grade to the top of the sign.

Portable signs are limited to one per lot; however, for lots having four or more occupancies, one sign is permitted for each group of four occupancies to a maximum of three signs per lot at any one time.

Mobile signs cannot be displayed:

- on a vacant lot;
- within 1.0m of a front line;
- within 2.0m of a side lot line, rear lot line or driveway;
- within a daylight corner
- within a road allowance;
- within 25.0m of any other mobile sign on the same lot;

³ Group 2 commercial uses include retail stores, personal service shops, offices within multiple-unit dwellings, and tourist homes.

⁴ Group 3 and 4 includes a range of commercial, industrial, institutional and agricultural commercial uses.

- within 10.0m of any permanent ground sign with a sign face less than 2.6m clearance or billboard sign on the same lot;
- on a lot where there is already a permanent ground sign or projecting wall sign; and
- within an intersection sight triangle.

Portable sign permits in Windsor cost \$2/day for the first 10 days, and \$1/day for each subsequent day (minimum \$20, and subject to restrictions on duration of placement). Signs that are erected or displayed prior to obtaining a sign permit will be charged three times the normal rate. Sign permits are valid for a maximum of 45 consecutive days, and cannot be displayed for more than 180 days in a given calendar year. There must be a minimum of 14 consecutive days break between the expiration of a permit and the issuance of another mobile sign permit for the same occupancy.

London

Portable signs in London are prohibited only in the Downtown area.

The maximum permitted sign copy area is 3.5m², and the maximum height is 2.6m, measured from grade to the top of the sign.

London permits one sign per street frontage for Group 1 uses, and one sign per 45m of total street frontage per lot, to a maximum of three signs per lot. Portable signs must be located at least 1.5m from a municipally-owned sidewalk; 1.5m from a property line (except a street line); at least 3m from any driveway, and not within an intersection sight triangle.

Portable sign permits in London cost \$50 for each period of 30 days or less. For read-o-graph signs (signs which use letter and number tiles which can be added/removed/replaced to change sign copy), a permit costs \$25 for a month or \$300 for a year. Permits for portable signs will be issued for a maximum of 210 days in a given calendar year, all of which may be consecutive. Read-o-graph signs can be displayed without time restrictions.

Conclusion

Analysis of Regina and the comparable cities shows that, while there are a range of approaches taken to the regulation of portable signs, Regina is generally no more or less permissive than the other cities in terms of where it permits portable signs, or the sizes that it permits. However, Regina is more permissive than some of the other cities in terms of permit cost and the length of time that a portable sign is permitted to be displayed in a given calendar year. It is extremely cheap to obtain a sign permit in Regina compared to all other cities aside from Saskatoon, where it is even cheaper. Permits can also be obtained for a full year, with no limits on the number of times a permit may be renewed.



Figure 1: Portable Sign Examples

Portable Signs: Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250 vs. Regina Zoning Bylaw 2019 (No. 2019-19)			
Regulation Type	Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250	Regina Zoning Bylaw 2019 (No. 2019-19)	Regina vs. Comparable Cities
Permitted Zones	<p>On-Site: NC, LC3, LC2, LC1, MX and MS; Downtown, HC, DSC, MAC, MAC3, all industrial zones and special zones.</p> <p>Off-Site/Third Party: Downtown, HC, DSC, MAC, MAC3 and all industrial zones.</p>	No distinction between on-site and off-site. Permitted in ML, MH, MLM, DCD-D, all industrial zones and all special zones excluding contract zones.	Calgary, Windsor and London do not distinguish between on and off-site portable signs. Saskatoon and Winnipeg do distinguish between the two types. All cities permit portable signs in most commercial and industrial zones or for uses generally permitted in those zones (excluding any residential uses).
Signs permitted per lot	<p>In any zone except Residential Zones, one secondary sign is permitted per lot line abutting a street. Where the lot line abutting a street exceeds 90 metres in length, one additional secondary sign is permitted for each additional 90 metres, or part thereof, of that lot line.</p> <p>This means that if there is already a freestanding/ground sign on the lot, there can be 1 portable sign as well, plus 1 additional sign for every additional 90 metres of street frontage.</p>	Same as ZB 9250 but limits the size of the secondary sign to the maximum permitted size for a portable sign (6.0m ²). Where there is more than one business on a lot, one sign is permitted per business.	Calgary, Windsor and London permit no more than 3 signs per premises regardless of how many uses there are or how large the lot frontage is, though London only allows more than one portable sign per lot for Group 4 uses (high intensity commercial or industrial uses). Saskatoon does not set a maximum number of signs per lot, but requires at least 20 metres between signs on the same lot. Winnipeg allows on sign per use per lot but no more than two on a lot regardless of how many uses there are on the lot.
Max. Sign Surface Area	<p>On-Site: No maximum</p> <p>Off-Site/Third Party: 6.0m²</p>	6.0m ² regardless of advertising type.	Consistent with all comparable cities except Windsor, which

			only permits up to 3.5m ² .
Max. Sign Height	On-Site: No maximum Off-Site/Third Party: 3.2 metres	3.2 metres regardless of advertising type.	Only London permits a larger size (up to 4 metres tall).
Distance Between Signs	On-Site: At least the average height of the two signs (usually 10 feet) Off-Site/Third Party: 45 metres from other portable signs used as billboards and no closer than 30 metres to permanent billboards on the same side of the street.	Where more than one portable sign is permitted on a lot, there must be a minimum 20 metres between them. Where there are two or more portable signs on a corner lot and positioned at right angles to each other so they face traffic flows on separate streets, they may be placed closer together than 20.0 metres. Portable signs must be located a minimum of 30 metres from any freestanding billboard sign.	Saskatoon also requires a 20 metre separation distance between portable signs on the same lot. Winnipeg requires that signs be separated by at least 20 metres when on adjacent lots, but does not require a separation distance between signs on the same lot (though they permit a max. of two on a lot). Windsor requires a 25.0 metre separation distance between portable signs on the same lot, and 10.0 metres between any portable sign and permanent billboard. Windsor also prohibits portable signs where there is already a freestanding sign or projecting wall sign on the same lot. Calgary prohibits portable signs on the same lot where a digital sign is placed, within 7.5 metres of a vehicle access to a lot. Their regs also include a number of public rights-of-way from which portable signs cannot be visible. London has minimal restrictions on placement, but only permits one sign per lot in most signage

			groups (a system they use that groups different land uses into classes based on intensity of use).
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BYLAW NO. 2020-11

THE REGINA ZONING 2019 AMENDMENT BYLAW (No.2)

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1 Schedule A of Bylaw 2019-19, being *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* is amended in the manner set forth in this bylaw.

2 In Chapter 2, the definition “Residential Business” is repealed and the following substituted:

“**Residential Business**” means an accessory land use conducted in a Dwelling Unit by the resident of the Dwelling Unit for monetary gain.”

3 In Chapter 2, the definition “**Service Trade**” is repealed and the following substituted:

“**Service Trade**” means a land use class of various land use types where services are provided to members of the general public. This land use class includes the following land uses:”

4 In Chapter 2, the definition “**Service Trade, Adult**” is repealed and the following substituted:

“**Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment**” means a land use where:

- (a) services are offered, solicited or administered to the human body for sensual or sexual pleasure; or
- (b) the primary function of the activity offered, solicited, advertised or administered is kneading, rubbing, touching, massage or other stimulation of the human body by a person who is not an active member in good standing of either the Massage Therapist Association of Saskatchewan, Inc., the Natural Health Practitioners of Canada or the Canadian Massage & Manual Osteopathic Therapists Association.”; or
- (c) a premise advertised as or equipped or arranged to provide the services described in (a) and includes but is not limited to a service advertised as “sensual”, “sexy” or by any other word or any depictions having like meaning or implication.

Approved as to form this _____ day of _____, 20____.

City Solicitor

Excludes the land use “**Assembly, Adult**”.

- 5 “Service Trade, Adult” is struck out and “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” is substituted wherever it appears.
- 6 In Chapter 2, the definition “**Service Trade, Clinic**” is amended to add “For the purposes of massage services an accredited member shall mean an active member in good standing with the Massage Therapist Association of Saskatchewan, Inc., the Natural Health Practitioners of Canada or the Canadian Massage & Manual Osteopathic Therapists Association.” after “nature”.
- 7 Subsections 3A.T2.7(5), 3B.T2.7(5), 3C.T2.7(5), 3D.T2.7(5), 3E.T2.7(5), 3F.T2.7(5), 4A.T2.10(5), 4B.T2.16(5), 4C.T2.16(5), 4D.T2.6(4), 5B.T2.13(5), 6A.T2.8(5), 6B.T2.5(5), 6C.T2(b).7(5), 6C.T2(c).7(5), 6C.T2(d).7(5), 6C.T2(e).7(5), 6E.T2(a).8(5), 6E.T2(b).10(5), 6E.T2(c).9(5), 6E.T2(d).8(5), 6E.T2(e).8(5), 6F.T2.7(5), 6G.T2.10(5) are amended by adding “Service Trade, Clinic” after “Service Trade, Personal,” or “Service Trade, Personal” as the case may be.
- 8 Section T2.2 in tables 3A.T2, 3B.T2, 3C.T2, 3D.T2, 3E.T2 and 3F.T2 is amended by:
 - (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”
 - (b) repealing clause 2(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”
- 9 Section T2.4 in tables 3A.T2, 3B.T2, 3C.T2 and 3D.T2 is amended by:
 - (a) adding the following subsection after subsection (2):

“(2.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation”, “Assembly, Religious” or “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”
 - (b) amending subsection (3) by striking out “subsection (2)” and substituting “(2) and (2.1)”.

- (c) repealing clause 3(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 10 In Chapter 3E, section 1ET2.3 in table 3E.T2 is amended by:

- (a) striking out “1E” in the section number;

- (b) adding the following subsection after subsection (2):

“(2.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation”, “Assembly, Religious” or “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (c) amending subsection (3) by striking out “subsection (2)” and substituting “(2) and (2.1)”.

- (d) repealing clause 3(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 11 In Chapter 3F, section T2.4 in table 3F.T2 is amended by:

- (a) adding the following subsection after subsection (2):

“(2.1) The “Institution, Day Care” and “Assembly, Religious” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) amending subsection (3) by striking out “subsection (2)” and substituting “(2) and (2.1)”.

- (c) repealing clause 3(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 12 In Chapter 4A, section T2.2 in table 4A.T2 is amended by:
- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Institution, Education” and “Institution, Day Care” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”
 - (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”
- 13 In Chapter 4A, section T2.3 in table 4A.T2 is amended by:
- (a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

“(1.1)The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Assembly, Religious” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”
 - (b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.
 - (c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”
- 14 In Chapter 4A, section T2.6 in table 4A.T2 is amended by:
- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”
 - (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

- “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

15 In Chapter 4B, section T2.8 in table 4B.T2 is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

- “(1) The “Institution, Day Care”, “Institution, Education” and “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) repealing subsection (2)(a) and substituting the following:

- “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

16 In Chapter 4B, section T2.14 in table 4B.T2 is amended by:

- (a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

- “(1.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Assembly, Religious” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.

- (c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

- “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

17 In Chapter 4C, section T2.2 in table 4C.T2 is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Institution, Day Care”, “Institution, Education” and “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

18 In Chapter 4C, section T2.14 in table 4C.T2 is amended by:

(a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

“(1.1)The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Assembly, Religious” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.

(c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

19 In Chapter 4D, section T2.3 in table 4D.T2 is amended by:

(a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

“(1.1)The “Assembly, Recreation”, “Institution, Education” or “Institution, Day Care” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.

(c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

20 In Chapter 4D, section T2.4 in table 4D.T2 is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

21 In Chapter 5A, section T2.6 in table 5A.T2 is amended by:

(a) adding the following subsection after subsection (2):

“(2.1) The “Assembly, Recreation”, “Institution, Day Care” or “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) amending subsection (3) by striking out “(2)” and substituting “(2) and (2.1)”.

(c) repealing clause (3)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

22 In Chapter 5B, section T2.7 in table 5B.T2 is amended by:

(a) adding the following subsection (1.1) after subsection (1):

“(1.1) The “Assembly, Recreation” or “Institution, Day Care” land use

may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.

(c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

(d) repealing subsection (3) including clauses (a) and (b) and substituting the following:

“(3) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment”, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Assembly Adult” land use.

(4) The measurement required in (3) shall be:

(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment”, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Assembly, Adult” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.

(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.”

23 In Chapter 5B, section T2.8 in table 5B.T2 is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Assembly, Adult”, or “Retail Trade, Adult” land use may not be established or enlarged on a lot that is closer than 182.88 metres from:

(a) an “Assembly, Adult”, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use; or

(b) a “Sensitive Lot.””

(c) striking out “Service Trade, Adult” in the column titled “Land Use”.

24 Adding the following section and row after section T2.8:

T2.8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment 	Permitted	---	<p>(1) The “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use may not be established or enlarged where it is closer than 182.88 metres from any of the following land uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) “Assembly, Community”; (b) “Assembly, Recreation”; (c) “Assembly, Religious”; (d) “Institution, Education”; (e) “Institution, Day Care”; (f) “Open Space, Active”; (g) another lot containing a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use; or (h) a Sensitive Lot. <p>(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a straight line, measured from the
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				<p>nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p> <p>(3) Any application submitted for a development permit in respect of a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use must include the consent of the property owner.</p>
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25 In Chapter 5C, section T2.5 in table 5C.T2 is amended by repealing subsection (3) including clauses (a) and (b) and substituting the following:

“(3) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment”, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Assembly Adult” land use.

(4) The measurement required in (3) shall be:

(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used for the “Service

Trade, Body Rub Establishment”, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Assembly, Adult” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.

- (b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.”

26 In Chapter 5C, section T2.7 in table 5C.T2 is amended by:

- (a) adding the following subsection after subsection (4):

“(4.1)The “Assembly, Recreation” or “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) amending subsection (5) by striking out “(4)” and substituting “(4) and (4.1)”.

- (c) repealing clause (5)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

27 In Chapter 5C, section T2.8 in table 5C.T2 is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Assembly, Adult” or “Retail Trade, Adult” land use may not be established or enlarged on a lot that is closer than 182.88 metres from:

- (a) a lot containing an “Assembly, Adult, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use; or
- (b) a “Sensitive Lot.””

- (b) striking out “Service Trade, Adult” in the column titled “Land Use”.

28 Adding the following section and row after section T2.8:

T2.9	• Service Trade, Body	Permitted	---	(1) The “Service Trade, Body Rub
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	Rub Establishment			<p>Establishment” land use may not be established or enlarged where it is closer than 182.88 metres from any of the following land uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) “Assembly, Community”; (b) “Assembly, Recreation”; (c) “Assembly, Religious”; (d) “Institution, Education”; (e) “Institution, Day Care”; (f) “Open Space, Active”; (g) another lot containing a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use; or (h) a Sensitive Lot. <p>(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” to
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				<p>the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p> <p>(3) Any application submitted for a development permit in respect of a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use must include the consent of the property owner.</p>
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- 29 In Chapter 6A, section T2.2 in table 6A.T2 is amended by adding the following subsections in the column headed “Land Use Specific Regulations”:

“(1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Assembly, Religious” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.

(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:

- (a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.
- (b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.”

- 30 In Chapter 6A, section T2.3 in table 6A.T2 is amended by adding the following subsections after clause (2)(b):

“(3) The “Institution, Day Care”, “Institution, Education” or “Open Space,

Active” land use may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.

(4) The measurement required in (3) shall be:

- (a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.
- (b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.”

31 In Chapter 6B, section T2.1 in table 6B.T2 is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

32 In Chapter 6B, section T2.4 in table 6B.T2 is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

33 In Chapter 6C, section T2(a).1 in table 6C.T2(a) is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (2) and substituting the following:

“(2) The “Open Space, Active” and “Institution, Education” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (3)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

34 In Chapter 6C, section T2(a).6 in table 6C.T2(a) is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (2) and substituting the following:

“(2) The “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (3)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

35 In Chapter 6C, section T2(a).7 in table 6C.T2(a) is amended by:

(a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

“(1.1) The “Assembly, Community” or “Assembly, Recreation” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.

(c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

- “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

36 In Chapter 6C, section T2(b).1 in table 6C.T2(b) is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

- “(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

- “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

37 In Chapter 6C, section T2(b).2 in table 6C.T2(b) is amended by:

- (a) striking out “Recreational” and substituting “Recreation” in the column entitled “Land Use”.

- (b) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

- “(1.1) The “Assembly, Community” or “Assembly Recreation” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (c) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.

- (d) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

- “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

38 In Chapter 6C, section T2(b).6 in table 6C.T2(b) is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

39 In Chapter 6C, section T2(c).4 in table 6C.T2(c) is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

40 In Chapter 6C, section T2(c).6 in table 6C.T2(c) is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

41 In Chapter 6C, section T2(d).4 in table 6C.T2(d) is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 42 In Chapter 6C, section T2(d).6 in table 6C.T2(d) is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 43 In Chapter 6C, section T2(e).4 in table 6C.T2(e) is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 44 In Chapter 6C, section T2(e).6 in table 6C.T2(e) is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 45 In Chapter 6D, section T2.1 in table 6D.T2 is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 46 In Chapter 6E, section T2(a).2 in table 6E.T2(a) is amended by:

- (a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

“(1.1) The “Assembly, Recreation”, “Institution, Day Care” or “Institution, Education” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) amending subsection (5) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.

- (c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

- “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

47 In Chapter 6E, section T2(a).3 in table 6E.T2(a) is amended by:

- (a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):
 - “(1.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Religious” or “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”
- (b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.
- (c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:
 - “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

48 In Chapter 6E, section T2(b).3 in table 6E.T2(b) is amended by:

- (a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):
 - “(1.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Institution, Day Care” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”
- (b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.
- (c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:
 - “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

49 In Chapter 6E, section T2(b).5 in table 6E.T2(b) is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 50 In Chapter 6E, section T2(c).2 in table 6E.T2(c) is amended by:

- (a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

“(1.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Institution, Day Care” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.

- (c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 51 In Chapter 6E, section T2(c).3 in table 6E.T2(c) is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the

building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

52 In Chapter 6E, section T2(d).2 in Table 6E.T2(d) is amended by:

(a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

“(1.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Institution, Day Care” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.

(c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

53 In Chapter 6E section T2(d).3 in table 6E.T2(d) is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

54 In Chapter 6E, section T2(e).5 in table 6E.T2(e) is amended by:

(a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

“(1.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation”, “Institution, Day Care” or “Open Space, Active” land uses may not

be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.
- (c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:
 - “(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

55 In Chapter 6F, section T2.6 in Table 6F.T2 is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (2) and substituting the following:
 - “(2) All land uses under T2.6 may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”
- (b) repealing clause (3)(a) and substituting the following:
 - “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

56 In Chapter 6G, section T2.2 in table 6G.T2 is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:
 - “(1) The “Institution, Day Care”, “Institution, Education” and “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”
- (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:
 - “(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

57 In Chapter 6G, section T2.9 in table 6G.T2 is amended by:

(a) adding the following subsection after subsection (1):

“(1.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Assembly, Religious” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) amending subsection (2) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(1) and (1.1)”.

(c) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

58 In Chapter 7B, section T2.4 in table 7B.T2 is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Institution, Education”, “Institution, Day Care” and “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

59 In Chapter 7B, section T2.6 in table 7B.T2 is amended by:

(a) adding the following subsection after subsection (2):

“(2.2) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Assembly, Religious” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) amending subsection (3) by striking out “(1)” and substituting “(2) and (2.1)”.

(c) repealing clause 3(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

60 In Chapter 7C, section T2.1 in table TC.T2 is amended by:

(a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

(b) repealing clause 2(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

61 In Chapter 7C, section T2.3 in table 7C.T2 is amended by adding the following sections after “Outdoor Use Only.”:

“(1) The “Assembly, Community” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.

(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:

(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.

(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.”

62 In Chapter 7D table 7D.T2 is amended by:

(a) striking out section number “T1.1” and substituting “T2.1”

(b) striking out section number “T1.2” and substituting “T2.2”

- (c) repealing subsection (1) in section T1.1 and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (d) repealing clause (2)(a) in section T1.1 and substituting the following:

“(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 63 In Chapter 7E, section T2.1 in table 7E.T2 is amended by:

- (a) repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following:

“(1) The “Institution, Education” and “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.”

- (b) repealing clause (2)(a) and substituting the following:

“(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.”

- 64 In Chapter 7E, section T2.2 in table 7E.T2 is amended by adding the following subsections in the column entitled “Land Use Specific Regulations”:

“(1) The “Assembly, Community” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.

- (2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:

- (a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.
- (b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.”

65 In Chapter 7E, section T2.3 in table 7E.T2 is amended by adding the following subsections in the column entitled “Land Use Specific Regulations”:

- “(1) The “Assembly, Recreation”, “Assembly, Religious” or “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.
- (2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:
 - (a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.
 - (b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.”

66 This Bylaw comes into force on the date of passage.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 26th DAY OF February 2020.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 26th DAY OF February 2020.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 26th DAY OF February 2020.

Mayor

City Clerk

(SEAL)

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

City Clerk

ABSTRACT

BYLAW NO. 2020-11

THE REGINA ZONING 2019 AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020 (No.2)

PURPOSE:	To provide for separation distances from Body Rub Establishments.
ABSTRACT:	This bylaw implements separation distances between Body Rub Establishments and the following uses: “Institution, Education”, “Institution Day Care”, “Open Space, Active”, “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation”, “Assembly, Religious”, other Body Rub Establishments and “sensitive lots”.
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Section 49 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
MINISTER’S APPROVAL:	n/a
PUBLIC HEARING:	Required, pursuant to section 207 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
PUBLIC NOTICE:	Advertised in the Leader Post February 8, 2020 and February 15, 2020.
REFERENCE:	Priorities and Planning Committee, November 20, 2019, PPC19-13; City Council, January 29, 2020, CM20-1
AMENDS/REPEALS:	<i>The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019</i> No. 2019-19
CLASSIFICATION:	Regulatory
INITIATING DIVISION:	Planning and Community Development
INITIATING DEPARTMENT:	Planning and Development Services

BYLAW NO. 2020-16

THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020 (No. 4)

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* by re-zoning the subject lands to prescribe the land uses and development regulations that apply to the lands.
- 2 The authority for this Bylaw is section 46 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.
- 3 Schedule “A” of *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.
- 4 Chapter 9 – Zoning Maps (Maps No. 2484A & 2485A) are amended by rezoning the lands described in this section as shown on the map attached as Appendix “A” as follows:

Civic Address: 4900 Parliament Avenue

Legal Land Description: Parcel A2, Plan 102296066

Current Zoning: ML – Mixed Low-Rise Zone

Proposed Zoning: MH – Mixed High-Rise Zone

- 5 This Bylaw comes into force on the day of passage.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

Mayor

City Clerk

(SEAL)

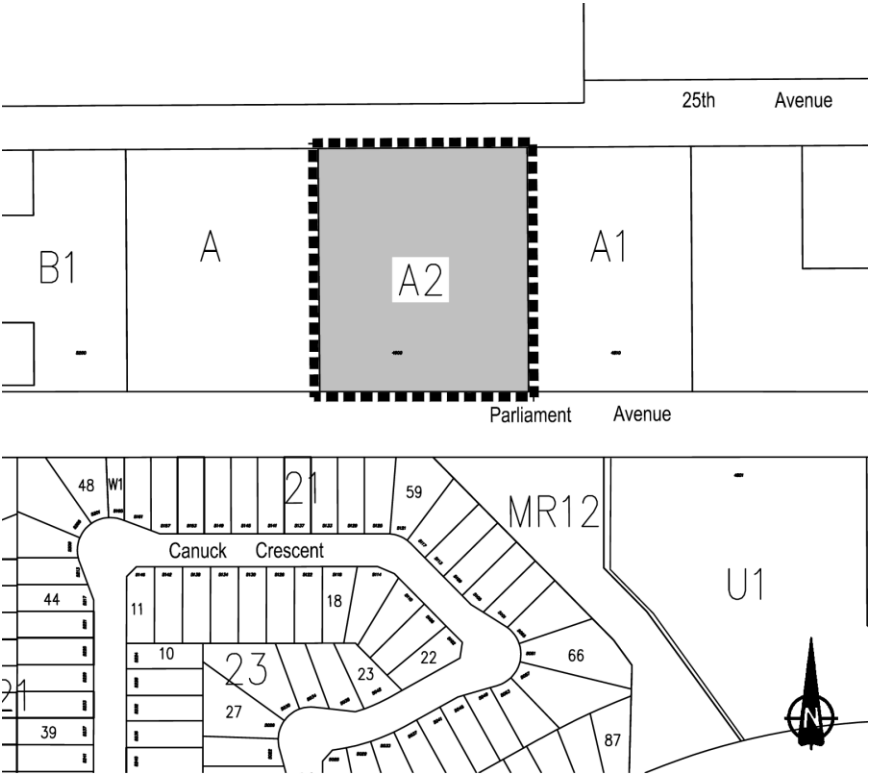
CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

City Clerk

Approved as to form this _____ day of _____, 20____.

City Solicitor

APPENDIX “A”



ABSTRACT

BYLAW NO. 2020-16

THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020 (No. 4)

PURPOSE:	To amend <i>The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019</i> .
ABSTRACT:	The proposed amendment is to re-zone the subject lands to prescribe the specific land uses and development regulations that will apply to the lands and, specifically to allow for the development of an Agriculture, Animal Support land use
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Section 46 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
MINISTER'S APPROVAL:	N/A
PUBLIC HEARING:	Required, pursuant to section 207 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
PUBLIC NOTICE:	Required, pursuant to section 207 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
REFERENCE:	Regina Planning Commission, March 4, 2020, RPC20-9.
AMENDS/REPEALS:	Amends <i>The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019</i> .
CLASSIFICATION:	Regulatory
INITIATING DIVISION:	City Planning & Community Development
INITIATING DEPARTMENT:	Planning & Development Services

BYLAW NO. 2020-17

THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020 (No. 5)

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* by re-zoning the subject lands to prescribe the land uses and development regulations that apply to the lands.
- 2 The authority for this Bylaw is section 46 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.
- 3 Schedule “A” of *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.
- 4 Chapter 9 – Zoning Maps (Map No. 2094A) is amended by rezoning the lands described in this section as shown on the map attached as Appendix “A” as follows:

Civic Address: 1400 N Courtney Street

Legal Land Description: Pt. LSD 2-09-18-20-2 Ext. 15

Current Zoning: UH – Urban Holding

Proposed Zoning: RH – Residential High-Rise Zone

- 5 This Bylaw comes into force on the day of passage.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

Mayor

City Clerk

(SEAL)

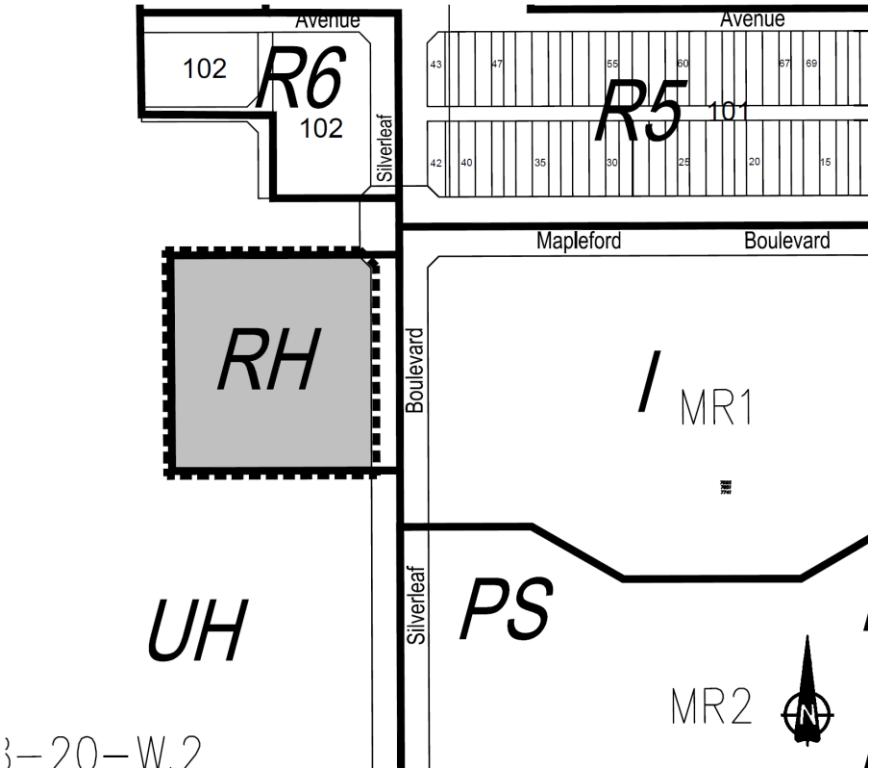
CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

City Clerk

Approved as to form this _____ day of _____, 20____.

City Solicitor

APPENDIX “A”



ABSTRACT

BYLAW NO. 2020-17

THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020 (No. 5)

PURPOSE:	To amend <i>The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019</i> .
ABSTRACT:	The proposed amendment is to re-zone the subject lands to prescribe the specific land uses and development regulations that will apply to the lands and specifically to allow for high density residential development.
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Section 46 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
MINISTER'S APPROVAL:	N/A
PUBLIC HEARING:	Required, pursuant to section 207 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
PUBLIC NOTICE:	Required, pursuant to section 207 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
REFERENCE:	Regina Planning Commission, March 4, 2020, RPC20-8.
AMENDS/REPEALS:	Amends <i>The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019</i> .
CLASSIFICATION:	Regulatory
INITIATING DIVISION:	City Planning Community Development
INITIATING DEPARTMENT:	Planning & Development Services

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Canada S4P 0K6

MAIN +1 306 789 8300
FAX +1 306 757 4714

www.colliers.com

DE20-20



City of Regina
Queen Elizabeth II Court
2476 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3C8

Attention: Elaine Gohlke – Council Officer – Office of the City Clerk – egohlke@regina.ca

RE: Discretionary Use Application PL201900060

Please be advised CIR Commercial Realty Inc. (Colliers International) represent 101289866 Saskatchewan Ltd., the landowner, of the referenced land 631 East Victoria Avenue in Discretionary Use Application PL201900060.

Be advised 101289866 Saskatchewan Ltd. expects this Discretionary Use Application to appear on the business agenda scheduled for the April 28, 2020 City Council meeting.

Further be advised that 101289866 Saskatchewan Ltd. supports the efforts of 2152953 Alberta Ltd. to obtain the approval of City of Regina City Council for the Discretionary Use Application PL201900060.

Thank you for your attention to this matter and please acknowledge receipt of this letter and any further agenda updates for the upcoming City Council meeting of April 28, 2020.

Yours sincerely,
Micky Schmitz

Associate Vice President | Partner | Sales Associate

Regina Planning Commission: Discretionary Use Application (PL201900060) – 631 E. Victoria Avenue

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Regina Planning Commission
Service Area	City Planning & Community Development
Item #	CR20-21

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Approve the discretionary use application for a proposed Car Wash located at 631 E. Victoria Avenue, being Plan DV270 Block 38B Lot 1-5; Plan DV270 Block 38 Lot 36-40 and Plan DV270 Block: X, in Broders Annex Subdivision.
2. Direct Administration to issue a development permit subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The development shall be generally consistent with the plans attached to this report as Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.3 inclusive, prepared by Howa Architecture and dated November 25, 2019.
 - b. The development shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations in *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*.

HISTORY

At the March 4, 2020 meeting of Regina Planning Commission, the Commission considered the attached report RPC20-7 from the City Planning & Development Division.

William Neher, representing Neher & Associates, addressed the Commission.

Recommendation #3 does not need City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,

REGINA PLANNING COMMISSION


Elaine Gohlke, Secretary 4/20/2020

ATTACHMENTS

RPC20-7 - DU - 631 E Victoria Avenue.pdf

Appendix A-1

Appendix A-2

Appendix A-3.1

Appendix A-3.2

Appendix A-3.3

Appendix B

Discretionary Use Application (PL201900060) – 631 E. Victoria Avenue

Date	March 4, 2020
To	Regina Planning Commission
From	City Planning & Community Development
Service Area	Planning & Development Services
Item No.	RPC20-7

RECOMMENDATION

Regina Planning Commission recommends that City Council:

1. Approve the discretionary use application for a proposed Car Wash located at 631 E. Victoria Avenue, being Plan DV270 Block 38B Lot 1-5; Plan DV270 Block 38 Lot 36-40 and Plan DV270 Block: X, in Broders Annex Subdivision.
2. Direct Administration to issue a development permit subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The development shall be generally consistent with the plans attached to this report as Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.3 inclusive, prepared by Howa Architecture and dated November 25, 2019.
 - b. The development shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations in *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*.
3. Approve these recommendations at its March 25, 2020 meeting.

ISSUE

Mint Smartwash Regina (the Applicant), operating on behalf of the current owner, Payam Dehgani, proposes to develop a Car Wash at 631 E. Victoria Avenue. The subject property is zoned MH – Mixed High-Rise Zone under *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 2019-19* and was MAC – Major Arterial Commercial under *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*. This application was submitted before the adoption of *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 2019-19* so will be reviewed under the regulations of the *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250* (Zoning Bylaw). A car wash is a

discretionary use under the former MAC zone. The proposed Car Wash is located within the Broders Annex subdivision.

The proposal has been assessed and is deemed to comply with the Zoning Bylaw and *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 2013-48* (OCP).

IMPACTS

Financial Impacts

The subject area currently receives a full range of municipal services, including water, sewer and storm drainage. The applicant will be responsible for the cost of any new, or changes to existing infrastructure that may be required to directly or indirectly support the proposed development, in accordance with City standards and applicable legal requirements.

Policy/Strategic Impact

The proposed development supports the following OCP goals/ policies:

- Section C, Goal 3, Policy 3.8: Require intensification in built or approved neighbourhoods to be compatible with the existing built form and servicing capacity.
- Section D10, Goal 1, Policy 12.2: Minimize regulatory barriers to economic growth to the greatest possible extent while balancing the needs and aspirations of all Regina residents, fee-and taxpayers, and the sustainability of the city.

OTHER OPTIONS

Alternative options would be to refer the application back to Administration or deny the application.

COMMUNICATIONS

The applicant and other interested parties will receive a copy of the report and notification of their right to appear as a delegation at the Council meeting when the application will be considered. The applicant will receive written notification of City Council's decision in accordance with *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

DISCUSSION

The Application proposes to develop a Car Wash within the vacant property located at 631 E. Victoria Avenue.

The proposed development will include the following features:

- A 594 square metre building as shown in Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.3 that includes a single express car wash lane
- Fifteen parking spaces

According to the Zoning Bylaw, the Car Wash does not require parking spaces, but does require five waiting spaces. This development, as proposed, includes six waiting spaces; therefore, it exceeds minimum requirements of the Zoning Bylaw.

In accordance with the public notice requirements of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, neighbouring property owners within 75 metres of the proposed development received written notice of the application and a sign was posted on the subject site. The Al Ritchie Community Association was also contacted but did not respond. A more detailed accounting of the public notice comments is provided in Appendix B.

This application is in compliance with all applicable policies, height, setbacks, landscaping, site coverage and other regulations, and procedures regarding communications and engagement.

DECISION HISTORY

City Council's approval is required pursuant to Part V of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted,



Fred Scarle, Director, Planning & Development Services

2/20/2020



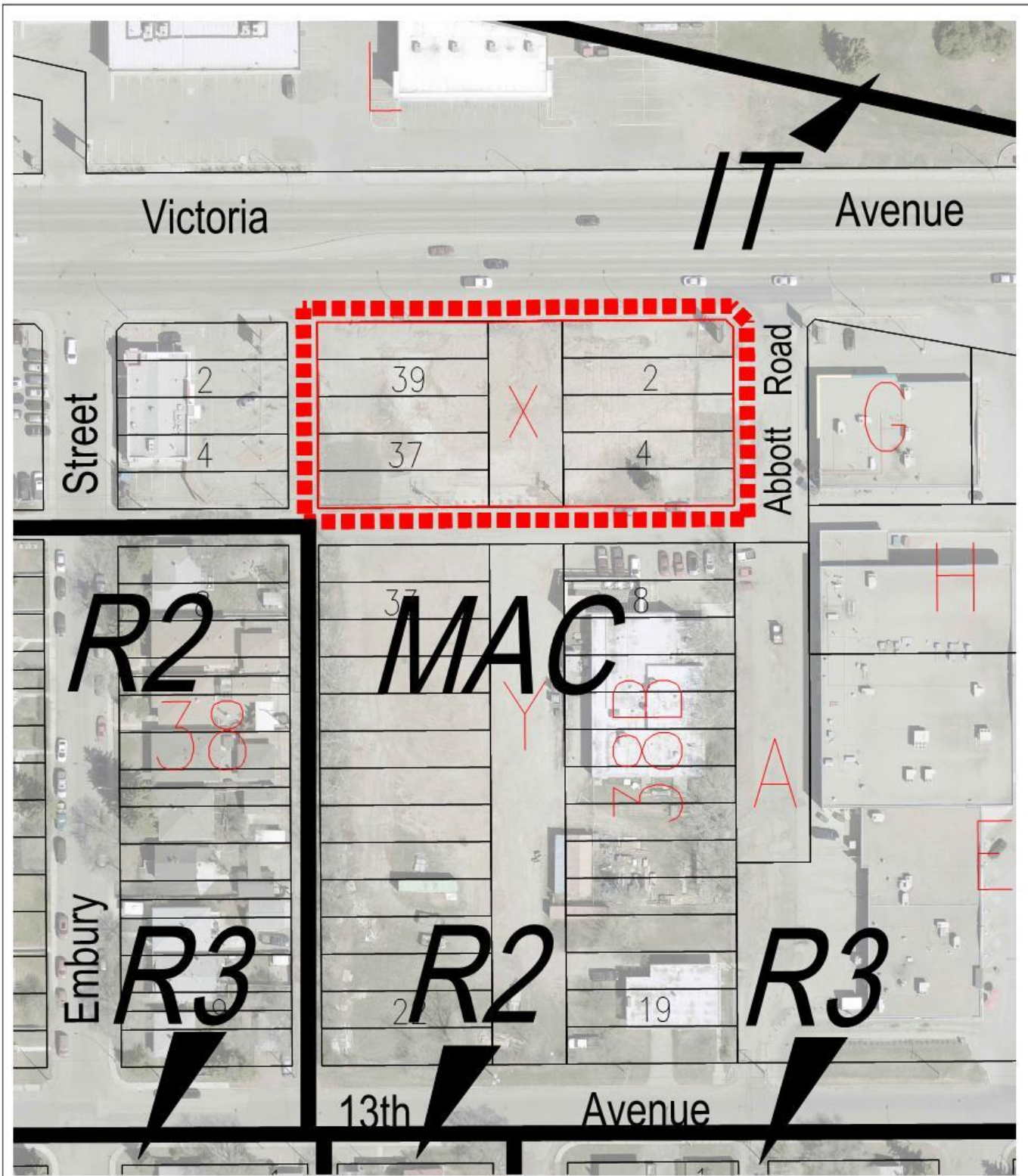
Diana Hawryluk, Executive Director, City Planning & Community Dev.

2/26/2020

Prepared by: Michael Sliva, City Planner II

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A-1
Appendix A-2
Appendix A-3.1
Appendix A-3.2
Appendix A-3.3
Appendix B



Date of Photography : 2018

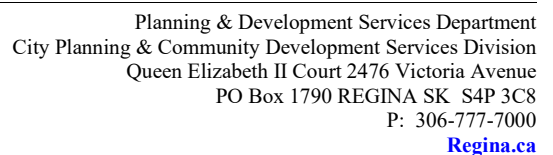
 Subject Property



Subject Property

Date of Photography: 2018







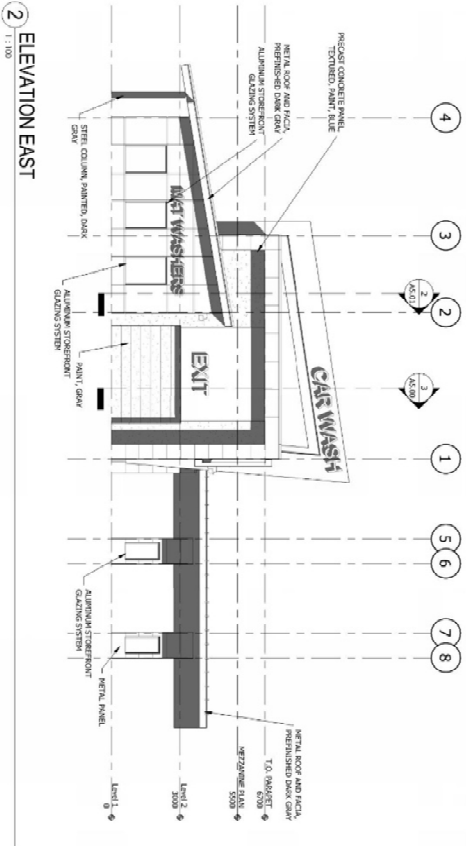
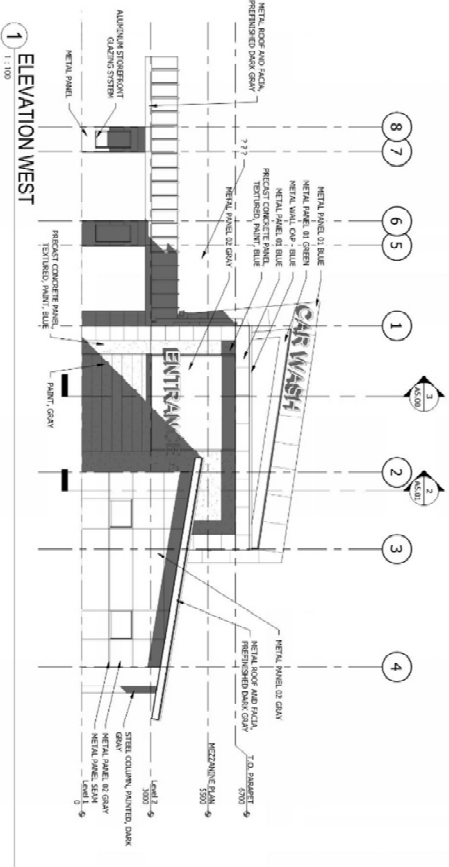
4 METAL PANEL 01
1:20

PROJECT NAME	MINT SMARTWASH VICTORIA AVE.
CLIENT	THE MINT GROUP
ARCHITECT	HOWA ARCHITECTURE
DATE	2023.01.01
SCALE	1:50
LOCATION	631 E VICTORIA AVE, REGINA, SK S4V0P1
STATUS	CONCEPT DESIGN

PERSPECTIVES A

HOWA ARCHITECTURE
PO BOX 8158
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO 83203
TEL: 208.345.1234
WWW.HOWAARCHITECTURE.COM

BINDING



EXTERIOR ELEVATION
GENERAL NOTES

- 1. GENERAL: ELEVATIONS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMPLETED WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK.
- 2. DO NOT SCALE DIMENSIONS. DIMENSIONS SHALL BE TAKEN FROM THE CENTERLINE OF THE CURB OR FROM THE CENTERLINE OF THE ROADWAY. DIMENSIONS SHALL BE TAKEN FROM THE CENTERLINE OF THE CURB OR FROM THE CENTERLINE OF THE ROADWAY.
- 3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO CENTERLINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. DIMENSIONS SHALL BE TAKEN FROM THE CENTERLINE OF THE CURB OR FROM THE CENTERLINE OF THE ROADWAY.
- 4. ALL EXISTING DIMENSIONS AND FOOTINGS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE. EXISTING DIMENSIONS AND FOOTINGS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE.
- 5. MATERIALS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. MATERIALS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
- 6. FINISHES SHALL BE AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. FINISHES SHALL BE AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
- 7. CONCRETE SHALL BE CAST IN PLACE OR PRECAST. CONCRETE SHALL BE CAST IN PLACE OR PRECAST.
- 8. STEEL SHALL BE GALVANNEAL OR GALVALUME. STEEL SHALL BE GALVANNEAL OR GALVALUME.

KEYNOTE LEGEND

KEYNOTE	DESCRIPTION
1	CONCRETE
2	STEEL
3	GLASS
4	WOOD
5	BRICK
6	STONE
7	CEMENT
8	ASPHALT
9	PAINT
10	PLASTER
11	STUCCO
12	EIFS
13	CLAY TILE
14	CERAMIC TILE
15	NATURAL STONE
16	ARTIFICIAL STONE
17	TRAVERTINE
18	MARBLE
19	SLATE
20	QUARTZITE
21	GNEISS
22	DIORITE
23	GRANITE
24	SYENITE
25	AMPHIBOLITE
26	DIABASE
27	ANDESITE
28	TRAP
29	BASE
30	SLATE
31	QUARTZITE
32	GNEISS
33	DIORITE
34	GRANITE
35	SYENITE
36	AMPHIBOLITE
37	DIABASE
38	ANDESITE
39	TRAP
40	BASE

MINT SMARTWASH
VICTORIA AVE.

631 E VICTORIA AVE., REGINA, SK S4N0P1



HOWA ARCHITECTURE
PO BOX 5456
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO 83303
PH: (208) 841-1554

EXTERIOR
ELEVATIONS

A4.00

Public Notice Comments

Response	Number of Responses	Issues Identified
<i>Completely opposed</i>		
<i>Accept if many features were different</i>		
<i>Accept if one or two features were different</i>	1	- Access to the alley will increase vehicular traffic behind homes
<i>I support this proposal</i>		

1. Traffic Concerns*Administration's Response:*

This entrance and exit are off Abbott Road. There is an emergency exit along the alley to allow for a user to leave the drive-thru after entering it. It is anticipated that increased traffic on the alley will be negligible.

A few years ago my children got me a bicycle helmet and the birthday card read "We love you dad."

So I had no choice but to wear it!

I wore the hat faithfully. But it took the joy right out of riding a bicycle. I was so pleased when I found that it did not become the law in Saskatoon and I hoped it would never become the law here in Regina.

Shortly after getting the helmet I rode the bike to work taking the same roads as I had taken for years but when I got to work an employee came down to the test room and suggested that I should not go on Arcola Ave. The next day one of the company's CEOs came to the test room to deliver the same message. What had changed? I was now wearing a helmet, that's what had changed.

Ok I could get a bike helmet, and every time I ride a bicycle I would use it. However, I probably would never again enjoy riding a bicycle. I would soon be very out of shape and sad. Even the rare times I might ride a bicycle I would feel unsafe because:

- I would be less safe because my vision directly in front of me is impaired. While wearing a helmet and looking down to watch for broken glass or cracks in the pavement I cannot see things in my peripheral vision which are some distance ahead without raising my head and with the helmet on I would not even know that I should be raising my head.
- I also believe that I would be more unsafe because I would not know that a car is directly behind me and in my lane as the helmet rubbing noises and wind noises near my ears would mask the car noise.
- Thirdly I believe that I would not be able to turn my head quite as quickly and even if it only took a 1/4 of a second longer. A car going 50 mph is going about 88 ft/sec so in a quarter of a second the car is moving about 22 ft.

I have been driving a single speed bike for about 65 years. Some men my age are in old folks homes. This exercise is keeping me healthy. Yes helmets do reduce the severity of head injuries in an accident, however they also **increase** the probably of having an accident

I would like to attend the next meeting.

Adolf Rogoschewsky



Why should you vote against a helmet bylaw? Four reasons why Regina does not need a helmet bylaw

1. Introduction

Good afternoon, honourable Mayor, distinguished Councillors, and fellow citizens. My name is Angèle Poirier and I sit on the board of Bike Regina, a non-profit cycling advocacy group. Aside from doing fun things such as organize group rides and provide bike parking services at city events, we also promote safe cycling for everyone in Regina. As a representative group of cyclists, the City often looks to us when seeking out the needs and opinions of Regina cyclists. I wish to respond to the proposed helmet bylaw mentioned in the meeting packet for today. This short essay will give four strong arguments against a helmet bylaw for the City of Regina.

2. It distracts

Discussion around mandatory helmets only distracts political discourse from more worthy topics, such as creating bicycle-friendly infrastructure and policy. A study of 25 American city councils showed that fixation on helmet bylaws actually hampers efforts to improve bicycle safety and only exacerbates auto-centricity. This type of distraction is perfectly evident in the City of Regina, as this discourse about helmets actually began as a safe passing bylaw in fall 2019, but was somehow hijacked and turned into a helmet bylaw. What began as an effort to reduce the number of cycling collisions has now turned into an effort to simply throw helmet-clad cyclists into the same number of collisions as before.

3. It shifts the burden

The second argument against a helmet bylaw is that it shifts the burden of responsibility to the rider and away from policymakers. While cyclists should do all they can to stay safe while riding in traffic – such as wearing proper gear, obeying traffic rules, and being aware of their surroundings – even the most savvy cyclist is limited by the bounds of things such as infrastructure, education, and the attitudes of other road users.

Policymakers and city planners have a responsibility to the cyclists by way of budgeting for bicycle-friendly infrastructure, promoting cycling as a viable means of transportation, and educating all roadway users of everyone's rights and responsibilities. In a city with a helmet bylaw, head injuries to cyclists are automatically blamed on the cyclist, especially if they were not wearing a helmet. This is an unfair magnification of a cyclist's choice whether or not to own and wear a helmet, and simply paves the way for shaming and blaming. However, in cities without mandatory helmets, the disposition toward cyclist head injuries is more focused on the actual cause of the collision, be it unsafe infrastructure, hostile attitudes from other road users, or a general lack of education. By correctly identifying the cause of cyclist collisions, policymakers

can make informed decisions on how to improve traffic safety in general, rather than using a helmet law as a Band-Aid fix and then blaming all future cycling collisions on the cyclist.

4. It decreases ridership

The reason that a mandatory helmet law can decrease ridership is because it complicates the riding decision. If a family of four all have bikes, yet only two of them have helmets, this is no problem in current state: they all venture out just the same. In this time of social isolation, we actually see a lot of families out riding together, and not all of them are wearing helmets. With a helmet bylaw in place, the family would face two alternatives: either two people stay home, or two people ride without a helmet and break the law. Studies have shown that while helmet laws do increase helmet usage, they also decrease ridership – in some cases, by over 50 percent (New Zealand Land Transport, 2006). Cities with bike share infrastructure also saw the number of rentals decrease after the imposition of a helmet bylaw (Walker, 2017). Decreased ridership thus decreases the critical mass of cyclists and hampers the principle of safety in numbers, which has been empirically proven (more riders, fewer crashes: Jacobsen, 2015). If this time of social isolation due to the COVID-19 pandemic is actually increasing ridership, we must ask ourselves: Do we really want to stifle an uptick in cycling by imposing a helmet bylaw?

5. Lack of evidence that helmet bylaws improve overall safety

My fourth and final argument against a mandatory helmet bylaw is that there is a huge lacuna of evidence that helmet bylaws improve overall safety. In an intercontinental study of head injuries pre- and post-helmet laws, head injuries to cyclists was actually the same before and after passing the legislation, despite an increase in helmet use (Robinson, 2006). Even when segregating adults from children, analysis showed that although helmet use drastically increased in the adult population, head injuries to adult cyclists did not change (Robinson, 2006). This result is not surprising, consider the fact that the number of collisions does not respond to helmet bylaws. After all, if a city is riddled with poor cycling infrastructure, along with animosity between road users and cyclists, a helmet bylaw does nothing to change those two factors. Given the data available for Regina, we should not be targeting a helmet bylaw, but rather, we should be targeting the factors which have a direct impact on reducing the number of collisions: infrastructure and road user attitudes.

Angèle Poirier

References

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- Jacobsen, P. L. (2015). Safety in numbers: More walkers and bicyclists, safer walking and bicycling. *Injury Prevention*, 21(4), 271-275.

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Walker, P. (2017). Want safer streets for cyclists? Ditch the helmet laws. Retrieved from <https://www.citylab.com/transportation/2017/04/how-effective-are-bike-helmet-laws/521997/>

I live in Lakeridge and I am a commuter cyclist. My wife and I have cycled in many cities across the world. Usually utilizing the shared bike programs within those cities. These cities include, but are not limited to: Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver, Montreal, New York, Paris, London and Amsterdam. My wife tried to become a commuter cyclist in Regina and quit after one week citing that it isn't safe. Every single city we road in, we did not use a helmet. In Regina we both wear helmets. Regina is by far less safe than every other city we road in.

It has been proven that more cyclists on the street make cycling safer. And adding another layer of protective gear will not increase ridership and therefore will not make cycling safer.

If you don't believe the reports that more cyclists make cycling safer, all you have to do is look out your window. Amid this Covid-19 pandemic, the amount of leisure cyclists in Mr. Flegel's and my neighborhoods have increased tremendously. This includes both kids, adults and entire families. I would assume cycling has increased all over Regina as well. One thing you will notice is that the more cyclists on the road and in those groups, the more traffic is slowing down and moving over to pass. You will also probably notice that many adults are not wearing helmets while riding with their children. I truly believe that if the helmet bylaw is introduced, it will discourage these parents from taking out their family for bike rides. Especially at the risk of criminalizing the activity.

So one clear answer to making cycling safer, is to make a safe passing bylaw. The safer motorists pass cyclists, the more confident the public will be about cycling and, in turn, will increase the amount of cyclist. I would love to see our City become a more active community.

Thanks,

--

David Bernakevitch

I had previously emailed this to Councilor Bresciani, my Ward representative, and have copied it here including links to sources. I would like to make it clear that as a cyclist I support the voluntary use of helmets but do not support the regulatory or mandatory use of helmets. If increased helmet use is desired, then outreach programs or educational campaigns would be more effective without the inclusion of monetary fines.

The desired effect of this measure is to protect cyclists of all ages. I support the spirit of the motion but I would ask that you consider the two different ways of assessing safety:

- Measure 1 – reduce severity of collision, or
- Measure 2 – reduce collisions.

While a helmet reduces a users chance of major head trauma in a collision (M1); a helmet does not protect cyclists from the collision at the source (M2).

As a member of [CARSP](#), the Canadian Association of Road Safety Professionals, I frequently look to internationally recognized [Vision Zero](#) which advocates to completely eliminate all deaths on Canadian roadways. They quote *"in every situation a person may fail, the road system should not."* I would argue that it is critical to focus on eliminating collisions through infrastructure and education than reduce severity of injury through laws.

Research has shown that this approach is effective in Canada and internationally. A [2015 study](#) from the University of British Columbia looked at cyclist injury statistics across Canada in relation to helmet laws implemented in those jurisdictions. The study failed to find a significant connection between helmet laws and reduced occurrence of injuries and also failed to find a link between helmet compliance and reduced injuries. The study did however find significant links between hospitalization rates and mode share (IE split of traffic between cars, bike, transit, and pedestrians). Collisions dropped as cyclist numbers increased and single occupancy vehicles decreased, a clear relationship between safety and number of cyclists.

Reports from [Australia and New Zealand](#) show that while total helmet use increased after implement the suggested law, total ridership dropped up to 50%. This counteracts the benefits found in the previous study, where increasing cyclist numbers produced a tangible benefit to cyclist wellbeing and safety.

The author of the 2015 Canadian report asks cities to shift their focus from bike laws to bike lanes. Dedicated cycling infrastructure such as bike lanes or cycle tracks, separating cyclists from conflicts on shared use paths, and reducing vehicle speed in bike boulevards are common tools used to meet these goals. The addition of dedicated cycling infrastructure as seen in a [2013 Canadian study](#) results in the greatest benefit to riders as a while. A summary of the results in [CityLab](#) *"Public education and [infrastructure upgrades](#), as the aforementioned works shows, protect riders considerably even before helmets come into play. Both efforts increase the overall amount of cycling, which provides safety in numbers. Mandatory helmet laws, meanwhile, may discourage riding to the point where public safety as a whole suffers from the relative decrease in physical exercise."*

In summary, I wear a helmet but I do not support a mandatory helmet law as a means of protecting cyclists. The city policy discussion around bike safety should be framed to focus on eliminating collisions instead of reducing severity of injury. The City has the tools to do so by implementing the strategies outlined in the Transportation Master Plan and through initiatives like Vision Zero.

Regards,

Ellen McLaughlin

Helmet Safety Supplementary Report

Date	April 29, 2020
To	City Council
From	Citizen Services
Service Area	Roadways & Transportation
Item No.	CM20-10

RECOMMENDATION

That this report be received and filed.

ISSUE

On March 4, 2020, the Community and Protective Services Committee approved a resolution to bring a change to *The Regina Traffic Bylaw, No 9900* (the “Bylaw”) that models similar legislation in other Canadian jurisdictions to require cyclists of all ages to wear Canadian Standards Association (CSA) approved helmets while cycling on all roads within Regina, subject to a fine of \$29. This was supposed to proceed to the March 2020 meeting of City Council.

This supplemental report provides additional information on statistics relating to the use of bicycle helmets and the impacts of changing the Bylaw.

IMPACTS

Administration had planned to undertake a communication campaign for general bicycle safety in 2020. Widening the campaign’s scope to include messaging on the Bylaw’s new mandatory helmet is estimated to result in an increased cost of \$30,000, for a total of \$65,000 if the two campaigns are combined. This amount will be needed each year for two to three years to encourage and sustain behaviour change.

Funds for this increased cost in 2020 would be obtained from Automatic Speed Enforcement funds. Funding in future years would go through the subsequent budget processes for approval.

OTHER OPTIONS

The original report that went to Community and Protective Services (*CPS20-8*) included an option of focusing on education without an amendment to the Bylaw.

COMMUNICATIONS

If approved, a communications strategy would be developed. A communications strategy has already been prepared for the implementation of bike lanes in 2020 that includes general “share the road” messaging. Administration would recommend combining the two into one consistent and comprehensive cycling campaign. This campaign has been developed with a budget of \$35,000 and will be ready to launch by the end of May. Combining these messages would delay the start of the “share the road” campaign.

It should be noted that introducing a helmet bylaw is a more dramatic behaviour change and would require added tactics and dollars, as well as regular communication and funding for the campaign over the next two to three years to ensure awareness of the new bylaw and promote compliance.

Administration would look for opportunities to collaborate with other community partners such as Regina Police Service, Canadian Automobile Associate (CAA), school boards, Community Associations, etc. It should be noted that Saskatchewan Government Insurance (SGI) was approached, and they are unable to support a shared cycling campaign in 2020.

DISCUSSION

At the October 28, 2019 City Council meeting passed a referral motion (*MN19-19*) and it was resolved that:

A report be written by City Administration to the Community & Protective Services Committee in Q1 of 2020 with additional information that includes options, implications, protective gear such as helmets etc., and consultation with other municipalities related to implementing a fine structure and Bylaw enforcement respecting cycling safety.

At its March 4, 2020 meeting, the Community and Protective Services Committee considered a report (*CPS20-8*) in response to *MN19-19* and amended the receive and file recommendation to direct an amendment to the Bylaw and that the following recommendations be forwarded to the March 25, 2020 meeting of City Council:

Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw that models similar legislation in other Canadian jurisdictions requiring that all cyclists of all ages wear Canadian Standards Association (CSA) approved helmets while cycling on all roads within the City of Regina subject to a fine of \$29 (twenty-nine dollars) for each infraction of this bylaw.

Implement a communication plan to educate residents on the benefit of wearing helmets and the use of additional safety equipment on bicycles, as outlined in “Helmets and Cycling Safety - Option B”.

Bylaw Amendments

The bylaw amendments are similar to other jurisdictions. As directed in the motion, the provisions require people of all ages to wear helmets while cycling on roadways. Helmets must meet the same standards or applications for helmets required to be worn by operators and passengers of power-assisted bicycles as set out in *The Vehicle Equipment Regulations, 1987* under *The Traffic Safety Act* and must bear the mark of the standards authority or the mark of the manufacturer showing that the helmet meets those requirements. The CSA standard is one of the standards, including others, listed in that legislation. These standards are consistent with what other jurisdictions require.

Similar to other jurisdictions, the bylaw provisions make it an offence for parents or guardians of persons under the age of 16 to permit their children to operate a bicycle without a helmet. These provisions are required as children cannot be charged. Similar to other jurisdictions, there are also exceptions to the helmet requirement for religious or medical reasons or for children under the age of 12 that operate a non-chain driven three or four wheeled cycle which is designed for recreational use by children. The fine amount is \$29 as that was the direction outlined in the motion. Enforcement would be the responsibility of the Regina Police Service.

The bylaw amendments are proposed to come into effect July 15, 2020. The reason for this is to provide enough time for people to purchase helmets (which may not be as readily available because of the pandemic) and for Administration to undertake an educational program to inform residents of these requirements.

Helmet Use Statistics

There is strong evidence that bicycle helmet usage protects against head, brain, and upper facial injuries, according to the Canadian Pediatric Society, Brent E Hagel, 2020:

- Head injuries rank among the most severe injuries in bicyclists, representing 20 per cent to 40 per cent of all bicycling injuries encountered in Canadian Emergency Departments.
- Considering only hospital admissions, head injuries represent approximately one-half of all bicycling injuries in children and youth.
- Helmets are estimated to reduce the risk of head and brain injuries by 69 per cent, severe brain injuries by 74 per cent and facial injuries by 65 per cent, with similar effects for cyclists in collisions with motor vehicles and across all age groups. Another study found that helmets reduced head injury risk by 60 per cent, brain injury risk by 58 per cent, facial injuries by 47 per cent and fatal injury by 73 per cent.

Additional details can be found in Appendix A to this report.

While head injuries are considered the most severe types of injuries for cyclists and helmet use significantly mitigates this risk there is no clear evidence that helmet legislation decreases the amount of these types of injuries in countries where it was enacted. Further, mandatory helmet laws depress cycling use as a mode of transportation. Further details can be found in Appendix B to this report.

Cycling Collisions

According to 2017 Government of Canada statistics, there were 1,315 people in Regina that used cycling as a mode of transportation to commute. The total number of bicycle accidents in Regina during the five-year period between 2014 and 2018 was 263, for a yearly average of 53 cycling accidents per year. Of those collisions, it is difficult to ascertain whether helmets would have made a difference in injury severity without more analysis of SGI collision data.

Community Feedback

In the past five years there have been very few complaints with regards to bike helmet safety in Regina. Shortly after the motion passed at the Community and Protective Services Committee meeting on March 4, 2020, Administration received feedback from 18 residents, nearly 90 per cent of which were opposed to mandatory helmet use.

Broader community engagement would be required to accurately gauge support for mandatory bike helmet legislation.

DECISION HISTORY

On October 28, 2019, City Council passed a referral motion (*MN-19*) for Administration to bring a report to the Community and Protective Services Committee in Q1 of 2020 with additional information that includes options, implications, protective gear such as helmets etc., and consultation with other municipalities related to implementing a fine structure and enforcement bylaw respecting cycling safety.

On March 4, 2020, the Community and Protective Services Committee considered report *CPS20-8* prepared by Administration and approved amended recommendations to City Council for:

1. An education awareness campaign
2. A communication plan for the use of safety equipment in relation to cycling
3. A Bylaw amendment to make helmets mandatory for people of all ages when riding a pedal bike, including a \$29 fine for a violation of this requirement: and
4. For the Administration to bring back a subsequent report with more information related to prescribed distances for motor vehicles when passing cyclists.

Respectfully Submitted,

A blue ink signature, appearing to be 'CW', written over a horizontal line.

Chris Warren, Director, Roadways & Transportation

4/23/2020

Respectfully Submitted,

A black ink signature, appearing to be 'Kim Conra', written over a horizontal line.

Kim Conra, Executive Director, Citizen Services

4/24/2020

Prepared by: Faisal Kalim, P.Eng., Senior Program Manager

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A - Brent E Hagel

Appendix B - DL Robinson

Bicycle helmet use in Canada:

The need for legislation to reduce the risk of head injury

Brent E Hagel, Natalie L Yanchar; Canadian Paediatric Society,
Injury Prevention Committee
Paediatr Child Health 2013;18(9):475-80
Posted: Nov 1 2013
Reaffirmed: Jan 1 2020

Abstract

Bicycling is a popular activity and a healthy, environmentally friendly form of transportation. However, it is also a leading cause of sport and recreational injury in children and adolescents. Head injuries are among the most severe injuries sustained while bicycling, justifying the implementation of bicycle helmet legislation by many provinces. There is evidence that bicycle helmet legislation increases helmet use and reduces head injury risk. Evidence for unintended consequences of helmet legislation, such as reduced bicycling and greater risk-taking, is weak and conflicting. Both research evidence to date and recognition of the substantial impact of traumatic brain injuries support the recommendation for all-ages bicycle helmet legislation.

Key Words: Bicycle helmet; Head injuries; Legislation

Bicycling is a popular activity and form of transportation in Canada for children, adolescents and adults. The percentage of children that have ridden a bicycle at least once in the past 12 months is 91% for children five to 12 years of age and 77% for youth 13 to 17 years of age.^[1] While the physical activity associated with riding a bicycle can have significant health benefits, injuries can and do occur.

Bicycling injuries

Bicycling-related injuries among Canadian children and youth account for approximately 4% of all injuries encountered in the emergency department (ED),^{[2][3]} 7% of all hospital admissions for unintentional injury for

those younger than 15 years of age,^[4] and are the fifth-leading cause of child and youth hospitalization (2079 in 2001/2002).^[5] In terms of mortality, they comprise 5% of all deaths due to unintentional injury for children younger than 15 years of age in Canada.^[4] Between 30%^[6] and 53% of bicycling fatalities occur in children and youth, with most resulting from collisions with motor vehicles.^[7]

There are large variations in population-based rates of bicycling-related injuries due to several factors. Adolescents, particularly males, have the highest rates of bicycling-related injuries involving motor vehicle collisions, ranging from 28 to 56 per 100,000 population.^{[8][9]} Rates of hospitalization for children and youth range from 33.9 injuries per 100,000 in urban areas to 50 injuries per 100,000 in rural areas.^[10] Overall death rates in Canada are estimated to be 0.27 per 100,000 population.^[6]

Bicycling-related head injuries

Head injuries rank among the most severe injuries in bicyclists, representing 20% to 40% of all bicycling injuries encountered in Canadian EDs.^{[2][3][11].[14]}

Considering only hospital admissions, head injuries represent approximately one-half of all bicycling injuries in children and youth.^{[11][15]} Ultimately, head injuries account for 45% to 100% of child and youth bicycling deaths.^{[16].[20]} Therefore, head injuries represent the most severe injuries that occur among child and youth bicyclists and, as such, are an important target for injury prevention.

Helmet use and head injury risk

Two systematic reviews have demonstrated that helmets reduce the risk of head injuries while cycling.

[21][22] In one Cochrane review, helmets were estimated to reduce the risk of head and brain injuries by 69%, severe brain injuries by 74% and facial injuries by 65%, with similar effects for cyclists in collisions with motor vehicles and across all age groups.^[22] Another study^[21] found that helmets reduced head injury risk by 60%, brain injury risk by 58%, facial injuries by 47% and fatal injury by 73%. The latter study did note an indication of greater risk of neck injuries among helmet users (OR 1.36 [95% CI 1.0 to 1.86]), which "...may not be applicable to the lighter helmets currently in use".^[21] Investigators concluded that their results were "applicable to riders of all ages, both in less severe crashes, and in collisions with motor vehicles."^[21] A reanalysis of this study in 2011, which included more recent studies and adjustment for potential sources of bias, confirmed the protective effect of helmets on head injuries and facial injuries, although the effects were attenuated.^[23]

Helmet legislation and helmet use

Systematic reviews have also demonstrated that legislation increases the use of helmets in children and youth.^{[24][25]} One review showed that bicycle helmet use increased postlegislation, with more than one-half of the included studies demonstrating an increase of at least 30%.^[24] The odds of helmet use more than quadrupled with legislation, and this effect was consistent for areas with legislation for riders younger than 16 years of age and in areas where all-ages legislation was in place.^[24] Similarly, a Cochrane systematic review of child and youth bicycle helmet legislation found a significant increase in helmet use

both postlegislation and with enforcement of existing legislation.^[25]

Many of the studies examining the association between helmet use and bicycle helmet legislation in Canada have found increases in the postlaw period ([Table 1](#)). One Ontario study noted a 20% increase in helmet use among children five to 14 years of age two years after passage of helmet legislation covering riders younger than 18 years of age, demonstrating larger increases in low- and middle-income areas.^[26] A follow-up study found that helmet prevalence fell to prelegislation levels for low- and middle-income areas while remaining elevated in high-income areas six years postlegislation.^[27] After the introduction of all-ages bicycle helmet legislation in 1996 in British Columbia, helmet use increased 18% among children younger than six years of age and 26% among riders six to 15 years of age.^[28] Another study found that helmet use increased 35% among children, 41% among adolescents and 50% among adults after all-ages legislation passed in Nova Scotia.^[29] Helmet use increased from 72% to 95% among children younger than 13 years of age and more than doubled among adolescents after helmet legislation covering riders younger than 18 years of age came into effect in Alberta.^[30] Based on national Canadian Community Health Survey self-report data, a recent study has found the likelihood of helmet use to be greatest in provinces with all-ages legislation, followed by regions with laws covering riders younger than 18 years of age, and lowest where there is no helmet legislation; these trends were evident for both adolescents and adults.^[31]

TABLE 1						
Changes in helmet use following the implementation of bicycle helmet legislation in Canada						
Author [reference], year	Age group covered	Year implemented	User prevalence		Postlaw increase	
			Prelegislation	Postlegislation		
Parkin et al [26], 2003	<18 years of age	1995	5–14 years of age: LI: 33% in 1995 MI: 50% in 1995 HI: 73% in 1995	5–14 years of age: LI: 61% in 1996 MI: 79% in 1996 HI: 77% in 1996	5–14 years of age: LI: 28% MI: 29% HI: 4%	
Macpherson et al [27], 2006	<18 years of age	1995	Total: 46% in 1995	Total: 66% in 1997	Total: 20% (1997)	
			5–14 years of age: LI: 33% in 1995 MI: 50% in 1995 HI: 73.1% in 1995	5–14 years of age: LI: 33% in 2001 MI: 50.4% in 2001 HI: 84.5% in 2001	5–14 years of age: LI: 0% MI: 0.4% HI: 11.4%	
Foss and Beirness [28], 2000	All ages	1996	1–5 years of age: 60% in 1995	1–5 years of age: 78% in 1999	1–5 years of age: 18%	
			6–15 years of age: 35% in 1995	6–15 years of age: 61% in 1999	6–15 years of age: 26%	
			16–30 years of age: 47% in 1995	16–30 years of age: 69% in 1999	16–30 years of age: 22%	
LeBlanc et al [29], 2002	All ages	1997	Child: 49% in 1995/1996	Child: 84% in 1998/1999	Child: 35%	
			Adolescent: 29% in 1995/1996	Adolescent: 70% in 1998/1999	Adolescent: 41%	
Karkhanavah et al [30], 2011	<18 years of age	2002	<13 years of age: 72% in 2000	<13 years of age: 95% in 2006	<13 years of age: 23%	
			13–17 years of age: 30% in 2000	13–17 years of age: 63% in 2006	13–17 years of age: 33%	

LI Low income; HI High income; MI Middle income

Helmet legislation and head injuries

Of the three studies included in a systematic review examining changes in head injury risk pre- and postlegislation, two indicated a statistically significant reduction in risk and one a nonstatistically significant reduction in risk.^[25] A Canadian study compared time trends in head injury rates among children and adolescents five to 19 years of age between provinces

that had introduced legislation with those that had not.^[32] While their head injury rates were similar before legislation (approximately 18 per 100,000 population), these rates fell by 45% in provinces that introduced helmet legislation compared with only 27% in provinces that did not.^[32] An Australian study investigating the long-term effects of all-ages bicycle helmet legislation on head and arm injuries in riders younger than 16 years of age^[33] found a decline in

rates of hospitalization for bicycle- versus motor vehicle-related head injuries in children postlegislation (3.1% per year), with no evidence of a decline in arm injury hospitalizations. The rate of non-motor vehicle-related child cyclist head injuries was estimated to decrease as well (1.2% per year), a result that was not statistically significant.

Two recently published studies reported different conclusions regarding the association between helmet legislation and head injuries. One compared the population-based rate and proportion of ED and hospitalized head injuries for bicyclists and pedestrians three years before, and four years after, bicycle helmet legislation in Alberta.^[34] They found significant declines in the proportion of children younger than 13 years of age seen in the ED, and of adolescents (13 to 17 years of age) and adults (≥ 18 years of age) hospitalized for head injuries, with no declines in the proportion of head injuries for a control group of pedestrians. Another study examined hospitalizations for bicycle-related head injuries Canada-wide from 1994 to 2008.^[35] Comparing the population-based rate and proportion of head injuries in Canadian provinces that did or did not implement helmet legislation, they were unable to demonstrate a significant association between legislation alone (all ages or children only) and a decline in head injuries, with rates of helmet use and head injuries generally declining in all jurisdiction regardless of legislation status.

Importantly, none of the studies evaluating the effect of bicycle helmet legislation identify whether a helmet was being worn by injured bicyclists. Because it is largely unknown whether cases sustaining head injuries wore a helmet, these studies are weaker than other case-control studies that have firmly established bicycle helmet effectiveness. Also, studies that simply compare jurisdictions with and without helmet legislation are probably affected by other factors associated with helmet legislation, such as educational programs or incentives. Certainly the strongest evaluation of the effect of helmet legislation is whether it affects helmet-use prevalence, with the downstream effect being a reduction in the number and severity of head injuries manifesting from greater helmet use.

Helmet use and risk compensation

Debate continues on the general topic of risk compensation (ie, risk homeostasis) in relation to bicycle helmet use.^{[36][37]} The theory suggests that everyone has a target level of risk. Its proponents argue that if an individual's environment is altered to

increase safety, they will respond by acting more dangerously to meet their own target level of risk.^[38] However, the theory also suggests that people often take risks to optimize benefits (eg, gaining time by speeding).^[39] The evidence for risk compensation and bicycle helmet use among children is mixed. In some studies, parents report they would allow children wearing safety gear, including a helmet, to take more risks.^{[40][41]} Other studies measuring risk tolerance in children suggest a greater willingness to take risks when using safety gear while bicycling.^[42] Still others have found no relationship between safety gear use and risk tolerance.^[40]

A crossover trial of an obstacle course comparing conditions involving safety gear and no safety gear found that “children went more quickly and behaved more recklessly when wearing safety gear than when not wearing gear, providing evidence of risk compensation”.^[43] Adult-based studies have been conflicting, showing that helmeted cyclists tend to be more cautious^[44] or less cautious^[45] than nonhelmeted cyclists.

One ED-based study found no evidence of a relationship between use of safety equipment and reported bicycling behaviour (cycling fast, taking chances) or injury severity among children injured in a variety of activities, including bicycling.^[46] Another found that helmeted bicyclists experienced less severe nonhead and non-neck injuries.^[47] Injury outcome-based studies involving all age groups have found that helmeted bicyclists experienced more frequent and severe nonhead injuries compared with nonhelmeted bicyclists.^[48] However, one European study found no relationship between bicyclist commission of a traffic violation and helmet use.^[49] The issue of risk compensation remains unresolved.^[23]

Helmet use and ridership

A number of reports and studies have examined the argument that helmet legislation may reduce ridership among children and adolescents, thereby contributing to problems associated with decreased physical activity. One Australian study indicated a decline in bicycling associated with helmet legislation implemented in 1990 in all age groups. However, the rates for adults approached prelaw levels after two years, while the decline for children reflected a pre-existing downward trend. The rate for adolescents remained below prelaw levels two years postlegislation.^[50] Another study noted small but statistically significant declines in youth cycling after

legislation in various states in the United States, based on parent- and youth-reported bicycling behaviour.^[51] However, an observational Ontario study found no evidence of a decline in cycling activity among children five to 14 years of age after introduction of bicycle helmet legislation.^[52] While there was significant year-to-year variability in the rate of bicycling at different locations, none could be attributed to the adoption of bicycle helmet legislation. A follow-up study showed the same rate of bicycling prelegislation and six years postlegislation.^[27] Similarly, Canadian survey data indicate no evidence of a decline in adolescent bicycling in relation to bicycle helmet legislation.^[31] A decline in the number of observed child and adult – but not adolescent – bicyclists associated with helmet legislation was observed in one Alberta study.^[53] This inconsistent effect across age groups suggests that other factors aside from the helmet law may be responsible for changes in bicycling.

A related issue is whether all-ages bicycle helmet legislation would negatively influence the implementation of urban community, low-cost bicycle rental or bikeshare programs. Increasing bicycle use is desirable from an individual and societal perspective. However, not having easy access to a helmet may be a deterrent to renting a bicycle for short trips in urban areas, especially where helmet use is mandatory. Investigators in Canada and the United States have shown that the prevalence of helmet use was lower among users of a bikeshare program relative to those using personal bicycles.^{[54][55]} However, some bikeshare rental companies offer helmet dispensing stations (<http://sandvault.com/sandvault-announces-helmetstation/>). Their effect on helmet use is not yet known.

In summary, the evidence of a reduction in bicycling among children and adolescents following helmet legislation is mixed, and few studies have adequately accounted for existing bicycling trends independent of a helmet law. While some individuals may avoid bicycling due to helmet legislation, it would need to be shown that they do not replace it with other physical activities for helmet legislation to be considered to have a negative effect on overall health.

Helmet use and enforcement

One single county-based study conducted in the United States noted a change in helmet prevalence of 43% after helmet legislation, a substantial increase that occurred with almost no enforcement.^[56] However, another study found that negligible helmet use in a

rural Georgia community with helmet legislation covering young riders increased significantly after a combined helmet promotion, giveaway and enforcement program.^[57] Systematic review of the effect of bicycle helmet legislation has suggested significant increases in helmet use even with limited enforcement.^[24] Canadian studies appear to support this,^[30] reporting high postlegislation bicycle helmet use rates with moderate enforcement activities.^[29] One Ontario study showed that negligible enforcement (in terms of citations) may have contributed to bicycle helmet use returning to prelegislation levels for low- and middle-income children and youth six years after the helmet law came into effect, while remaining above prelegislation levels for children in high-income areas.^[27] Therefore, available evidence suggests that bicycle helmet legislation can increase use even without significant enforcement, at least for a few years after implementation. This finding speaks volumes for the ‘education effect’, although the sustained effectiveness of bicycle helmet legislation likely requires ongoing promotion and enforcement.

Helmet use and nonlegislated interventions

There is growing evidence that a multifaceted approach to behaviour change is more successful than isolated interventions. Several studies have demonstrated the efficacy of nonlegislated interventions in increasing bicycle helmet use among children.^[58] However, the effect of social marketing in increasing helmet use among teens and adults has not been clearly established. Also, the effects of nonlegislated interventions alongside legislation are not fully understood, but it is likely that combined synergies between two approaches would be more successful than either one by itself. Alongside education and policy implementation would be environment- or engineering-based injury prevention efforts,^{[59][60]} and public health strategies such as sales tax rebates and children’s tax credits for the purchase of protective helmets.^{[61][62]} Although this statement focuses on the promotion of bicycle helmet use to reduce injuries through legislative interventions, the importance of a multifaceted approach, concurrent with education and enforcement, cannot be underestimated.

Recommendations for policy

There is strong evidence that bicycle helmet legislation increases bicycle helmet use. There is also ample research indicating that legislation reduces risk of bicycle-related head injury. Evidence of the potential

negative effects of bicycle helmet legislation, such as reduced bicycling, is mixed, and a direct cause-and-effect relationship has not been demonstrated. Based on current evidence, bicycle helmet legislation is recommended to both increase helmet use and reduce head injury risk for children and adolescents. While legislation has positive effects on helmet use, these are further compounded by enforcement and education. All of these policies, however, should be implemented in context with wider road safety initiatives such as traffic calming and the separation of cyclists from motor vehicles.

Legislation that requires all bicyclists to wear helmets – regardless of age – has a number of potential benefits. All cyclists are at risk for head injury, and the protective effect of bicycle helmets has been well established for every age group.^[63] In addition, children are far more likely to use helmets in the presence of adults wearing helmets.^[64] Legislation that is Canada-wide in scope and effects is preferable to an age/location restrictions or another segmented approach. Table 2 lists current Canadian provincial/territorial bicycle helmet legislation status along with CPS recommendations from its status report, ‘Are We Doing Enough?’^[65]

TABLE 2		
The status of bicycle helmet legislation in all provinces/territories, with Canadian Paediatric Society (CPS) recommendations*		
Province/Territory	2011 status†	Recommended actions
British Columbia	Excellent	Meets all CPS recommendations
Alberta	Good	Amend current legislation to include all age groups
Saskatchewan	Poor	Enact legislation that requires all age groups to wear helmets. Some education programs are available
Manitoba	Good**	Amend current legislation to include all age groups
Ontario	Good	Amend current legislation to include all age groups
Quebec	Poor	Enact legislation that requires all age groups to wear helmets. Some education programs are available
New Brunswick	Excellent	Meets all CPS recommendations
Nova Scotia	Excellent	Meets all CPS recommendations
Prince Edward Island	Excellent	Meets all CPS recommendations
Newfoundland and Labrador	Poor	Enact legislation that requires all age groups to wear helmets
Yukon	Poor	Enact legislation that requires all age groups to wear helmets
Northwest Territories	Poor	Enact legislation that requires all age groups to wear helmets
Nunavut	Poor	Enact legislation that requires all age groups to wear helmets

*Adapted from reference [65]. †Excellent: Province/territory has legislation requiring all cyclists to wear helmets, with financial penalties for noncompliance. Parents are responsible for ensuring their child wears a helmet; Good: Province/territory has legislation requiring all cyclists younger than 18 years of age to wear a helmet; Poor: Province/territory has no legislation on bike helmets

**Legislation effective May 2013

Recommendations

Based on current evidence and the importance of preventing head injuries in children and youth, the

CPS makes the following recommendations:

- All jurisdictions in Canada should legislate and enforce bicycle helmet use for all ages.
- Legislation should be rolled out using social marketing and education to raise awareness of bicycle helmet efficacy, accessibility and importance.
- Other strategies to prevent bicycling injuries, such as separating riders from motor traffic with bicycle lanes, pathways for commuting and recreational cycling, and community safety programs should be implemented concurrently.
- Physicians should counsel families about the importance of wearing bicycle helmets. Where all-ages legislation does not exist, parents should wear a bicycle helmet to model good behaviour and protect themselves.
- Sales tax exemptions or rebates and federal tax credits to make the purchase of bicycle helmets less expensive should be adopted.

Future research should explore both the intended and potential unintended effects of bicycle helmet legislation, with focus on:

- Long-term follow-up to assess the effects of bicycle helmet legislation on compliance, prevalence and head injury rates, with appropriate control for trends in other traffic safety initiatives.
- How enforcement activities influence helmet compliance and prevalence.
- The level of bicycling activity after implementation of helmet legislation, with appropriate control for independent and pre-existing trends in bicycling.

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*Public health***Do enforced bicycle helmet laws improve public health?**

While many public health specialists believe this argument has been settled in the affirmative, it remains hotly contested in some quarters. We've provided space to Dorothy Robinson to set out her arguments against legislation and asked Brent Hagel and colleagues to respond

No clear evidence from countries that have enforced the wearing of helmets

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Case-control studies suggest that cyclists who choose to wear helmets have fewer head injuries than non-wearers. Consequently, the BMA recommended that the United Kingdom introduce and enforce bicycle helmet laws.¹ However, regular exercise such as cycling is beneficial to health, and non-helmeted commuter cyclists have lower mortality than non-cyclists.² Helmet laws would be counterproductive if they discouraged cycling and increased car use. Wearing helmets may also encourage cyclists to take more risks, or motorists to take less care when they encounter cyclists.³ Recent epidemiological research highlighted problems adjusting for confounders in observational studies, causing biased, misleading results.⁴ Thus the best estimate of the benefits of helmet laws is what actually happens when laws are passed.

I reviewed data from all jurisdictions that have introduced legislation and increased use of helmets by at least 40 percentage points within a few months: New Zealand, Nova Scotia (Canada), and the Australian states of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. To avoid confusing reductions in injuries (from safer roads or less cycling) with benefits of helmets, I have focused on percentages of cyclists with head injuries. Head injuries were most commonly classified as admissions to hospital with head wounds, skull or facial fracture, concussion, or other intracranial injury. The data include 10 504 head injuries, and in most cases were available as

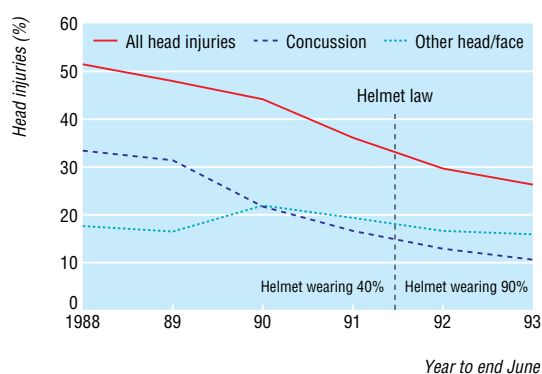


Fig 1 Head injuries among cyclists admitted to hospitals in South Australia⁶

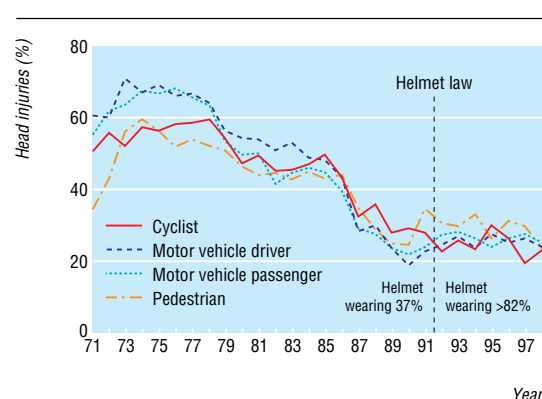


Fig 2 Head injuries among cyclists and other road users admitted to hospital in Western Australia⁷

percentages of all cyclist injuries. Details of data sources and methods are given on bmj.com.

Effects of improving road safety

Road safety initiatives often yield substantial benefits. For example, random breath testing in New South Wales produced an obvious, sustained reduction in deaths. Another campaign, about the same time as the helmet law, reduced pedestrian fatalities by 34% (see bmj.com). In Victoria, a campaign against speeding and drink-driving (also coinciding almost exactly with the helmet law) reduced pedestrian deaths by 43%. Road injury costs in Victoria were reduced by an estimated £100m for an outlay of £2.5m.⁵

A drop in all road casualties (attributed to speed cameras, introducing a 0.05 blood alcohol limit, and a general economic downturn) also coincided with South Australia's helmet law.⁶ The three calendar years after the law was introduced had 33% fewer pedestrian deaths and serious injuries than the three years preceding the law.

Helmet wearing and head injuries

In contrast to the fall in all road injuries in South Australia coinciding with helmet legislation (see bmj.com),

P+ Details of methods of data analysis, references w1-w18, and further results are on bmj.com

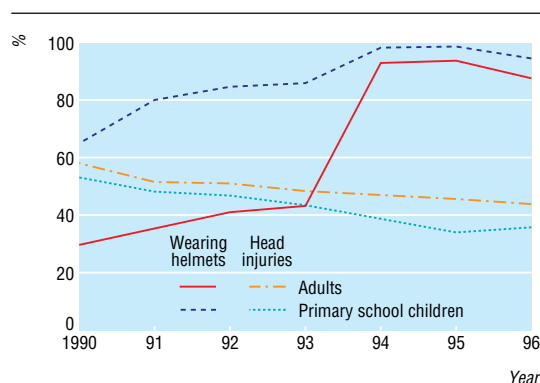


Fig 3 Percentage of cyclists wearing helmets and percentage of head injuries in accidents not involving motor vehicles among primary school children and adults in New Zealand¹⁰

percentages of cyclists with concussion and other head or face injuries show generally declining trends, especially for concussion, but no clear response when helmet wearing increased substantially (fig 1). Falls in concussions were also noted for other road users and explained by: "The procedure for patients with a short episode of concussion has changed in that such patients are not now admitted routinely."⁶

In Western Australia, helmet wearing was negligible before 1980, increasing to about 37% just before the law was introduced, when it rose to 82%.⁷ As in South Australia, the trend in head injuries among cyclists is similar to that for other road users (fig 2). This trend of reduced injuries seems to be widespread—for example, almost identical trends for cyclists and pedestrians were seen in the United Kingdom⁸ and Victoria.⁹ Early analyses created considerable confusion by ignoring these trends,^{w2 w3} mistakenly assuming increased helmet wearing was the only possible cause of the fall in head injuries.

In New Zealand, most primary school children were already wearing helmets before the law,¹⁰ but helmet wearing among adults increased from 43% to 92% after the law was enacted.^{10 w4} If helmet laws were effective, the percentage of adults with head injuries should have fallen substantially more than the percentage of primary school children, but it did not (fig 3).

In New South Wales, enforcement increased adult use of helmets from 26% in 1990 to 77% and 85% in 1991 and 1992.^{9 w5} Here again the rate of decline of

head injuries did not change (see bmj.com). Official analyses of data from Victoria in the three years after legislation came into force also found no alteration in the trend for decreasing injuries.^{w6} A subsequent analysis of four years' data reported that numbers of head injuries were 40% lower than before the law.¹¹ This was cited as important evidence for legislation.¹ However, the authors could not tell whether the main cause was increased helmet wearing or reduced cycling because of the law.¹¹ Non-head injuries fell by almost as much as head injuries, suggesting the main mechanism was reduced cycling, with perhaps some benefit from reduced speeding and drink-driving (see bmj.com).

In Halifax, Nova Scotia, use of helmets increased from below 40% in 1995 and 1996 to 75% in 1997 and over 80% in 1998 and 1999.^{w7} There was a non-significant reduction in the percentage of head injuries ($P = 0.06$) that apparently started before the law. A general decreasing trend cannot be excluded because the authors did not consider head injuries among other road users. The numbers of child cyclists with head injury admitted to Nova Scotia's hospitals were 29, 23, and 7 in the three years before the law was introduced and 13 in the year helmets became compulsory.^{w8}

Numbers of cyclists

All jurisdictions surveyed use of helmets, but many used different sites, observation periods, or had other year-to-year differences that precluded estimating changes in numbers of cyclists. However, in Melbourne, Victoria, comprehensive surveys (at 64 sites chosen as a representative sample of the roads) were designed to assess the amount of cycling.^{w1} Comprehensive surveys were also conducted for child cyclists in New South Wales, and automatic counters were installed on the cycle lanes of two key bridges funnelling traffic over the Swan River in Perth, Western Australia.

The surveys in Melbourne found 442 children wore helmets voluntarily before the law.^{9 w1} Identical surveys conducted in 1991, after helmets became compulsory, counted 43 more helmet wearers but 649 fewer child cyclists (table).^{9 w1} This supports the conclusion that the main effect of legislation was to discourage cycling rather than encourage helmet wearing. In the 1991 survey, 42% fewer child cyclists and 29% fewer adult cyclists were counted.

Number of cyclists counted and wearing helmets from identical surveys before the helmet law and years 1 and 2 of the law at 64 sites in Melbourne, Victoria, and 120 sites in New South Wales

	Before law		1st law year		2nd law year	
	No of cyclists	No wearing helmets	No of cyclists	No wearing helmets	No of cyclists	No wearing helmets
Melbourne*						
Child cyclists	1554	442	905	485	994†	637
Adult cyclists	1567	564	1106	818	1484†	1247
All cyclists	3121	1006	2011	1303	2478†	1884
New South Wales‡						
Road intersections	1741	440	1188	874	881	582
Recreational areas	1742	709	1236	899	1184	872
School gates	2589	761	1433	1156	1349	1025
All child cyclists	6072	1910	3857	2929	3414	2479

*Data for May 1990, 1991, and 1992.^{w1}

†Counts in May 1992 were inflated by a bicycle rally passing through one site (451 cyclists counted at this site in 1992; 72 in 1991). Excluding the site with the rally, 27% fewer cyclists were counted in 1992 than 1990.

‡Data for child cyclists only April 1991, 1992, and 1993.^{w5 w18}

Surveys in New South Wales also showed large declines. Before the law, 1910 children were observed wearing helmets. In the first and second years of legislation, 1019 and 569 more children wore helmets, but 2215 (36%) and 2658 (44%) fewer cyclists were counted.⁹

Automatic counters in Perth averaged 16 326 cycle movements a week in October-December 1991 (before helmet legislation). Movements per week after legislation for the same months were 13 067 in 1992, 12 470 in 1993, and 10 701 in 1994, reductions of 20%, 24%, and 35%.⁹ Counts on fine weather Sundays (used to assess recreational use) fell by 38% from 1662 during October-December 1991 to 1026 for the same period in 1992.⁹

Analysis of cycling patterns

The Australian surveys are still the only estimates of how enforced helmet laws affect cycle use. The frequently cited example of legislation in Ontario not discouraging cycling is misleading. The non-enforced law was ineffective—by 1999 the percentage of cyclists wearing helmets returned to levels seen before the law.¹⁰ In Nova Scotia, considerably fewer cyclists were observed after the law was introduced,¹¹ but firm conclusions cannot be drawn because surveys conducted before and after the law were not identical.

Cyclists often consider helmets hot, uncomfortable, and inconvenient. The equivalent of 64% of adult cyclists in Western Australia said they would ride more except for the helmet law.⁹ In New South Wales, 51% of schoolchildren owning bikes, who hadn't cycled in the past week, cited helmet restrictions, substantially more than the numbers citing other reasons, including safety (18%) and parents (20%).¹²

Claims that the Australian data were distorted by a change in the driving age¹ are incorrect. The minimum age for taking the driving test remains unchanged. However, in one state (Victoria) children were allowed to start learning (under continuous supervision of a licenced driver) earlier. This seems unlikely to have caused much of the 42% fall in child cycling (and 29% in adults) in Melbourne. Driving age did not change in other states, yet, after two years of legislation, cycling by children in New South Wales was 44% lower. A longer term series of identical counts of all cyclists over six years at 25 sites in Sydney found a 48% decrease from 1991 to 1996.¹³ By contrast, cycling in the Sydney metropolitan area increased significantly (by 250%) in the decade before legislation.¹⁴

Before helmet laws, cycling was increasing. Australian census data show cycling to work increased by 47%, from 1.1% in 1976 to 1.6% in 1986. This trend continued in states without enforced helmet laws, where the average proportion cycling to work increased in 1991, contrasting with an average decline for other states. By 1996, when all states had enforced laws, only 1.2% cycled to work, with a similar proportion in 2001.

Thus all available long and short term data show cycling is less popular than would have been expected without helmet laws.

Effect of helmets

Cyclists who choose to wear helmets commit fewer traffic violations,¹² have higher socioeconomic status, and are more likely to wear high visibility clothing and

Summary points

Case-control studies suggest cyclists who choose to wear helmets generally have fewer head injuries than non-wearers

Before and after data show enforced helmet laws discourage cycling but produce no obvious response in percentage of head injuries

This contradiction may be due to risk compensation, incorrect helmet wearing, reduced safety in numbers, or incorrect adjustment for confounders in case-control studies

Governments should focus on factors such as speeding, drink-driving, failure to obey road rules, poor road design, and cycling without lights at night

use lights at night.¹³ Helmeted children tend to ride with other cyclists in parks, playgrounds, or on bicycle paths rather than on city streets, and (in the United States) be white rather than other races.¹⁴ Helmeted cyclists in collision with motor vehicles had much less serious non-head injuries than non-helmeted cyclists (suggesting lower impact crashes).¹⁵ Unless case-control studies record and fully adjust for all these confounders, their effects may incorrectly be attributed to helmets.

A widely cited systematic review calculated the effect of helmets on brain injury from three studies of cyclists given emergency treatment, with a total of 347 concussions or other brain injuries (plus many superficial head wounds).¹⁶ The data I present are based on 10 479 head injuries severe enough to appear in hospital admissions databases. The lack of obvious benefit from helmet laws may be because helmets (which prevent head wounds) are not designed for forces often encountered in collisions with motor vehicles or other serious crashes that cause most head injuries requiring hospital admission. Helmets may also encourage cyclists to take more risks, or motorists to take less care when they encounter cyclists, counteracting any benefits.³ Cyclists compelled to wear helmets may take less trouble to wear them correctly and ensure they fit well, reducing their effectiveness.¹⁶

Safety in numbers

Injuries to cyclists follow a clear "safety in numbers" relation; injury rates per cyclist are lower when more people cycle.¹⁷ Data for cyclists in collisions with motor vehicles (see bmj.com) show helmet laws increased the risk of death or serious head injury relative to the risk for pedestrians and the amount of cycling. This implies helmet laws are counterproductive.

Collisions with motor vehicles cause nearly all deaths and debilitating head injuries among cyclists.¹⁸ A UK emergency department study found that such collisions caused 58% of head injuries to adult cyclists and 50% of all head injuries to cyclists.¹⁹ The large benefits

from the road safety campaigns should be contrasted with the lack of obvious effect on head injuries from helmet laws. Yet helmet laws were far more expensive. All published cost-benefit analyses of injury rates before and after helmet laws show the cost of helmets exceeded any estimated savings in healthcare costs.^{7 20}

Contributors and sources: DLR cycles almost every day. She is interested in statistical modelling and the consequences of fitting incorrect or inappropriate models.

Competing interests: None declared.

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(Accepted 9 November 2005)

Community and Protective Services Committee: Cycling Safety

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Community & Protective Services
Service Area	Roadways & Transportation
Item #	CR20-22

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw that models similar legislation in other Canadian jurisdictions requiring that all cyclists of all ages wear Canadian Standards Association (CSA) approved helmets while cycling on all roads within the City of Regina subject to a fine of \$29 (twenty-nine dollars) for each infraction of this bylaw.
2. Implement an education awareness campaign, as outlined in "Motorist and Cycling Distance - Option 2".
3. Implement a communication plan to educate residents on the benefit of wearing helmets and the use of additional safety equipment on bicycles, as outlined in "Helmets and Cycling Safety - Option B".
4. Direct Administration to prepare a report to be brought back to the Community and Protective Services Committee on April 8, 2020 with respect to requiring motorists to maintain a distance of 1.5 metres when passing a cyclist with a speed higher than 50 kilometres per hour, and one metre when passing a cyclist with a speed of 50 kilometres per hour or less.

HISTORY

At the March 4, 2020 meeting of the Community and Protective Services Committee, the Committee considered the attached CPS20-8 report from the Citizen Services Division.

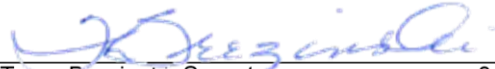
The Committee moved that the City Solicitor prepare the bylaw noted in recommendation #1 to be considered at its March 25, 2020 meeting after adding recommendation #2, #3 and #4.

At the October 28, 2019 meeting of City Council, this matter was referred to Administration to provide a report to the Community and Protective Services Committee in Q1 of 2020.

At the September 30, 2019 meeting of City Council, motion MN19-19 was considered.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMUNITY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES COMMITTEE



Tracy Brezinski, Secretary

3/27/2020.

ATTACHMENTS

CPS20-8 Cycling Safety

Appendix A - Jurisdictional Review – Safe Passing Distance of Cyclists

Appendix B - Jurisdictional Review – Helmets & Cyclist Safety

Cycling Safety

Date	March 4, 2020
To	Community and Protective Services Committee
From	Citizen Services
Service Area	Roadways & Transportation
Item No.	CPS20-8

RECOMMENDATION

Community and Protective Services Committee recommends that:

1. MN19-19 be removed from the List of Outstanding Items for Community and Protective Services Committee.
2. This report be received and filed.

ISSUE

This report provides options and implications of enhancing cycling safety through lane distances and protective gear in response to motion *MN19-19* from the September 30, 2019 meeting of City Council.

In addition, this report includes research into cycling safety bylaws in other municipalities.

IMPACTS

Financial Impact

There are no financial implications for the recommended option. However, if one of the other options requiring a communication campaign were to be approved, a funding source is required and would need to be determined through the 2021 budget approval process.

Policy/Strategic Impact

The available options are consistent with *The Official Community Plan, Bylaw No. 2013-48* (OCP), specifically:

Section D3, Goal 1 – Sustainable Transportation Choices, “Offer a range of year-round sustainable transportation choices for all, including a complete streets framework.”

- *5.7 Proactively and strategically promote walking, cycling, carpooling and transit choices by using City and community-led programs and organizations to provide education and promote awareness.*

The available options are consistent with *The Transportation Master Plan*, specifically:

- *4.5 Amend the Traffic Bylaw No. 9900 to reduce barriers for those using active modes.*
- *4.6 Develop a strategy to increase awareness of active transportation mode opportunities and their benefits.*
- *4.32 Increase education and awareness about how motor vehicles and cyclists can safely share road space. Materials and resources should be developed with community partners including SGI Canada.*
- *5.15 Adopt an Engineering, Enforcement, Education and Emergency (4E) approach to road safety.*

There are no accessibility, environmental or other implications or considerations.

OTHER OPTIONS

Administration reviewed the following options to consider regarding cycling safety:

Motorist and Cyclist Distance:

Option 1

The City of Regina (City) enact a new section to the *Regina Traffic Bylaw No. 9900 (Bylaw)* requiring motorists to maintain a distance of 1.5 metres when passing a cyclist with a speed higher than 50 kilometres per hour, and one metre when passing a cyclist with a speed of 50 kilometres per hour or less.

Research has shown that municipalities such as the City of Calgary have not been successful enforcing similar regulations. In fact, the municipality research showed that there have been no tickets issued in any of the jurisdictions that had a bylaw in place. Additional details can be found in Appendix A.

Regina Police Service (RPS) has also stated that such an infraction will be difficult to enforce as RPS does not have the capability of accurately measuring the horizontal distance between a car and a cyclist while both are in motion.

Advantages include:

- increased safety for cyclists when vehicles adhere to the passing distance
- the bylaw approval process would increase awareness of appropriate passing distances and serve as community education

Disadvantages include:

- challenges of enforcing the bylaw section
- difficult to determine fault in the case of an infraction

- increase in traffic congestion where there is not adequate space for cyclist and motorist on the roadway
- may create a false sense of security for cyclists that motorists will obey the bylaw

Option 2

The City undertake a communication campaign to educate motorists on appropriate cyclist passing distances. The estimated cost is expected to be between \$15,000 – \$25,000, and the City would look to partner with community stakeholders such as RPS, Saskatchewan Government Insurance (SGI) and Canadian Automobile Association (CAA).

Advantages include:

- the campaign would increase awareness of appropriate passing distances and serve as community education

Disadvantages include:

- without an enforcement mechanism there may be no noticeable changes to driver behaviour
- funding required not included in current budgets

Helmets and Cycling Safety:

Option A

Enact a new bylaw that requires cyclists on all roads to adhere to some or all of the following:

- Canadian Standards Association (CSA) approved helmet for all cyclists with no age restriction
- a bell or horn in good working order
- a white front light and a red rear light mounted on the bicycle, or wear reflective clothing
- white reflective tape for the front and red reflective tape for the rear forks

Many studies show that bicycle helmets save lives and are endorsed by organizations such as the Canadian Paediatric Society. Most provinces have enacted provincial legislation requiring cyclists to wear a helmet. Provinces such as Alberta and Manitoba make it mandatory for individuals under eighteen to wear a helmet, whereas provinces such as British Columbia and Nova Scotia make it mandatory for all ages. Saskatchewan is one of four provinces/territories in Canada that does not have provincial legislation for wearing bicycle helmets. Municipalities have the ability enact their own bylaws in the absence of provincial legislation, something the City of Moose Jaw did in 2018 when they made helmets mandatory for youth under sixteen to wear a helmet.

A bicycle is defined as a vehicle under *The Traffic Safety Act*, meaning that cyclists have the same responsibility to obey traffic laws and could be fined should a violation occur. Examples of fine structures from other municipalities are provided in Appendix B and range between \$29 - \$155 for violating the helmet laws.

Advantages include:

- increase in cyclist personal safety
- increase in awareness from the motoring public for cyclists

Disadvantages include:

- added cost to cyclist may serve as a barrier to entry
- potentially discourage and suppress cycling
- enforcement may have negative perception in the community

Option B

The City undertake a communication campaign to educate residents on the benefit of wearing helmets and the use of additional safety equipment on bicycles. The estimated cost is expected to be between \$15,000 – \$25,000, and the City would look to partner with community stakeholders such as RPS, SGI and CAA.

Advantages include:

- increased public awareness of the benefits of bicycle personal protective equipment
- no financial barriers to entry for the cyclist
- increase in safety for the cyclists that choose to utilize the safety equipment

Disadvantages include:

- lack of regulation may lead to no noticeable changes in the use of safety equipment on bicycles
- funding required not included in current budgets

Helmets and cycling safety would be part of a communication campaign that could also include safe passing distances.

COMMUNICATIONS

None with respect to this report.

DISCUSSION

The City is striving to provide residents with improved transportation choices, and cycling is a healthy option which is encouraged and promoted through the Transportation Master Plan. Regina's Official Community Plan (OCP) also encourages promotion of cycling to provide education and awareness. The idea of encouraging bike safety through education is currently the most effective and economical option. In addition to educating the cyclist, an awareness campaign would also educate the general public about helmet safety, safe passing distance and cyclists understanding the rules of the road and how they apply to them.

Administration conducted a jurisdictional review of how other municipalities handle helmet laws, passing distances and other cyclist infractions. The review shows that many municipalities have specific bylaws with respect to cyclists, but most municipalities do not enforce the offences that relate to such bylaws.

Enacting a new bylaw that would mandate passing distances between vehicles and cyclists is difficult to enforce. There is a device available but cost upwards of \$1,000 and could only be installed on the bike, which will signal the cyclist with a beeping sound. Without the device installed on personal bicycles, RPS cannot accurately measure the horizontal distance between the vehicle and cyclist. It will be difficult to obtain an accurate measurement without significant financial investment to the cyclist.

Through discussions with Bike Regina, they are not in favor of mandatory helmets as they are concerned with discouraging cyclists due to increased barriers to begin the activity. Over 60 per cent of Canada's helmet laws are introduced through the provinces or territories and Saskatchewan is one of four provinces/territories yet to introduce a provincial helmet law. Without a provincial law in place, the City of Moose Jaw implemented a helmet bylaw of its own. However, the Moose Jaw Police Service focuses its attention on education and awareness and not on enforcement. The City of Saskatoon is working on a report to bring to council in 2020. The report will include information on safe passing distance, helmets and allowing children under the age of 14 to be able to ride bicycles on the sidewalk. Appendix B provides a breakdown of which provinces and/or territories have helmet laws and what age groups are affected by such laws.

Administration also investigated additional auxiliary safety devices such as horns, front and back lights and the fines that would be associated with not complying with a potential bylaw change. Appendix B contains examples of fine amounts for each infraction as per other municipalities.

In researching other communities, it became apparent that minimum passing distances and cycling safety gear requirements are difficult to enforce. Tickets and/or violations are rarely issued by police forces and bylaw changes are generally used for education purposes only. Therefore, Administration is not recommending any options and this report is intended to provide information.

DECISION HISTORY

At the September 30, 2019 meeting of City Council, motion MN19-19 was considered:

At the October 28, 2019 meeting of City Council, this matter was referred to Administration to provide a report to the Community and Protective Services Committee in Q1 of 2020.

The recommendation in this report is within the delegated authority of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,



Chris Warren, A/Director, Roadways & Transportation

2/9/2020

Respectfully submitted,



Kim Onrait, Executive Director, Citizen Services

2/25/2020

Chris Warren, Director
Roadways & Transportation

Kim Onrait, Executive Director
Citizen Services

Prepared by: Syed Mukhtar, Engineer-in-Training

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A - Jurisdictional Review – Safe Passing Distance of Cyclists

Appendix B - Jurisdictional Review – Helmets & Cyclist Safety

Appendix A

Jurisdictional Review – Safe Passing Distance of Cyclists

Administration reached out to other Municipalities and Provinces within Canada and there have been no tickets issued specifically for “1 m and 1.5 m passing rule”. Police do give out fines under the *Traffic Safety Act* such as “careless driving” and “failure to maintain center of the traffic lane” if the motor vehicle is too close the cyclist.

Municipalities/Provinces research:

Jurisdiction	Bylaw or No Bylaw for Passing Distance of Cyclists	Comments
Calgary	1 m – 60 km/h or less 1.5 m – greater than 60 km/h	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not enforceable by Police• No tickets issued for educational purposes only• Protected bike lanes
Edmonton	No Passing Bylaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protected bike lanes
Hamilton	1 m passing distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ontario Traffic Safety Act• Looking for ways to enforce
Mississauga	1 m passing distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• City states the Ontario Traffic Safety Act
Montreal	No passing bylaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasonable distance required• Comprehensive dedicated cycling network
Moose Jaw	No passing bylaw	
Ottawa	1 m passing distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No tickets issued• Device is approximately \$1000.00 and is to be mounted on the bicycle• Comprehensive dedicated cycling network
Saskatoon	Currently being reviewed by Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information going to Council in Spring 2020
Toronto	1 m distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ontario <i>Traffic Safety Act</i> states when crossing the cyclist• Protected bike lanes
Vancouver	No passing bylaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprehensive dedicated cycling network
Victoria	No passing bylaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protected bike lanes
Winnipeg	No passing bylaw	

Appendix B

Jurisdictional Review – Helmets & Cyclist Safety

Provincial & Territories Helmet Laws

Age Limit – Mandatory Helmet Laws	Provinces
Under 18 years old	Alberta Manitoba Ontario
All Ages	British Columbia New Brunswick Nova Scotia Prince Edward Island Newfoundland and Labrador
No Law in place	Nunavut Northwest Territories Quebec Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan – Helmet Bylaw

Mandatory Helmet Law	Cities
Law in place; 16 years or younger	Moose Jaw
No law in place (report going forward spring 2020)	Saskatoon
No law in place (report going forwards March 2020)	Regina
No law in place (report expected but no date provided)	Swift Current
No law in place	Prince Albert

Example of Fine Structure in Other Municipalities

Offence	Toronto		Mississauga		Ottawa		Hamilton		Victoria	
	Set Fine \$	Section	Set Fine \$	Section	Set Fine \$	Section	Set Fine \$	Section	Set Fine \$	Section
No Helmet	60	HTA 104	60	HTA 104	60	HTA 104	60	HTA 104	29	--
Improper Lighting	85	HTA 62(17)	85	HTA 62(17)	85	HTA 62(17)	85	HTA 62(17)	N/A	N/A
Improper Brakes	85	HTA 64(3)	85	HTA 64(3)	85	HTA 64(3)	85	HTA 64(3)	N/A	N/A
No or defective bell/horn	85	HTA 75(5)	85	HTA 75(5)	85	HTA 75(5)	85	HTA 75(5)	N/A	N/A
Fail to yield to a pedestrian	150	HTA 140(1) (a) (b) (c)	150	HTA 140(1) (a) (b) (c)	150	HTA 140(1) (a) (b) (c)	150	HTA 140(1) (a) (b) (c)	60	43(6)
Ride on a crosswalk or crossover	85	HTA 140(6) / 144(29)	85	HTA 140(6) / 144(29)	85	HTA 140(6) / 144(29)	85	HTA 140(6) / 144(29)	60	43(2) a
Fail to signal turn	85	HTA 142	85	HTA 142	85	HTA 142	85	HTA 142	N/A	N/A
Passengers not allowed on bicycle built for one	85	HTA 178(2)	85	HTA 178(2)	85	HTA 178(2)	85	HTA 178(2)	60	43(6)
Riding on expressways	85	HTA reg 630	85	HTA reg 630	85	HTA reg 630	85	HTA reg 630	N/A	N/A

HTA = Highway Traffic Act of Ontario

Offence	Vancouver		Calgary		Edmonton		Montreal		Winnipeg		Moose Jaw	
	Set Fine \$	Section	Set Fine \$	Section	Set Fine \$	Section	Set Fine \$	Section	Set Fine \$	Section	Set Fine \$	Section
No Helmet	29	--	155	OHV	155	OHV	N/A	N/A	63	145(4)	20	46(2)
Improper Lighting	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90	A232	N/A	N/A	30	46(1)(f)
Improper Brakes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
No or defective bell/horn	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	46(1)(f)
Fail to yield to a pedestrian	167	127 (1)(a) (ii)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90	A349	N/A	N/A	N/A	45
Ride on a crosswalk or crossover	N/A	N/A	75	42(6.1)	N/A	N/A	90	A492.1	113	145(8)	30	46(1)(a)
Fail to signal turn	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45
Passengers not allowed on bicycle built for one	N/A	N/A	75	42(6.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	45(1)(d)
Riding on expressways	N/A	N/A	100	41(5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

OHV – Off-Highway Vehicle Association of Alberta

BYLAW NO. 2020-26

THE REGINA TRAFFIC AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Purpose

- 1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend Bylaw 9900, *The Regina Traffic Bylaw*, to require all persons to wear bicycle helmets when operating a bicycle on a public highway.

Statutory Authority

- 2 The authority for this Bylaw is clauses 8(1)(b) and (f) of *The Cities Act*.

Bylaw 9900 amended

- 3 Bylaw 9900, being *The Regina Traffic Bylaw, 1997* is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.

- 4 The following section is added after section 82 in Bylaw 9900:

“Bicycle helmets

- 82.1 (1) This section only applies to bicycles propelled solely by human muscular power.
- (2) Subject to subsection (5), no person shall ride or operate a bicycle unless that person is wearing a bicycle helmet that meets the requirements of subsection (4) and the chin strap of the helmet is securely fastened under the chin.
- (3) Subject to subsection (5), no parent or guardian of a person under 16 years of age shall permit that person to ride or operate a bicycle unless the person is wearing a bicycle helmet that meets the requirements of subsection (4) and the chin strap of the helmet is securely fastened under the chin.
- (4) For the purposes of subsections (2) and (3), bicycle helmets shall:
- (a) meet the same standards or applications for helmets required to be worn by operators and passengers of power-assisted bicycles as set out in *The Vehicle Equipment Regulations, 1987* under *The Traffic Safety Act* as amended from time to time; and

Approved as to form this _____ day of _____, 20____.

City Solicitor

- (b) bear the mark of the standards authority or the mark of the manufacturer showing that the helmet meets the requirements in clause (a).
- (5) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3), the following persons are exempt from the requirement to wear a bicycle helmet:
- (a) a person who can prove that the wearing of a helmet would interfere with an essential religious practice;
- (b) a person who can produce a certificate of a medical practitioner certifying that the person is, for the period stated in the certificate, unable for medical reasons to wear a bicycle helmet; and
- (c) a person under the age of 12 years who operates a non-chain driven three or four wheeled cycle which is designed for recreational use by children.”
- 5 Schedule “L” of Bylaw 9900 is amended by adding the following two lines after subsection 82(7) of Schedule “L”:
- “

82.1(2)	\$29.00	Riding or operating a bicycle without wearing a properly fastened bicycle helmet
82.1(3)	\$29.00	Parent or guardian permitting a person under the age of 16 to ride or operate a bicycle without wearing a properly fastened bicycle helmet

”

- 6 This Bylaw comes into force on July 15, 2020.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

Mayor

City Clerk

(SEAL)

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

City Clerk

ABSTRACT

BYLAW NO. 2020-26

THE REGINA TRAFFIC AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2020

PURPOSE:	The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend Bylaw 9900 to require all persons to wear a helmet where operating a bicycle on a public highway. The Bylaw sets up an offence and fine amount as well as standards for helmets and exceptions to the helmet requirement.
ABSTRACT:	This Bylaw amends Bylaw 9900, <i>The Regina Traffic Bylaw, 1997</i> , to require all persons operating a bicycle on a public highway to wear a bicycle helmet. The Bylaw creates an offence if a person is not wearing a bicycle helmet that meets certain minimum standards or the helmet is not properly fastened. It is also an offence for a parent or guardian to permit a child that is under 16 to ride a bicycle without a helmet. The proposed fine amount is \$29. There are exceptions for the helmet requirement where a person for religious reasons or medical reasons cannot wear a helmet. Children's tricycles are also exempted.
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Clauses 8(1)(b) and (f) of <i>The Cities Act</i>
MINISTER'S APPROVAL:	N/A
PUBLIC HEARING:	N/A
PUBLIC NOTICE:	N/A
REFERENCE:	Report CPS20-8 from the March 4, 2020 Community and Protective Services Committee meeting
AMENDS/REPEALS:	amends Bylaw 9900
CLASSIFICATION:	regulatory
INITIATING DIVISION:	Citizen Services
INITIATING DEPARTMENT:	Roadways and Transportation

My name is Catherine Gibson I speak on behalf of myself to the subject of Homelessness.

As I prepare this, I have no idea if there will be a City Council Meeting on March 25, I have no idea if the meeting will be open to the public, I have no idea if only the 'delegation' persons will be present, I have no idea if I will be in attendance to read this myself.

By contrast, there are several things that I do know. I know I will be having a noon lunch *in my home*, I know that if I come, it will be directly *from my home* and I know that at the end of the session I will return *to my home*. I will, of course, have washed my hands for 15 -20 seconds with soap and water multiple times that day. If for some reason I need groceries to prepare my lunch, I possibly will order on line and have them delivered *to my home* rather than shopping in person. I know that if I am not feeling well I will stay *at home*.

If I were homeless, I do not know where, or if, I would even be eating lunch, I don't know where I would go to wash my hands. If I were homeless, I would have no place to store two week's supply of groceries and certainly no way of ordering on line and having them delivered. If I were homeless I would have no place to go for self-isolation.

The issues regarding COVID-19 will eventually, and with enormous effort by one and all, get dealt with.

To date, the decade's long problem of Homelessness in Regina, has become worse and worse from lack of action. Words and consultations don't cut it. I urge you to take action and find a way to make housing a municipal concern for Regina. Just Do Something that will actually end Homelessness in Regina for as many as possible.

Catherine Gibson

Presentation on Homelessness
for City Council Meeting of
March 2020,
by Evelyn Tischer

Tue, Mar 10, 1:22, 2020
PM (22 hours ago)

A child dies of a curable disease because his parents don't take him to the doctor. Who is guilty ? The child because he caught the disease or the parents ?

According to a study by the Homeless Hub and the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness, "homelessness (...) refers to the failure of society to ensure that adequate systems, funding and support are in place so that all people (..) have access to housing".

According to the Canadian Observatory, mass homelessness in Canada emerged (...) as a result of governments cutbacks to social housing and related programs starting in 1984.

In the early 2000's, the Federal Government restarted affordable housing. However, whereas 20 000 new units a year were built in the early 1980's, only over 4000 units a year were built by 2006.

Yet, housing the homeless may actually save money.

Jino Distasio for CBC News stated in 2017 that in Canada, the annual cost for people struggling with homelessness and mental illness is \$53 000 per year. People without a home and lacking supports for mental illness and addiction may need shelters and hospitals as well as police, fire, and paramedic services.

To these costs, Distasio compared the costs of the housing-first model: \$ 22 000 a year for the highest-need users and \$ 14 000 a year for the moderate needs users.

In 2019, the Guardian published an article about homelessness in Finland : Finland's "Housing First" policy was devised in 2008. Since then, the number of long-term homeless people in Finland has fallen by more than 35%. Rough sleeping has all but disappeared in Helsinki.

The City of Regina should make, during 5 years, a contribution towards eradicating homelessness. It could for instance, give \$ 5 million a year. This contribution would be equal to the one to pay for the Mosaic Stadium.

Also, the city promised that Taylor Field would be redeveloped to have 700 new affordable housing units. If these units cannot be built, how about tiny homes ? Or at least using the money to house some people ?

And remember : Housing the homeless can actually save money !

Evelyn Tischer

The Plan To End Homelessness

By Peter Gilmer – Anti Poverty Ministry

The Anti-Poverty Ministry is a social justice ministry of the Living Skies Regional Council of The United Church of Canada. Our office does casework advocacy for low income people to ensure that they are being treated fairly by the systems they are dealing with and receiving those benefits they are entitled to. Most of our casework advocacy relates to provincial income assistance programs and we have been handling between 2000 and 2500 cases per year for the past decade. Everyday we have contact with people who are homeless and many more who are not able to meet their basic needs, partly as result of unaffordable housing. We also do public education on poverty issues and work with low-income people and other community partners to develop and promote public policies that would move us towards ending poverty in Saskatchewan.

Homelessness is a symptom of poverty which causes tremendous human suffering and like poverty is preventable if there is the public and political will. It is the result of massive inequality in our own society and an ongoing refusal to enact legislation that would ensure adequate income assistance benefits, a living wage and quality and affordable housing and childcare. Each of these policy pieces are basic human rights that Canada and Saskatchewan have committed to under international law with the signing of the UN Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Until the federal and provincial governments act decisively to ensure these rights we are left with all the preventable human suffering caused by poverty, none causing more misery than outright homelessness. According to the plan to End Homelessness, this is the misery faced by 2,200 of our fellow citizens in Regina.

The Anti-Poverty Ministry supports the City of Regina's 5 year plan to End Homelessness. It is a good plan that is based on the Housing First Model that has been favoured by many community organizations and city council members as a proven response to a homelessness problem which has caused so much pain for so many.

While this is a good plan, there is still no financial commitment from any level of government to cover its \$63 million investment over five years.

It is our belief that the City of Regina needs to set a positive example for higher levels of government with a funding stream of at least \$2 million per year. This \$2 million could cover the permanent supportive housing component of the plan as outlined on page 106 of the report and the first housing and supports point of the executive summary. It is also an amount in line with the motion put forward by Councillor Stevens at the March 3, 2020 meeting of the Mayor's Housing Commission; That administration creates a housing and homelessness funding stream within the community investment program with funding levels to start at \$2 million and that this be referred to the 2021 budget process.

In July of 2012 I was at the Roughriders – Lions game when the announcement of a plan for a new stadium was made. I said at the time that while a new stadium would be nice, it certainly should not take priority over the crisis of a lack of affordable housing and homelessness. My view hasn't changed. If the city can spend \$5 million a year on Mosaic Stadium it can make a major annual investment to combat homelessness.

Part of the promotion for the new stadium was that the plan had the provision that where the old stadium stood, there would be a redevelopment that included 700 new affordable housing units. This was seen as a helpful long term backfilling after the city had lost so many affordable rental units through condominium conversion. If there is not now a meaningful financial commitment to the Plan to End Homelessness we fear that it too will be lost altogether.

It is our hope that with a strong financial commitment, the City can help this plan come to fruition and see that everyone has a home. Then we can focus on the broader issue of poverty by working to see that higher levels of government guarantee adequate income supports, a living wage and expanded social housing where rent is geared to income.

Peter Gilmer

Presentation – Plan to End Homelessness – Sarah Cummings Truszkowski

I am an artist, teacher, community volunteer and mother living in Regina with my partner Rob, and our three children. We own a home, and because of the privilege we were born into, we have all the supports and comforts of life that we need. For this, I am extremely grateful and my children reap the benefits of this privilege as well.

It saddens me greatly though, that in a nation as respected and privileged as Canada, and in a province as beautiful and prosperous as Saskatchewan, that we, in the hands of our governments, are not taking care of our neighbours and fellow humans sufficiently. There should not be such great numbers of homeless people in Regina. According to the 2019 Plan to End Homelessness, 2200 people were homeless in Regina in 2018. Currently, 35 of those 2200 people are being housed under the HOUSING FIRST program using Federal Money. Only 35. So, if we do the math, there are still 2165 people who are homeless in Regina.

The Plan calls for an investment of \$63 million dollars over 5 years in this Housing First program – a plan to move people who are experiencing homelessness into stable housing, without conditions and with supports if needed. \$25 million is to come from the Federal government and \$38 million from the provincial government. At this point, neither are certain. And, in the last three years, the Regina City Budgets didn't allocate ANY money to this program. We need to change this.

I would like to suggest that the City of Regina, and this Regina City Council be a model for the provincial and federal governments and show them that the City of Regina cares by contributing financially to directly battle homelessness in Regina. **I suggest you pledge to a contribution of \$5 million dollars for 5 years, making a total contribution of \$25 million, to the Plan to End Homelessness.** This is the amount going annually to pay for Mosaic Stadium. We should be providing equivalent funding for our most vulnerable friends and neighbours through Housing First.

Saskatchewan has the highest homeless rates in all of Canada, with one in five saying that they are homeless or at risk for being homeless. Regina is in a desperate state - and considering ways that we can help our friends and neighbours is necessary - if we want to call ourselves caring, compassionate, citizens of Regina. Please consider my suggestions and take action today to make Regina a great place for us all to live.

Sarah Cummings Truszkowski

March 25, 2020

Shelagh Molloy, [REDACTED]

City of Regina, Council and Guests,

I have been homeless, more than once in my life. It is a very scary experience. The stigma that is slowly lifting from mental health and addictions is still very present for the poor, and especially the homeless. The terrible housing conditions that I've seen, and sometimes had to rent, would not stand up to any real scrutiny for health and safety violations: broken/missing stair treads and rails.; holes in walls/ceilings/floors; leaking roofs into dwellings; dangerous garbage in yard, e.g. broken glass, construction materials, etc.; broken windows; inadequate/missing smoke detectors; black mold; inadequate wiring/insulation/plumbing/heating; vermin, including bed bugs, cockroaches, and mice.

I am very happy to hear Councillor Hawkins recommend we treat these income property landlords the same as any other Regina business, which require inspections and enforcement of appropriate standards for their enterprises. Otherwise, a good lawyer could argue that the City of Regina is negligent for not performing due diligence on these properties from which they derive tax and utility revenue.

I hope Regina shows real initiative and vision for an ever more caring culture. Our civic pride and reputation are at stake here. I suggest we look to similar cities that have made great strides. We can commit significant funds, as suggested - \$2million per year for five years to the 'Plan to End Homelessness'.

Thank you,

S. Molloy

**PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS
REGINA CITY COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY MARCH 25, 2020—POSTPONED TO APRIL 29 2020
FLORENCE STRATTON**

A few weeks ago, I got off the bus downtown at the same time as a young woman. As we were waiting to cross 11th Avenue, we got to chatting. She told me she'd just finished riding the bus around its whole route—because she is homeless and the bus is a warm and safe place to be.

A few days later, I was standing on the same corner, when an older woman came running across 11th Avenue with two police officers chasing her. When they caught her, they threw her face down on the pavement and wrenched her hands into handcuffs. The woman had apparently shoplifted a few articles—because she is poor and homeless.

As Mayor Fougere said at this year's Memorial for those who have lost their lives to homelessness: "Homelessness is a tragedy. It must be ended!"

How true! Do you know that the life expectancy of a person who is homeless in Canada is 47 years? That's three decades shorter than the average life expectancy in Canada. In other words, homelessness is a death sentence.

According to the Plan To End Homelessness, 2,200 people were homeless in Regina in 2018. How many of them have since died of homelessness?

And just think of the daily—even hourly—trials and humiliations people who are homeless face:

- ▶ Where can I find a public washroom?
- ▶ Where can I find some food for breakfast, lunch, and dinner?
- ▶ Where am I going to sleep tonight?

Why do we allow this obscene situation to continue? What kind of people are we? Homelessness is not only an economic and political question. It is also a moral and spiritual matter. Why don't we end the suffering and misery—the tragedy—of homelessness?

It is also true that Regina can't end its homelessness crisis all on its own. That will require financial support from the federal and provincial governments. But Regina can and must do its part.

\$20,000 a year for five years, as proposed by the City Administration at the March 3 meeting of Mayor's Housing Commission doesn't cut it. It doesn't even add up to the \$120,000 of taxpayers' money spent on out-of-province consultants to produce the Plan—money that would have been better spent actually housing homeless people. This is not to mention the \$100,000

spent on out-of-province consultants for the 2013 Regina Comprehensive Housing Strategy—a plan that is currently gathering dust on a shelf.

What Regina must do is make a **SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION** every year for five years to the Plan to End Homelessness. As for the annual amount, here are three possibilities, each of which would be enough to double or even triple the number of people currently being housed under Regina's federally funded Housing First program:

- a) **\$5 million**—the amount of city tax dollars going annually to pay for Mosaic Stadium—making a total contribution of \$25 million.

When the new stadium was in the planning stages, city officials promised that Taylor Field, where the old stadium stood, would be redeveloped to include 700 new affordable housing units. Now is the time to keep that promise, if not by building those promised units, then by providing equivalent funding for Housing First.

- b) **\$3.6 million**—the increase in the 2020 Regina Police service budget over the 2019 budget—making a total contribution of \$18 million.

In support of this proposal is RPS Chief Evan Bray's frequent assertion that homelessness is a determinate of crime.

- c) **\$2 million**—the amount included in the proposal Councillor Stevens put forward at the March 3 2020 meeting of the Mayor's Housing Commission: That administration create a Housing and Homelessness funding stream within the Community Investment Plan with funding levels to start at \$2 million and that it be referred to the 2021 budget process.

Today we have the opportunity to turn tragedy into togetherness. This can be the moment when we, residents, Mayor and Councillors, find our best selves. But we need to speak the language of human decency, the language of fairness, the language of justice—not the language of downloading or jurisdictional authority.

In the name of human decency, fairness, and justice, let's do it—let Regina make a **SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION** to the Plan To End Homelessness so that when go home after the meeting we can feel that we have at least done something for those amongst us who have no home to go to!

Florence Stratton

Mayor's Housing Commission: Plan to End Homelessness: City of Regina Alignment

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Mayor's Housing Commission
Service Area	Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services
Item #	CR20-23

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Endorse the Plan to End Homelessness and affirm the City of Regina's role in homelessness as described in the Plan to End Homelessness and this report.
2. Direct Administration to contribute \$20,000 to the Systems Planning Organization, as selected by the Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board in 2020 for coordination of the Plan to End Homelessness and include future requests within the annual budget process.
3. Delegate authority to the Executive Director, City Planning & Community Development to negotiate a funding agreement with the Systems Planning Organization.
4. Call upon the provincial and federal governments to endorse and fully finance the Plan to End Homelessness.
5. Direct Administration to develop a Housing and Homelessness stream with funding options to be considered through the 2021 budget process.

HISTORY

The following addressed the Commission:

- Florence Stratton; and
- Peter Gilmer, representing Regina Anti-Poverty Ministry.

At the March 3, 2020 meeting of the Mayor's Housing Commission, the Commission considered the attached report MHC20-1 from the City Planning & Community Development Division.

The Commission adopted a resolution to concur in the recommendation contained in the report after adding recommendation #4 and #5.

Recommendation #6 does not require City Council approval.

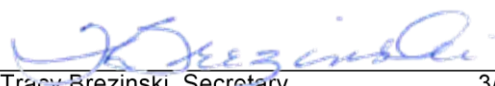
At the September 17, 2019 meeting of the Mayor's Housing Commission, the Commission considered report MHC19-6 Plan to End Homelessness.

At the June 25, 2018 meeting of City Council, report CR18-67 was considered.

At the September 25, 2017 meeting of City Council, CM17-12 was adopted, to commit \$60,000 in funding that would be directed to the Community Entity, the YMCA, to assist in creation of the Plan.

Respectfully submitted,

MAYOR'S HOUSING COMMISSION



Tracy Brezinski, Secretary

3/27/2020.

ATTACHMENTS

- MHC20-1 Plan to End Homelessness - City of Regina Alignment
- Appendix A - Plan to End Homelessness In Regina
- Appendix B - Report CR18-67
- Appendix C - EHR Proposal
- Appendix D - Detailed Work Alignment

Plan to End Homelessness: City of Regina Alignment

Date	March 3, 2020
To	Mayor's Housing Commission
From	City Planning & Community Development
Service Area	Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services
Item No.	MHC20-1

RECOMMENDATION

Mayor's Housing Commission recommends that City Council:

1. Endorse the Plan to End Homelessness and affirm the City of Regina's role in homelessness as described in the Plan to End Homelessness and this report.
2. Direct Administration to contribute \$20,000 to the Systems Planning Organization, as selected by the Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board in 2020 for coordination of the Plan to End Homelessness and include future requests within the annual budget process.
3. Delegate to the Executive Director, City Planning & Community Development authority to negotiate a funding agreement with the Systems Planning Organization.
4. Approve these recommendations at its March 25, 2020 meeting.

ISSUE

Regina's Plan to End Homelessness (the Plan) (Appendix A), released on June 20, 2019, identifies roles for each level of government and other agencies in a coordinated approach to ending chronic and episodic homelessness. The Plan defines the City of Regina's (City) role as supporting plan coordination and continuing to respond to homelessness within programs and policies. This role is strongly aligned with previous decisions of Council defining the City's role in homelessness. On June 25, 2018, City Council passed the motion "That the City of Regina continue providing in-kind and financial support towards confronting

homelessness as discussed in this report.” The report (CR18-67 – Appendix B) reinforced the leadership role of the Federal and Provincial Governments in responding to homelessness.

Concurrent with release of the Plan and development of this analysis, Regina’s delivery structure for homelessness funding is undergoing significant change as a result of Federal Government program changes. New roles are defined within the Plan as well, and it will take some months for the right agencies and roles to be in place and functioning at the desired level.

This report provides an update on how the City is responding to the Plan within this changing environment. The report provides information on current work underway and new actions and incremental improvements that will help to advance the Plan.

IMPACTS

Accessibility Impact:

Accessibility is at the forefront of the Plan, as it will consider housing and services that are accessible to individuals with diverse needs.

Financial Impact:

A) New Funding

The Plan identifies only one increase in funding from the City, a \$20,000 annual contribution for five years to the Systems Planning Organization (SPO). This funding will support Plan coordination and is intended to be matched by the Provincial and Federal governments. The agency selected by the Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board (RHCAB) to be the SPO, End Homelessness Regina (EHR), has formally submitted a request to the City for these funds, attached as Appendix C. For 2020, this funding will be absorbed in approved budgets. Future funding will be considered through the annual budget process.

B) Existing Investments

The Plan reinforces the importance of maintaining the City’s current investments, including up to \$2.5 million annually in capital grants as well as tax incentives for below-market and affordable housing through the Housing Incentives Policy (HIP). In January, Council approved amendments to the HIP that will refocus these investments to better respond to the findings and outcomes of the Plan.

Amendments include:

- Introduction of a Capital Grant for On-Site Support Space (e.g. Counselling Unit). In prior years only units intended for habitation have been eligible for grants. Both the Plan and developers of supportive housing have underscored the importance of financial support to make inclusion of counselling units viable.
- Introduction of a Rental Repair Program wherein repairs to qualifying rental units are eligible for a five-year tax exemption of up to 50 per cent of expenses. Through consultation with nonprofit housing providers, investment in renewal of

existing rental units emerged as a key priority and mechanism for increasing the quality and diversity of affordable housing options.

The City continues to provide funding through the Community Investment Grant Program to organizations and programs that support access to housing. In 2019, Council increased funding for the Social Development Stream by \$200,000, for a total of \$1,192,250.

More detail is provided on actions that align with the Plan in Appendix D.

Policy/Strategic Impact:

Direction for the City's role in addressing homelessness is provided in *Design Regina: The Official Community Bylaw No. 2013-48* (Design Regina) and the Comprehensive Housing Strategy.

Through participation, both financial and with in-kind staff support, in developing the Plan, the City has directly responded to the Design Regina Policy 13.15 to "participate in the development of a comprehensive plan to address homelessness in partnership with other levels of government". Through commitment to implementing the Plan, the City is responding to Policy 13.14 to "work with others to ensure that all residents have secure access to basic needs, such as food, housing and other services."

All work on homelessness to date has responded to the Comprehensive Housing Strategy which has three goals related to homelessness.

- Goal 27 "continue to support housing and homelessness initiatives through the Community Investment Grants Program and identify ways to allocate funding for maximum community impact".
 - The Community Investment Grant Program Social Development Stream includes the priority to support programs that support access to housing for vulnerable individuals. The Plan's findings will support increased understanding at the time of grant adjudication of where the City can best allocate its funding for maximum impact.
- Goal 28 "continue to play a lead role in the federal government's Homelessness Partnering Strategy by preparing the Community Plan to Address Homelessness".
 - The City supports the Homelessness Partnering Strategy, now Reaching Home, by providing a representative to RHCAB. RHCAB has adopted the Plan as its Community Plan to guide funding decisions.
- Goal 35 "play a lead facilitation role in establishing and coordinating a housing and homelessness coalition of community stakeholders as a way of coordinating collaboration, engaging stakeholders and obtaining advice".
 - Engagement of the community and people with lived experience was critical to development of the Plan. The RHCAB provides a forum for collaboration, engagement and advice on homelessness issues. The City will continue to

participate as a standing member of RHCAB and will engage and support other efforts for dialogue on issues related to housing and homelessness.

The role for the City identified in the Plan is aligned and consistent with its current commitments and policies. Successful implementation of the Plan will require the Federal and Provincial governments' response and full participation as per the recommendations in order for the Plan to be realized.

OTHER OPTIONS

1. Defer endorsement of the Plan and the funding commitment to the 2021 budget process. Much of the action required by the Plan has implications for funding and systems at the provincial level, and full implementation will not be possible without collaboration between all three levels of government. Therefore, Council may wish to wait to endorse the Plan until more is known about actions to be taken by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

There has already been a loss of momentum on implementation of the Plan as a result of the time lag between completion and endorsement. Council's endorsement will demonstrate the City's support for the Plan and could stimulate more statements of support from other levels of government.

2. Do not endorse the Plan or provide funding
The Plan responds both to significant local public engagement and builds on tactics that have already been proven to be successful in Regina and other jurisdictions. The Plan reinforces the importance of work that the City is already doing and the financial implications for the City are not onerous. There is a strong link between the work of the Plan and the strategic direction of the City. As noted on page 2 of this report, the Plan aligns with policies outlined in Design Regina and Comprehensive Housing Strategy.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are no specific communication requirements for this report.

DISCUSSION

A summary of the Plan was submitted to Mayor's Housing Commission in September of 2019 as MHC19-6. Some further highlights are noted below.

Focus of the Plan – How will Regina end homelessness

The Plan lays out a path forward that builds on recent successes, addresses systemic gaps, and calls for a significant increase in investment.

Key to the Plan are expansion of Housing First and complementary programs including 80

new permanent supportive housing spaces, 140 new assertive community treatment spaces, and 130 new intensive case management spaces. These investments will allow for sufficient capacity to meet a full spectrum of needs and ensure that those who require intensive support are able to keep it. In all, 2,227 individuals will be housed if the Plan is fully implemented.

A second critical change called for by the Plan is implementation of a comprehensive coordinated access model. Coordinated Access is a process through which individuals and families experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, are provided access to housing and support services, based on standardized client intake, assessment of need, and matching and referral to housing.

In total, the Plan calls for \$38 million in program costs and \$25 million in capital costs for a total of \$63 million over five years. Parts of program funding may already exist within the system but requires stronger coordination and alignment to funding priorities. Similarly, it is anticipated that existing and recently renewed capital programs by all three levels of government will be major contributors to the capital requirements of the Plan.

Findings - Research and Engagement

The Plan is based on research that assessed the extent of homelessness by using local data and program information and identifying the social and economic factors impacting homelessness in Regina. Background research was supplemented with extensive community engagement, including community events, workshops, surveys, focus groups, and stakeholder interviews. Engagement prioritized individuals with lived experience. As a result, the Plan responds to unique conditions that exist in Regina that are not universally present in other communities across Canada, including:

1. Over-representation of Indigenous people within the homeless population
Regina's homeless population is predominantly Indigenous; intergenerational trauma and marginalization increase the complexity of moving towards safe and stable housing. Additional complexity occurs because of elevated rates of health and addictions issues and experience with violence and poverty. In response, the Plan calls for the community to approach homelessness through a Truth and Reconciliation lens. Agencies and systems require strong cultural competencies and a deeper awareness across sectors and services about the root causes of homelessness within the Indigenous population.
2. The Success of Housing First
Housing First is based on the principle that the first and primary need of a person experiencing homelessness is to obtain stable, permanent housing. Addictions or mental health can be appropriately addressed once adequate housing is obtained. As a result of community consultation and leading practice research, Regina initiated a Housing First pilot in 2016, selecting Phoenix Residential Society (PRS) as the service organization to lead this initiative. The PRS program matched people who were chronically homeless not only to long-term

housing arrangements, but to support systems as well. Initial results of this approach were collected in 2017 and 2018, showing promising outcomes including a significant reduction in calls for service and interactions with law enforcement.

3. Need for Data

The Plan identifies the Regina homeless-serving community's lack of real-time data as a challenge in accurately reflecting the full magnitude of homelessness in Regina. The Plan directs resources towards an improvement of Regina's data collection to strengthen the effectiveness of Housing First and the process of assessing and matching people experiencing homelessness to housing and services.

Roles

The Plan outlines a collaborative approach to ending homelessness in Regina. Resources and commitment from each order of government, various agencies, community-based organizations, and service providers is required. The following discussion highlights the roles for key stakeholders in ensuring the success of the Plan.

System Planning Organization (SPO)

The SPO, as outlined in the Plan, is an autonomous body that exists to oversee Plan coordination, and monitor, evaluate, and report on progress in Plan implementation. The SPO will ensure that resources are used most effectively for implementation of the Plan and will be responsible to bring together stakeholders to achieve the Plan targets.

End Homelessness Regina (EHR) has been selected as the SPO. EHR has begun positioning themselves within Regina as an informational hub and community resource for agencies, shelters, businesses, and organizations to find and share information on issues relating to homelessness. This hub will allow service providers to access information on events, studies, reports and facts on homelessness in Regina in order to develop more coordinated and collaborative responses to homelessness in the community.

Although EHR is in early stages of development, they have already made progress in the initial action items of the Plan, as they have initiated the development of a staffing model and terms of reference, recruitment of community leaders and board members, and analyzing different funding avenues to ensure their overall sustainability. Administration has had continued contact with EHR and will provide capacity building support, especially as they navigate the initial formalities of developing a new organization.

City of Regina

As noted, the City has been asked to provide funding support for Plan coordination, and to continue to support the direction of the Plan in policies and programs that respond to homelessness. In January, Council approved policy and program changes to the Housing Incentive Policy that respond directly to findings in the Plan. Appendix D provides more detail on current work that aligns with the direction of the Plan.

Government of Saskatchewan

The Government of Saskatchewan has also been asked to provide funding support for Plan coordination, as well as support for Homelessness Data collection efforts. Page 17 of the Plan identifies over \$40,000,000 in Provincial Government funding, including new housing supports, assertive community treatment spaces, intensive case management spaces, and permanent supportive housing and affordable housing units.

Government of Canada

Similar to the City of Regina and Government of Saskatchewan, the Federal Government has been asked to contribute funding to support the Plan coordination efforts. Other requests include funding via the National Housing Strategy which will specifically support the development of permanent supportive housing spaces, affordable housing spaces, prevention/diversion interventions, support for local data collection, and expansion of Reaching Home funding.

DECISION HISTORY

CM17-12: YMCA of Regina Funding - The Plan to End Homelessness in Regina

On September 25, 2017, City Council adopted CM17-12 to commit \$60,000 in funding that would be directed to the Community Entity, the YMCA, to assist in creation of the Plan.

CR18-67: City of Regina's Role in Homelessness

On June 25, 2018, City Council considered report CR18-67 which provided an overview of the City's response to homelessness, including measures to increase supply and decrease the cost of housing through the HIP, the Community Investment Grants Program which provides support to organizations and programs that address homelessness, and participation on the Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board (RHCB).

MHC19-6: Plan to End Homelessness in Regina

On September 17, 2019, a report providing background on the Plan and its key content went to Mayor's Housing Commission. At this meeting, the YMCA also provided their overview of the Plan. Administration committed to returning to Mayor's Housing Commission with a more thorough analysis of the Plan.

The recommendations in this report require City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,



Laurie Shalley, Director, Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services

Respectfully submitted,



Diana Hawryluk, Executive Director, City Planning & Community Dev.

2/25/2020

Prepared by: Dave Slater, Coordinator, Social Inclusion

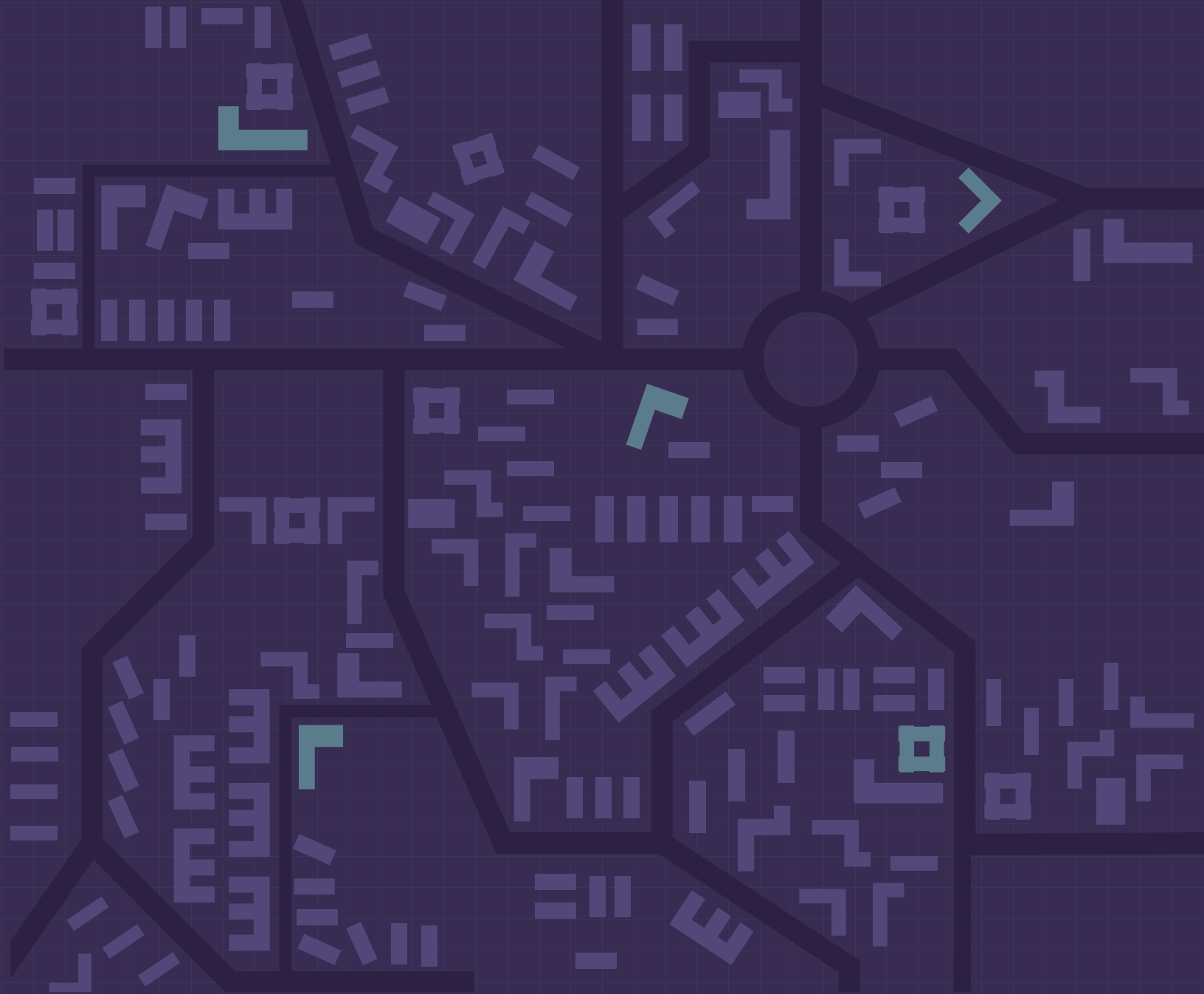
ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A - Plan to End Homelessness In Regina

Appendix B - Report CR18-67

Appendix C - EHR Proposal

Appendix D - Detailed Work Alignment



EVERYONE IS HOME

A Five-Year Plan to End Chronic and Episodic
Homelessness in Regina

Technical Report

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE

Robert Byers, Chair

President & CEO Namerind Housing Corp

Jo-Anne Dusel, Co-Chair

Provincial Association of Transition Houses and Services of Saskatchewan

Chief Evan Bray

Regina City Police

Dustin Browne

Executive Director Street Culture Project

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Raynelle Wilson

President & CEO Saskatchewan Housing Corp

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Letter from the Mayor

Dear Regina Residents:

On behalf of Regina City Council, I am pleased to receive the Regina Plan to End Homelessness. This plan marks an important milestone in our efforts to deal with a chronic issue that needs to be addressed in our community.

The findings and recommendations confirm what we already knew from our earlier point-in-time counts that the vast majority of Regina's homeless population is Indigenous. This report will help lead us to a place where we can deal comprehensively with complex societal issues that contribute to this overrepresentation through its recognition of and adherence to the Calls to Action put forth by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Thank you to the Community Leadership Committee of the Homeless Partnering Strategy for their time and commitment to this process, as well as their valuable input. This document would not exist without the passionate and forceful support of this group, as well as the residents of our city who have a strong desire to create change for the most vulnerable among us. Thank you as well to the YMCA for its leadership and the other community-based organizations that have contributed to this report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'M. Fougere', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Michael Fougere

Mayor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Letter from the Chair of the Community Leadership Committee

End Homelessness Regina: Our Community Plan

The first step in the journey to end homelessness began in February of 2018. In April 2018, the YMCA, Regina's designated Community Entity, completed a Point-in-Time count to determine the extent and depth of homelessness in our city. The study provided both the context and the complexity of the issue.

The following month, work began in earnest on Regina's five-year plan to end chronic and episodic homelessness. A wide and representative group of the community, including the non-profit, private and public sectors, came together. They came with diverse perspectives, but one goal: to end homelessness in Regina.

The Plan builds on what is already in place to assist people experiencing homelessness. It recognizes the hard work that has been done and is being done every day by government, non-profit organizations, and the private sector to relieve the suffering of people who are homeless. Whether it's support for shelters, the food bank, or addiction services, there is a great deal of good work being done. But, it also recognizes more needs to be done and the hard work that lies ahead to meet our objective to end homelessness in our community. So, coupled with the acknowledgement of the effort and commitment already happening, the Plan sets out the steps necessary to address the gaps that will make a real difference in the lives of people who experience homelessness.

The Point-in-Time count revealed that Indigenous people were significantly overrepresented in all categories of homelessness in Regina. Beyond the human toll, the statistics underscore the importance of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action.

Reconciliation grows out of shared commitment and collaborative leadership by both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. It is an ongoing process and the Plan to End Homelessness is itself an expression of our city's commitment to reconciliation.

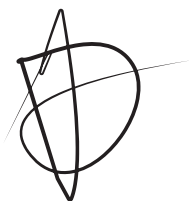
We are grateful to those people with lived and living experience of homelessness who were a part of our conversations. We learned from them the struggles they face, what works, what doesn't, and what needs to happen. We learned, they too, want to be full members of our community, but cannot without the kind of help that gives them hope.

To change the status-quo and the deeply rooted social and economic causes of homelessness, we knew we had to be innovative. We had to do things better, and we had to get it right. We believe the Plan sets out the path to success. But we also know it's not going to be easy. It's going to take dedication, and a coming together of the community in a way that fosters new relationships.

The Plan sets out what we believe is a comprehensive approach to eliminate the scourge of homelessness in our community. It's not an easy goal, but it's one that together, we can achieve.

On behalf of this committee, I want to thank all of you for your commitment to your community as set out in Regina's Plan to End Homelessness.

Respectfully,



Robert Byers



PLAN AT A GLANCE:

Everyone is Home.

A 5-Year Strategy to End Chronic/Episodic Homelessness in Regina

REGINA FACES AN UNCOMFORTABLE REALITY. ON A PER CAPITA BASIS, THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS IN THE CITY IS LARGER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR MOST CANADIAN CITIES.

Over the course of a year, the number of people experiencing homelessness is conservatively estimated at approximately 2,000. Of these, about 260 are stuck – effectively homeless year-round.



Given those facts, a critical dimension of The Plan must be to end homelessness among Indigenous people, which is central to the findings of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

The challenge is what to do about it.

To meet and overcome the homeless challenge in our community, a partnership was formed between the City of Regina and the Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board. Its objective: put in place a comprehensive five-year plan to end homelessness. The Plan to End Chronic and Episodic Homelessness in Regina is the product of seven months of research and consultation to tackle the issue in a comprehensive, co-ordinated and focused manner.

ENGAGING REGINA ON HOMELESSNESS THROUGH MORE THAN 470+ CONTACT POINTS

COMMUNITY
SUMMIT
participants



20
DESIGN
LABS

had
150
participants

16

participants
with Lived Experience
participated in
our focus groups



Public survey
received 72
responses



Follow up stakeholder groups had
8 participants

THE PLAN IS:

Grounded in local
wisdom and responsive
to our needs



Research and
best practice
evidence-informed



Strategic, focused,
and achievable



* These numbers are a range because multiple data sources have been used.

VISION: A Regina where everyone is home.

CORE CONCEPTS

Truth & Reconciliation



Person-Centred Supports



Community Engagement

COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS FROM ACROSS REGINA IDENTIFIED THREE KEY SHARED OUTCOMES TO GUIDE OUR COLLECTIVE WORK:

- Everyone has access to service when they need it;
- People's experience of homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring;
- Services are increasingly coordinated.

IT IS AN AMBITIOUS TARGET. TO ACHIEVE IT, THE PLAN RECOGNIZES THE COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEM AND IS DESIGNED TO TACKLE IT IN A COMPREHENSIVE MANNER.

With that as context, the specific actions proposed in The Plan are based on four pillars that bring together the human, financial and physical infrastructure to effectively tackle the issue and reach the five-year objective.

ACTION PILLARS

1

LEADERSHIP &
IMPLEMENTATION
OUTCOMES

2

DATA-DRIVEN SYSTEMS
INTEGRATION &
COORDINATED ACCESS

3

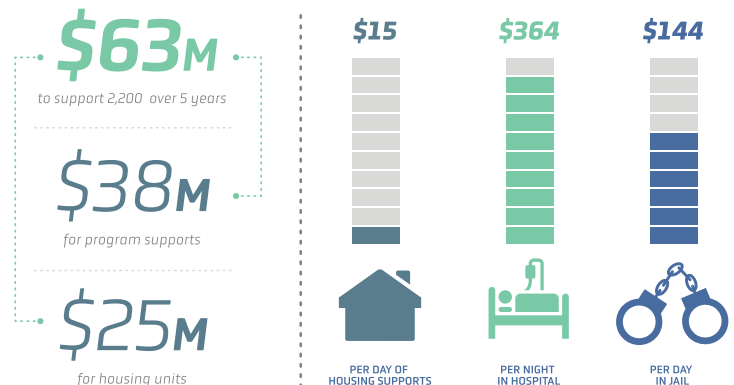
HOUSING &
SUPPORTS

4

CAPACITY
BUILDING &
AWARENESS

The projected cost of The Plan over five years is \$63 million, made up of \$38 million in program and \$25 million in capital costs. But the real cost, when the human, health and social benefits are considered, is far less.

These proposed measures total just \$15 a day per person helped. Compare this to the costs per night in hospital at \$363, or jail at \$144.



PRIORITY INVESTMENTS



Additional Housing First program spaces for complex clients experiencing chronic and episodic homelessness

\$5.5M/year



Units of Supportive Housing

\$15M/capital

THE BOTTOM LINE IS IT IS LESS COSTLY TO HOUSE AND SUPPORT INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WHO ARE HOMELESS, THAN NOT INVEST IN ADDRESSING A KEY ISSUE THAT FACES OUR COMMUNITY.

THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW.

**“I was a broken shell of what you see...
They walked with me. They didn’t drag me.”**

- **Kenton Weisgerber**, Regina Housing First Client¹

**“Now that I’m here it’s like
I totally changed my ways.”**

- **Lindsay Bigsky**,
Regina Housing First Client²

“It’s rough out there...”

- **Community Member at Regina’s
Summit**, March 2018

INTRODUCTION

The voices of people with lived experience of homelessness in Regina remind us of the urgency to find and implement solutions to homelessness and not accept the status quo. To that end, we find hope when effective programs like Housing First are made available. A community summit on homelessness held in March of 2018, marked the public start of a community-wide process led by service providers, stakeholders, and local leaders to develop a plan to end chronic and episodic homelessness in Regina. Over 200 people gathered to discuss how community members of Regina could collectively work towards ensuring that homelessness is a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience.

The City of Regina is located in the heart of Treaty 4 territory, which is the traditional territory of the Cree, Ojibwe, Saulteaux, Dakota, Nakota, Lakota, and on the homeland of the Métis. There are 35 First Nations within Treaty 4 territory, which includes some parts of Western Manitoba and Southern Alberta³. In Regina’s 2018 Point In Time Count of Homelessness, almost 80% of people experiencing homelessness identified as Indigenous, the majority of whom did not originally come from the city.

¹ <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/housing-first-regina-homelessness-one-year-1.4210744>

² <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/housing-first-regina-homelessness-one-year-1.4210744>

³ Filice, M. (2016). Treaty 4. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Retrieved from <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/treaty-4/>

It has been clear from the beginning of this community planning process that *ending chronic and episodic homelessness in Regina means ending Indigenous homelessness*. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission and its Calls to Action inform the design and implementation of Regina's Plan (see Appendix C). Indeed, ending chronic and episodic homelessness is itself a process of reconciliation because it requires the whole community to work at building and strengthening relationships between Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous peoples⁴.

A TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION LENS

The extreme over-representation of Indigenous people among the homeless population and co-occurring issues, such as high rates of health and addictions challenges, and experiences of violence and poverty, are rooted in past and ongoing impacts of intergenerational trauma and marginalization. *The Plan to End Chronic and Episodic Homelessness in Regina* requires a wholistic approach to addressing homelessness that includes promoting a deeper awareness and competency across sectors and services about the root causes of Indigenous homelessness, and the ways in which connection to community and culture, and interdependence are essential to healing and ending homelessness for Indigenous peoples. Honouring the resilience and wisdom of Indigenous communities is also paramount in addressing homelessness in Regina (see Appendix C for more).

Any action taken to address homelessness must be grounded in the principles of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which includes the following articles that address the need for Indigenous self-determination⁵:

Article 21 Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retaining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

Article 23 Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, Indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada⁶ promotes a “dialogue that revitalizes the relationships between Indigenous peoples and all Canadians in order to build vibrant, resilient

⁴ Truth and Reconciliation Commission (n.d.). Reconciliation...Towards a New Relationship. Retrieved from <http://www.trc.ca/websites/reconciliation/index.php?p=312>

⁵ UN General Assembly, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, 2 October 2007, A/RES/61/295, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/471355a82.html> [accessed 3 May 2017] http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf

⁶ Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2015). Honouring the Truth, Reconciling for the Future Summary of the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. Retrieved from http://www.trc.ca/websites/trcinstitution/File/2015/Honouring_the_Truth_Reconciling_for_the_Future_July_23_2015.pdf

and sustainable communities.”⁷ This shared journey toward ending chronic and episodic homelessness in Regina requires equal partnerships, ongoing conversations, and a commitment to reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities, organizations, and leaders. Committing to support Indigenous leadership and self-determination in the Plan’s governance and implementation aligns with the TRC Calls to Action. Indigenous peoples have the wisdom and knowledge to self-determine their future path and address the challenges they face, including homelessness. Systemic changes are needed across multiple systems, programs, and services to support healing among Indigenous peoples. The Plan calls for Indigenous leadership and partnerships, highlighting the value and strength in Indigenous health and healing practices, promoting Indigenous leadership, Elders, and healers.

This Plan is one part of Regina’s reconciliation journey, and is an important step toward meeting the needs of some of our most marginalized community members, with the TRC Calls to Action providing standards by which to measure the success of the Plans’ implementation and impact. The Plan outlines a variety of actions that can be taken to create a community culture in which acts that build trust and relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples are embedded within the process of ending chronic and episodic homelessness in Regina.

THE RIGHT MOMENT FOR CHANGE

Developing more safe, affordable housing options will be critical to ending chronic and episodic homelessness. Until recently, municipalities across Canada have lacked support from provincial/territorial and federal governments to meet their communities’ housing needs. A trend of austerity began in the 1970s, when the federal government began to withdraw from housing policy and the creation of social housing. Over 40 years later, the direct impacts of these and other policy decisions are reflected in the state of homelessness and housing affordability in Canada. In a given year, it is estimated that at least 235,000 people across the country experience homelessness.⁸

Rental and housing market prices have far outpaced inflation, making city centres, such as Regina, increasingly unaffordable. There is a ripple effect in which the increased demand for affordable housing in suburbs and smaller cities or towns surrounding major centres has caused the prices to rise.

In 2016, the federal government announced its intention to renew its role in the housing market by creating a National Housing Strategy. The negative externalities of minimal government intervention in the housing market were recognized as more economically and socially costly to society than prudent government policy and investment to promote the creation of affordable housing.

There is also growing recognition within the housing and homelessness sectors that ending homelessness involves addressing its structural and systemic factors that contribute to and perpetuate homelessness, in addition to responding to individual factors, such as mental health and

⁷ Reconciliation Canada. (2016). Our Story. Retrieved from <http://reconciliationcanada.ca/about/history-and-background/our-story/>

⁸ Stephen Gaetz, Erin Dej, Tim Richter, & Melanie Redman (2016). The State of Homelessness in Canada 2016. Toronto: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness Press.

addictions. Communities, such as Regina, are taking action through comprehensive, community-based systems planning processes to address policy and practice that either contribute to homelessness and housing insecurity or get in the way of meaningful solutions.



WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO END HOMELESSNESS IN REGINA?

Community stakeholders from across Regina identified the following three key shared outcome measures to help indicate whether or not Regina is progressing toward ending chronic and episodic homelessness:

- **Everyone has access to service when they need it.⁹**
- **People's experience of homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring.¹⁰**
- **Services are increasingly coordinated.¹¹**

Ongoing performance measurement is a critical piece of ensuring that the Plan is meeting its targets, and using data to make adjustments as necessary. Through consultation, a larger basket of Key Performance Indicators has been developed to assess both the homeless serving sector's capacity to meet people's needs and the increasing integration with the public systems that intersect with the homelessness-serving system.

⁹ Key Performance Indicator: Number of turnaways from service decreasing towards zero.

¹⁰ Key Performance Indicator: Length of time experiencing homelessness decreasing year over year.

¹¹ Key Performance Indicator: Number of agencies signing on and developing Coordinated Access protocols increasing year over year towards 100%

REGINA'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN TO END CHRONIC AND EPISODIC HOMELESSNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

This Plan builds on the success of Regina's Housing First program and has been developed through months of consultation with both local and provincial leadership and numerous stakeholders with lived experience of homelessness or working in the field. The focus of this five-year implementation Plan is to see a measurable shift in the response to and outcomes for people that are experiencing chronic and episodic homelessness in Regina.

Over five years, a total of 2,227 intakes of people* are projected to be impacted by the actions outlined in the Plan. These intakes include people that are chronically and episodically homeless, as well as some transitionally homeless and individuals/families at risk. While not within the direct scope of the Plan, positive spillover effects from increased availability of program and housing spaces are expected to affect some transitionally homeless and precariously housed individuals and families. The Plan's success is dependent on there being continued efforts to deepen collaboration and trust within and across Regina, surrounding communities and other levels of government.

With these goals in mind, the Plan contains the following four pillars and recommended actions:

1

Leadership & Implementation

- Secure funds to cover Plan implementation positions over a five-year period through matching commitment from municipal, provincial, and federal governments.
- Recruit and confirm community leaders for Plan governance and implementation that incorporates Indigenous leadership, a procedure/structure for lived experience input, and formal outlets for ongoing community oversight and engagement.
- Confirm and hire Plan implementation positions, tasked with operationalizing the Plan under a systems-wide Housing First philosophy.
- Set up a funders table for Plan implementation, dedicated to wrapping funds around the Plan so it is fully financed for the five years of implementation.

* This number accounts for turnover in the five-year period.

2

Data-Driven Systems Integration & Coordinated Access

- Complete a community-wide systems mapping exercise with service providers to ensure comprehensive understanding of existing services and program capacities, gaps, and leveraging strengths.
- Build out HIFIS 4 across Regina in order to have access to consistent, real-time data within the homeless-serving sector, leveraging federal support for homelessness data collection within the federal strategy, Reaching Home.
- Work with public systems to facilitate data-sharing and integration in order to identify the inflows and outflows of homelessness for more targeted policy change and funding needs.
- Utilize data to support a shift toward prevention and diversion to meet the needs of those at highest imminent risk for homelessness.
- With support from the federal government under the Reaching Home homelessness strategy, scale the existing Coordinated Housing Intake Process (CHIP) into systems-wide Coordinated Access model that matches people within the full continuum of services.
- Develop performance management framework including the development of systems-wide change to Key Performance Indicators (KPI).

3

Housing & Supports

- Strengthen formal links between the Plan and the Design Regina Comprehensive Housing Strategy and encourage the City to continue to evaluate mechanisms that could enhance housing affordability.
- Support provincial and federal investment for the addition of 80 units of long-term supportive housing in purpose-built buildings targeted to chronic & episodic homeless people with higher needs.
- Work with organizations dedicated to addressing interpersonal violence to ensure program and housing models appropriately serve those impacted by violence.

3

Housing & Supports (cont'd)

- Work with provincial and federal partners to fill program gaps that support people experiencing chronic and episodic homelessness in the rental market through Housing First supports including:
 - o Intensive Case Management - 130 new spaces
 - o Assertive Community Treatment - 140 new spaces
- Support efforts to increase housing, programs, and treatment beds especially for young people in Regina, with a minimum 20% of treatment beds dedicated for youth ages 13-24 years
- Advocate for a person-centered approach to programs and housing for people experiencing addictions and mental health challenges that meets them where they are at on the recovery and sobriety continuum.
- Align housing models across the sector with best practices for supporting people who experience interpersonal violence.

4

Capacity Building & Awareness

- Develop sector-wide capacity-building training agenda to increase staff effectiveness in supporting people with multiple and complex needs with an early emphasis on trauma informed care, cultural safety, recovery-oriented approaches, and shelter diversion approaches.
- Participate in regional, provincial and national learning communities and opportunities to share and learn about best practices, and champion preventing & ending homelessness.
- Integrate population-specific lens into program design and outcomes evaluations.
- Develop easy to access resource guides to ensure those at risk of or experiencing homelessness know where to go for the right help, fast. This includes building on existing resources such as the Regina Street Survival Guide and Map and creating new resources to offer support to the families or friends of those in need of help.
- Launch campaign with emphasis on meaningfully engaging the roles of specific groups, such as faith based groups, landlords, builders, and other private sector stakeholders.
- Host annual forum with Plan updates and sustain community energy around the Plan.

A ROLE FOR EVERYONE

Ending chronic and episodic homelessness in Regina will require the energy, resources, and commitment of a whole community, and providing meaningful engagement opportunities will help sustain the Plan's priority status for each order of government and stakeholder involved. The following are areas where various stakeholders are needed:

Community Service Providers:

- Support the development and implementation of Coordinated Access as an integrated system-response.
- Continue to build relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous organizations in order to better support Indigenous peoples accessing services.
- Integrate applicable Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action into practice at board, management and direct service levels.
- Build capacity across the homelessness sector through ongoing information sharing, training and knowledge mobilization exchanges.

City of Regina:

- Contribute resources to the Plan Coordination positions over Plan duration.
- Ensure alignment of City policy and procedures with Plan targets, both in program delivery and to support the increase of affordable housing options.
- Ensure the 2019 update of the Housing Incentives Policy aligns with the targets and needs of the Plan.

Provincial Government:

- Contribute resources to the Plan Coordination positions over Plan duration.
- Allocate resources towards new housing supports including:
 - \$14M - 140 Assertive Community Treatment Spaces
 - \$14M - 130 Intensive Case Management Spaces

- \$12.5M in capital funds towards developing new Permanent Supportive Housing and Affordable Housing units, to be paired with National Housing Strategy funding
- Support Homelessness Data collection efforts, namely the provincial implementation of the Homeless Individual and Family Information System (HIFIS 4)

Federal Government:

- Contribute resources to the Plan Coordination positions over Plan duration.
- In partnership with other levels of government, the private or non-profit sector, contribute capital towards \$25M of funding via National Housing Strategy for:
 - o 80 new Permanent Supportive Housing spaces
 - o 80 new Affordable Housing spaces
 - o Funding for 100 new Prevention/Diversion interventions
 - o Renew and expand Reaching Home funding to meet the needs of Plan
 - o Support local efforts to implement the Homeless Individual and Family Information System (HIFIS 4)

Private Sector:

- Leverage National Housing Strategy funding opportunities for new housing options listed above.
- Align funding for services with Plan targets.
- Develop a funders table aimed at supporting Plan targets.

Community Members:

- Contact one of Regina's many front-line service organizations to find out what they need to support the important work they do for our city.
- Contribute to goals of the Plan through initiatives such as Housing First Welcome Boxes, with a target of 50 boxes/year
- Make your support for the goals and objectives of this Plan public. Tell your friends and neighbours why support for this Plan will make Regina a better City.

Everyone Involved:

- Imagine Regina without chronic and episodic homelessness. With the proper investment, foresight, and collaboration, it is possible for our community to end the experience of chronic and episodic homelessness in our City.

It was clear from the planning process that community members in Regina are engaged and passionate about seeing an end to homelessness in their community. These individuals and groups can also be brought into various efforts that align with the Plan, such as positions on working groups or within the governance structure. It is important to note that opportunities offered to people with lived experience should adequately compensate them for their time and expertise.

Additionally, hosting an annual Community Forum to inform community members and stakeholders of the progress to date and next steps for Regina can be an opportunity to reaffirm the commitment to ending chronic and episodic homelessness and restate the roles of each individual involved.

This Plan is not meant to mark the end of the discussion on what is needed to end homelessness in Regina, but a prompt for further conversation and action. Limitations of this plan are largely centered on the lack of real-time data to accurately reflect the full magnitude of homelessness in Regina. Improving Regina's data collection methods and capacity is one of the first concrete steps outlined in this Plan that will help refine and reassess the level of need across the community over time.

This document unpacks the call for and development of Regina's Plan to End Chronic and Episodic Homelessness, including the community input and local data that have informed the Plan's priorities and activities. A breakdown of the investment required is also provided.

At the heart of this technical report are the dedicated and passionate community members of Regina who want to see action and solutions to homelessness. The Plan to End Chronic and Episodic Homelessness in Regina, including the engagement and consultation that have taken place along the way, has started the community on a path toward positive change for the most marginalized people in Regina. Continued leadership, hunger for change, and deeper community collaboration and integration will drive and sustain the work of ending homelessness in Regina.

CONTEXTUALIZING THE CALL FOR 'EVERYONE IS HOME'

HOUSING FIRST AND THE CALL FOR REGINA'S PLAN

The Federal Government has invested in supporting people experiencing homelessness through the Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS), an initiative that funds 61 designated communities across Canada. As a designated community, Regina has a Community Advisory Board (RHCAB), made of up key stakeholders who determine the allocation of funding locally.¹² In 2012, after a competitive application process, the YMCA was chosen as Regina's Community Entity (CE), which is the organization that flows funding to community organizations based on the RHCAB's decision. The purpose of the RHCAB and CE are to ensure that there is comprehensive planning for funding allocations, taking into consideration the broader local priorities and contextual factors around homelessness and service provision.

The RHCAB and YMCA Regina demonstrated community leadership by pursuing the implementation of a Housing First pilot program in Regina.¹³ In 2016, the Phoenix Residential Society was chosen by the RHCAB as the lead service delivery organization for the pilot.¹⁴

Housing First is rooted in the philosophy that housing for a person experiencing homelessness is not dependent on readiness or 'compliance' (for example, sobriety). It is a rights-based intervention rooted in the philosophy that all people deserve housing, and that adequate housing is a precondition for recovery.

Using a Centralized Housing Intake Process (CHIP) Phoenix's Housing First program, called HOMES, matched people who were previously chronically homeless not only to long-term housing arrangements, but to supports that have helped them flourish when provided with the foundations of a safe, stable home. The first year of the HOMES program led to a reduction in expensive emergency responses for the 26 people enrolled in the program, with the second year sustaining similar positive impacts. The results of the pilot are clear - Housing First is both a compassionate and cost effective approach to supporting people with complex needs who experience chronic homelessness.

¹² See Appendix A for a complete list of the Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board (RHCAB).

¹³ See Glossary under Housing First for description

¹⁴ See Appendix B for a list of Community Programs.

The results in Regina are backed up by a growing body of research showing that traditional emergency response approaches to addressing homelessness are expensive and largely ineffective,¹⁵ while Housing First reduces the demand on costly systems such as health and criminal justice.¹⁶ A 2008 study in British Columbia¹⁷ found that people who are homeless can cost taxpayers nearly 50% more than a person in supportive housing. On average, one person experiencing homelessness with serious addictions and mental health issues uses approximately \$55,000 per year in health care and corrections services alone. This is compared to the \$37,000 per year it would cost to place that same person in supportive housing that not only addresses their need for a place to stay, but offers wrap-around supports. Studies completed by Vancouver Coastal Health also concluded that supportive housing for individuals with a serious mental illness reduces their use of hospitals with psychiatric admissions by 54% and medical admissions by 58%.¹⁸

The strongest evidence we have for Housing First cost savings is the Mental Health Commission of Canada's At Home/Chez Soi (AHCS) study. Launched in 2008 with a \$110 million budget, AHCS aimed to test the efficacy and cost effectiveness of Housing First programs that provided housing with wrap-around supports in five cities. It compared the average shelter, health, and justice costs of those in Housing First to those in a control group for treatment as usual. Overall, the treatment as usual cost \$23,849 per person for one year, while Housing First cost \$14,599 per person per year.

When looking at the data for those that were the highest emergency service users, cost savings increased significantly. The annual costs for these individuals under treatment as usual was \$56,431 versus \$30,216 in Housing First. With costs of delivering Housing First included, the study found that for every dollar spent on Housing First, \$0.54 is avoided through reduction on service demand for this population.¹⁹

Under the Phoenix HOMES program to date, the individuals served would largely be classified as those highest emergency service users that are most costly to public systems and have the most complex needs that require long-term supports. Over the past two years, the HOMES program has shown significant reduction in public systems interaction for the 49 clients served. The yearly cost of serving this cohort pre-intervention is estimated to be \$31,000 per year, and \$13,000 post-Housing First intervention. This amounts to a 58% cost avoidance among the following public systems:

¹⁵ Gaetz, S. (2012). *The Real Cost of Homelessness: Can We Save Money by Doing the Right Thing?* Toronto: Canadian Homelessness Research Network Press.

¹⁶ Gaetz, S., Scott, F. & Gulliver, T. (Eds.) (2013). *Housing First in Canada: Supporting Communities to End Homelessness*. Toronto: Canadian Homelessness Research Network Press.

¹⁷ Patterson, M., Somers, J.M., McKintosh, K., Sheill, A. & Charles James Frankish. (2008). *Housing and Support for Adults with Severe Addictions and/or Mental Illness in British Columbia*. Centre for Applied Research in Mental Health and Addiction (CARMHA), Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University.

¹⁸ Vancouver Coastal Health. (2008). *Outcome Evaluation Update— Hospital Utilization, Mental Health Supported Housing*. Retrieved from <http://www.streetohome.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Streetohome-10-Year-Plan.pdf>

¹⁹ Goering, P., Velhuizen, S., Watson, A., Adair, C., Kopp, B., Latimer, E. & Ly, A. (2012). *At Home/Chez Soi Interim Report*. Calgary: Mental Health Commission of Canada.

Figure 1

Public System Interaction in Regina's Housing First program (n=49)	
Police Calls Reduction	81%
Arrests Reduction	89%
Days in Hospital Reduction	40%
ER Visits Reduction	75%
EMS Reduction	66%
Detox Visits Reduction	93%

The success of Regina's HOMES program has brought the community to an important decision point. Service providers and stakeholders recognize that the program has only been able to meet the needs of those with the highest acuity that need long-term supports and are unlikely to be able to live completely independently. The lack of Permanent Supportive Housing²⁰ in Regina has caused these high acuity individuals to remain in housing units that could see more turnover with lower acuity clients that would be able to eventually move into independent living with some supports.

In response to the growing backlog of clients waiting for Housing First intervention, the City of Regina and the RHCAB came together in the Spring of 2017 to pursue the development of a costed, community action plan to end chronic and episodic homelessness in Regina using a Housing First approach. The City of Regina matched a HPS contribution of \$60,000 to hire consultants to develop the Plan with the community. The YMCA hired Terin Kennedy as the Director of The Plan to End Homelessness Regina and brought on James O'Watch, Senator with the Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations, as an Elder and Special Advisor. After an extensive Call for Proposals, the Systems Planning Collective was hired, led by Dr. Alina Turner with Turner Strategies, supported by the national youth homelessness coalition: A Way Home Canada, and the national research institute the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness.

INTEGRATING A HOUSING FIRST PHILOSOPHY INTO REGINA'S SYSTEM

Budget constraints and limited program spaces often require the homeless serving system and individual organizations to prioritize people for services. Typically, the approach to prioritization has been to serve the chronically homeless, largely because this population is the most costly to provide service for. However, denying individuals or families support due to lack of chronicity or acuity increases their exposure to violence, exploitation, and entrenchment in homelessness. This is particularly true for young people. A system that fails to intervene when individuals present with lower complexity/acuity increases the risk that they will go on to become the next generation

²⁰ See Glossary under Permanent Supportive Housing

of the chronically homeless. Individuals and families should not be required to become more complex or languish further in homelessness in order to receive assistance.

In order to take a rights-based approach and appropriately match services to individuals and families, and ultimately prevent and end chronic and episodic homelessness, there are a number of systems and sectors beyond housing and homelessness that need to be engaged and involved in service and program coordination.

Regina's Plan sets out to integrate the Housing First philosophy within and across systems. Beyond the practical Housing First *program*, taking up a Housing First *philosophy* across a community involves realizing and putting into practice the five principles of Housing First:

1. Immediate access to permanent housing with no readiness requirements.
2. Consumer choice and self-determination.
3. Recovery orientation.
4. Individualized and client-driven supports.
5. Social and community integration.²¹

Adopting a Housing First philosophy takes time as it requires whole systems, organizations, and community leaders to keep fidelity to these principles in order to ensure that there is a consistent approach to meeting the needs of people experiencing homelessness. Service providers should all strive to fulfill the Housing First principles, using them as standards to hold themselves accountable to.

FUNCTIONAL ZERO: MEASURING AN END TO CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS IN REGINA

Community leaders and stakeholders in Regina have called for measurable targets to track progress toward reaching Functional Zero homelessness. Functional Zero refers to the state of a community in which anyone who experiences homelessness “does so only briefly, is rehoused successfully, and therefore unlikely to return to homelessness”.²² In order to achieve Functional Zero, a community has the resources to rapidly meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness. There is currently no firm consensus of how to measure whether a community has achieved Functional Zero.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, is an example of a community that has reached Functional Zero by having adequate program and housing spaces to meet the needs of anyone who becomes or is homeless. They have a robust and agile system of care that can respond quickly to local trends in homelessness and can shift resources as new needs arise.

²¹ Canadian Observatory on Homelessness. (2018). Housing First. Retrieved from <http://homelesshub.ca/solutions/housing-accommodation-and-supports/housing-first>

²² Turner, A. (2017). Canadian Definition of Ending Homelessness: Measuring Functional and Absolute Zero. Canada: University of Calgary School of Public Policy (SPP), Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (COH), Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness (CAEH).

Having achieved Functional Zero does not mean there is no homelessness or that no one ever becomes homeless again in Medicine Hat. Rather, there is a comprehensive systems approach in place with effective community programs and housing models. Key indicators used in Medicine Hat, such as numbers of people in shelters, length of time homeless, and rates of discharge from justice and health systems into homelessness, are monitored in real time to ensure the community stays on track using shared information systems and innovative technological platforms to connect people to services.

Part of the planning work in Regina has involved engaging community members on how to achieve Functional Zero. At the start of the process, the RHCAB and key community stakeholders stated that the Plan should lead homelessness in Regina to become “rare, brief, and non-recurring.” Building out from there, community members identified three overarching goals for Regina, which are reflected in the Plan’s KPI’s.²³ The high-level KPIs within the Plan should continue to be refined into ambitious, achievable and measurable community targets as Regina strengthens its data collection and integration.

Everyone has access to service when they need it.²⁴

Service providers highlighted the challenge of a high number of turnaways from service that occur in Regina, due to limited capacity and ability to match individual and families’ needs to appropriate programs, housing, and services. Additionally, an integrated data system with all service providers contributing real-time data is needed to determine how many of those that were turned away from service in one location were able to access service from another provider.

Consultation participants indicated that a goal would be to drive down the number of people turned away from service due to a lack of capacity or resources. An important component to driving down the number of turnaways is increasing homeless-serving and public systems’ ability to prevent or divert people from becoming homeless and rapidly re-housing people. This will take some of the pressure off of emergency services and shelters, allowing them to be more responsive and attentive to people in crisis and/or with complex needs.

People’s experience of homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring.²⁵

Service providers want to reduce the amount of time that people experience homelessness. For example, in Regina there are limits to the amount of time that a person receiving Social Assistance can stay in a shelter. As a result, a person’s shelter stay is not necessarily an indication of how long they have experienced homelessness. Therefore, community members have chosen to focus on the total time that a person experiences homelessness over the course of a year, whether in shelter or sleeping rough. A clearer target for the maximum length of time that a person experiences homelessness must still be set when Regina has established a more comprehensive data collection and integration approach. In the meantime, aligning Plan

²³ See Appendix D for a complete list of Functional Zero Key Performance Indicators.

²⁴ Key Performance Indicator: Number of turnaways from service decreasing towards zero.

²⁵ Key Performance Indicator: Length of time experiencing homelessness decreasing year over year.

implementation with the goal for homelessness to be “rare, brief, and non-recurring” helps to strengthen the focus for systems.

Services are increasingly coordinated.²⁶

Community members have called for better coordination of services as a central component to this Plan, with clear metrics to assess the progress of service coordination. Therefore, an action area within the Plan is to increase the number of services that are connected to and participate in a Coordinated Access model for homeless-serving programs and services. Regina’s Central Homeless Intake Process (CHIP) for the HOMES Housing First program is an excellent starting point to build upon to reach this community goal.

THE NATIONAL HOUSING STRATEGY AND REACHING HOME

The call for a Plan to End Chronic and episodic Homelessness in Regina is ideally timed, coinciding with a number of new federal opportunities in housing and homelessness. The Government of Canada has taken significant steps to re-establish a federal role in the creation and renewal of affordable housing, and to further their impact on homelessness across the country through the National Housing Strategy.

More than housing alone will be necessary to bring about an end homelessness. In addition to a number of stackable affordable housing funding initiatives and programs, the federal government has announced its plan to renew its commitment to ending homelessness through its new strategy [Reaching Home](#). Reaching Home is intended to be more flexible than the current Homelessness Partnering Strategy in order to meet the varying needs of communities, while focusing on community-wide outcomes-driven performance management, as opposed to transactional program requirements. Reaching Home aims to implement coordinated access and support communities to address homelessness strategically through the integration of and communication across multiple systems and sectors that touch on homelessness. Indeed, Regina’s Community Plan to End Homelessness is a head start on a new federal requirement for designated communities to have community systems plans.

²⁶ Key Performance Indicator: Number of agencies signing on and developing Coordinated Access protocols increasing year over year towards 100%

UNDERSTANDING HOMELESSNESS: CAUSES & IMPACTS

UNDERSTANDING HOMELESSNESS: CAUSES & IMPACTS

Defining Homelessness

The Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (COH) describes homelessness as “the situation of an individual or family without stable, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it. Most people do not choose to be homeless, and the experience is generally negative, unpleasant, stressful and distressing.”²⁷ Critical to this understanding of homelessness is that it does not represent only those staying in homeless shelters. It can take a variety of forms, and many people without a safe place to stay choose not to stay in shelters for a number of reasons. The following definitions capture some of the different ways in which people experience homelessness and housing precarity:

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS:

An individual experiences homelessness for six months or more in the past year (i.e. has spent more than 180 cumulative nights in a shelter or place not fit for human habitation) and/or has experienced homelessness three or more times in the past year. This also includes individuals leaving institutions (e.g. mental health facilities, hospitals, correctional institutions and children leaving care) who have a history of chronic homelessness and cannot identify a fixed address upon their release.

EPISODIC HOMELESSNESS:

An individual’s experience of homelessness is under one year and has fewer than four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Typically, those classified as episodically homeless have recurring episodes of homelessness as a result of complex issues such as addictions or family violence.

TRANSITIONAL HOMELESSNESS:

Homeless for the first time (usually for less than three months) or has had less than two episodes in the past three years. The transitionally homeless tend to enter into homelessness as a result of economic or housing challenges and require minimal and one-time assistance.

EXTREME CORE HOUSING NEED:

Refers to those at risk of homelessness as a result of having an income under \$20,000 per year and paying 50% or more of their income toward shelter costs. Unexpected expenses, job loss, or other unforeseeable circumstances can be enough to push those in extreme core housing need into homelessness.

²⁷ Gaetz, S.; Barr, C.; Friesen, A.; Harris, B.; Hill, C.; Kovacs-Burns, K.; Pauly, B.; Pearce, B.; Turner, A.; Marsolais, A. (2012) Canadian Definition of Homelessness. Toronto: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness Press.

While taking all of these experiences into account, Regina's Plan focuses predominantly on ending chronic and episodic homelessness.

Further, the work of Jesse Thistle, Métis scholar at York University, and the Indigenous Definition of Homelessness highlight the multidimensional ways in which homelessness is experienced by Indigenous peoples that goes beyond the lack of a physical permanent place to stay. Loss of connection to land, family and/or community, history and culture are aspects of Indigenous experiences of homelessness that must be rectified in Regina's proposed solutions.

PATHWAYS INTO HOMELESSNESS: RISK AND RESILIENCE

A variety of factors increase the likelihood that someone will experience homelessness, particularly when those factors are experienced in combination and in absence of protective factors. The risk factors or causes of homelessness can be broken down into three categories:

1. **Structural Causes** refer to economic and social issues that affect opportunities and the broader social context of the individual. Economic factors can include economic downturns and recessions, rising costs of living, or low employment opportunities that make housing and food unaffordable. A growing number of households are paying more than 50% of their income on housing, well beyond the recommended 30% threshold for housing to be considered affordable. Not being able to access affordable housing strains household budgets, which can lead to both poverty and homelessness. Households living in extreme core housing need are often one significant expense, job loss, or financial emergency away from experiencing homelessness.

Societal factors refer to structurally ingrained and socially perpetuated discrimination, such as racism, sexism, homophobia, and transphobia that impede some groups from gaining access to their basic needs. These groups are at greater risk of losing their housing, having their rights violated, and experiencing victimization both on and off the streets.

2. **Systems Failures** refer to the ways in which mainstream systems of care fail to prevent or even contribute to experiences of homelessness. Child welfare, justice and health care systems can contribute to local flows into homelessness when people are not provided with the appropriate transition planning needed to obtain safe, permanent housing upon their exit from a system.
3. **Individual Causes** refer to the personal circumstances that result in a person becoming homeless. These can be related to a traumatic event such as a job loss, or medical emergency, relational factors such as a divorce, experience of abuse, trauma or family violence, and mental health and substance use.²⁸

²⁸ Stephen Gaetz, Jesse Donaldson, Tim Richter, & Tanya Gulliver, (2013). The State of Homelessness in Canada 2013. Toronto: Canadian Homelessness Research Network Press.

While it may be an individual cause that can be the tipping point for a person's experience of homelessness, the lack of affordable housing, adequate income opportunities, and the gaps in transitions between systems can prevent an individual from permanently exiting homelessness. However, in light of the many risk factors that cause homelessness, understanding resilience helps determine the ways in which protective factors against homelessness can be nurtured in individuals, families, and communities.

There are a number of assets that mitigate risk of homelessness for individuals and communities. Resilience is having the ability to recover from and cope with adversity. Genes, family dynamics, intelligence and other environmental factors all impact resilience.²⁹ Importantly, evidence shows that people can develop resilience and increase their ability to deal with adversity.³⁰ The following protective factors³¹ help mitigate the risk of homelessness:

- 1. Healthy social relationships;**
- 2. Cultural supports;**
- 3. Education;**
- 4. Access to affordable housing, and;**
- 5. Adequate income.**

The more protective factors an individual or family has, the greater their resilience will be and the more likely it is that they will be able to find housing in a reasonable amount of time with little difficulty and requiring fewer community supports. More protective factors also increase the likelihood that an individual or family will be able to maintain housing stability over time. Increasing the protective factors for individuals and families in Regina was brought up within community consultations as central to the aims of the Plan.

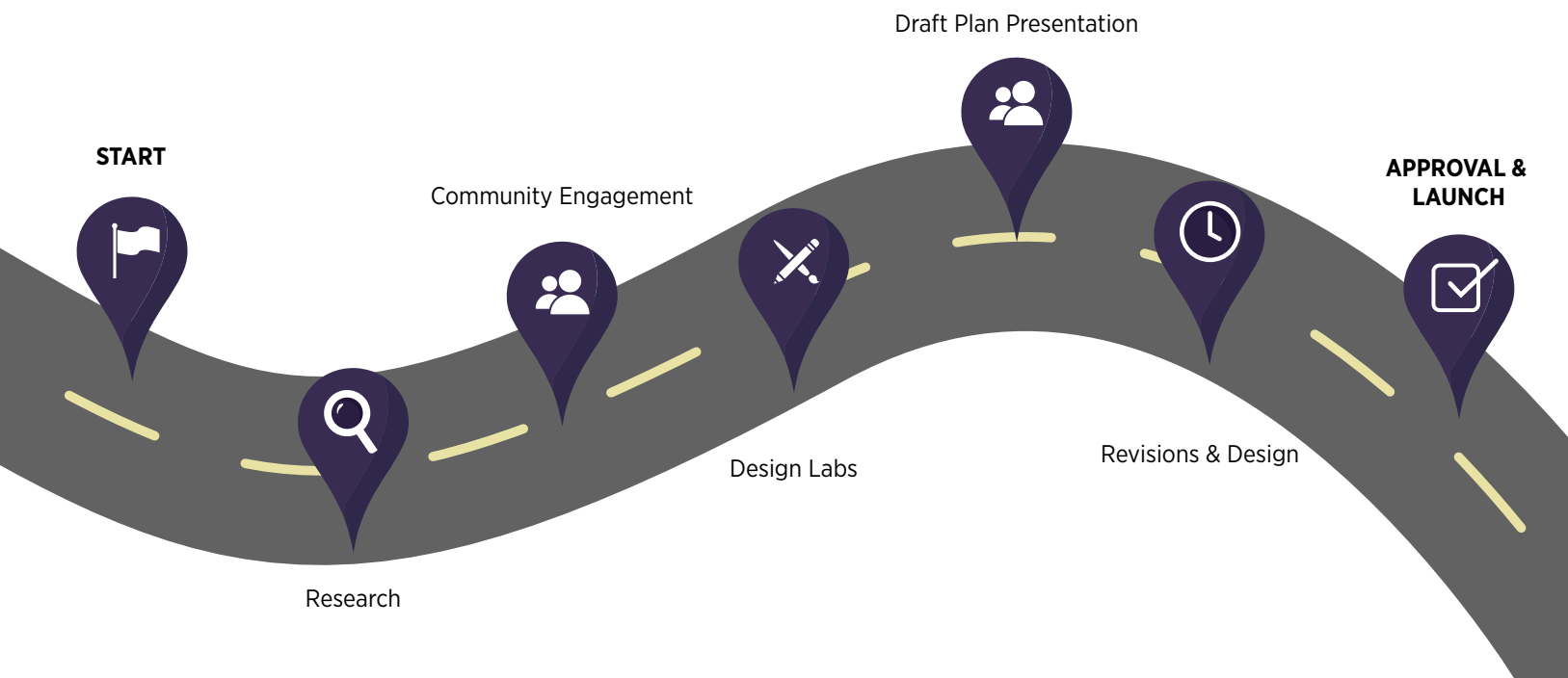
²⁹ Rutter M 2007 Resilience competence and coping Child Abuse Neglect 31 205

³⁰ Brian M. Hughes, Eimear M. Lee, Lorraine K. McDonagh, Éanna D. O'Leary & Niamh M. Higgins 2012. Handbook of adult resilience. The Journal of Positive Psychology Vol. 7 , Iss. 2, 2012

³¹ Gaetz, S. et al. 2016. The State of Homelessness in Canada 2016. Toronto: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness Press. Retrieved from: http://homelesshub.ca/sites/default/files/SOHC16_final_20Oct2016.pdf

BUILDING 'EVERYONE IS HOME' - A COMMUNITY PROCESS

PROJECT ROAD MAP 2018 - 2019



Regina's Plan was developed through months of background research, consultation, and engagement beginning in December 2017, engaging a wide range of community members, service providers, and individuals with lived experience. Consultation activities included the following:

Background Research Phase

- A thorough literature review was completed to assess current local data and the context of homelessness in Regina, as well as the economic and social factors impacting the state of Regina's housing and homelessness.

Community Engagement Summit

- A day-long community planning summit, featuring over 20 "Table Talks", consulting with over 200 community members about the priority areas for the Plan.

Design Labs

- Based on the Community Summit themes, over 20 Design Labs were held. These two-hour workshop sessions allowed local experts and community members to come together to identify possible solutions and actions to tackle the varying needs of individuals and families that experience homelessness in Regina.³²

³² See Appendix E for a complete description of the Design Lab topics.

Online Surveys

- In partnership with community partners, 72 online surveys were completed. The survey asked participants what they think is needed to see a reduction in homelessness in Regina.

Lived Experience Focus Groups

- Focus groups were held to engage people with lived experience of homelessness in Regina and hear about what has been successful and where the gaps are in the local homelessness serving system.

Stakeholder Interviews

- Individual follow up interviews were conducted with members on the Community Leadership Committee, as well as service providers to better understand community priorities for the Plan.

CORE CONCEPTS

The following core concepts for *Everyone is Home* are intended to be grounding philosophies for how systems changes are made and monitored.

PERSON-CENTERED SUPPORT

1. Ensure that people with lived experience are consulted and have meaningful roles of leadership throughout the process of the Plan implementation.
2. Secure funding to support the role of people with lived experience in Plan implementation to demonstrate that this is a priority.
3. Apply a population focus to process and programs including Indigenous peoples, women, youth, seniors, LGBTQ2S+, and newcomers to ensure a person-centered approach.
4. Prioritize flexibility within programs to ensure that systems responses address the unique needs of individuals.

The voices of people with lived experience of homelessness must be at the centre of Regina's systems design and service delivery efforts to end homelessness in meaningful and practical ways in order to account for the differing needs and circumstances of people on the street. In 2014, a Lived Experience Advisory Council identified a number of principles for engaging people with lived experience under the phrase: "Nothing for us without us".³³ Throughout the Plan development process, efforts have been made to create space for people with lived experience to contribute. Critical to the Plan's success will be continuing to find ways to engage and involve people with lived experience.

Providing person-centered support involves meeting people where they are at, and taking a strengths-based approach that recognizes the resilience of their clients. A key component of this strengths-based approach is ensuring that the individual is provided with the information and support needed to have self-determination in decisions affecting their lives.

As much as possible, flexibility should be designed into processes for accessing resources. Being person-centered also requires a "can-do" attitude to working with people experiencing homelessness, focusing on meeting the client's needs and overcoming technical and administrative challenges or barriers to access. Frontline workers in service provision should be empowered to advocate for the needs of the people they work with.

³³ Lived Experience Advisory Council (2014). Nothing About Us Without Us. Retrieved from <http://www.homelesshub.ca/NothingAboutUsWithoutUs>

Part of person-centered support also means creating a context in which workers and service providers are supported to be able to give their clients the best care possible. Human services sector jobs often have high turnover rates, low wages, and significant burn-out from working within a crisis-driven context. Many frontline workers at the community summit and design labs expressed appreciation for having the opportunity to look up from the chaos and crisis they are close to everyday, and focus on solutions rooted in the bigger picture and common goal of ending homelessness with other people working to create positive change.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

1. Ensure that the governance structure of the Plan leadership body has a strong community role embedded in the Terms of Reference.
2. Develop reporting and feedback mechanisms that ensure regular opportunities for community engagement into implementation process.
3. Harness community creativity and momentum through various outlets including working groups, public forums, throughout the implementation of the Plan.

There is interest extending beyond the homelessness sector in moving the Plan forward and participating in solutions to homelessness. In addition to service providers, funders, and government players, developers, builders, architects, and members of faith groups came together to be a part of the conversation around ending homelessness in Regina. The different lens, perspective, ideas, and resources that those outside the sector bring only strengthens the work and increases the shared sense of ownership of the Plan.

As the work of the Plan implementation moves forward, it will be critical for the leadership to harness the community momentum and energy through formalized opportunities for ongoing engagement. Early on, the Plan leadership should identify clear roles community members can play in the Plan's governance and/or implementation.

The lead agencies implementing the Plan can build on the engagement process to date. Plan leaders should consider ways to keep the community abreast of new developments, progress, and opportunities to contribute using engagement tools such as emailed newsletter updates and annual community forums. The more that community members are engaged in the solutions outlined in the Plan and in community work, the more momentum there will be for reducing and ending homelessness in Regina.

RECONCILIATION

1. Recognize that ending homelessness is an act of reconciliation, and that the process of Regina's implementation must be accountable to the TRC Calls to Action.
2. Ensure Indigenous leadership is embedded in the Plan governance model.
3. Embed cultural lens with supports for Indigenous peoples experiencing homelessness by working with Elders, through ceremony, staff training, and housing design.
4. Remove barriers for participation & employment for Indigenous peoples.

Indigenous and non-Indigenous community members have expressed that reconciliation is at the heart of ending homelessness in Regina. Reconciliation is first and foremost based on relationships. Integrating reconciliation into the Plan implementation process means creating context and space to build and strengthen relationships and trust between Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous peoples. Changes and structural shifts take time, and if these are not first rooted in relationships of trust, it is difficult to move forward.

Relationships must be intentional by finding concrete mechanisms to foster trust and compassion, such as:

- Ensure that Indigenous voices and leadership are required in the governance body;
- Ask Elders and knowledge keepers to open meetings;
- Ongoing engagement with Indigenous people with lived experience as advisors on the Plan;
- Collaborate with Indigenous leadership and agencies by facilitating more accessible opportunities for engagement (meeting onsite, etc.);
- Ensure that Plan leadership participate in cultural competency training;
- Ask all funded partners to reflect on their hiring cultures and promote the hiring of more Indigenous staff in the housing sector by removing barriers for employment, and;
- Ensure all positions associated with the Plan To End Homelessness have access to cultural training, trauma informed care training, along with access to information about residential schools and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's 94 Calls To Action.

PLAN PILLARS AND KEY OUTCOMES

PILLAR ONE: LEADERSHIP & IMPLEMENTATION

Key Outcomes:

1. Funding secured for Director Position for Plan implementation
2. Governance body for Plan established & Plan implementation positions hired

Key Outcome #1

Funding secured for Director Position for Plan implementation

- Secure funds to cover Plan implementation positions over a five-year period through matching commitment from municipal, provincial, and federal governments.

The implementation positions for the Plan are critical to ensuring that the work is coordinated and completed. The organizational structure is described below. It is recommended that each order of government go in on a joint contribution of \$20,000/year, totaling \$100,000 over five-years to signal partnership and commitment to the Plan. This also ensures that the Director can be fully focused on implementing the Plan rather than fundraising to cover their position.

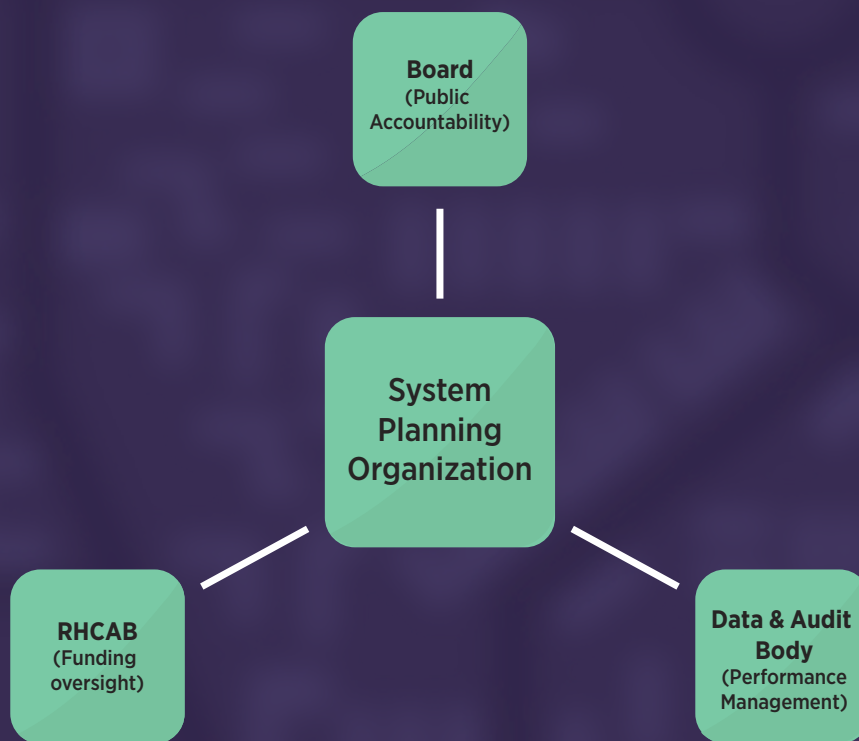
Key Outcome #2

Governance body for Plan established & Plan implementation positions hired

- Recruit and confirm community leaders for Plan governance and implementation that incorporates Indigenous leadership, a procedure/structure for lived experience input, and formal outlets for ongoing community oversight and engagement.
- Confirm and hire Plan implementation positions, tasked with operationalizing the Plan under a systems-wide Housing First philosophy.
- Set up a funders table for Plan implementation, dedicated to wrapping funds around the Plan so it is fully financed for the five-years of implementation.

Governance and implementation models for community plans to end homelessness vary across the country, and include everything from the development of new non-profits mandated to implement homelessness plans, to Ontario's unique model in which the Province has mandated municipal Service Managers³⁴ to lead efforts in each community. Ultimately, leadership and implementation of the plan requires significant systems planning expertise, the capacity to oversee public funding, and an accountability body to ensure the Plan reaches its intended goals.

Regina is off to a strong start in ensuring that this Plan is implemented with key stakeholders already at the table as part of the Community Leadership Committee to oversee the development of the Plan. This Committee has representatives from all three orders of government, Chiefs from surrounding First Nations communities, and private sector and non-profit leaders. It is a subcommittee of the Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board.



Moving forward, the current CLC will dissolve and a new Board, possibly with many of the same stakeholders, will take on the task of overseeing the Plan's implementation. The RHCAB will have a seat on this Board of Directors to ensure flow of communication between groups. The System Planning Organization (SPO) will initially be housed within a larger, existing organization to ensure resources are used most effectively for implementation. The SPO is effectively a separate initiative or coalition named End Homelessness Regina that is supported by the already-established bureaucracy of a larger agency.

³⁴ Ontario is divided into 47 Consolidated Municipal Service Managers and District Social Service Administration Boards, which are closely connected to, but at arms-length from municipalities and are tasked with implementing provincial social policy programs and meeting provincial mandates on issue areas, such as housing and Ontario's social assistance programs.

Finally, in order to monitor the progress of the Plan and whether the targets are being met, an auditing body will be established as a third arm of Regina's governance structure. In order to ensure objectivity, the Data and Auditing body will be at arm's-length from the SPO. Stakeholders in this group will include community-based agencies, as well as people with lived experience. The auditing process must be fair, transparent and accessible to the community. This group will also serve as governance for HIFIS 4.

Key Roles:

Community Champions / Board

- Public oversight and accountability of Plan.

Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board

- Determines which agencies deliver funded programming through a competitive process in alignment with Plan targets.

System Planning Organization

- Plan coordination and implementation by convening stakeholders to achieve Plan targets.

Data and Audit Working Group

- Performance monitoring of Plan. Group members to include people with lived experience and community agency representatives.

The entire governance structure will be overseen by the full-time Director of the Plan to End Homelessness. This position would ideally have funding secured for the full duration of the Plan, with costs covered by federal, provincial, and municipal levels of government to demonstrate a joint commitment to this work. This position is critical to the success of the Plan and will be 'housed' within the larger agency chosen to be the Systems Planning Organization.

PILLAR TWO: DATA-DRIVEN SYSTEMS INTEGRATION & COORDINATED ACCESS

1. Community-wide systems mapping exercise with service providers
2. Integration of a single real-time data platform for the homeless serving sector
3. Comprehensive Coordinated Access model

Key Outcome #1

Community-wide systems mapping exercise with service providers

- Complete a community-wide systems mapping exercise with service providers to ensure comprehensive understanding of existing services and program capacities, gaps, and leveraging strengths.

Community Systems Mapping is an opportunity to begin to see the impact and effectiveness of the system as a whole, rather than on an agency-by-agency basis. The language of “system mapping” can often be interpreted to mean developing an exhaustive list of all of the resources within the current system. A comprehensive systems map can also look at variables such as the number and types of different programs that each agency runs and the funding streams accessed by each, the mandates for the individual programs, the optimum capacity of each program, and the numbers showing whether the actual program use is at, over, or under capacity. This kind of information provides the Systems Planning Organization with an understanding of where needs are the greatest, and what resources could be re-allocated or shifted around. Tools like HelpSeeker or 211 can be used by communities to map their systems and update them in real time.

Community Systems Mapping will produce the following outcomes:

- An up-to-date resource directory for all services available to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness in a community;
- Mapping of the locations of the various community resources to discern location patterns;
- Categorization of all programs by target population, eligibility criteria, geographical scope, service model and focus;

- Real-time occupancy report to show what spaces are available in services;
- Clear eligibility, referral and access for people seeking support;
- A feedback loop from clients/users of services to each of the resources, and;
- Performance indicators to track community demand and feedback on services.

It is important that this process takes place as soon as the Plan launches. Plan Coordinators will take this on as part of the early work on the Plan. This information will help to inform decisions about refining performance metrics, and demonstrate where capacity exists within the system.

Key Outcome #2

Integration of a single real-time data platform for the homeless serving sector

- Build out HIFIS 4 across Regina in order to have access to consistent, real-time data within the homeless-serving sector, leveraging federal support for homelessness data collection within the federal strategy, Reaching Home.

When HIFIS 4 is used to its fullest capacity, service providers are able to exchange relevant pieces of information to assist clients moving to different providers within the system, rather than requiring the client to retell key details about their service and support needs. Oftentimes, the presence of multiple service providers in a person's life, as they move from service to service, can lead to both duplication as well as missing key pieces of information. The lack of consistent follow-up can make it incredibly challenging to support people effectively. It is also often common, as stated throughout the consultations, for several staff at different agencies to either seek the same follow-up piece, or to not connect with the client's previous service provider for information at all. Therefore, leveraging HIFIS 4 will help ensure that service providers have access to real-time data, can share information more effectively between services, and ultimately better serve their clients.

Key Outcome #3

Comprehensive Coordinated Access Model

- Work with public systems to facilitate data-sharing and integration in order to identify the inflows and outflows of homelessness for more targeted policy change and funding needs.
- Utilize data to support a shift toward prevention and diversion to meet the needs of those at highest imminent risk for homelessness.

- With support from the federal government under the Reaching Home homelessness strategy, scale the existing Coordinated Housing Intake Process (CHIP) into a systems-wide Coordinated Access model that matches people within the full continuum of services.
- Develop performance management framework including the development of systems-wide KPI's.

Building on an expanded Coordinated Access system and improved data collection, Regina can strengthen the existing partnerships with public systems engaged directly or indirectly in housing and homelessness. These partnerships are already established in Regina with the presence of the provincial Ministries of Justice, Social Services, the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation, and Saskatchewan Health Authority already being a part of the Community Leadership Committee for the Plan to End Homelessness in Regina. As the data begins to show patterns of pathways into, out of, and returning to homelessness, service providers can get ahead of these challenges by developing local solutions with policymakers and practitioners in these public systems.

Similarly, data can also be used to support the shift towards prevention and diversion both from other systems of care, and for general inflow of program participants. Other communities have found that the use of data can be a powerful motivator, because service providers can see real-time updates of trends and patterns, and can recognize when an intervention in the system makes a difference. Service providers can also be adaptable and nimble in responding to new challenges or needs for changes in approach. This responsive, dynamic systems approach will ensure that clients will be more appropriately matched to interventions, and are able to receive the supports they require faster.

As the data collection improves, the System Planning Organization will need to bring together stakeholders to develop systems-wide targets to align with the Plan. Regina has chosen a number of KPI's based on three broad dimensions of the working Functional Zero definition developed by Dr. Turner³⁵. These dimensions include Lived Experience, Homeless Serving System, and Public Systems. Convening stakeholders to create shared targets, measures, and outcomes for service delivery and funding will facilitate better systems integration.

³⁵[1] Turner, A. (2017). Canadian Definition of Ending Homelessness: Measuring Functional and Absolute Zero. Canada: University of Calgary School of Public Policy (SPP), Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (COH), Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness (CAEH).

PILLAR THREE: HOUSING & SUPPORTS

Key Outcomes:

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Intakes of people through :

- 80 new Permanent Supportive Housing spaces
- 80 new affordable housing spaces
- 80 new rent supports
- 100 prevention interventions
- 140 new Assertive Community Treatment spaces
- 130 new Intensive Case Management spaces

* This number accounts for turnover in the five-year period

Align housing models across the sector with best practices for supporting people who experience interpersonal violence

Key Outcome #1

People housed through:

- 80 new Permanent Supportive Housing spaces
- 80 new affordable housing space
- 80 new rent supports
- 100 prevention interventions

Housing and Supports are achieved by:

- Strengthen formal links between the Plan and the Design Regina Comprehensive Housing Strategy and encourage the City to continue to evaluate municipal levers and options that could enhance housing affordability.
- Support provincial and federal investment for the addition of 80 units of long-term supportive housing in purpose-built buildings targeted to chronic & episodic homeless people with higher needs.
- Work with organizations dedicated to addressing interpersonal violence to ensure program and housing models appropriately serve those impacted by violence.

While Regina's vacancy rate is high, the cost of housing is inaccessible for a number of community members, particularly those looking to get off of the streets. Increasing the availability and accessibility of affordable housing units generally, and permanent supportive housing in particular is necessary to relieve backlog of individuals trying to access Housing First interventions.

The City of Regina has done extensive work to find ways to increase housing stock through the Housing Incentives Policy (HIP), which leverages tax incentives and capital grants to stimulate the development of more affordable housing. The HIP was amended in both 2015 and 2017 to shift funds towards the development of affordable rental units instead of affordable ownership units, which directly impacts people on low incomes who are at risk of homelessness. Innovative solutions have also been tested, such as exploring the option of Laneway Housing. The 2013 Design Regina Comprehensive Housing Strategy, which was developed through significant community consultation, captures many of these solutions.

The National Housing Strategy will come out with funding streams that require partnership with other levels of government. Given this, Regina has an opportunity to further leverage the existing mechanisms to increase the number of affordable rental options for people experiencing homelessness and risk of homelessness. To this end, such efforts would greatly support the long-term vision of ending homelessness by creating more options to keep people out of emergency shelters in the first place.

The Plan leadership should support efforts that take full advantage of the National Housing Strategy initiatives, and should support City Council and the Mayor's Housing Commission to support the Plan by renewing the Housing Incentives Policy.

In addition to the creation of new units, it will be critical to effectively prioritize and match affordable, appropriate housing options to those experiencing homelessness. Program measures called for in the Plan, particularly Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) and Intensive Case Management (ICM), would leverage existing non-profit and private units, increasing access to units for higher needs individuals who receive supports to maintain housing. The approach would allow the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation to put money toward retrofits of social housing in need of repair, as opposed to more costly new builds.

Other mechanisms to increase access to affordable housing include increasing rent supplements and rent supports. Rent supplements are an effective way to house people with limited incomes in existing units in the private rental market by supplementing their rental costs. People on social assistance and even on a full-time minimum wage receive well below what is required to pay for the average market rental unit. A rental supplement would top up what they currently receive to bring the cost of rent into an acceptable range of affordability. The Ministry of Social Services has made a decision to suspend the intake of new clients for the current Saskatchewan Rental Housing Supplement, though there is \$40 million budgeted in 2018-19 for SRHS. This is not a substantial amount when spread across the province, and it is unclear what the impacts of the change will be. There is hope that the National Housing Benefit will come online in 2020, mitigating negative effects of the provincial policy change, but the real impacts must be monitored.

Rent supports refer to additional money that an individual can choose how to spend in order to maintain their housing. This largely includes mandatory costs of living, such as buying groceries or paying heat and power bills, that if not paid for may threaten a person's ability to remain housed. Rent supports are often used as a prevention tool focused onto keeping people housed and not allowing them to fall into homelessness by offering a safety net when finances are tight.

Housing units are not one-size fits all. Working with various population experts will be critical to ensuring that both the development of new units, and leveraging of existing units meet the needs of key populations that experience increased levels of risk of homeless, such as women escaping violence, young people, Indigenous peoples, veterans, families, seniors, and LGBTQ2S+ individuals.

In particular, supporting young people through a Housing First for Youth approach will require housing that is age and developmentally appropriate, with a focus on the development of life skills for living independently provided where applicable. For many young people who experience homelessness, few opportunities have been offered to learn essential life skills for independence such as budgeting, negotiating with landlords, cooperating with neighbours, and taking care of a home. For young people, ending homelessness is not only a matter of providing a home, but supporting a young person's transition to adulthood and connections with lasting community and relational supports. Investing in young people who experience homelessness is preventing a new generation of people from becoming chronically homeless.

KEY OUTCOME #2

People supported through:

- 140 new Assertive Community Treatment spaces
- 130 new Intensive Case Management spaces
- **Work with provincial and federal partners to fill program gaps that support people experiencing chronic and episodic homelessness in the rental market through Housing First supports including:**
 - » Assertive Community Treatment
 - › 140 new spaces needed
 - » Intensive Case Management
 - › 130 new spaces needed
- **Support efforts to increase housing, programs, and treatment beds especially for young people in Regina, with a minimum 20% of treatment beds dedicated for youth ages 13-24 years.**
- **Advocate for a person-centered approach to programs and housing for people experiencing addictions and mental health challenges that meets them where they are at on the recovery and sobriety continuum.**

Advocates point to the need for a more comprehensive approach to ending chronic and episodic homelessness than merely offering housing. Strengths-based, person-centered supports that meet people where they are at are critical to supporting people to maintain their housing. In particular, we highlight the need for more Intensive Case Management and Assertive Community Treatment Spaces. Intensive Case Management is a form of support in which a case manager or worker is able to support a person one-on-one and connect them to resources in the community. Given the high rates of youth homelessness and ensuing long-term implications of this, ensuring that there are treatment beds dedicated to this group is critical to preventing future chronic homelessness.

For individuals with more complex needs, a wrap-around support approach called an Assertive Community Treatment team is used. Under this model, a multidisciplinary team including a psychiatrist, social worker, and often a nurse are able to provide support for an individual so that they can live independently. By providing increased supports to people, existing units of housing can be better utilized by individuals whom may not need to live in a fully staffed, permanent supportive building, but with ongoing support can maintain housing in a market rental unit.

It is important to ensure that people struggling with substance use and homelessness are provided support founded on evidence-based recovery orientation practices. Recovery-oriented approaches are in alignment with the Housing First principles of offering support and housing regardless of a person's substance use.³⁶

KEY OUTCOME #3

Align housing models across the sector with best practices for supporting people who experience interpersonal violence

In Regina, it is critical that housing models are aligned with best practice for supporting people who are escaping or dealing with the experience of interpersonal violence. This requires a trauma-informed approach from service providers, which is part of the general capacity-building work as part of the Plan. Part of this will mean taking into consideration issues such as safety and confidentiality in accessing housing and supports.

Stakeholders will need to work together to ensure that there is consistency across the sector, for all service providers supporting people experiencing violence.

³⁶ Pauly, Reist, Belle-Isle, & Schactman, 2013. Housing and harm reduction: what is the role of harm reduction in addressing homelessness? *International Journal Drug Policy*, 24(4). Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23623720>

PILLAR FOUR: CAPACITY BUILDING & PUBLIC AWARENESS

Key Outcomes:

1. Increased training for service providers in priority areas, such as cultural competency, trauma-informed care, and recovery-oriented approaches
2. Population-specific lens applied to program design, implementation and outcomes evaluations
3. Regina Street Survival Guide and Map to ensure those at risk of or experiencing homelessness know where to go to quickly access the right help
4. Annual Community Forum on the Plan to End Chronic and episodic Homelessness

KEY OUTCOME #1

Increased training for service providers in priority areas, such as cultural competency, trauma-informed care, and recovery-oriented approaches.

- Develop sector-wide capacity-building training agenda to increase staff effectiveness in supporting people with multiple and complex needs with an early emphasis on trauma informed care, cultural safety, recovery-oriented approaches, and shelter diversion approaches.
- Participate in regional, provincial and national learning communities and opportunities to share and learn about best practices, and champion preventing & ending homelessness.

Building upon and strengthening the capacity of the social service sector is critical to offering consistent services and standards across the system. Significant emphasis on the need for trauma-informed care came out in consultations, particularly given the high rates of women fleeing violence that experience homelessness, many of whom are Indigenous. Beyond experiences prior to homelessness, when living on the streets or precariously housed, individuals are significantly more likely to experience further trauma. The intersection of trauma with severe mental health

issues and/or substance use challenges also requires expertise to respond in the most effective, compassionate manner. As a baseline, it is recommended that training resources for trauma-informed care, cultural competency, recovery-oriented approaches, and shelter prevention/diversion strategies, be tied to all allocations of program funding related to the Plan. All of these topic areas have established best and/or promising practices and are person-centered.

An important step in expanding the capacity of frontline workers is to develop a training agenda and set of training requirements across the sector, rather than on an agency by agency basis. Setting training targets can be captured in the performance management of the Plan, and is reflected in the Plan's KPIs. Assessing participants' interactions with staff can show the impact of training. Developing a training agenda can also be a way to get creative with existing resources and knowledge. Some possible strategies could include agencies with different areas of expertise "trade" training opportunities, or agencies that have more significant resources save spots for additional members from lesser-resourced agencies, perhaps in exchange for in-kind resources (space, partnership opportunities, etc.).

KEY OUTCOME #2

Population-specific lens applied to program design and outcomes evaluations

- Integrate population-specific lens into program design and outcomes evaluations.

Population-specific analyses of processes and protocols within the system are necessary for reducing barriers to service and address the complex histories and identities of people who experience homelessness. The Design Labs brought a number of recommendations from the community to have an intersectional, gender-based analysis of existing policies that takes into account the ways in which policies impact women and LGBTQ2S+ individuals who experience homelessness. As knowledge and capacity are increased and community members offer recommendations, Regina can integrate more population-specific approaches to serving people most effectively.

KEY OUTCOME #3

Regina Street Survival Guide and Map to ensure those at risk of or experiencing homelessness know where to go for the right help, fast

- Develop easy to access resource guides to ensure those at risk of or experiencing homelessness know where to go for the right help, fast. This includes building on existing resources such as the Regina Street Survival Guide and Map and creating new resources to offer support to the families or friends of those in need of help.

Refining a robust resource guide that is easy to access, both online and in print, will be a task over the next few years of Regina's Plan implementation. Much of the information from the systems mapping exercise in the first year of the Plan can be used to inform resource guides. As the sector scales up Coordinated Access, these processes for accessing multiple systems' resources can be clearly outlined in this resource guide, providing consistent information for people in need of support. This will benefit not only individuals directly impacted by homelessness and risk of homelessness, but would also be useful for families and friends of individuals who are experiencing housing and related crises.

KEY OUTCOME #4

Annual Community Forum on Plan to End Chronic and Episodic Homelessness

- Launch campaign with emphasis on meaningfully engaging the roles of specific groups, such as faith based groups, landlords, builders, and other private sector stakeholders.
- Host annual forum with Plan updates and sustain community energy around the Plan.

Harnessing the momentum and creativity of community members will further bolster the Plan, and maintain its priority status for various levels of government and stakeholders. Developing a public awareness campaign and providing ongoing opportunities for engagement for members of the community are both required to sustain the Plan's momentum.

PLAN COSTS & EXPECTED IMPACTS

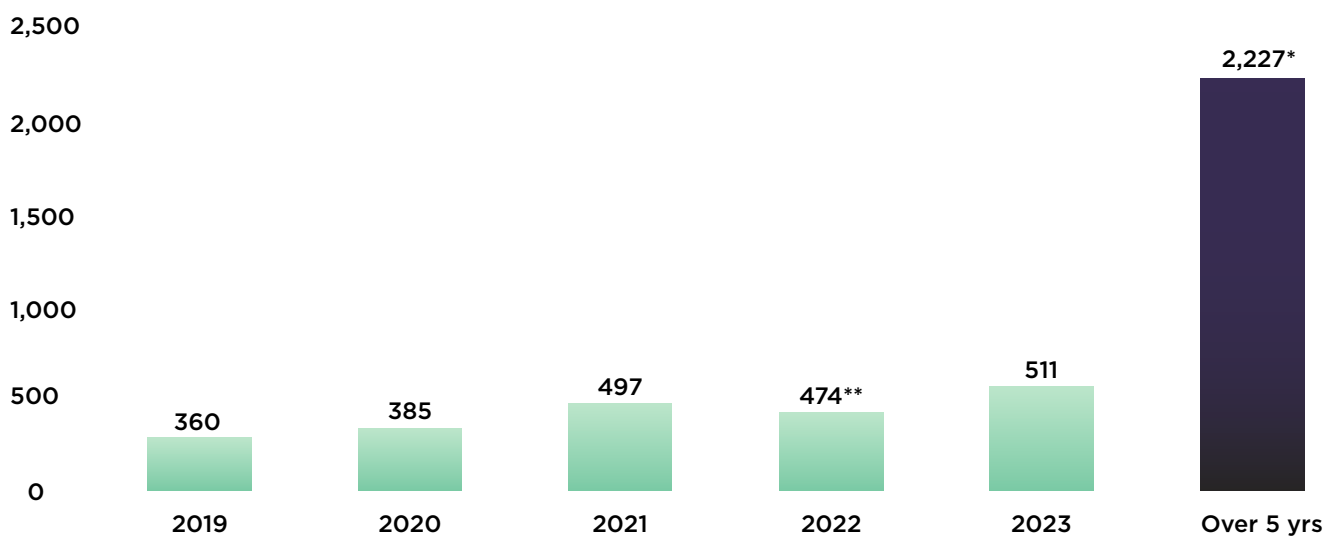
Housing First has proven to be a more effective and efficient response to homelessness than relying on emergency shelters, jails, and hospitals for temporary accommodation. Taking a Housing First approach results in significant cost avoidance for public systems. Regina's Housing First program found that housing chronically homeless individuals resulted in a 58% cost avoidance for costly public services (detox facilities, hospitals, jails, etc.).

Every dollar invested in housing and supporting people through Regina's Plan is anticipated to result in 50 cents that can be recuperated by public systems. (These estimates are based on Regina-specific data and population needs. The costs-saving are slightly more significant in the previously mentioned Housing First studies, because they focused on the highest acuity individuals). In other words, if the status quo in Regina remains, it would cost public systems \$75M over the next five-years to serve the people that would have been supported by this Plan. However, if this Plan is fully implemented, providing housing and supports those same individuals will avoid about \$37M in costs to major public systems in the same timeframe.

Ultimately, it is cheaper to house and support individuals and families than it is to allow them to remain homeless.

The measures proposed within this Plan will **support over 2,227 intakes of people* over the next five-years, including the entirety of the chronic and episodic homeless population in Regina**, through existing and new programs and housing aligned to Housing First principles. Regina's Plan includes \$38 million in program costs and \$25 million in capital costs for a total of **\$63 million over five-years in order to end chronic and episodic homelessness**, and lay the groundwork for prevention and early intervention.

Projected # of New Intakes Yearly



* This number accounts for turnover in the five-year period.

** As Regina invests more in prevention efforts, the number of individuals served yearly will decrease

While new resources (financial, personnel, capital, etc.) will be required to make a notable dint in chronic and episodic homelessness in Regina, mapping, aligning, and coordinating existing resources are integral components of Regina's Plan implementation. Government, philanthropic, and private sector funders will be engaged to meet the needs that exceed Regina's current housing and program capacity.

The following is an overview of the Plan's proposed areas of investment:

Assertive Community Treatment and Intensive Case Management

Based on an initial assessment of immediate **needs, there is an estimated need for 270 additional program spaces** for high acuity, complex clients experiencing chronic and episodic homelessness. (Note that are 30 existing program spaces).

We estimate \$10.8M needed for ICM over 5 years and \$11.6M needed for ACT for 5 years to operate all 270 spaces, of which 30 exist currently (*See chart on page 108*).

Supportive Housing

\$15 million is required to create new supportive housing for complex, chronically homeless individuals. This capital investment is well-positioned to access federal funding under the National Housing Co-Investment Fund if the development(s) are proposed as a partnership with any of the following groups: private or not-for-profit developers, Indigenous-led groups, provincial ministries or corporations (such as the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation or the Ministry of Social Services) or the municipal government. Co-investment can include both financial contributions or in-kind contributions, such as land.

Support Programs

To rehouse and support clients of varying levels of need, we will work with the federal Reaching Home Strategy, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Health, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Ministry of Justice, Saskatchewan Housing Corporation and Ministry of Social Services. The National Housing Benefit will go a long way as rent support complemented with prevention supports offered by Regina's many social service providers and income/rent assistance via the Ministry of Social Services.

Housing Affordability & Homelessness Prevention

In light of anticipated investment through the National Housing Strategy and in partnership with the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation and Ministry of Social Services, it is estimated that if 80 new affordable housing spaces, 80 permanent support housing units, 80 rent supports and 100 prevention spaces come online, Regina would support an additional 670 intakes of people who would be transitionally homeless or at risk of homelessness*. This would also support people who were previously chronically or episodically homeless and graduated from Housing First programs to avoid future homelessness.

Parts of the \$38 million in program spending over the next five-years may already exist within the system. Better coordination between services, improved client-service matching, and alignment with the Plan's goals will ensure that the existing resources within the system have the best impact. Information on existing investments from various sectors and systems will be refined in one of the first steps of the Plan implementation through the community Systems Mapping process.

*see Appendix I for more explanation

REGINA'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

As in many communities across Canada, Regina is faced with the challenge of moving from managing a homelessness crisis toward preventing homelessness and sustaining long-term exits from homelessness. Both social and economic factors contribute to and/or exacerbate the issue of homelessness and housing precarity, and these factors do not all stem from the homelessness sector. Regina's Plan to End Chronic and Episodic Homelessness is a multipronged approach that works across systems, sectors, and organizations in order to remove economic and social barriers that push people into or keep them mired in homelessness. The following dynamics that impact homelessness in Regina are of note: ³⁷

- First Nations Territory & Governance

- » The City of Regina is on Treaty 4 Territory which includes 35 First Nations. A number of First Nations and Tribal Councils have come together to provide services for Treaty 4 peoples. However, jurisdictional boundaries, particularly as people migrate between reserves and the city, can impact access to services, and exacerbate people's experience of homelessness.

- Visible Minorities, Immigration, & Interprovincial Migration

- » The prairies have seen an increase in the share of immigrants over the last decade, which in Saskatchewan is attributed in part to the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program, which is attracting highly-skilled workers. Regina's healthy economy and the decline of the oil sector in Alberta also caused significant interprovincial migration to Regina from other provinces. Increased immigration and migration will have an impact on both housing prices and employment in the City.

- Higher Rates of Lone Parent Households

- » In Regina, a little over 18% of census families are lone parent households, which is a higher percentage than the province as a whole. As we will outline further below, lone parent households are at greater risk of housing precarity and homelessness.

- Social Assistance Rates

- » A lack of sufficient income is a key driver of homelessness and housing precarity. In Regina, there are 25,950 households on a low-income, and as we will outline further in the cost analysis, a number of these are at-risk of losing their housing.

³⁷ See Appendix G for a detailed breakdown of Regina's Social and Economic Context.

THE STATE OF HOUSING AFFORDABILITY & HOMELESSNESS IN REGINA

REGINA'S HOUSING MARKET

In order to ensure that there is affordable housing to meet the needs of individuals and families that are homeless or at risk of homelessness, communities must ensure a sufficient supply of adequate, suitable and affordable housing is created to keep up with the demand. In the last decade, Regina has seen almost 20,000 housing completions, 4002 of which were purpose-built rentals (see Figure 2). Since 2010, Regina has dramatically increased the number of rental housing starts compared to previous years, with 2012 through 2014 seeing the most significant number of total starts.

Figure 2 - Regina CMA Housing Starts and Completions 2007-2017 ³⁸

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Starts (Total)	1398	1375	930	1347	1694	3093	3122	2223	1597	1563	1923	20265
Starts (Rental)	48	39	70	226	218	552	764	909	716	466	752	4760
Completions (Total)	926	1073	1224	1157	1214	2064	2486	3284	2343	1796	1580	19147
Completions (Rental)	15	34	4	61	219	377	615	899	769	547	462	4002

The creation of rental units in Regina has outpaced the demand, which has caused the vacancy rate to climb to 7% in 2017 (see fig. 4). Also contributing to low demand for rental units is the lag in full-time job creation for the renter age range of 15-24 years, which fell 1.3% from the previous year.³⁹ Interprovincial migration has been negatively affected by higher unemployment, however there continues to be a steady stream of immigration to the area.

Average rent in Regina has generally climbed at a steady pace over the last number of years (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). The most significant increase in housing costs appear in the home sales in 2007 and 2008 when the average sales price went up by 25.73% and 38.16% respectively (see Figure 5). That works out to be an increase of average sales price of \$97,147 (73.7%) from the end of

³⁸ CMHC. (2018). Housing Market Information Portal [Regina]. Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Retrieved from <https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/hmiportal/en/#TableMapChart/1490/3/Regina>

³⁹ CMHC. (2017). Rental market report: Regina CMA. Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Retrieved from https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/odpub/esub/64431/64431_2017_A01.pdf?fr=1520525252618&sid=3udpn7yDAZBtMddvXFs9WvybjzUqZoqaQygipTY2clHqQl4o26ofYwmXgYr3qf89

2006 to the end of 2008. In response to rising home prices and little rental creation in the mid-2000's, the Province of Saskatchewan struck a Task Force on Housing Affordability, which made a range of recommendations on how to improve the supply of rentals and increase affordability.⁴⁰

Figure 3 - Regina CMA Primary Rental Market Summary Statistics⁴¹

Summary Statistics - Primary Rental Market						
	Vacancy Rate (%)	Availability Rate (%)	Average Rent (\$)	Median Rent (\$)	%ch	Units
October 2012	0.9	1.6	918	900	4.7	11,792
October 2013	1.8	2.6	959	950	4.1	11,983
October 2014	3	4.5	1010	990	3.5	12,483
October 2015	5.3	6.1	1028	995	0.6	13,021
October 2016	5.4	7.1	1042	1000	-0.2	13,405
October 2017	6.9	10	1045	1014	0.5	13,689

Figure 4 - Average Rents in Regina by Number of Bedrooms⁴²

Private Apartment Average Rents (\$)				
	Apr - 2015	Oct - 2015	Oct - 2016	Oct - 2017
Bachelor	\$699	\$706	\$713	\$710
1 BR	\$915	\$918	\$926	\$935
2 BR	\$1,095	\$1,097	\$1,109	\$1,116
3 BR+	\$1,269	\$1,251	\$1,327	\$1,292
Total (Average)	\$1,003	\$1,007	\$1,023	\$1,026
October 2017	6.9	10	1045	1014

⁴⁰ Task Force on Affordable Housing. (2008). Affordable housing: An investment. Government of Saskatchewan. Retrieved from <https://suma.org/img/uploads/documents/Affordable%20Housing%20Report%20-%20June%202008.pdf>

⁴¹ CMHC. (2018). Housing Market Information Portal [Regina]. Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Retrieved from <https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/hmiportal/en/#TableMapChart/1490/3/Regina>

⁴² CMHC. (2018). Housing Market Information Portal [Regina]. Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Retrieved from <https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/hmiportal/en/#TableMapChart/1490/3/Regina>

Figure 5 - Regina CMA Housing Market 2006-2017 ⁴³

	Total Listings	Total Sales	Avg Sale Price	% Change
2006	4165	2943	\$131,812	6.55%
2007	4661	3935	\$165,725	25.73%
2008	6518	3355	\$228,959	38.16%
2009	6218	3691	\$244,328	6.71%
2010	6145	3565	\$258,069	5.62%
2011	6301	3876	\$277,709	7.61%
2012	6355	3922	\$301,332	8.51%
2013	7272	3718	\$311,047	3.22%
2014	8364	3709	\$313,903	0.92%
2015	7750	3392	\$311,235	-0.85%
2016	7394	3481	\$311,909	0.22%
2017	7,541	3271	\$316,156	1.36%

In 2016, 67.9% of households owned their homes, while 32.1% rented. Renter households typically spend a greater portion of their income on shelter than owners (see Figure 6). Even with the supply of rental units exceeding demand, rent remains unaffordable for many. Indeed, a full 46.1% of renters spent more than 30% of their income on shelter in 2016, the cut-off percentage that is used to determine whether housing is affordable.

Figure 6 - Private Dwellings in Regina, 2016 ⁴⁴

	#	%
Total Private Households	87,415	100.0
Owner	59,340	67.9
Condominium	12,565	14.4

⁴³ Canadian Real Estate Association. (2017). Regina real estate statistics. Real Estate of Regina. Retrieved from <http://www.realestateofregina.com/regina-real-estate-statistics/>

⁴⁴ Statistics Canada. (2017). Regina [City], Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan [Province] (table). Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017. Retrieved from <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page>

	#	%
Renter	28,075	32.1
Suitable	82,780	94.7
Not suitable	4,640	5.3
Major repairs needed	6,360	7.3
Spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs (owner and tenant)	20,065	23.0
Owners spending 30%+	7,121	12.0%
Tenants spending 30%+	12,943	46.1%
Tenant in subsidized housing	5,556	19.8%

SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK IN REGINA

Saskatchewan Housing Corporation-Owned Rental Units

Family – 1,405

Senior/Single – 1,727

Third-Party Owned Rental Units:

Family Low Income – 244

Senior/Single Low Income – 314

Family Affordable – 257

Senior/Single Affordable – 476

Secondary Suites – 120

Total (SHC + Third-Party):



4,543 Units

SHC has been focused on building units for households at risk of homelessness. Projects funded in Regina since 2008 include:

- **Harbour House** – 30 units for homelessness/Housing First
- **Downtown Browne’s Emergency Youth Shelter** – 15 units - homelessness/Housing First/youth at risk
- **McEwen Manor** – 40 units – complex needs/mental health
- **Milton Heights** – 135 units – complex needs/addictions
- **CHAZ court** – 8 units – youth at risk
- **Oxford Housing** – 5 units – addictions
- **Gabriel Large Family** – 4 – large families
- **Oxford House (phase 2)** – 5 units – addictions
- **Silver Sage** – 14 units – reunifying families
- **Namerind Raising Hope** – 15 units – reunifying families
- **Oxford House (phase 2)** – 5 units – addictions
- **Gabriel** – 6 units – reunifying families (under construction)
- **Halifax Holdings** – 22 units – complex needs/victims of family violence
- **Souls Harbour** – 17 units – complex needs

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Regina lacks permanent supportive housing units specifically targeting chronically homeless people coming off the streets or from shelters, which is causing a significant backlog in its Housing First program waitlist. Individuals that have been placed through Regina’s HOMES program are at the highest level of need and acuity, many of whom will require long-term, onsite supports and intervention. Without permanent supportive housing spaces to move into, these individuals cannot move out of transitional spaces that could see more turnover if offered to lower acuity clients.

The longer those that have lower acuity and less complex needs are asked to wait for a place in Housing First, the worse their situation becomes, contributing to perpetuation and creation of chronic, high acuity homelessness. A high priority for Regina’s Plan to End Chronic and Episodic Homelessness is to create permanent supportive housing options, as well as increase access to Housing First programs for this group in order to improve the flow of people into and out of the Housing First program and make headway toward ending chronic homelessness.

EXTREME CORE HOUSING NEED

There is significant risk of homelessness due to housing unaffordability. When examining shelter-to-income-ratios for households in the Regina CMA with total income below \$20,000, almost 4,100 households are spending 50% or more of their income on housing (see Figure 7). Over 50% of households with total income below \$30,000 are spending over half of their income on housing. Renter households in particular face higher prevalence of Extreme Core Housing Need, with over 54% spending over half their income on rent. Looking at all renter households, 18.9% were in Extreme Core Housing need due to lack of affordability, compared to 8.25% of all households, renter or owner.

Figure 7 - Extreme Core Housing Need in Regina ⁴⁵

Extreme Core Housing Need Regina CMA (Total)					
Income Under \$10,000	\$10,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$29,999	Total	Prevalence among <i>under \$30,000</i> (%)	Prevalence among <i>all households</i> (%)
1,750	2,320	2,025	6,095	50.08	8.25

Extreme Core Housing Need Regina CMA (Renters)					
Under \$10,000	\$10,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$29,999	Total	Prevalence among <i>renter hhs under \$30,000</i> (%)	Prevalence among <i>all renter households</i> (%)
1,255	1,795	1,520	4,570	54.34	18.91

ESTIMATING PREVALENCE OF HOMELESSNESS IN REGINA

The prevalence of homelessness and size of the population experiencing homelessness are estimated by tracking unique service users. In 2018, each shelter provided data on the number of unique individuals that access their services. When adding their data together, Regina's shelters saw a combined total of approximately 2,227 intakes of people* in the last year. However, this data includes users that accessed multiple shelter locations.

* This number accounts for turnover in the five-year period.

⁴⁵ Statistics Canada. (2016). Regina [CMA] (table). Shelter-cost-to-income ratio (5), Tenure (4), Household Total Income Groups (14), Household Type Including Census Family Structure (16), Housing Suitability (3) and Dwelling Condition (3) for Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2016 Census - 25% Sample Data. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016225. Ottawa. Released October 25, 2017. Retrieved from <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng>

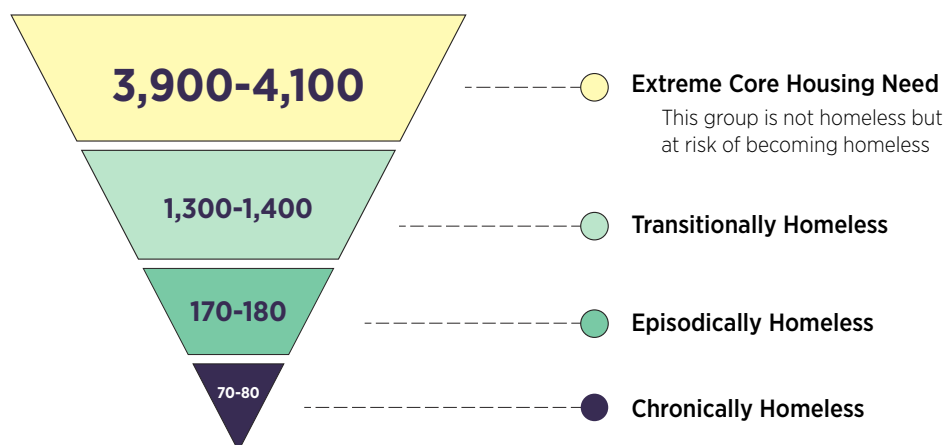
Figure 8

Facility	Unique Individuals Served	Average Length of Stay	Turnaway Instances
Salvation Army Men's Waterston	435	4.7 days	None
Street Culture	220	12.1 days	None
YWCA – MAP	558	11.8 days	1478
YWCA – Isabel Johnson	123	22.9 days	745
YWCA – Kikinaw -Transitional Hsg	131	-	300
WISH Safehouse	358	5 days	877
Soul's Harbour Men's Shelter*	-	-	-
Regina Transition House - DV Emergency	358	18.4 days	716
Sofia House - Transitional Hsg	22	7 months	n/a

*Data Unavailable

To account for possible repeat users across the system, it is estimated that there are between 1,540 and 1,660 people that slept rough or accessed shelters (see diagram on Regina Demand Estimates). This number does not fully capture hidden homelessness, those that might not wish to be identified as homeless, are couch surfing, or are not accessing services. The main focus of Regina's Plan is on the 260 individuals that are estimated to be chronically and episodically homeless in the community in a given year.

CITY OF REGINA DEMAND ESTIMATES



HOMELESSNESS ENUMERATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

Point-in-Time (PiT) Counts are another form of enumeration that provide a snapshot of a given moment in time and offer demographic and quantitative data on people's experience of homelessness. PiT Count data is limited because it cannot shed light on the true size of the hidden homeless population, however it offers a number of insights as to the leading causes of people's experiences of homelessness. Since 2015, Regina has conducted three PiT counts that noted the following demographic characteristics of people experiencing homelessness:

Figure 9 - Homelessness Enumeration in Regina

	Regina PiT Count 2015	Regina Shelter- Census 2016	Regina PiT Count 2018
Male	53%	45%	47.3%
Female	45%	55%	50.7%
With dependent children under 18	20%	25%	19.4%
Youth	13%	14%	25.8% (24 and under)
Seniors	1.6%	1.6%	2.6%
Indigenous	77%	55%	79.7%
Veteran (Military/RCMP)	9%	0%	4.6%

The April 2018 PiT Count⁴⁶ enumerated 286 people, including 172 in shelters/transitional housing (60%) and 114 were enumerated in the street count. Among those in the street count, 6 (2%) people were sleeping rough or in makeshift shelters, of which 5 of those 6 people were Indigenous, 85 (30%) were among the hidden homeless, including 13 dependent children. A further 18 (6%) people did not have a permanent residence to return to, and 4 (1%) were in hospital, detox, jail, or staying at a motel/hotel.

As with previous counts, Indigenous peoples were overrepresented at 80% of the respondents. Particularly striking, the 2015 count revealed that 100% of people sleeping rough identified as Indigenous. The 2018 count also revealed that 74% of those experiencing homelessness were not originally from Regina, 61.7% of which came from elsewhere in Saskatchewan, indicating a need for a provincial strategy to address the challenges people face when moving to or within the province.

⁴⁶ Docherty, A. (2018). 2018 Regina Homelessness Count. YMCA of Regina.

Reasons for Homelessness in Regina

The top reasons for people's experiences of homelessness in Regina have varied year over year, however, since 2015 the inability to pay rent, family breakdown or conflict, addiction/substance use, and poor housing conditions have consistently been among the leading causes of housing loss.

Homelessness among Key Populations

Community consultations called for Regina's community Plan to incorporate and promote strategies for key populations who may be at greater risk of homelessness and experience greater discrimination and/or victimization. Once offered supports, rigid program and service models can fail to address the nuanced needs and circumstances of individuals and families in key populations. The following populations were highlighted as having unique needs that must be taken into account to address homelessness comprehensively in Regina and end chronic and episodic homelessness.

Indigenous peoples

Underpinning Indigenous homelessness is the legacy of the Residential School system, the Sixties Scoop and ongoing intergenerational trauma among Indigenous peoples and their families. Under the Indigenous Definition of Homelessness developed by Jesse Thistle through consultation across Canada, the experience of homelessness is not merely tied to the loss of a physical place.⁴⁷ 'Home' is as much about having a sense of place as it is having a sense of cultural connectedness and rootedness. Indigenous experiences of homelessness are diverse and complex, often related to disconnection from land and waters, spirituality, culture, language, community, family, and identity.

To respond to Indigenous homelessness there is a need to critically examine the ways in which systems of care perpetuate mainstream worldviews or alienate Indigenous community members. Further, deep and ongoing partnerships and dialogue with Elders, Knowledge Keepers and Indigenous community members are required in order to integrate Indigenous ways of knowing and promote healing and cultural safety.

Women

Women were more highly represented in the 2016 Shelter-Census and 2018 PiT Count data than men. A contributing factor to these numbers is the greater number of women's shelters and transitional housing within Regina. However, women's experiences of homelessness are often hidden and underrepresented in mainstream homelessness services. Women may couch surf with friends or family, or be forced into precarious and potentially dangerous or exploitative relationships in exchange for a place to stay. Women that face even greater risk of homelessness and victimization include those that are Indigenous, a visible minority, have a disability, are single parents, or seniors.

⁴⁷ Thistle, J. (2017.) Indigenous Definition of Homelessness in Canada. Toronto: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness Press.

All of the families in the 2016 count were headed by single females. Fleeing domestic violence or conflict were the top two reasons for these women to lose their shelter. The risk of homelessness due to gender-based violence is compounded when women attempt to leave an abusive partner or environment because of the high cost of living, particularly with children. Single-parent households led by women had the highest incidence of Core Housing Need in 2011, at a rate of 36.3% (almost 2,500 households) overall, or 58.6% for women renting their home.

Young People

The causes and consequences of homelessness are different for young people than for adults. Young people between the ages of 13-24 account for about 20% of the general homelessness population in Canada staying in shelters⁴⁸. Regina's 2018 Homelessness Count revealed that roughly 25% of those enumerated were under the age of 24.⁴⁹ It is important to note that young people are more likely to be among the hidden homeless population that is difficult to capture in a Point-in-Time count.

Youth were more likely to have had 3 or more experiences of homelessness than adults (44% compared to 5.6%).⁵⁰ We also know that 73.7% of individuals that experienced homelessness in Regina in 2018 stated that their first experience of homelessness was as a youth or child under the age of 24.⁵¹ Looking further upstream, Regina's 2018 count revealed that 54% of individuals had their first experience of homelessness before the age of 18. Given this information, the need for prevention of youth homelessness is critical. By preventing youth homelessness, we are stopping the next generation of chronic homelessness.

When young people experience homelessness they are in a critical period of development. Healthy, stable, and supportive environments are important for young people to be able to develop life skills for independence. The destabilization and trauma of homelessness at these developmental stages can have lasting, profoundly negative impacts on an individual's housing stability and put them on the track to experience chronic homelessness as adults.

A young person experiencing homelessness is constantly facing crisis and upheaval, focusing almost exclusively on survival. Being in a crisis state inhibits the ability to make plans for the future and take steps to reach milestones such as completing school, getting work experience, or living independently. This affects youths' lifelong trajectory through education and employment - a significant personal as well as societal cost.

Evidence and the voices of young people are increasingly pointing to the need to work upstream to prevent youth homelessness and intervene early to move young people quickly out of homelessness. In Regina, 66% of youth in the 2016 Shelter Survey credited their experiences of homelessness to family conflict with a parent or guardian, reflecting national data on the causes of youth homelessness. Unlike domestic violence that would make living at home potentially unsafe

⁴⁸ Stephen Gaetz, Bill O'Grady, Sean Kidd & Kaitlin Schwan. (2016). *Without a Home: The National Youth Homelessness Survey*. Toronto: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness Press.

⁴⁹ Docherty, A. (2018). 2018 Regina Homelessness Count. YMCA of Regina.

⁵⁰ Turner & Harding. (2015). Regina 2015 Homeless Count Final Report. pp. 33 & 35

⁵¹ Turner, A. & Harding, D. (2015). Regina 2015 Homeless Count Final Report.

for the young person, family conflict can be addressed through early intervention that explores opportunities for family mediation or counselling to prevent a young person from becoming homelessness. Shelter diversion work and Family and Natural Support Programs* are examples of ways youth and their families can be supported. Prevention and homelessness diversion are strategic interventions that stop the flow of young people into homelessness in the short-term, and chronic homelessness in the long-term.

In keeping with the trends for the broader population in Regina, Indigenous youth made up 77% of homeless youth in the Shelter-Census of 2016. The National Youth Homelessness Survey found that 30% of youth were Indigenous, less than half the rate in Regina. This could be related to the larger Indigenous population in the city itself, and possibly the inflow of Indigenous people from smaller communities outside of Regina. In 2016 it was reported that of the children in care under Saskatchewan's Child Protective Services, 85% were Indigenous.⁵² Given the national correlation between past child welfare involvement and youth homelessness, it is imperative that the child welfare system be involved in solutions to youth homelessness.

The first National Youth Homelessness Survey, *Without A Home*⁵³, indicates that almost 30% of youth that experience homelessness nationwide identified as LGBTQ2S+. Underreporting is possible if young people felt uncomfortable giving up that information. Regardless, this is a significant portion of the youth population experiencing homelessness that needs to be given special consideration.

Interventions for young people experiencing homelessness must respond to the individual and developmental needs of young people, not only providing safe, stable housing, but supporting young people in their transition to adulthood. Communities across Canada increasingly recognize that within their planning efforts, youth require a different set of targeted strategies. Adult models and milestones will fail to meet the needs of youth and therefore should not be transplanted onto young people. There is an opportunity in Regina to ensure that critical elements to support youth are a part of the Plan implementation, with an emphasis on prevention for youth by investing in efforts that work upstream.

While Everyone is Home focuses on chronic and episodic people experiencing homelessness in the immediate future, the implementation actions call for an increasing shift towards other populations at risk of experiencing homelessness in years 4 & 5, especially youth. Simply put, the best way to end chronic and episodic homelessness down the road is to stop youth homelessness before it starts.

*See Appendix K – Key Terms for definition

⁵² Gomez, B. (2016). 85 percent of Saskatchewan children in foster care are indigenous: Stats Can. Global News. Retrieved from <https://globalnews.ca/news/2652328/85-per-cent-of-saskatchewan-children-in-foster-care-are-aboriginal/>

⁵³ Gaetz, S., O'Grady, B., Kidd, S. & Schwan, K. *Without A Home: The National Youth Homelessness Survey*. Canadian Observatory on Homelessness. Retrieved from <http://homelesshub.ca/YouthWithoutHome>

LGBTQ2S+

People who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer, and Two-Spirited (LGBTQ2S+) are at increased risk of homelessness, as well as increased risk of violence, stigma and discrimination both on the streets and when seeking services and supports due to homophobia and transphobia. For young people in particular, there is an increased risk of losing housing because of family conflict and being kicked out of the house. As of yet, there is a general lack of research and knowledge around LGBTQ2S+ individuals' experiences of homelessness.

There is an ongoing need to make homelessness and housing programs and spaces safe and inclusive for the LGBTQ2S+ community. Public education and awareness, training for staff and volunteers, dedicated LGBTQ2S+ affordable housing, and optional program/agency audits are tangible means to serve this community more effectively, remove barriers to housing, and promote successful exits from homelessness.

Seniors

While homelessness among seniors was relatively low in Regina's PiT Counts, income, housing and food insecurity are ongoing concerns among the growing population of those ages 65 and over. Seniors living independently, particularly single women, experienced very high rates of Core Housing Need. Loss of income from unemployment, the death of a spouse, declining physical and mental health, and the lack of housing that is affordable on low-income or government assistance put seniors at increased risk of homelessness, and reduces overall quality of life. Loneliness and social isolation are also a detriment to overall well-being and are a common issue among seniors. Older persons that experience homelessness may also suffer from chronic illness, loss of mobility, or may be in need of palliative/end-of-life care more frequently than other homeless persons.

Single Men

Homelessness among men can be the result of a number of factors, including job loss, inability to find affordable rental housing, struggles with mental health and addictions, and breakdowns in social and economic support systems. In the 2018 PiT Count, men made up 47.3% of the population that was experiencing homelessness, and 100% of those that were sleeping rough were men. Only three of the thirteen shelters/transitional housing programs are aimed at men, and in 2016, the Salvation Army Men's Waterston Shelter was over capacity by 5 people. Additionally, men with dependent children do not have a designated facility to seek shelter and supports in Regina.

Veterans

Veterans in the Canadian Armed Forces or the RCMP made up almost 4.7% of Regina's homeless population in 2018. Saskatchewan Command of the Royal Canadian Legion has a membership of about 13,000 people in the province. Veterans transitioning back to civilian life can be at greater risk of homelessness due to a number of factors, including not being able to secure a

job with a living wage, lack of affordable housing options, traumatic brain injury, addictions, and post traumatic stress or other mental health issues. Ongoing and accessible social and economic supports are necessary for veterans and their families to thrive in civilian life.

CONCLUSION

Meet Sam... she came to us as a young person living on the streets, years ago and lived in one of Street Culture's Transitional Housing buildings, through her school graduation. Sam is Indigenous, a mother and came out on the other side of a domestic abuse relationship through much support. She now resides in a supported affordable unit in Regina.

Despite incredible challenges, Sam shows what can happen when people who have survived incredibly challenging circumstances are connected with the right supports to thrive.

Everyone is Home envisions a Regina where everyone truly has a safe, affordable place to live and that this is the foundation upon which people can thrive. It is premised upon the knowledge and recognition that with the right investment, Regina can truly end the backlog of chronic and episodic homelessness. This Plan is a demonstration of our collective commitment to do just that. However, the conversation does not stop there.

Once Regina has eliminated chronic and episodic homelessness, we must increasingly shift our resources and approach towards prevention and early intervention. This means an increasing willingness to collectively tackle, not only the direct challenges people face in accessing safe and affordable housing, but also the larger systemic reasons that have contributed to widespread experiences of homelessness. This means addressing the gaps between systems, moving upstream in our prevention efforts to support whole families and young people, and an increase in affordable housing stock.

It is clear that longer term solutions need to be sought regarding the overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples experiencing homelessness in Regina. Ending homelessness is an act of reconciliation. The efforts that drive this work must be carried out with that spirit. Ending chronic and episodic homelessness and supporting First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Peoples to find home is in part an acknowledgment of the discrimination that leads to this overrepresentation, and the collective resolve to address it. This also means addressing the ways in which discrimination plays out in accessing resources, particularly towards First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples, young people, and women.

In particular, there is a significant need to focus on young people at risk of homelessness. The numbers are clear: currently, $\frac{1}{4}$ of those currently homeless are between the ages of 13-24. To put this in perspective, this is only an eleven year age span of which 25% of the people experiencing homelessness in Regina fall into. Proportionally - this is a red flag. Further, it bears repeating that the most recent Point in Time Count revealed that almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total population of people experiencing homelessness that were surveyed had a first experience of homelessness before 25 years of age.

Additionally, this work must also address the needs of women experiencing homelessness. Of those currently experiencing chronic and episodic homeless, 50% are women, often also caring for dependent children. Sam is one example of a young mother fleeing domestic violence that was able to get out in time, with the support and partnership of community agencies. Many other women experience systemic barriers that prevent them from accessing necessary supports. An increasing population-specific lens which addresses the unique needs of women is part of the Plan, and indeed needs to continue to be built on by community stakeholders.

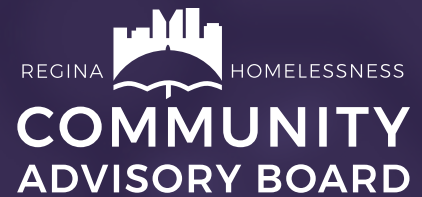
While we are beginning with an emphasis on ending chronic and episodic homelessness, we are using this as our foundation to build a more comprehensive response to homelessness in Regina. This will entail an increase in prevention and developing targeted strategies for groups of people with differing needs. Ultimately, we want to develop a response to homelessness in Regina where every person, who is at risk of or experiencing homelessness, regardless of their background, is quickly supported and provided the opportunity to move forward with their lives.

Everyone is Home provides a rare opportunity. It is a reflection of the community itself, a product of collaboration among diverse groups and individuals – all three orders of government, Indigenous communities, business, community-based non-government agencies, people with lived experience of homelessness, the education sector – each committed to the objective of helping those without a place to call home. Each of the participants who took part in the community consultation process, recognize the critical importance of the issue and the challenge it represents.

A diverse group of people came together for this effort. Each came with different backgrounds, interests, life experiences and opinions. Uniting this diverse group is the conviction that ending homelessness in Regina is a cause requiring their energy and commitment. It is this shared goal and common determination that has allowed them to overcome their differences, identify the ideas that united them and form the consensus on the way forward for our community. It is this kind of collective, thoughtful, and committed action that will lead to change - a Regina where Everyone is Home.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: REGINA HOMELESSNESS COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD



- **Jennifer Barrett**
City of Regina
- **Dustin Browne**
Street Culture Project (Board Chair)
- **Robert Byers**
Namerind Housing Corporation
- **Jo-anne Goodpipe**
First Nations University of Canada
- **Will Hayden**
Regina Police Services
- **Susan Hollinger**
Ministry of Social Services
- **Dawn Jacobs,**
Saskatchewan Health Authority
- **Bruce McKee**
Community Member
- **Lana Phillips**
Saskatchewan Housing Corporation
- **Pam Sanderson**
Newo Yotina Friendship
Centre (Board Vice-Chair)
- **Charlie Toman**
City of Regina

APPENDIX B: COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Program Type	Overview
CHIP (Centralized Housing Intake Process) Program	CHIP is a partnership among several agencies in Regina to provide housing and support services to individuals who are homeless and has been in operation since 2016. Assessments are completed for all homeless individuals that are referred to the program. The assessment tool used is the Service Prioritization Decision Assessment Tool (SPDAT). Once completed, the individual is referred to the most appropriate partner agency based on the results and most appropriate fit.

Program Type	Overview
Housing First: Intensive Case Management	The program is to provide immediate access to housing and intensive support services to clients who are chronically or episodically homeless with the focus being on those that have the highest levels of acuity. The program has run in Regina since 2016 and currently has a capacity for approximately 30 participants.
Housing First: Rapid Rehousing	There are currently seven agencies offering Rapid Re-housing support for those facing housing crises (e.g., homeless or may become homeless) who need quick assistance with securing stable housing. Clients are referred through the Centralized Housing Intake Process table.
Transitional Housing	Regina current has 4 transitional shelters with a combined capacity of 76 beds.
Public Housing	The province operates a total 3132 Rental Units in Regina. Since 2008, the Province has funded the creation of 321 new units.
Social Housing	Non-profit housing providers own and operate 1411 units in Regina.
Targeted Supports and Drop in Services.	There are dozens of non-profit and government organizations in Regina that provide general services and targeted programing to people who are homeless and at risk of homelessness. See 211 https://sk.211.ca for compiled list.

APPENDIX C: INDIGENOUS HOMELESSNESS AND TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION

The recently developed definition of Indigenous Homelessness by Métis-Cree scholar, Jesse Thistle sheds light on the multifaceted and multi-layered ways in which Indigenous peoples experience homelessness. The definition moves beyond an understanding of homelessness as merely an experience of physical ‘rooflessness’, but as marked by disconnections from the land, community, and culture.⁵⁴

Indigenous homelessness is a human condition that describes First Nations, Métis and Inuit individuals, families or communities lacking stable, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means or ability to acquire such housing.... Indigenous homelessness is not defined as lacking a structure of habitation; rather, it is more fully described and understood through a composite lens of Indigenous worldviews. These include: individuals, families and communities isolated from their relationships to land, water, place, family, kin, each other, animals, cultures, languages and identities. Importantly, Indigenous people experiencing these kinds of homelessness cannot culturally, spiritually, emotionally or physically reconnect with their Indigeneity or lost relationships (Aboriginal Standing Committee on Housing and Homelessness, 2012).

Ending chronic and episodic homelessness requires more than just housing, but an ongoing pursuit of reconciliation, as guided by the principles from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.⁵⁵ The Truth and Reconciliation Commission defined reconciliation as an ongoing process of establishing and maintaining respectful relationships and outlined 10 guiding principles of truth and reconciliation to assist Canadians in moving forward.

These principles have been included here for reference, and to reinforce the idea that housing is a critical way to realize Indigenous rights through a housing program.

1. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples is the framework for reconciliation at all levels and across all sectors of Canadian society.
2. First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples, as the original peoples of this country and as self-determining peoples, have Treaty, constitutional, and human rights that must be recognized and respected.
3. Reconciliation is a process of healing of relationships that requires public truth sharing, apology, and commemoration that acknowledge and redress past harms.

⁵⁴ Thistle, J. (2017.) Indigenous Definition of Homelessness in Canada. Toronto: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness Press.

⁵⁵ Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada What We Have Learned: Principles of Truth and Reconciliation.

4. Reconciliation requires constructive action on addressing the ongoing legacies of colonialism that have had destructive impacts on Aboriginal peoples' education, cultures and languages, health, child welfare, the administration of justice, and economic opportunities and prosperity.
5. Reconciliation must create a more equitable and inclusive society by closing the gaps in social, health, and economic outcomes that exist between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
6. All Canadians, as Treaty peoples, share responsibility for establishing and maintaining mutually respectful relationships.
7. The perspectives and understandings of Aboriginal Elders and Traditional Knowledge Keepers of the ethics, concepts, and practices of reconciliation are vital to long-term reconciliation.
8. Supporting Aboriginal peoples' cultural revitalization and integrating Indigenous knowledge systems, oral histories, laws, protocols, and connections to the land into the reconciliation process are essential.
9. Reconciliation requires political will, joint leadership, trust building, accountability, and transparency, as well as a substantial investment of resources.
10. Reconciliation requires sustained public education and dialogue, including youth engagement, about the history and legacy of residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal rights, as well as the historical and contemporary contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canadian society.

To redress the legacy of residential schools, and advance reconciliation, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission created 94 Calls to Action.⁵⁶

Child Welfare

1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:
 - ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.

⁵⁶ Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2012). Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action. Winnipeg, MB: https://nctr.ca/assets/reports/Calls_to_Action_English2.pdf

- v. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.
3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's Principle.

Language and Culture

13. We call upon the federal government to acknowledge that Aboriginal rights include Aboriginal language rights.

Health

18. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to acknowledge that the current state of Aboriginal health in Canada is a direct result of previous Canadian government policies, including residential schools, and to recognize and implement the health-care rights of Aboriginal people as identified in international law, constitutional law, and under the Treaties. In order to address the jurisdictional disputes concerning Aboriginal people who do not reside on reserves, we call upon the federal government to recognize, respect, and address the distinct health needs of the Métis, Inuit, and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples.
20. In order to address the jurisdictional disputes concerning Aboriginal people who do not reside on reserves, we call upon the federal government to recognize, respect, and address the distinct health needs of the Métis, Inuit, and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples.
21. We call upon the federal government to provide sustainable funding for existing and new Aboriginal healing centres to address the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual harms caused by residential schools, and to ensure that the funding of healing centres in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories is a priority.
22. We call upon those who can effect change within the Canadian health-care system to recognize the value of Aboriginal healing practices and use them in the treatment of Aboriginal patients in collaboration with Aboriginal healers and Elders where requested by Aboriginal patients.

Reconciliation: Canadian Governments and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples as the framework for reconciliation.
44. We call upon the Government of Canada to develop a national action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples.

National Council for Reconciliation

55. We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to:
- ii. Comparative funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves.

Education for Reconciliation

65. We call upon the federal government, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, post-secondary institutions and educators, and the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and its partner institutions, to establish a national research program with multi-year funding to advance understanding of reconciliation.

APPENDIX D: FUNCTIONAL ZERO KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

Lived Experience

- Participants (including shelter, Housing First etc.) report being **moderately or highly satisfied** nearing 100%.

Homeless Serving System

- Number of **unsheltered and emergency sheltered persons** decreasing year-over-year towards 0.
- **Length of stay in emergency homeless shelters/unsheltered** as measured by the number of bed nights for each unique person decreasing year-over-year towards 0.
- ***Length of time experiencing homelessness decreasing year over year ****
- **Number of young people ages 13-24** experiencing homelessness decreasing year over year towards zero.
- **Number entering vs exiting** homeless-serving system is steady or decreasing rate.
- Percentage of **positive homeless-serving system exits** (above 90%).
- ***Number of turnaways from service decreasing towards zero ****
- <10% of those who exit **homelessness return** within 12 months
- Number in emergency shelter and transitional housing/outreach **with no previous homelessness experience** decreasing year-over-year towards 0.
- **Number of homeless-serving agencies signing on and developing Coordinated Access protocols increasing year over year towards 100%***

Public Systems

- Percentage entering the homeless-serving system from other public systems consistently decreasing over time (e.g., child protection; education, corrections; social housing; health, addiction treatment etc.).

* Refers to KPIs developed, specifically within Regina context

Key Consideration: These are for the overall systems. More KPIs for specific priority populations will need to be developed through further consultation with population-specific service providers and people with lived experience.

APPENDIX E: DESIGN LAB TOPIC DESCRIPTIONS

Design Lab Topic	Description
Lived Experience - Indigenous Peoples	Engage with Indigenous People with lived experience around key priorities for the Plan.
Lived Experience - Men	Engage with men with lived experience around key priorities for the Plan
Lived Experience - Women	Engage with women with lived experience around key priorities for the Plan
Developing Mental Health and Addictions Support for People Experiencing Homelessness	Recovery-oriented approaches to service delivery emerged during consultations and lived experience input; we will explore how current approaches can be expanded to best support the plan.
Incorporating Transitional Planning Across Systems into Plan - Corrections and Policing, Child Welfare, Health	Transitions between systems are a key pressure point leading to homelessness - this group will explore strategies and identify key stakeholders needed to ensure transitioning between systems is comprehensive and integrated with the homelessness serving system.
Integrating Approaches for Youth in Community Plan	Focus on the development and implementation of key youth strategies into Plan.

Design Lab Topic	Description
Integrating Approaches for Newcomers in Community Plan	Focus on strategies that address particular needs of newcomers experiencing homelessness
Integrating Approaches for Seniors in Community Plan	Focus on strategies that address particular needs of seniors experiencing homelessness
Integrating Approaches for LGBTQ2S+ Communities in Plan	Focus on strategies that address particular needs of LGBTQ2S+ individuals experiencing homelessness
Integrating Approaches for Women in Community Plan	Focus on ways to integrate responses for women into the Plan, with a particular emphasis on how domestic violence factors into this.
Affordable (Rent-Geared to Income) Housing Development	<p>The Plan will have a considerable capital ask; we will need to find ways to bring stock online that is truly affordable for those on very low incomes, both through building, and greater access to rental subsidies by engaging developers as partners in the process.</p>
Engaging Landlords in Housing First as Part of Community Plan	<p>Develop strategies for action to further engage landlords in supporting and championing the plan to end homelessness - also engage in conversation about what rent supports are needed to maintain housing for people.</p>
Funders Forum - Government & Private Sector	<p>Explore potential funding sources and philanthropic partnerships that could be aligned to accelerate the Plan. As well, examining ways to strategically leverage Corporate Social Responsibility funds as a collective sector.</p>
Reconciliation - Indigenous Leadership	<p>Explore with Indigenous leaders ways to integrate and prioritize reconciliation and ending Indigenous homelessness into the Plan.</p>

Design Lab Topic	Description
Reconciliation, Partnerships & Health	Exploring ways that mainstream agencies can be responsive to TRC Calls to Action via Plan implementation and strategy.
Systems Integration: Enhancing Coordinated Access across systems & Housing First	Exploring ways to increase integration through CHIP, and other already-in-use assessment tools within the homelessness sector and across systems with a particular focus on how this response intersects and supports scaling up Housing First programs in Regina to address chronic and episodic homelessness.
Causes of Homelessness & Diversion	Building short and long term actionable strategies aimed at the direct causes of homelessness, in order to stop the flow into the homeless-serving system. This conversation will focus on short and immediate actions that can “kick-start” diversion work.
Research Agenda to Support the Plan	Embedding research, evaluation, and evidence-based practices in Plan rollout will enhance impact and continuous improvement. This session will explore the role of researchers and identify key research priorities to support implementation.
Engaging the Faith Community	Regina’s faith community has made considerable investments in addressing social issues; we will explore areas where this role can be enhanced in advancing the Plan.
Shifting Shelter Responses	This conversation is an opportunity to engage shelter service providers around the ongoing role of shelters, how their work integrates into the Plan, and exploring how to manage these shifts.

APPENDIX F: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION THEMES

The wider community in Regina has shown a deep interest and engagement in this planning process. Community members have shown up to public consultations, participated in surveys and in April 2018 joined collective efforts to carry out Regina's Point-in-Time count. The people of Regina wish to see an end to homelessness, and understand that this will only happen by challenging the status quo approaches to helping people living on the street. This section summarizes themes that emerged in the public consultations, as well as strategies put forward by community members that can be explored during Plan implementation.

Plan Leadership & Coordination

One of the dominant themes throughout the consultations was a call for clear leadership and coordination of the Plan implementation. Participants voiced concern that without a strong, funded coordination body, the goals of the Plan would be left to the side of peoples' desks, and a strong, collective, system-wide response would not happen.

The coordinating body of the Plan needs to have the leadership status within the community and capacity to bring together all of the key community stakeholders to implement the Plan, particularly all three orders of government. This includes players from related public systems that interact with people experiencing homelessness, but may not have homelessness as the core mandate, such as child welfare, health, and justice. This need for strong leadership is highlighted as the first core component of implementation once the Plan is launched.

Indigenous Leadership & Emphasis on Reconciliation

Both Indigenous and non-Indigenous members of the community have called for Indigenous leadership and partnerships. Given the extremely high rates of homelessness experienced by Indigenous peoples in Regina, particularly First Nations, an end to homelessness in Regina must be understood first and foremost as an end to Indigenous homelessness. Embarking on a journey to implement Regina's Plan to End Chronic and Episodic Homelessness is a process of reconciliation, and as such, mainstream agencies and community leaders must seek direction and guidance from Indigenous leadership.

Supporting Indigenous peoples who leave their home reserve and experience homelessness in the city was also mentioned several times as being a significant challenge to navigate, not only geographically, but jurisdictionally. Some individuals may be left in limbo because of conflicts about where funds ought to come from to address urban Indigenous homelessness. This creates unnecessary barriers to services and supports for those who are transient and disconnected from culture and community, particularly in the case of people fleeing violence. More discussion

is needed between jurisdictions to establish clear guidelines for funding, while prioritizing immediate access to service for the individual or family in need of support.

Consultation participants commented that Indigenous leaders, particularly those on reserve, in and around Regina are often navigating many roles and responsibilities with little extra time and capacity to join initiatives. Beyond integrating mechanisms for ensuring meaningful Indigenous leadership through hiring priorities and board positions, there is a need for service providers and Plan leaders to intentionally engage with Indigenous leaders. This includes going to meet with Chiefs and Elders on-reserve and, where welcome, attending meetings held by Indigenous groups, rather than relying solely on collaborative tables led by mainstream agencies within the city. The more that efforts are made to go directly to Indigenous communities, the more opportunities there will be to strengthen relationships and build trust.

Meeting the Needs of Priority Populations

Indigenous peoples - Prioritize cultural training across the sector

In addition to the need to frame the work of ending homelessness as a component of reconciliation, we also heard from community members that there is a need to increase the capacity of the sector as a whole in understanding the cultural and historical context of Indigenous communities. Community members recommended an early component of the implementation should entail cultural competency training across the sector. Call to Action #57 in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission highlights this as a priority:

“We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.”⁵⁷

Women - Intersectional, gender-based analysis of policies and protocols, and domestic violence training

Given the high proportion of women’s shelters and transitional housing in Regina, there was significant knowledge and expertise to draw on in the discussion around the complexity of women and families’ experiences of homelessness. A need for a gender-based analysis for policies and procedures that intersect with the housing sector was identified as a priority to improve

⁵⁷ Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2012). Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action. Winnipeg, MB: https://nctr.ca/assets/reports/Calls_to_Action_English2.pdf

experiences and outcomes in services that women access. Additional consideration should be given to intersectional challenges faced by women of colour, and in particular Indigenous women, that are at increased risk of violence and discrimination.

Service providers noted that providing education and resources across the housing and homelessness sectors on domestic violence would be valuable for frontline workers, as these warning signs can be overlooked when providing services to women. Increased understanding of the impact that gender-based violence and trauma has on women can improve the way services are delivered.

Youth - Work upstream with schools and child welfare to support youth at risk of homelessness

There was significant momentum at the design labs around prevention and rapidly finding housing and supports for young people. Service providers working in the sector expressed an appetite for engaging more with schools and school boards to strengthen prevention efforts, and reach youth before they experience homelessness. Consultation participants also identified transitions from child welfare as moments where youth often fall through the cracks and become homeless. Much work is needed to support healthy transitions from child welfare, and to provide young people with the supports and life skills development to move towards adulthood, in addition to finding stable housing. It was also recommended that a percentage of Housing First spaces be reserved for young people up to the age of 25. Engagement with youth with lived experience is still required to understand the full spectrum of needs and opportunities in Regina, and to create a dedicated strategy to meet the unique needs of young people that experience homelessness.

LGBTQ2S+ - Coalition to promote and monitor best practices for supporting LGBTQ2S+ individuals experiencing homelessness

Individuals navigating the shelter and social service system who identify as LGBTQ2S+ face barriers to accessing services, often due to a lack of understanding of their needs, or homophobia and transphobia. Consultation participants spoke to the need to increase the capacity and knowledge within the housing and homelessness sectors about the unique challenges and discrimination that LGBTQ2S+ individuals face. Ideas about ways to do this included developing a dedicated coalition for knowledge mobilization and resource sharing in this area, with ongoing performance management to continually strengthen responses to homeless LGBTQ2S+ people. Program and service audits were also mentioned as a creative way to offer voluntary feedback to agencies wishing to reduce the barriers to service for LGBTQ2S+ clients.

Seniors - Combating loneliness, increasing social inclusion, and addressing housing affordability

We heard from consultation participants that there is a need to tackle isolation and loneliness for seniors who are precariously housed. While the population of seniors who are homeless is low in Regina, seniors were much more likely to be in Extreme Core Housing Need, putting them at risk of homelessness or living in inadequate conditions. There is significant work required to provide services that prevent homelessness, are accessible at home, and increase seniors' quality of life. Affordable purpose-built units that are designed for seniors are also an important component of effectively responding to the needs of this population.

Newcomers - Increasing service accessibility for those whose first language is not English

The need for stronger systems coordination was highlighted throughout the consultations as a key strategy to better support newcomers as they navigate and seek belonging in their new community. Many participants noted how in addition to the existing complexity of navigating the homeless and housing systems, language barriers for newcomers made it incredibly challenging to access services. Providing information in other languages, as well as offering image-based information are ways to more effectively support newcomers. Seeking out and engaging volunteers who speak the languages of and may be respected members of Regina's newcomer population would also help address the needs of precariously housed or homeless newcomers.

Community Engagement

The response from a number of stakeholders outside of the housing and homelessness sector has been an exciting development in Regina. Members of various faith communities, developers, landlords, and people with family members who have experienced a housing crisis invested time and energy into the consultation process and spoke to the need for continuous community involvement in the Plan's implementation and evaluation. Community members highlighted a need to promote public awareness about the Plan and the work being done. In that spirit, Regina's Community Entity, the YMCA, has developed an awareness campaign leading up to the Plan's launch.

Community Integration

Community integration and belonging was identified as critical to healing and recovery as people exit homelessness and move into a new stage in their lives. There was emphasis on the need engage people exiting homelessness in community through education and employment opportunities, social engagement, and developing permanent relationships with others. Community members noted that isolation can often be a key driver in people returning to homelessness after being housed, and finding ways to support people's engagement in the wider community will be an ongoing priority.

Community Spotlight: Welcome Baskets

A local initiative led by faith communities, where community members put together a box with the basic needs for moving into a new home (tea towels, cleaning supplies, utensils etc.) for people exiting homelessness.

Community members identified creative ways in which they wanted to engage people who are exiting homelessness. The faith community design lab group in particular offered up numerous ways that their members could build relationships with people who are often in the margins. For example, it was suggested that ‘Welcome Baskets’ containing basic necessities to set up a home could be created by harnessing the generosity of the broader community in order to forge connections with people exiting homelessness and give them a sense of belonging.

Systems Coordination

Improving communication, goal-setting, mapping the system, and breaking down silos

Another resounding theme from people with lived experience, service providers, and system stakeholders was the need for greater coordination of services across different service providers. This lack of coordination causes miscommunication or no communication at all between services, which allows people to fall through the cracks and can lead to inefficiencies if services are unnecessarily duplicated. More formalized communications processes between service providers are needed to improve coordination.

It is also difficult to have an understanding about how the whole system is performing when there is not a common set of goals, targets and measures. The development of system-wide Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) is an important part of moving towards an integrated system in Regina.

Community members also expressed that the system’s overall capacity was unclear. Several service providers admitted not knowing all of the resources that did exist, many learning about services that they were previously unaware of during the Design Labs. There is significant value in intentionally mapping out the service-delivery landscape in Regina so service providers and community members can connect seamlessly with the person or organization that is best suited for the need of an individual or family.

A number of sectors that are directly and indirectly involved in housing and homelessness, such as corrections, mental health and addictions, healthcare, and child welfare, are not integrated with the homelessness serving system. Yet almost all consultation participants noted that people needing services from the housing and homelessness systems are often connected in some way to these public systems. Lack of integration and service delivery silos puts the onus on the user to navigate and access services in various locations and systems, as opposed to having services matched and wrapped around an individual’s needs.

Stationary and mobile service hubs to co-locate essential supports in one place

There was significant interest in the idea of a Service Hub due to the flexibility it has to meet the immediate needs of people in crisis and connect them to services and supports. Consultation participants also spoke to the need for a “mobile hub” with a multidisciplinary team of professionals capable of providing outreach and assistance to people in need. Regina currently has a crisis response team similar to this model, called the Police and Crisis Team (PACT). PACT pairs a mental health and substance use professional with a police officer when police presence is requested that involves a person with mental health needs. PACT, currently convenes community stakeholders to assess trends and opportunities to prevent and reduce crime and recidivism in the community as well. Unlike Coordinated Access, PACT does not do case management. Rather, experts from organizations and sectors at the PACT table could provide valuable insight on the supports and services available to individuals that are experiencing or at risk of homelessness within the community.

Expanding Coordinated Access

Better coordination across agencies and sectors can be achieved by enhancing and expanding Coordinated Access and bringing key players to the table to wrap supports around individuals and families. Coordinated Access involves individual and family case conferencing, as well as examining protocols and service delivery models across the homeless serving system to meet community-wide targets of reducing homelessness.

Regina has a Centralized Housing Intake Process (CHIP) for Phoenix’s HOMES program, which convenes a handful of organizations to coordinate services and prioritize individuals for Housing First intervention. Regina should consider expanding CHIP and looking for alignment with existing community initiatives to enhance outcomes at the individual and community level.

Need for Greater Flexibility in Service Delivery & Design

Offering person-centered supports

A number of participants in the consultations spoke about the need for greater flexibility within and between systems. Following formal procedures and meeting extensive bureaucratic requirements were named as key administrative barriers for people experiencing homelessness. These sorts of structures prevent people from providing person-centered supports. Many advocates for populations at greater risk of homelessness spoke to how current systems do not often factor in the way in which certain policies will impact these groups adversely. Unless an individual meets the exact criteria, it can be difficult to get support. Currently, rules and protocols often determine when and how to engage with people using services, rather than individual needs.

Participants also noted that even within an organization, different funding streams fund different

services, so a person can be caught in the middle, unable to access the additional resources, because they may not fit certain criteria. Thinking through these barriers and problem-solving with the ultimate aim of getting people housing and appropriate supports will also be a significant piece of work over the next number of years.

Aligning discharge planning protocols with Plan measures and goals

A number of consultation participants talked about the lack of smooth or appropriate transition planning between other systems and the homelessness sector. Participants noted that people will be discharged directly into homelessness from systems, with child welfare being highlighted in particular. Young people “age out” of care at the age of 18 and are no longer required to be supported by the child welfare system. Without a plan to provide the supports for young people to live independently at the age of 18, they can very easily fall into homelessness. This is similarly the case for people exiting the corrections system, with no plan or supports in place life after being discharged. There is a need for comprehensive transition planning between these public systems and people at risk of homelessness.

Improving access to resources through better public information

Another challenge highlighted by community members in Regina, typically outside of the social services sector, was the lack of clear information of where to access help for a person in need of supports. This was highlighted by family members, friends, and landlords who provided housing units for people who experienced mental health challenges. This is linked to the lack of coordination within the system, but also speaks to the way in which existing resources are advertised and accessed.

Community members suggested a one-stop website building on existing resources such as www.reginahomelessness.ca, the Street Survival Guide and Map, and 211. The resource would be updated frequently, providing information on existing resources, and possibly a central phone number to call for information. These are options that can be explored and tested in the first few years of the Plan’s implementation.

Increased Supports for People Struggling with Mental Health & Substance Use

Increased resources for mental health and substance use supports are necessary. Trauma-informed approaches were a top priority to meet the needs of people that have had a history of trauma either prior or during their experience of homelessness. Given the frequency of substance use, community participants advocated for the Plan to include a recovery-oriented approach to responding to people who use substances (see Appendix H).

Regina’s Phoenix Residential Society has integrated a recovery focus into their Housing First model

with significant success. The University of Regina in partnership with Carmichael Outreach have just developed an extensive research report demonstrating the evidence for recovery-oriented programs as one strategy within Housing First. This will be a useful resource for Regina in moving forward on how to best integrate a recovery approach into the work within the local context.

The intersection of substance use and mental health was a recurring theme in the consultations, and community members spoke to the need for more housing, counselling, and case management resources to support people struggling, rather than punitive approaches. Consultation participants also spoke about the limited number of treatment beds available for people struggling with substance use.

Insufficient Incomes

Community members highlighted the depth of poverty experienced by those that are homeless in Regina. Design Lab participants called for increases to the current rates of social assistance offered by programs people experiencing homelessness commonly access, including the Saskatchewan Assistance Program (SAP), the Transitional Employment Program (TEA), as well as the Saskatchewan Assured Income for Disability (SAID).^{58 59} Under the current rates, people experiencing homelessness cannot afford housing and other basic needs, such as food and transit. Overly complex and inconsistent processes for accessing social assistance programs lead to frustration and additional barriers for people trying to access resources.

While some new housing will need to be built to meet the complex needs of the chronically and episodically homeless in Regina, service providers and systems planners showed significant interest in leveraging the high vacancy rate in Regina through investments in supports for people to live in existing units. Supports include both increased case management and mental health support workers, as well as financial supplements to increase the affordability of housing.

Need for More Affordable Housing

New Builds

Further investment is required to provide affordable housing options that address diverse populations with varying needs, including buildings designed for seniors, accessible units for people with disabilities, and culturally appropriate forms of housing for Indigenous peoples.

For example, housing design could be more culturally appropriate for Indigenous peoples through

⁵⁸ Government of Saskatchewan (n.d.). Financial Help. Retrieved from <https://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/family-and-social-support/financial-help>

See Glossary for social assistance program descriptions.

⁵⁹ See Glossary for social assistance program descriptions.

the integration of common spaces, more units that would accommodate larger families, and incorporating space that affirms many Indigenous cultures' conceptualization of family as being one's whole community.

Maximizing Zoning Policy

Many stakeholders noted the leadership role the City plays in championing affordable housing. Consultation participants noted that strategies including tax incentives for landlords and developers, speeding up building permit processes for affordable housing, and grant opportunities for affordable housing developments are already underway in Regina due to the extensive work completed through Design Regina and the Comprehensive Housing Strategy. There was enthusiasm for scaling these measures further and finding ways to maximize the impact that the Comprehensive Housing Strategy can have.

Community members expressed an interest in ensuring that new housing development includes some amount of affordable units to address the low supply of affordable housing. Developers should also be directly engaged as a part of the solution to creating more affordable housing options in Regina.

Training & Capacity Building

An area for action that was highlighted throughout the consultations was that of finding ways to increase training and skills-building opportunities for staff across the sector. In particular, there was a growing sentiment that by identifying core training opportunities and then systematically working towards providing these comprehensively, there would be better system cohesion in service delivery. There are a number of opportunities to leverage shared resources in this area, particularly through agencies using creative strategies such as “training trades” or one agency providing the space and food for training, and another providing the training. The key idea that emerged here is the importance of developing a common vision and understanding for what areas of training are needed to strengthen the work of the whole sector working with a diversity of different populations who require unique responses and approaches.

APPENDIX G: REVIEW OF REGINA'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Indigenous Peoples & Truth and Reconciliation in Regina

According to the 2016 Census, since 2011 the number of people identifying as Indigenous or having Indigenous ancestry in the City of Regina has increased by 10.4% to 9.7% of the entire population, or roughly 20,925 people. Of Regina's Indigenous population, 13,145 identify as First Nations, 7,975 Métis and 75 Inuit, and 12,360 were registered or have Treaty Indian Status. The average age among Indigenous peoples in the city is 27.3, on par with national trends that see Indigenous peoples as overall being a younger and faster-growing group than the non-Indigenous population.

In 2016, there were 755 people living in Regina speaking an Indigenous language, compared to 38,110 in the province. However, this is almost twice as many as the 460 people that consider an Indigenous language their mother tongue.

Some First Nations have joined together to administer programs and services to communities in close proximity. Some of the Tribal Councils that serve Treaty 4 peoples surrounding Regina include: File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council, Southeast Treaty Council, and Touchwood Agency Tribal Council. The Regina Treaty/Status Indian Services Inc. provides a range of services to Urban First Nations, as well as people that are moving to the City from Reserves.⁶⁰ The Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations⁶¹ is also a body that works to protect and preserve the Treaty rights of First Nations in the province.

In 1999, 30 Treaty 4 chiefs came together to sign an agreement-in-principle for Indigenous self-government. This agreement holds that the Treaty 4 First Nations are sovereign with all of the inherent rights in accordance with international law.⁶² In the last decade, a number of agreements and memoranda⁶³ of understanding have been established between First Nations and the City of Regina in order to improve relationships with and services for First Nations peoples. Most recently, in May of 2017, the File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council signed a 'Protocol of Recognition, Partnership and Respect' with City of Regina in order to reaffirm the commitment of both parties to work together to strengthen their relationship with one another. This memorandum is intended to help implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action by creating a Governance Committee to facilitate dialogue around challenges and opportunities and information-sharing.

⁶⁰ File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council. (2018). RT/SIS. Retrieved from <http://fhqtc.com/entities/rt-sis/>

⁶¹ Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations: <http://www.fsin.com/>

⁶² LaRose, S. (1999). Treaty Four members sign government agreement. Windspeaker. Retrieved from <http://www.ammsa.com/publications/windspeaker/treaty-4-members-sign-governance-agreement-0>

⁶³ City of Regina. (2018). City & First Nation Agreements. Retrieved from <https://www.regina.ca/residents/social-grants-programs/aboriginal-program-agreements/city-first-nation-agreements/index.htm>

Urban Reserves are a relatively recent development in Saskatchewan's relationship with First Nations peoples in the province. Plots of land within or adjacent to urban centres may be purchased by First Nations and designated by the Federal Government as reserve land. Typically the purchase is made using cash payments to First Nations that must be used to purchase land as a part of Treaty Land Entitlement settlements.⁶⁴ The aim of giving these treaty reserve status is to promote economic development and participation in larger urban economies as a means to generate more sustainable income and promote self-sufficiency for remote/rural First Nations communities.

A total of 28 urban reserves have been created in Saskatchewan since 1988, five of which are located in Regina. The first urban reserve in Regina was established in 1999.⁶⁵ First Nations University of Canada in Regina has been designated as urban reserve land and, with the Star Blanket Cree Nation, entered into a service agreement with the City of Regina and Regina Police Service in 2007.⁶⁶

Moving forward into implementation, it will be important to collaboratively navigate the dynamics and relationships between the City of Regina and surrounding First Nations in order to understand the implementation environment for Regina's Plan to End Homelessness and ensure that it reflects the unique governance landscape of the area.

Visible Minorities & Immigration

In 2016 there were 41,230 individuals that identified as being a visible minority, which is 18.9% of Regina's population. Most of these individuals were South Asian (12,330), followed by Filipino (8,405). Between 2011 and 2016, 16,195 immigrants came to Regina, filling job gaps in the province such as "engineers, architects, land surveyors, web developers, sonographers and welders".⁶⁷ As more people immigrate to Regina with their families, the demand for housing and employment will continue to increase.

Family Structure and Composition

The composition and size of families and households has implications for the housing needs of a city. For example, persons that are not in census families and are living alone are more likely to want rental housing, while families are more likely to seek homeownership and housing that can accommodate more people. Single parent households, lone seniors, students, etc. often require affordable housing that can be supported on one income.

⁶⁴ Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. (2017). Urban Reserves. Retrieved from <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100016331/1100100016332>

⁶⁵ Brass, M. (1999). Regina gets first urban reserve. Saskatchewan Sage. Retrieved from <https://ammsa.com/publications/saskatchewan-sage/regina-gets-first-urban-reserve-0>

⁶⁶ City of Regina. (2018). City & First Nation Agreements. Retrieved from <https://www.regina.ca/residents/social-grants-programs/aboriginal-program-agreements/city-first-nation-agreements/index.htm>

⁶⁷ Latimer, K. (25 October 2017). Share of new immigrants in Sask. climbs upward: StatsCan. CBC News Saskatchewan. Retrieved from <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/sask-recent-immigrants-numbers-climb-1.4371285>

In Regina, a little over 18% of census families are lone parent households, which is a higher percentage than the province as a whole. The increase in people not living in census families has also slightly outpaced the growth in the number of census families.

Figure 10 - Family Structure ⁶⁸

Family Structure	Regina		Saskatchewan	
Total Census Families	58,445	100.00%	302,260	100.00%
Total Couple Families	47,960	82.06%	252,765	83.63%
Married Couples	39,960	68.37%	211,500	69.97%
Common-Law	7,965	13.63%	41,265	13.65%
Lone Parent (Total)	10,525	18.01%	49,495	16.37%
Lone Female Parent	8,360	14.30%	38,165	12.63%
Lone Male Parent	2,160	3.70%	11,330	3.75%
Persons Not in Census Families	42,095		187,765	

Figure 11 - Family Type ⁶⁹

Family Type (Regina)	2011 ⁷⁰	2016	%ch
Total Census Families	52,785	58,445	10.72%
Couples Without Children	19,340	23,895	23.55%
Couples With Children	20,120	24,895	23.73%
Lone Parent Families	10,090	10,525	4.31%
Persons Not in Census Families	37,955	42,095	10.91%

⁶⁸ Statistics Canada. (2017). Regina [CY], Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan [Province] (table). Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017. Retrieved from <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=4706027&Geo2=CD&Code2=4706&Data=Count&SearchText=regina&SearchType=Begin&SearchPR=01&B1=All&TABID=1>

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ Statistics Canada. (2011). Regina [CY], Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan [Province] (table). Census Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE. Ottawa. Released October 24, 2012. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=4706027&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=Regina&SearchType=Begin&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=&TABID=1>

Labour Market Trends

In 2017, Regina's overall labour force participation rate is higher than the rest of the province, and unemployment was at 4.2%, more than a full percentage point lower than the national rate. However a contributing factor is the rise in the number of seniors over 65 that are entering or remaining in the labour force in order to maintain an income that can meet rising costs of living. Additionally, unemployment among youth between the ages of 15 and 24 has risen nearly two percentage points to 12.3%, indicating greater barriers to employment for young people.

Income

The median household income has risen significantly since 2005 (see Figure 12). However, across occupations, women continue to earn less than men, with overall women's median wages, salaries and commissions at \$37,947 compared to \$52,229 for men.⁷¹ With significantly more female-led lone parent households, the gender pay gap can pose a challenge for acquiring adequate, affordable housing.

Figure 12 - Household Income for Regina and Saskatchewan ⁷²

Household Income	Number of Households			Median Total Income of Households (Before Tax)			Median Total Income of Households (After tax)		
	2006	2016	%ch	2005	2015	%ch	2005	2015	%ch
Regina	80,320	94,955	18.22%	\$ 55,629	\$ 84,447	51.80%	\$ 47,666	\$ 72,372	51.83%
Saskatchewan	387,145	432,625	11.75%	\$ 46,705	\$ 75,412	61.46%	\$ 41,084	\$ 65,784	60.12%

The minimum wage in Saskatchewan is currently \$10.96/hour and is indexed to the CPI. On October 1st, 2018 the wage will rise to \$11.06/hour. Before taxes on Saskatchewan's current minimum wage, a dual income household would make roughly \$45,593.

⁷¹ Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016304.

⁷² Statistics Canada. 2017. Focus on Geography Series, 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-404-X2016001. Ottawa, Ontario. Data products, 2016 Census.

A couple on social assistance in Regina would make a combined income of \$18,152 for the year (\$9,076 each), while two individuals with disabilities would receive a combined \$22,342 per year. Even though, after taxes and transfers, the percentage of low-income households is reduced from 13.9% to 11.2%, current social assistance rates in Saskatchewan are not sufficient to bring people above the Low-Income Measure After-Tax (LIM-AT) of poverty (see Fig. 13). The 25,950 households on low-income in Regina are at-risk of housing loss and homelessness.

Figure 13 - Income on Minimum Wage and Social Assistance Compared to LIM-AT⁷³

	2016	LIM-AT	Difference
Single Person Minimum Wage (Full Time; After Tax ⁷⁴)	\$17,668	\$22,133	-\$4,465
Two People Minimum Wage (Full Time; After Tax)	\$35,335	\$31,301	\$4,034
Two People Minimum Wage (Full Time; After Tax) w/ 2 Children	\$35,335	\$44,266	-\$8,931
Single Person Saskatchewan Assistance Program (SAP)	\$9,076	\$22,133	-\$13,057
Two People SAP	\$18,152	\$31,301	-\$13,149
Single Parent w/ 1 Child SAP	\$20,681	\$31,301	-\$10,620
Two Parents w/ 2 Children SAP	\$28,816	\$44,266	-\$15,450
Single Person w/ Disability Social Assistance + SAID program income	\$15,498	\$22,133	-\$6,635

In 2016, the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives released a report⁷⁵ that calculated a living wage for Regina to be \$16.95 an hour per adult in a two adult, two child household. That would be \$58,232 needed for a year after provincial and federal taxes and transfers. Using this benchmark, social assistance and minimum wage rates are not able to offer a comfortable living to those in Regina. It is worth considering the breadth and depth of people's needs in the current context of the costs of living within the city when addressing homelessness and housing stability.

⁷³ Tweddle, A., Battle, K., & Torjman, S. (2017). Canada Social Report: Welfare in Canada, 2016. Caledon Institute of Social Policy. Retrieved from https://maytree.com/wp-content/uploads/Welfare_in_Canada_2016.pdf

⁷⁴ Based on combined federal and provincial marginal tax rate of 25.5%

⁷⁵ CCPA-SK. (2016). 2016 living wage for Regina and Weyburn. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/Saskatchewan%20Office/2016/10/Living_Wage_Regina%20_2016.pdf

APPENDIX H: EXAMPLES OF RECOVERY-ORIENTED PROGRAMS

There are several examples of recovery-oriented program models that have gained momentum in recent years. Regina's Managed Alcohol Programs (MAP) offer participants regular doses of alcohol in a medically supervised environment to help them manage alcohol use on the path to recovery. Similarly, methadone programs provide participants with regular doses of methadone to reduce the use of opioids. Elsewhere across the country, safe injection sites provide controlled, medically supervised environments off the streets for intravenous drug users to access clean needles and receive support when desired.

APPENDIX I: COST RATIONALE AND CALCULATIONS

Overview

A system planning model provides a bird's-eye view of the Homeless Serving System by using the best available information to interpret housing supply, demand for homeless-serving services and program suitability based on need/acuity and duration or frequency of homelessness. To develop a system planning model, a 'map' of services and housing that are considered to be part of the local or regional homeless-serving system is first developed, along with a number of assumptions with respect to needs, demand, capacity and outcomes. Using this information, a model is built to assess intervention impacts on the level of need in the system; this helps guide courses of action against Plan objectives.

System planning models use assumptions to cut through the complexity and develop informed projections for the future. However, because assumptions are relied upon, modelling comes with limitations; we cannot always foresee all economic, social or political changes that can have a significant impact on the Homeless-Serving System overall (e.g. economic recessions, changes to income assistance rates). Thus, a model is a conceptual tool we use to inform decision-making rather than the sole source of information to this end. We have to constantly update our assumption as new information emerges and changes ensue to develop real-time scenarios and risk analyses in system planning work.

Understanding Stock and Flow

A key principle of developing a system planning model is that homelessness is not static - individuals transition in and out of homelessness and access various housing programs and services throughout their journey to stable housing. System modelling must account for these dynamic changes in this population and adjust estimations of need accordingly.

The model discussed in this Plan uses a *stock and flow analysis* to better understand how homelessness will change over time in Regina. A *stock* is a quantity at a particular point in time - in this case, we consider the number of individuals experiencing or at risk of homelessness. A *flow* is the movement of individuals between categories (e.g., at risk of homelessness, transitionally homeless, chronically homeless, stably housed). A stock and flow perspective is embedded in the concept of Functional Zero - we must ensure that outflows from homelessness exceed inflows to homelessness for a long enough period that the stock of individuals experiencing homelessness approaches zero.

A stock and flow analysis helps us understand why local data sources on homelessness may differ. While Regina's 2018 Homeless Count identified at least 286 individuals experiencing homelessness

at a particular point in time, our model indicates that as many as 260 individuals in Regina find themselves chronically or episodically homeless over the course of a year. These numbers are our best estimates and do not necessarily capture the changing nature of homelessness in Regina over time and reinforce the importance of a sector-wide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and ongoing, real-time system planning and modelling efforts.

Data Sources

The model draws upon multiple data sources to assess Regina’s supply of affordable housing, homeless-serving program spaces and demand for services. The table below summarizes the data sources that were incorporated:

- Shelter Utilization Reports
- Regina Homeless Point-in-Time Count
- 2016 Statistics Canada Census

Data from comparable Canadian cities was used in the model where Regina-based data was lacking (e.g. cost of implementing new program types, such as Rapid Rehousing or Prevention).

Categories of Homelessness

The model categorizes individuals by the duration of their homelessness. Below are definitions from the Homelessness Partnering Strategy.

Duration of Homelessness	Definition
Chronic/Episodic*	Chronic homelessness refers to an individual who is experiencing sustained homelessness for 6 months or more in the past year. Episodic homelessness refers to an individual who has had 3 or more episodes of homelessness within the last year (i.e., attained and lost housing).
Transitional	An individual experiencing homelessness for less than one year and with fewer than 4 episodes of homelessness within the last 3 years.

*Note: These categories were modelled as one category given the acuity profiles, housing and support needs.

Duration of Homelessness	Definition
At Risk of Homelessness	Individuals in households that spend more than 50% of their income on shelter costs and have an annual income below \$20,000 (as per the 2016 National Household Survey)

Matching Need to Program Type

Homeless serving systems use common assessment tools to triage individuals according to level of need, often referred to as acuity. This also helps to identify what type of program is likely to be a good fit, which is confirmed when a more fulsome assessment is completed. To assess demand for programs, assumptions about acuity are needed. For people experiencing chronic and episodic homelessness, the model estimates what share of these individuals have high, medium and low levels of need/acuity, shown in the table below.

	High Acuity	Medium Acuity	Low Acuity
Chronic	80%	15%	5%
Episodic	50%	30%	20%
Transitional	10%	40%	50%
At Risk	5%	15%	80%

The following chart outlines how the model matches level of need to program type:

Group's Level of Need (Acuity)	Program Type	Proportion of Acuity Group served by Program Type
High Acuity Chronic, Episodic Homelessness	Permanent Supportive Housing	90%
	Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)	90%
	Intensive Case Management	20%
Moderate Acuity Episodic Homelessness; Transitional Homelessness; At Risk	Permanent Supportive Housing	10%
	Rapid Rehousing	25%
	Assertive Community Treatment	10%
	Intensive Case Management	80%
Low Acuity Transitional Homelessness; At Risk	Rapid Rehousing	75%
	Prevention/Diversion	100%
	Affordable Housing	100%
	Rent Supports	100%

These proportions account for individuals who may re-enter the Homeless-Serving System multiple times or require a transition to a higher-intensity program to maintain their housing long-term.

Cost & Performance Assumptions

As there was limited data locally available to run the cost analysis, we had to use learnings from studies and reports from other Canadian jurisdictions to develop a costs model. As the implementation rolls out, these assumptions should be refined with local data.

Program Type	Target Turnover	Target Negative Exit	OpEx/ Space/Yr	CapEx/ Space
Permanent Supportive Housing	25%	15%	\$35K	\$182K
Affordable Housing	20%	10%	\$3.5K	\$125K
Assertive Community Treatment	20%	10%	\$21K	
Intensive Case Management	100%	15%	\$19K	
Rapid Rehousing	200%	20%	\$8K	
Prevention/Diversion	200%	20%	\$4K	
Rent Supports	20%	10%	\$2.5K	

Model Limitations

There are several limitations to this model. The model uses Regina's population growth rate averaged using the 2011 and 2016 Census of 2.3% annually to predict how the number of people experiencing transitional homelessness in Regina will change over time. While a population growth rate reflects demography and migration, it does not reflect external factors that may uniquely impact homelessness (e.g., increases to the minimum wage or to average rents).

This rate can change significantly as a result of shifts in the economy impacting lower income populations, as well as public policy at the federal and provincial levels in particular. For instance, poverty rates are related to core housing need and homelessness risk, thus poverty reduction measures can mitigate homelessness risk; alternatively, sustained economic downturn can result in new groups entering the at-risk of homelessness group, leading to increased rates.

Again, this is an estimation that assumes that such measures are put into place and are effective. Without prevention measures proposed, as well as the new affordable housing and rent supplements, and provincial plans to address homelessness and poverty, we cannot assume current rates of homelessness risk to change for this group.

The growth in the number of people experiencing chronic and episodic homelessness that we assume is 10%. Again, this is an estimation that assumes that measures are put into place and are effective.⁷⁶

Without consistent data sharing among programs, shelter providers and outreach teams, we continue to have limited data on the number of unsheltered homeless or provisionally accommodated individuals, particularly those sleeping rough. This model makes assumptions that a significant portion of individuals who sleep outdoors do not interface with the emergency shelter system.

Our supply-side figures are limited largely due to uncertainty about the future. Predicting the number of housing units and homeless-serving program spaces over a five-year period is challenging for a number of reasons: political priorities and funding allocations will change, the local economy will shift, and new program types will be introduced based on research, evidence and best practice. Our model identifies the “known knowns” (e.g. confirmed affordable housing developments) and makes informed assumptions about how housing units and homeless-serving program spaces will change over time.

Implementation Cost Scenario Development

Assuming these figures as indicative of unmet demand in Regina, we then looked at the most effective ways of addressing needs over the next five years. We modeled various scenarios in which we served all chronically and episodically homeless individuals and varying figures from the transitionally homeless and at-risk pools. We landed on the current scenario as a means of addressing the immediate backlog of chronically and episodically homeless individuals, while still moving into prevention and diversion for the lower acuity groups – though the current measures assume only 10% of these would be served through new Plan measures.

The scenario also assumes minimal capital investment focused on Permanent Supportive Housing and Affordable Housing complemented by Housing First ICM and ACT to leverage already existing units in the non-market and private market.

There are several limitations to this approach: there is limited impact on lower need populations and thus limited investment in affordable housing and prevention compared to programs proposed for higher need groups. This points to the need for a complementary poverty and affordable housing strategy to step into this gap to address at risk groups in a more fulsome manner. We chose to focus this Plan on measurable impact on visible and costly forms of homelessness, with some prevention work over the next five years as a means of leveraging existing resources and housing units. If implemented the Plan will make a visible dent in the current backlog and enable us to move increasingly upstream into more prevention longer term.

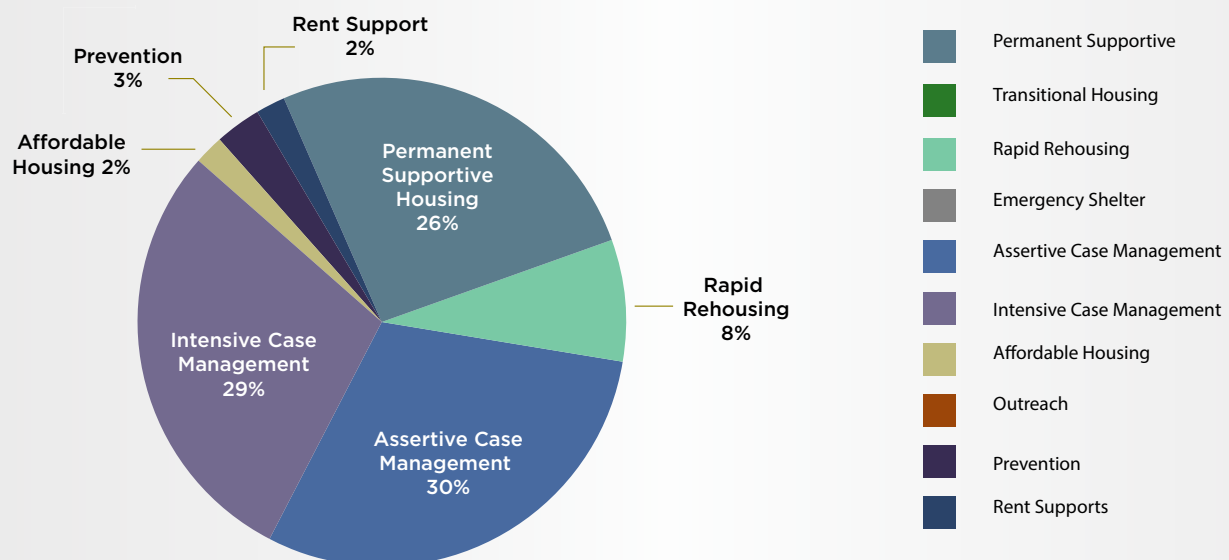
⁷⁶ Brydon, R. (2016). Homeless In, Homeless Out and Homeless Zero Using System Dynamics To Help End Homelessness. Retrieved from http://homelesshub.ca/sites/default/files/3.3%20Brydon_O.pdf

We also note that the Ministry of Social Services has decided to suspend new intakes for the Saskatchewan Rental Housing Supplement which would mean that no new clients can come onto this program as of July 2018. We simply don't know at this time what this measure will mean for those at risk. It may significantly increase the flow into homelessness and may thus hamper success of Plan measures. It may also be mitigated by the introduction of National Housing Strategy portable rent supplements and new affordable housing units coming onstream by 2021. This is an area that required vigilant monitoring and adjustment in real time. We estimated that the chronic and episodic group will grow at 10% per year, while the at risk and transitional at 2.3% - yet these figures may not take into account new policy changes or market forces as of yet unforeseen.

Return on Investment

Supports Needed: \$38M over five years to support 740 intakes (this includes both rental intakes and program spaces). These program spaces are required to serve approximately 2227 people over the next five-years. Here, we note that programs may already be in place that can be repurposed or better integrated to deliver these spaces. For instance, Justice has contracts and/or delivers case management to clients and such program spaces could be targeted at the homeless population against these proposed targets. This is the case for Saskatchewan Health Authority as well, particularly with respect to the Assertive Community Treatment and Intensive Case management program spaces needed. Where these spaces exist, they could be better integrated with the Plan's Housing First initiative; where they do not, additional resources will be needed.

SUPPORT/OPERATING COSTS



Housing Needed: \$25M in capital for new housing. Of these, \$15M are needed to create Permanent Supportive Housing units and \$10M to create 80 new Affordable Housing spaces specifically dedicated to homeless individuals or those at imminent risk over the next five-years. **Note again, that these units are not meant to replace the need for affordable housing strategy at large; rather, specify the numbers needed to meet the homelessness targets in this Plan.**

Where new Permanent Supportive Housing construction is needed, we estimated the per unit costs based on 350 sq ft bachelor suites, common areas for programming.

Land value per space: \$20k (11%)

Soft Costs/Contingency: \$64k (35%)

Construction: \$98k (54%)

The new Affordable Housing spaces which can be included in combination of smaller buildings, medium sized buildings, or townhomes to accommodate families. To manage costs, these would likely be framed apartment buildings, with above ground parking, of moderate quality in central locations.

The housing we are proposing will blend in neighbourhoods, have onsite supports and be well designed, built, and operated by non-profit service providers. Some examples are showcased below.

Importantly, SaskHousing has 400 units of new affordable housing under development as well as empty units which could be repurposed and dedicated to Plan target spaces. As only 160 spaces are needed (this number refers to the 80 affordable housing units and the 80 supportive housing units in the Plan), having these prioritized from SaskHousing can go a long way towards meeting Plan goals. Empty units may be contracted to another housing operator that can deliver onsite supports as well to meet complex client needs more effectively.

Implementation Support & Funding Sources

At this time, we are outlining the possible sources of spaces or funding to create new spaces below. As we work on implementing the Plan, the Leadership Committee will brief Ministers on Plan needs and discuss contribution options in further detail.

Program Type	Cost/ Space	Possible Funding/Capacity Sources	Spaces	#Intakes	five-year Cost
Permanent Supportive Housing- PSH	\$182K/ CAP/ UNIT \$35K/OP	HPS, National Housing Strategy, Ministry of Health, Health Authority, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Services, Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	80 new – via NHS	293	\$9.8M Op \$15M Cap
Assertive Community Treatment - ACT	\$21K	Ministry of Health, Health Authority, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Services	140 new	227	\$11.6M Op
Intensive Case Management (ICM)	\$19K	Ministry of Health, Health Authority, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Services	160 needed, 30 already exist 130 needed	509	\$10.8M Op (for 160 space)
Rapid Rehousing	\$8K	HPS, National Housing Strategy, Ministry of Health, Health Authority, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Services, Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	80 – already exists	528	\$2.9M Op
Affordable Housing	\$125K/ CAP/ Space \$3.5K/ OP	HPS, National Housing Strategy, Ministry of Social Services, SaskHousing, Private donors	80 new via NHS	114	\$0.9M Op \$10M Cap
Prevention/Diversion	\$4K	HPS, Ministry of Social Services, Health, Justice, MCFS, Philanthropic orgs, Private donors	100 new via NHS	420	\$1.2M Op
Rent Supports	\$.52K	HPS, Ministry of Social Services, Health, Justice, MCFS, Philanthropic orgs, Private donors	100 new via NHS	136	\$0.8M
Total			740	2227	\$63M

Investment Impact

If the status quo in Regina is maintained, with the Plan not implemented, the usual approach for those that could have been served under the Plan will total \$75M over five years. In contrast, housing and supporting those same people using the Plan, will avoid about \$37M costs associated with the major systems.

Housing First in Regina has shown significant reduction among the following cost categories for 49 clients served. The yearly cost of serving this cohort among these public systems pre-intervention is estimated at about \$31K; post intervention, at \$13K: a 58% cost avoidance among the following public systems:

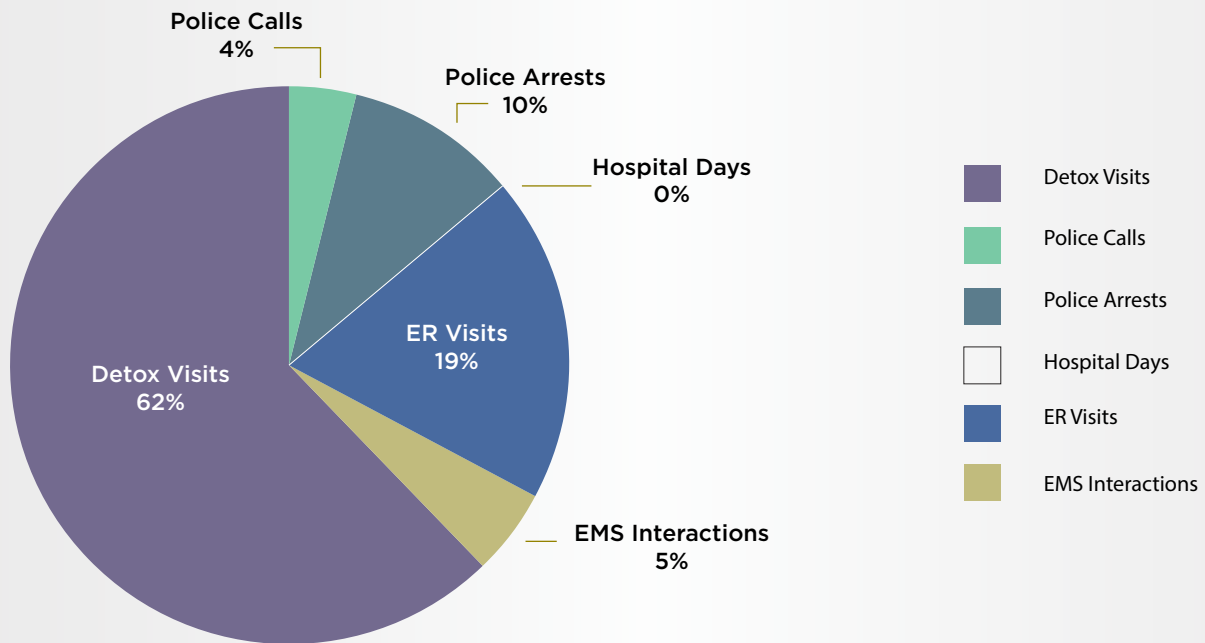
Public System Interaction Reduction in Regina's Homes program (n=49)	
Police Calls Reduction	81%
Arrests Reduction	89%
Days in Hospital Reduction	40%
ER Visits Reduction	75%
EMS Reduction	66%
Detox Visits Reduction	93%

Assuming a 50% cost avoidance level, and a range of savings per population served, we estimate that over the course of the Plan, the same people who are housed and supported would accumulate \$75M in costs to public systems; if housed, they would cost \$37M– a cost avoidance of about 50%. In this sense, the \$38M the Plan proposed to be invested in supports would be recuperated in cost avoidance as a result of system use reductions amongst those successfully housed and supported by Plan measures.

Populations	Cost/Yr	#Housed	PerYr	5Yrs	Est Cost Avoidance	
Chronic	\$ 40,000	119	\$ 4,743,900	\$ 23,719,500	\$ 14,231,700	60%
Episodic	\$ 28,000	261	\$ 7,305,606	\$ 36,528,030	\$ 20,090,417	55%
Trans/Risk	\$ 8,000	148	\$ 1,184,836	\$ 5,924,182	\$ 2,073,464	35%
At Risk	\$ 4,000	435	\$ 1,740,533	\$ 8,702,664	\$ 870,266	10%
Total		963	\$ 14,974,875	\$ 74,874,377	\$ 37,265,847	50%

The cost avoidance would be distributed among the following public systems, if the Regina Housing First program breakdown is applied to the Plan measures. This analysis by no means covers well known impacts on other areas, particularly days in jail or prison where Housing First is making considerable impact alongside discharge planning efforts from corrections. Plan measures can go a long way in addressing the demand for remand and support provincial effort to manage and reduce demand for such services. These measures can further leverage existing public system coordination efforts, particularly the Police and Crisis Team (PACT) with concerted efforts on homelessness.

COST AVOIDANCE BY AREA



APPENDIX J: DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Plan Ramp-Up		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar One: Leadership & Implementation		
1. Funding secured for Plan Director position.	<p>Outline the staffing model, terms and reference, roles and responsibility of the CLC along with System Planning positions and budget request for the cost of the Plan coordination position and administrative costs.</p> <p>Develop a case for Director funding based on the role that the Director will play in Plan implementation.</p> <p>Engage all three orders of government to secure funds for implementation of \$20,000/ year over five-years, to fully cover full-time Director position.</p>	CLC, RHCAB, Federal, Provincial, and Municipal Governments.

Plan Ramp-Up		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar One: Leadership & Implementation		
2. Governance body for Plan established & Plan implementation positions hired.	<p>Recruit and confirm community leaders for Plan governance and implementation that incorporates Indigenous leadership, lived experience input, and mechanisms for ongoing community oversight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine Terms of Reference, including prioritization for Indigenous leadership and people with lived experience, criteria for Board of Directors and SPO position, and mandate in alignment with community Plan, taking into account HPS renewal context. Develop new Terms of Reference for the Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board to align with Plan governance structure. Develop and implement recruitment process for Board of Directors, using the CLC as a transition leadership body until formal leadership is in place. Do outreach and engagement to recruit and support people with lived experience as part of the leadership model in various capacities. Host governance training initiative with members of RHCAB, CLC, and Community Data and Audit Committee to ensure common understanding of roles and responsibilities. Plan To End Homelessness kick off event promoting the structure of Plan implementation moving forward. Confirm and hire Plan implementation position, tasked with operationalizing the Plan through a systems level Housing First approach. Develop clear job description for Plan Director with reporting structure, and key goals of the Plan to be incorporated into position workplan. 	CLC, RHCAB, SPO

Years 1 - 2 : Plan Infrastructure Development		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar One: Leadership & Implementation		
1. Governance body for Plan established & Plan implementation positions hired.	<p>Set up funders table for Plan implementation, dedicated to raising funds and ensuring that the Plan implementation costs are fully financed for the duration of the timeline. (This includes housing and supports costs in addition to the implementation positions).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key stakeholders groups for funders table. Develop “pitch package” document outlining investment opportunities, collective funding targets, and ways in which funders can engage with the Plan priorities. Outreach and recruit community philanthropists, private sector leaders, and funders. Provide regular updates reports for table, along with requests for action. 	CLC , RHCAB, SPO
Pillar Two: Data-Driven Systems Integration & Coordinated Access		
1. Community-wide systems mapping exercise with service providers.	<p>Complete a community-wide systems mapping exercise with service providers to ensure comprehensive understanding of program capacities, existing gaps, and leveraging strengths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do comprehensive outreach with community partners in housing and homelessness sector, as well as related public systems re: Plan implementation and need for comprehensive understanding of local service provider data via community systems mapping. 	SPO, RHCAB, BoD

Years 1 - 2 : Plan Infrastructure Development		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Two: Data-Driven Systems Integration & Coordinated Access		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote systems mapping exercise and send out survey, utilizing networks from working group. Analyze data from systems mapping exercise to develop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » An up-to-date resource directory for all services available to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness in a community; » Mapping of the locations of the various community resources to discern location patterns; » Categorization of all programs by target population, eligibility criteria, geographical scope, service model and focus; » Real-time occupancy report to show what spaces are available in services; » Clear eligibility, referral and access for people seeking support; » A feedback loop from clients/users of services to each of the resources, and; » Performance indicators to track community demand and feedback on services. 	SPO, RHCAB, BoD

Years 1 - 2 : Plan Infrastructure Development		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Two: Data-Driven Systems Integration & Coordinated Access		
2. Integration of a single real-time data platform for the homeless serving sector	<p>Build out HIFIS 4 across Regina in order to have access to consistent, real-time data within the homeless-serving sector - Leverage federal support for homelessness data collection coming in the federal strategy, Reaching Home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop HIFIS 4 & Coordinated AccessC Implementations Committee / Working Group toC oversee the initial implementation and parameters of HIFIS 4, with broad sector representation including shelters, Violence Against Women (VAW) sector, corrections, child welfare, mental health & addictions, and other social services. • Develop clear communications materials (Powerpoint, one pager, etc.) explaining timeline launch, purpose, and value of HIFIS 4 as part of achieving greater systems integration, and in line with Plan goals. • Promote widely across the sector to build buy-in. • Provide HIFIS 4 training for agency staff implementing it. • Ongoing engagement to onboard as many agencies asC possible to HIFIS 4 to support full systems integrationC and outreach with agencies connected to the housingC sector to explore ways to integrate HIFIS 4 with theirC data, including shelters, VAW shelters, mental healthC and addictions services, and justice sector stakeholders. • Engage with the federal government aroundC resources and supports to scale up HIFIS 4 including available resources. 	YMCA, HIFIS users, Department of Justice, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Social Services

Years 1 - 2 : Plan Infrastructure Development		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Two: Data-Driven Systems Integration & Coordinated Access		
3. Comprehensive Coordinated Access model.	<p>Work with public systems to facilitate data-sharing and integration in order to identify the inflows and outflows of homelessness for more targeted policy change and funding support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin engaging provincial public systems, including Sask. Housing, Social Services, Central Services, Justice and Health (including treatment facilities) to develop data framework for individuals who experience homelessness between systems • Begin track inflows from public systems as part of data collection work. • Engage provincial system stakeholders, to align efforts and enhance positive housing transitions from provincial systems. <p>Enhance the existing Coordinated Housing Intake Process (CHIP) to be a system wide Coordinated Access model that connects people with the full continuum of services, with support from the federal government under the Reaching Home homelessness strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with HIFIS 4 and Coordinated Access Committee to determine a Coordinated Access model that leverages and builds on existing infrastructure. <p>Develop performance management framework including the development of system-wide KPIs..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use systems mapping data to form the base of this framework, with key baseline targets set based on current sector data. 	

Years 1 - 2 : Plan Infrastructure Development		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Three: Housing & Supports		
<p>1. People housed through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -80 new Permanent Supportive Housing spaces -80 new affordable housing spaces -80 new rent supports -100 prevention interventions 	<p>Develop formal links to the Design Regina Comprehensive Housing Strategy and explore policy shifts at the municipal level to continue to maximize affordable housing development across neighbourhoods through bylaw changes, zoning, and grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City has been working on a major review and amendment to the Zoning bylaw which has included identifying ways of incorporating the recommendations from the Comprehensive Housing Strategy. It is expected that a draft of the new Zoning Bylaws will be released in the beginning of 2019 for public and stakeholder feedback, including local affordable housing providers. Seek to align, where possible, Plan targets with this renewal. Monitor impact from the removal of Saskatchewan Housing Supplement as it is unclear what impact the loss of the Sask Housing Supplement will have on demand for shelters and rental market housing prices. Important to measure impact of reduced shelter rates before the joint federal/provincial Portable Housing subsidy is introduced in 2020. <p>Support provincial and federal investment for the addition of 80 units of long-term supportive housing in purpose-built building targeted to chronic & episodic homeless people with higher needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete a scan of all possible funding sources available to leverage, including working closely with Funder's Table, National Housing Strategy resources, and in-kind opportunities such as existing units that can be renovated, and available land. 	Sask Housing, CLC

Years 1 - 2 : Plan Infrastructure Development		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Three: Housing & Supports		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage developers around leveraging existing resources to build or retrofit units to achieve Plan targets. Develop building timeline and work plan to achieve Plan housing targets. Building to begin, likely in Year 2 of Plan and carried through until targets completed. Coordinate with service providers re: appropriate matching of people to units being developed who experience chronic and episodic homelessness. <p>Work with organizations dedicated to addressing interpersonal violence to ensure program and housing models appropriately serve those impacted by violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with stakeholder organizations, develop a checklist to ensure that awareness and best-practice is being implemented throughout the various stages of housing for individuals impacted by violence, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Referral process » Access to housing units » Follow-up engagement that occurs 	Sask Housing, CLC

Years 1 - 2 : Plan Infrastructure Development		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Three: Housing & Supports		
<p>2. People supported through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 140 new Assertive Community Treatment spaces - 130 new Intensive Case Management spaces 	<p>Work with provincial and federal partners to fill program gaps that support people experiencing chronic and episodic homelessness in the rental market through Housing First program including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive Case Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 130 new spaces needed • Assertive Community Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 140 new spaces needed <p>Advocate for a person-centered approach to programs and housing for people experiencing addictions and mental health that meets them where they are at on the recovery and sobriety continuum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage people with lived experience to co-develop a recovery-oriented model in Regina, based on the local context, including outcome indicators. • Integrate this model into training agenda, policy and protocols for Coordinated Access. • Ensure that staff working with people with mental health and addictions challenges have access to training opportunities, as outlined in Pillar Four of Plan. • Develop checklist for ensuring that a recovery-oriented approach is integrated into process of accessing housing, as part of a Housing First philosophy. • Promote Housing First principles amongst service providers, meaning that people are not required to demonstrate readiness to access housing. 	SPO

Years 1 - 2 : Plan Infrastructure Development		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Four: Capacity Building & Public Awareness		
1. Increased training for service providers in priority areas such as cultural competency, trauma-informed care, and recovery-oriented approaches.	<p>Develop sector-wide capacity training agenda to increase staff effectiveness in supporting people experiencing multiple and complex needs with an early emphasis on trauma informed care, cultural safety, recovery-oriented approaches, and shelter diversion approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor progress on training agenda, and continue to reassess uptake within the sector of training opportunities. • Consider leveraging training expertise amongst agencies, through “training trades” etc. so as to maximize resources. <p>Continue to participate in regional, provincial and national learning communities to share and learn best practices & champion preventing & ending homelessness.</p>	CE, RHCAB, CLC, Community Partners
2. Population-specific lens applied to program design and outcomes evaluations	<p>Integrate population-specific lens into program design and outcomes evaluations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop working group aimed at strengthening best practices for meeting unique populations • Evaluate current system-wide practices for ability to respond to unique population needs, starting with following groups: Indigenous peoples, women, youth, LGBTQ2S+, and newcomers through both systems-mapping process and stakeholder engagement. • In partnership with working group, develop recommendations for how service providers can better respond to needs of sub-populations 	SPO,CLC’ RHCAB, Community Data and Audit Committee

Years 1 - 2 : Plan Infrastructure Development		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Four: Capacity Building & Public Awareness		
3. Regina Street Survival Guide and Map to ensure those at risk of or experiencing homelessness know where to go for the right help, fast	<p>Develop easy to access resource guides to ensure those at risk of or experiencing homelessness know where to go for the right help, fast. This includes building on existing resources such as the Regina Street Survival Guide and Map and creating new resources to offer support to the families or friends of those in need of help.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In alignment with Pillar 3, ensure that process of accessing the system at large via Coordinated Access is clearly outlined. (This includes a central point of access, whether this is a phone number or physical location, ensure that it is consistent and well promoted.) Design one-pager with this information, and promote widely. Resource Guide will be built on systems mapping information, consider online forms of promotion including apps or websites, as well as printed versions, if feasible. 	SPO, CLC
4. Annual Community Forum on Plan to End Homelessness	<p>Launch campaign with emphasis on engaging target groups in tangible ways such as faith based groups, landlords, builders, and other private sector stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop communications plan with differing forms of engagement for each target audience. Host a public event, deliver presentation to community groups. Let people know about what this Plan can mean for Regina. Ask community stakeholders to publicly endorse the Plan as part of the communications campaign. Launch campaign, ensuring that information for how to get involved is readily available on the website hosting the Plan. 	SPO,CLC' RHCAB, Community Data and Audit Committee

Years 1 - 2 : Plan Infrastructure Development		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Four: Capacity Building & Public Awareness		
4. Annual Community Forum on Plan to End Homelessness	<p>Host annual forum with Plan update to maintain community energy around the Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop agenda for forum in partnership with Indigenous leaders and People with lived experience. Ensure opportunities for community feedback on Plan process and mechanisms for ongoing engagement with the Plan via working groups, and volunteering. Engage faith and community groups committed to developing and donating 50 'Welcome Boxes' per year to people entering new homes through the centralized intake process. 	SPO,CLC, RHCAB, Community Data and Audit Committee

Years 3-4 : Early Implementation		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar One: Leadership & Implementation		
1. Governance body for Plan established & Plan implementation positions hired.	<p>Recruit and confirm community leaders for Plan governance and implementation that incorporates Indigenous leadership, lived experience input, and mechanisms for ongoing community oversight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit the work plan -the Plan to End Homelessness in Regina is a living document and needs to be refined annually to meet the needs of our community and ultimate goal of ending homelessness in Regina. 	SPO, CLC

Years 3-4 : Early Implementation		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar One: Leadership & Implementation		
	<p>Set up funders table for Plan implementation, dedicated to raising funds and ensuring that the Plan implementation costs are fully financed for the duration of the timeline. (This includes housing and supports costs, and is in addition to the implementation positions).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration of various additional funding mechanisms for Plan including social impact bonds, joint fundraising campaigns, fund-matching via National Housing Strategy, etc. • Assess what Plan targets require additional funding. • Develop funding strategy for this phase of Plan. 	SPO, CLC
Pillar Two: Data-Driven Systems Integration & Coordinated Access		
1. Community-wide systems mapping exercise with service providers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete a community-wide systems mapping exercise with service providers to ensure comprehensive understanding of program capacities, existing gaps, and leveraging strengths. • Revisit systems-mapping information and update as needed based on real-time data. • Assess progress based on Key Performance Indicators and use this information to determine any necessary changes to process. 	

Years 3-4 : Early Implementation		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Two: Data-Driven Systems Integration & Coordinated Access		
2. Integration of a single real-time data platform for the homeless serving sector	<p>Build out HIFIS 4 across Regina in order to have access to consistent, real-time data within the homeless-serving sector - Leverage federal support for homelessness data collection coming in the federal strategy, Reaching Home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing outreach to promote the use and implementation of HIFIS 4. Continued use of HIFIS 4 data to assess Plan progress and make adjustments to service delivery as needed. 	SPO, CHIP agencies
3. Comprehensive Coordinated Access Model	<p>Work with public systems to facilitate data-sharing and integration in order to identify the inflows and outflows of homelessness for more targeted policy change and funding support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize data to support a shift toward prevention and diversion to meet the needs of those at highest imminent risk for homelessness. Develop prevention and diversion protocol as part of the system-planning framework, incorporating a population-specific approach. Continue to engage province, including Sask. Housing, Social Services, Central Services, Justice, and Health (including treatment facilities), to align efforts and enhance positive housing transitions from provincial systems. <p>Enhance the existing Coordinated Housing Intake Process (CHIP) to be a system wide Coordinated Access model that connects people with the full continuum of services, with support from the federal government under the Reaching Home homelessness strategy.</p>	SPO, BoD, Emergency Shelters, Provincial Ministries including Justice, Social Services and Health, Community Data and Audit Committee

Years 3-4 : Early Implementation		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Two: Data-Driven Systems Integration & Coordinated Access		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop clear system-wide shared protocols and communications processes for Coordinated Access intake and referral process, and prioritization and matching processes. Develop Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) outlining these protocols between service providers. <p>Develop performance management framework including the development of system-wide KPIs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop streamlined methods for reporting on KPIs, to ensure that progress is being measured, leveraging data infrastructure to do this. 	SPO, BoD, Emergency Shelters, Provincial Ministries including Justice, Social Services and Health, Community Data and Audit Committee
Pillar Three: Housing & Supports		
<p>1. People housed through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 new Permanent Supportive Housing spaces - 80 new affordable housing spaces - 80 new rent supports - 100 prevention interventions 	<p>Develop formal links to the Design Regina Comprehensive Housing Strategy and explore policy shifts at the municipal level to continue to maximize affordable housing development across neighbourhoods through bylaw changes, zoning, and grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to pursue Plan targets through the use of zoning mechanisms, where applicable to Comprehensive Housing Strategy <p>Support provincial and federal investment for the addition of 80 units of long-term supportive housing in purpose-built building targeted to chronic & episodic homeless people with higher needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue building housing units in line with Plan targets. Continue to coordinate with service providers re: appropriate matching of people to units being developed who experience chronic and episodic homelessness. 	SPO, City of Regina, Saskatchewan Housing Corporation

Years 3-4 : Early Implementation		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Three: Housing & Supports		
	<p>Work with organizations dedicated to addressing interpersonal violence to ensure program and housing models appropriately serve those impacted by violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to promote and build upon best practices for working with people experiencing interpersonal violence, with all relevant stakeholders in housing sector. 	SPO, City of Regina, Saskatchewan Housing Corporation
<p>2. People supported through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 140 new Assertive Community Treatment spaces - 130 new Intensive Case Management spaces 	<p>Continue to work with provincial and federal partners to fill program gaps that support people experiencing chronic and episodic homelessness in the rental market through Housing First program including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive Case Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 130 new spaces needed • Assertive Community Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 140 new spaces needed 	SPO, Ministry of Health, Lived Experience Members of Auditing Body

Years 3-4 : Early Implementation		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Three: Housing & Supports		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build out HIFIS 4 across Regina in order to have access to consistent, real-time data within the homeless-serving sector - leverage federal support for homelessness data collection coming in the federal strategy, Reaching Home. • Ongoing outreach to promote the use and implementation of HIFIS 4. • Continued use of HIFIS 4 data to assess Plan progress and make adjustments to service delivery as needed. 	SPO, Saskatchewan Housing Corporation
Pillar Four: Capacity Building & Public Awareness		
1. Increased training for service providers in priority areas such as cultural competency, trauma-informed care, and recovery-oriented approaches	<p>Develop sector-wide capacity training agenda to increase staff effectiveness in supporting people experiencing multiple and complex needs with an early emphasis on trauma informed care, cultural safety, recovery-oriented approaches, and shelter diversion approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor progress on training agenda, and continue to reassess uptake within the sector of training opportunities. • Consider leveraging training expertise amongst agencies, through “training trades” etc. so as to maximize resources. 	

Years 3-4 : Early Implementation		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Four: Capacity Building & Public Awareness		
2. Integrate population-specific lens into program design and outcomes evaluations	<p>Integrate population-specific lens into program design and outcomes evaluations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin implementation recommendations from working group. • Gather and distribute useful resources or materials, such as one pagers and checklists, that support the implementation of population-specific lenses into service delivery. • Utilizing expertise of working group, develop sector-wide Key Performance Indicators around each priority population to track progress in delivering services to these groups based on their recommendations. 	SPO
3. Regina Street Survival Guide and Map to ensure those at risk of or experiencing homelessness know where to go for the right help, fast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to widely promote and distribute guide to institutions outside of homelessness sector, including education, health, justice, etc. 	SPO, RHCAB

Years 3-4 : Early Implementation		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Four: Capacity Building & Public Awareness		
4. Annual Community Forum on Plan to End Homelessness	<p>Host annual forum with Plan update to maintain community energy around the Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure ongoing opportunities for community feedback on Plan process and mechanisms for ongoing engagement with the Plan via working groups, and volunteering. • Continue to expand the number of groups committed to developing and donating 50 'Welcome Boxes' per year to people entering new homes through the centralized intake process. 	SPO, Community partners

Year 5 +: Maintenance & Shifting Focus		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar One: Leadership & Implementation		
1. Governance body for Plan established & Plan implementation positions hired.	<p>Revisit community leadership structure to evaluate if a new structure is needed for Plan maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore if new funding is needed for Plan Coordination and Implementation positions. 	CLC, SPO, City of Regina, City of Saskatoon, SUMA Provincial Government, Community Partners.

Year 5 +: Maintenance & Shifting Focus		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Two: Data-Driven Systems Integration & Coordinated Access		
1. Community-wide systems mapping exercise with service providers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit Systems Mapping analysis, identifying ongoing areas for improvement, and highlighting progress on key indicators outlined in Plan. Use this data to shift resources towards other population groups identified by the data. 	SPO, Community Agencies
2. Integration of a single real-time data platform for the homeless serving sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to use HIFIS 4 to track progress of Plan and identify real time trends and changes to needs in Regina. Ensure that there is ongoing capacity to respond quickly to changes in the system. 	SPO, Community Agencies
3. Comprehensive Coordinated Access Model	<p>Work with public systems to facilitate data-sharing and integration in order to identify the inflows and outflows of homelessness for more targeted policy change and funding support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasingly shift towards prevention and diversion to meet the needs of those at highest imminent risk for homelessness, with growing emphasis on working upstream, particularly with young people, so as to reduce the likelihood of later in life homelessness. Continue to implement and strengthen prevention and diversion protocols. Track this progress to make adjustments as needed. Increasingly shift funding from emergency services towards prevention supports. Continue to adapt and evolve performance management framework to meet the needs of the community. 	SPO, RHCAB

Year 5 +: Maintenance & Shifting Focus		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Three: Housing & Supports		
<p>1. People housed through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 new Permanent Supportive Housing spaces - 80 new affordable housing spaces - 80 new rent supports - 100 prevention interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate progress on development of housing units and identify housing targets moving forward. • Liaise with funders' table to address these targets. • Evaluate effectiveness of interventions for working with people experiencing interpersonal violence, and develop recommendations for ongoing capacity-building in this area. 	<p>SPO, RHCAB, Systems Integration Working Group</p>
<p>2. People supported through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 140 new Assertive Community Treatment spaces - 130 new Intensive Case Management spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate progress of recovery-oriented approach being integrated in housing interventions, and determine areas for ongoing improvement. • Assess ongoing service needs for people needing supports with housing and set targets for moving forward. • Continue to work with province to determine priority areas for investment. 	<p>SPO, Community Agencies, Provincial Ministries</p>

Year 5 +: Maintenance & Shifting Focus		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Three: Housing & Supports		
	<p>Continue to work with organizations dedicated to addressing domestic violence to ensure program and housing models appropriately serve those impacted by violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor client satisfaction in this area through surveys and other feedback mechanisms. <p>Support efforts to increase treatment beds, especially for young people in Regina, with a minimum 20% of treatment beds dedicated for youth ages 13-24 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create budget and rationale for advocacy to Province for funding, in alignment with system. <p>KPIs, for continued funding for interventions increasingly shift upstream as part of Plan.</p>	<p>SPO, Community Agencies, Provincial Ministries</p>
Pillar Four: Capacity Building & Public Awareness		
<p>1. Increased training for service providers in priority areas such as cultural competency, trauma-informed care, and recovery-oriented approaches.</p>	<p>Evaluate training agenda participation.</p> <p>Engage with people with lived experience and service providers for additional areas of training required based on people's needs.</p> <p>Continue to participate in regional, provincial and national learning communities to share and learn best practices & champion preventing & ending homelessness.</p>	<p>SPO, Working group on Capacity-building</p>

Year 5 +: Maintenance & Shifting Focus		
Key Outcomes	Action Steps	Lead Stakeholders
Pillar Four: Capacity Building & Public Awareness		
2. Integrate population-specific lens into program design and outcomes evaluations	<p>Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of population-specific approaches via KPIs and stakeholder feedback surveys.</p> <p>Continue to engage experts in ways to continually improve and integrate population-specific responses in service delivery.</p>	SPO, Community Agencies
3. Develop easy to access resource guides to ensure those at risk of or experiencing homelessness know where to go for the right help, fast. This includes support to the families or friends of those in need of help.	<p>Update resource guide with any key changes to services and protocols across the system.</p>	SPO
4. Annual Community Forum on Plan to End Homelessness	<p>Host forum with final celebration of work done on Plan over the past five-years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overview of system performance indicators of Plan and key learnings from Plan implementation. • Share key priorities populations and funding targets moving forward to continue to support the shift towards prevention and ending of homelessness. 	SPO, BoD, Community Audit Working Group

APPENDIX K – KEY TERMS

At-Risk of Homelessness – people who are not homeless, but whose current economic and/or housing situation is precarious or does not meet public health and safety standards.

Assertive Community Treatment (ACT Team) – a client-centered, recovery-oriented mental health service delivery model that has received substantial empirical support for facilitating community living, psychosocial rehabilitation, and recovery for persons who have the most serious mental illnesses, have severe symptoms and impairments, and have not benefited from traditional outpatient programs.

Affordable Housing – any type of housing (rental/home ownership, permanent/temporary, for-profit/non-profit) that costs less than 30% of a household's pre-tax income.

Case Management – a collaborative and client centered approach to service provision for persons experiencing homelessness. In this approach, a case worker assesses the needs of the client (and potentially their families) and when appropriate, arranges coordinates and advocates for delivery and access to a range of programs and services to address the individual's needs.

Coordinated Assessment – a standardized approach to assessing a person's current situation, the acuity of their needs and the services they currently receive and may require in the future, and takes into account the background factors that contribute to risk and resilience, changes in acuity, the role friends, family, caregivers, community, and environmental factors.

Core Housing Need – A household is said to be in 'core housing need' if its housing falls below at least one of the adequacy, affordability or suitability standards and it would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (meets all three housing standards).

These housing standards include:

- Adequate housing is reported by their residents as not requiring any major repairs.
- Affordable housing has shelter costs equal to less than 30% of total before-tax household income.
- Suitable housing has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of resident households according to National Occupancy Standard (NOS) requirements.

Discharge Planning – preparing someone to move from an institutional setting (child welfare system, criminal justice system, hospital etc.) into a non-institutional setting either independently or with certain supports in place.

Housing First – a recovery-oriented approach to ending homelessness that centers on quickly moving people experiencing homelessness into independent and permanent housing followed by provision of additional supports and services as needed.

Housing First for Youth - housing First for Youth (HF4Y) is a rights-based intervention for young people (aged 13-24) who experience homelessness, or who are at risk. It is designed to address the needs of developing adolescents and young adults by providing them with immediate access to housing that is safe, affordable and appropriate, and the necessary and age-appropriate supports that focus on health, well-being, life skills, engagement in education and employment, and social inclusion. The goal of HF4Y is not simply to provide housing stability, but to support young people as youth and facilitate a healthy transition to adulthood. HF4Y can be considered both as an intervention or program model, as well as a philosophy guiding a community's response to youth homelessness.

Integrated Case Management (ICM) Teams - a team refers to a team approach taken to coordinate various services for a specific child and/or families through a cohesive and sensible plan. The team should include all service providers who have a role in implementing the plan.

Natural Support Programs - an intervention focused on strengthening relationships between vulnerable young people and their families (and networks) with a view of preventing, reducing and ending youth homelessness.

Permanent Supportive Housing - housing that comes with individualized flexible and voluntary support services for people with high needs related to physical or mental health, developmental disabilities and substance use. It is one option to house chronically homeless individuals with high acuity.

Point in Time (PiT) counts - provide a “snapshot” of the number of people experiencing homelessness on a specific date (usually one day, occasionally up to a week) in a community.

Prevalence counts - provide an alternative to the PIT counts and are often used in some small and rural communities. They determine how many people were homeless over a set period in time.

Prevention - refers to one of the main strategies in addressing homelessness that aims to stop people from becoming homeless in the first place.

Provisionally Accommodated - referring to those whose accommodation is temporary or lacks security of tenure.

Rapid Re-Housing - an approach to housing that is similar to Housing First as it has no “readiness requirement”, however, this approach is best suited for people experiencing episodic and transitional homelessness.

Rental Supplement Program - refers to rent-geared-to-income housing with private landlord. Rent supplements are subsidies paid by government to private landlords who are part of this program.

Service Coordination - term used to describe inter- or intra-organizational efforts to support individuals across a range of services.

Shelter Diversion – a strategy targeting that refers to the provision of alternative temporary housing options, supports and interventions designed to reduce peoples' reliance on the emergency shelter system.

Social Housing – any housing that is funded/subsidized by a level of government.

Substance Use - refers to all types of drug and alcohol use.

Systems Failures – occur when other systems of care and support fail, requiring vulnerable people to turn to the homelessness sector, when other mainstream services could have prevented this need.

Transitional Housing – refers to supportive, yet temporary type of accommodation that is meant to bridge the gap from homelessness to permanent housing by offering structure, supervision, support, life skills, education, etc.

June 25, 2018

To: His Worship the Mayor
And Members of City Council

Re: City of Regina's Role in Homelessness

RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAYOR'S HOUSING COMMISSION – JUNE 18, 2018

That the City of Regina continue providing in-kind and financial support towards confronting homelessness as discussed in this report.

MAYOR'S HOUSING COMMISSION – JUNE 18, 2018

The Commission adopted a resolution to concur in the recommendation contained in the report.

Recommendations #2 and #3 do not require City Council approval.

Mayor Michael Fougere; Councillors: Lori Bresciani, Sharron Bryce and Joel Murray; and Commissioners: Robert Byers, Jason Carlston, Patrick Mah and Malcolm Neill were present during the consideration of this report by the Mayor's Housing Commission.

The Mayor's Housing Commission, at its meeting held on June 18, 2018, considered the following report from the Administration:

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the City of Regina continue providing in-kind and financial support towards confronting homelessness as discussed in this report.
2. That this report be forwarded to the June 25, 2018 City Council meeting for approval.
3. That item MHC18-4 be removed from the list of outstanding items from the Mayor's Housing Commission.

CONCLUSION

Through the federal government Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS), the Regina community receives funds annually from 2014 to 2019 to address homelessness under the

direction of the Community Advisory Board (CAB) and leadership of the Community Entity (YMCA).

The CAB has retained consultants to prepare a Plan to End Homelessness (Plan) in Regina that identifies local issues and requirements and establishes system-wide goals and outcomes to address homelessness over the long-term. The Plan will be released in the fall of 2018.

Responding to homelessness is the responsibility of the Federal and Provincial governments. The City will continue to complement and support the policies and programs of the Federal and Provincial governments.

BACKGROUND

The Regina community receives federal funding as part of the HPS. In 2014, the YMCA was contracted as the community entity for the HPS in Regina. The YMCA oversees the assignment of federal funds and program delivery to address homelessness in Regina under the HPS. The YMCA is also responsible for measuring the progress of funded projects and reporting the results to the federal government. The work of the YMCA is governed by the CAB, which is made up of public, private and non-profit sector individuals.

Through federal funds committed since 2014, the HPS accomplishments for Regina have included:

- Regina's first ever Point-In-Time count (2015) to identify individuals experiencing homelessness who are sleeping out of doors, in the shelter system, or in another emergency accommodation such as a detoxification centre. A total of 232 individuals were enumerated on the night of the count. A second Point-In-Time count occurred on April 18, 2018. Results from the second count have not been analyzed but 286 people were enumerated.
- A community consultation and a consultant-led plan for Regina's first Housing First Program (2015).
- A launch of Regina's first Housing First Program (2016).
- The initial results of an external evaluation of Regina's Housing First program (2017).

DISCUSSION

Plan to End Homelessness

The YMCA and the CAB have advanced the creation of the Plan for Regina by committing \$60,000 in federal HPS funding (half the funds) and issued a call for proposals to hire a consultant to lead the creation of the Plan for Regina. On September 25, 2017, City Council adopted CM17-12 to fund the remaining half of the study:

“\$60,000 from the 2017 General Operating Surplus be allotted to the YMCA of Regina, acting as the community entity for the federal Homelessness Partnering Strategy, to fund The Plan to End Homelessness in Regina”.

The Plan will define “functional zero” for homelessness in Regina, which means that any episodes of homelessness are reduced to being rare, brief or non-recurring. Once complete, the Plan will guide community action and direction on homelessness over the short and long-term to achieve functional zero.

On Friday, February 16, 2018, the YMCA, along with the CAB and their partners, hosted a press conference to kick-off of the Plan. The consultant team of Turner Strategies ‘The Canadian Observatory on Homelessness and A Way Home Canada’ are currently consulting with the community and applying their expertise to establish the Plan for Regina. The initial findings of the Plan are expected to be released to the CAB in June of 2018 and the final Plan is expected to be released in the fall of 2018.

At the April 11, 2018 Mayor’s Housing Commission meeting a motion was passed that:

“Administration bring back a report on the role of the City to participate in the Homelessness program”.

City’s Role in Responding to Homelessness

Responding to homelessness is the responsibility of the Federal and Provincial governments. While many of the federal government’s former responsibilities in housing were turned over to provincial governments, the federal government has maintained a lead role in homelessness. The HPS is an initiative of Service Canada and is the cornerstone of the federal government’s commitment to homelessness. There is no expectation or legislative requirement from the federal or provincial government for the City to provide cost-sharing funding for the HPS.

The role of the municipal government is to complement and support the policies and programs of the provincial and federal governments. It is not the role of the municipalities to accept primary or lead responsibility for the issue of homelessness. Municipalities play an important role in homelessness because they are uniquely positioned to provide local knowledge and expertise on the housing condition and the specific requirements of their respective communities.

City of Regina's Current Contributions in Addressing Homelessness

As discussed below, the City currently contributes to addressing homelessness through its participation in and support of several programs and initiatives as indicated below:

Member of the CAB - There is a City representative on the CAB. The role of the CAB is to develop the community Plan on homelessness and set its strategic direction, including setting the annual budget and distributing the federal funding received as part of the HPS and Housing First Program in the city.

Participation in Regina’s Cold Weather Strategy (CWS) - The City is a representative on a committee being led by the Ministry of Social Services to implement the CWS. In 2013, the Ministry of Social Services gathered several service providers of Regina’s homeless population, including shelter, health, emergency service and housing providers, to develop a CWS for the

community. The purpose of the CWS is to ensure service providers work together to provide those in need with a safe place to sleep on Regina's coldest nights. The program aims at providing adequate and dignified shelter and if required, transportation to that shelter.

Funds the Community Investment Grants Program (CIGP) - The City established the Community Investment Grants Program (CIGP) to partner with and fund community non-profit organizations to deliver programs, projects and services that align with the City's priorities, have clear community impacts and respond to community needs. Many of these organizations provide services that directly serve homeless individuals or those individuals who are at-risk-of homelessness. These include organizations that provide medical, mental and resource supports or organizations that offer housing security programs to prevent homelessness. Some of these organizations include the Mobile Crisis Services Inc., the Regina Education and Action on Child Hunger Inc., and Carmichael Outreach Inc., among many others.

In 2017, the City contributed \$708,602 through the CIGP to organizations that are involved in homelessness. It is important to note that although funds were directed at organizations involved in homelessness, those funds may not have been targeted directly at the homeless community. As an example, funds from the CIGP may have been used to pay core operating expenses of an organization that provides programs that support the homeless community.

Comprehensive Housing Strategy - In 2013, City Council approved the Comprehensive Housing Strategy (CHS), which establishes a series of strategies and guiding principles to support the full continuum of housing, from homelessness to homeownership. Several of the strategies included encourage the creation and retention of diverse, innovative and affordable housing types that support all Regina residents. The CHS recognizes that expanding the supply and affordability of housing is key to addressing homelessness for most individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

Since its adoption, City Administration have worked to incorporate these strategies into several plans and projects, including new Neighbourhood Plans, the Zone Forward project and the Laneway and Garden Suite Pilot Project. City Administration reports annually on its progress in implementing strategies.

Housing Incentives Policy - The issue of the supply of rental housing and affordable housing has direct implications related to homelessness. The City provides capital grant and tax exemption incentives through the *Housing Incentives Policy* (HIP) to stimulate new rental and ownership units where there are gaps in the private market's ability to address housing needs. As recommended in the CHS, up to \$2.5 million in capital grants can be committed to non-profit and private sector housing providers that create new affordable units.

Since 2013, the City has committed over \$10.5 million in capital grants towards the creation of 230 new affordable rental and 554 ownership units. In addition, the City approved five-year tax exemptions to support the creation of 2,799 new rental units, a municipal contribution valued at approximately \$15.6 million over the full-term of the exemptions. These incentives have contributed towards an increase in the City's vacancy rate from one per cent or lower between

2008 to 2012 to seven per cent in 2017 and a leveling off in annual home price and rental rate increases.

In response to a softening real estate market and rising vacancy rates, the HIP was amended in 2015 and 2017 to shift available funds towards the creation of new affordable rental units and away from affordable home ownership units and market rental construction in greenfield areas to direct funds towards the greatest needs.

As directed in the CHS, City Administration is undertaking a comprehensive review and update of the HIP in 2019 to evaluate current incentive programs and amounts to ensure that they are effectively addressing the goals of the CHS. Through this review, City Administration will consider amendments to its current incentive programs to support homelessness initiatives.

Regina Police Service (RPS) - In addition to an agency partner for the CWS, the RPS liaises with several organizations that support the homeless population. These organizations include the YMCA, Street Culture, White Pony Lodge, Phoenix Housing First and Carmichael Outreach. In 2015 and 2018, RPS participated on the advisory board for the Point-In-Time Count for Homelessness. The RPS provided suggestions to the committee regarding safety procedures for the night of the count and delivered training for volunteers. Members from the Community Engagement Unit¹ support White Pony Lodge in their weekly patrols and liaise with the board monthly. RPS participates in initiatives with Street Culture and attends their soup truck nights in Victoria Park.

The RPS Community Engagement Unit provides support to the Phoenix Housing First Program, working with program staff when requested to encourage clients to work to maintain their places. They also assist in removing unwanted guests from their properties in relation to home take overs². Carmichael Outreach recently hosted a life skills program. Community Engagement officers attended some of these sessions throughout the program to provide support and encouragement. RPS was invited to attend the life skills graduation. RPS also worked closely with the Carmichael Outreach housing staff to come up with initiatives to reduce home take overs.

The RPS also sits on the Hub Committee, which is a multiagency group of service providers who gather twice a week to address needs based on housing, addictions, employment, etc.

Update Land-Use Policies and Regulations - The CHS includes several recommendations related to updating existing development regulations to increase the supply of affordable housing units which are being considered as part of the Zone Forward project.

¹ The RPS Community Engagement Unit is a new section of the RPS created in 2017. Similar to the previous Service Centre section, the main mandate is to engage the Regina community and work with community partners and agencies to provide quality service.

² A home take-over is a term used when a person, who is set up in suitable housing through various organizations such as Carmichael Outreach and Phoenix Housing gets their home taken by others. In some cases, the people doing the take overs steal food, sleep at the place and often time bring temptations or a criminal element to the tenant.

RECOMMENDATION IMPLICATIONS

Financial Implications

There are no financial implementations associated with the recommendations of this report.

The City's current financial and in-kind contributions towards programs and services that support Regina's homeless population is discussed under the discussion section of this report. In addition, as directed by City Council through CM17-12, the City provided the YMCA with \$60,000 in December of 2017 from the General Operating Surplus to the YMCA to fund the Plan.

Environmental Implications

None with respect to this report.

Policy and/or Strategic Implications

Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 2013-48 includes policies and direction related to the support of Regina's vulnerable and marginalized populations, including policy 13.14 "to work with others to ensure that all residents have secure access to basic needs, such as food, housing and other services" and policy 13.15 to "participate in the development of a comprehensive plan to address homelessness in partnership with other levels of government".

The CHS includes several goals for supporting Regina's homeless population, including:

- Goal 27 "continue to support housing and homelessness initiatives through the Community Investment Grants Program and identify ways to allocate funding for maximum community impact".
- Goal 28 "continue to play a lead role in the federal government's Homelessness Partnering Strategy by preparing the Community Plan to Address Homelessness".
- Goal 35 "play a lead facilitation role in establishing and coordinating a housing and homelessness coalition of community stakeholders as a way of coordinating collaboration, engaging stakeholders and obtaining advice".

Other Implications

None with respect to this report.

Accessibility Implications

None with respect to this report.

COMMUNICATIONS

City Administration will continue to provide updates on the activities of the HPS as the work progresses.

DELEGATED AUTHORITY

The recommendations contained in this report require City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,

MAYOR'S HOUSING COMMISSION

Elaine Gohlke

Elaine Gohlke, Secretary



January 1st, 2020

City of Regina
City Hall, 2476 Victoria Avenue
Treaty 4 and Métis Homeland
Regina, SK S4S 7K2

End Homelessness Regina
2400 13th Ave
Treaty 4 and Metis Homeland
Regina, SK S4P 0V9

Subject: Plan to End Homelessness in Regina Funding

Dear City of Regina,

End Homelessness Regina is pleased to submit the following formal request to the City of Regina to implement the *Everyone is Home: A Five-Year Plan to End Chronic & Episodic Homelessness in Regina*. The following letter outlines End Homelessness Regina's history & mandate, a short description of the community need and how the organization's initiative also addresses the City of Regina's Social Development funding priorities.

History & Mandate

End Homelessness Regina, officially incorporated in November 2019, was established in response to the development of the *Everyone is Home: A Five-Year Plan to End Chronic & Episodic Homelessness in Regina*. The development of the five-year Plan began in the spring of 2017 when a partnership was formed between the City of Regina and the Government of Canada's Homelessness Partnering Strategy to fund the development of a plan to end homelessness in Regina. Work began with the formation of a Community Leadership Committee developed to work with the Homelessness Partnering Strategy staff and consultants to oversee the creation of the Plan.

In March 2018 a community summit on homelessness held marking the public start of a community-wide process led by service providers, stakeholders, and local leaders to develop a plan to end chronic and episodic homelessness in Regina. More than 500 people and organizations participated in the community consultation process and development of the Plan. According to the final report, the development of the Plan accords with the growing consensus on both a local and national level that "ending homelessness involves addressing its structural and systemic factors that contribute to and perpetuate homelessness, in addition to responding to individual factors such as mental health and addictions" (page 12). The five-year Plan represents the Regina Community focus on a comprehensive,



community-based systems planning process to address policy and practice that contributes to or impedes meaningful solutions to homelessness and housing security.

End Homelessness Regina's mandate and purpose is to be an informational "hub" and online community resource for agencies, shelters, business and organizations to find and share information on issues relating to homelessness. This "hub" will allow service providers to access information on events, studies, reports and facts on homelessness in Regina in order to develop more coordinated and collaborative responses to homelessness in the community. The organization will also monitor, evaluate and report on all progress on the five-year Plan.

Plan Implementation

In accordance with Pillar One: Leadership & Implementation of the *Everyone is Home: A Five-Year Plan to End Chronic & Episodic Homelessness in Regina*, End Homelessness Regina will begin the Plan implementation strategy by establishing a governance body and securing additional implementation positions. Once funding is secured for the organization's Director Position, the organization will be responsible for recruiting and confirming community leaders for a Plan governance and implementation that incorporates Indigenous leadership, a structure for the collection of lived experience input, and outlets for ongoing community oversight and engagement. Together with the Plan governance body, End Homelessness Regina will also confirm and hire additional Plan implementation positions and develop a funding strategy to fully fund the Plan for five-years of implementation. The implementation Plan will also involve facilitating a funding agreement with the municipal, provincial, and federal governments. End Homelessness Regina will work collaboratively with all three levels of government to ensure that all community homelessness initiatives and projects in Regina, Saskatchewan align with the Plan's goals. The organization will also liaison with all three levels of government to ensure that the Plan goals are met, and cost-effective measures are utilized for the evaluation of homelessness initiatives and projects pursued by the organization and other community entities.

In alignment with the Government of Saskatchewan's *Saskatchewan Plan for Growth: Vision 2020 and Beyond*, which sets out the Government's vision for the province, and the Government of Canada's National Housing Strategy which prioritizes the housing needs of Canada's most vulnerable groups, End Homelessness Regina considers the organization's role and collaboration with all three levels of government as pivotal to the Plan's success. By redirecting and focussing on existing resources, leveraging new sources of support and funding, and better collaboration between government and non-government sectors, implementing the Plan will lead to improved client-based services and programs and ensure that the existing resources within the system have the best impact possible.

Community Need

The community issue of chronic and episodic homelessness is detailed in great length within the *Everyone is Home: A Five-Year Plan to End Chronic & Episodic Homelessness in Regina*. For the purposes of this proposal, it is important to note that the Plan was developed through months of consultation with both local and provincial leadership and numerous stakeholders with lived experiences of



homelessness or frontline experience and builds on the success of Regina's Housing First program. The Plan details four pillars and associated recommended actions beginning with securing funds for a director position for plan implementation. In September 2019, Terin Kennedy accepted the Director Position and as recommended in the plan, is actively seeking funding contributions of \$20,000 from each order of government over five-years, to signal partnership and commitment to the Plan as well as other sources of foundation, grant, and corporate sponsorship funding.

Community Impact

According to the five-year plan, over the five years, a total of 2,227 intakes of people are projected to be impacted by the actions outlines in the Plan. These intakes include people that are chronically and episodically homeless as well as some transitionally homeless and individuals/families at risk (page 14). Although the Plan does not include transitionally homeless and precariously housed individuals and families, positive effects from increases availability of program and housing spaces are expected.

There are four pillars and corresponding recommended actions outlines in the five-year Plan: 1.) leadership and implementation; 2.) data-driven systems integration & coordinated access; 3.) housing & supports; and, 4.) capacity building & awareness. The pillars and recommended actions directly align with the City of Regina's Community Investments Grants Program's Social Development Stream Priorities in the following ways:

- Support for the community to create collaborative strategies to address access to housing & housing supports;
- Strengthen the development of safe neighbourhoods by increasing housing & outreach supports;
- Support organizations that represent First Nations, Metis, and Inuit peoples by focusing on Indigenous homelessness and coordinating access to culturally adapted housing supports; and
- Align with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's 94 Calls to Action and adopting a holistic approach that addresses homelessness that includes promoting a greater understanding and competency across sectors and services about the root causes of Indigenous homelessness.

Contribution Request

As outlined in the five-year Plan, in order to see a measurable shift in the response to and outcomes for people that are experiencing chronic and episodic homelessness in Regina, the Plan must be pursued with continued collaboration and commitment with the community and all levels of government. The Plan recommends that all levels of government commit to contributing resources to the Plan Coordination positions over the Plan's duration beginning with funding to secure the Director Position. Securing funds to sustain the Director Position will ensure that the Plan's implementation is coordinated and completed.

As stated in the Plan, it is recommended that each order of government provide a contribution of \$20,000/year to ensure that Director can be fully focused on implementing the Plan rather than



fundraising to cover their position. End Homelessness Regina is requesting that the City of Regina contribute \$20,000 to support the Director Position. The joint funding will allow the Director to begin recruiting and conforming community leaders for the Plan's governance and implementation, hire additional positions, and develop a funding strategy to fully finance the five-years of implementation. Essentially, the seed

funding for the Director Position of End Homelessness Regina is crucial to the providing the necessary leadership to Plan implementation and future sustainability of the organization and vital work in the community.

Thank-you for the opportunity to submit this proposal for your consideration. If you have any questions regarding this proposal, please do not hesitate to contact me at (306) 535-3307 or terin@endhomelessnessregina.ca.

Sincerely,

Terin Kennedy
Director
End Homelessness Regina

Appendix D – Detailed Work Alignment

	Alignment to City of Regina Work
<p>1. Contribute resources to the Plan Coordination positions over Plan duration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End Homelessness Regina (EHR) has submitted a formal request to City administration for \$20,000 in 2020 funding (Appendix B) • Recommendation to direct Administration to provide \$20,000 to EHR in 2020 with future allocations considered through the budget.
<p>2. Ensure alignment of City policy and procedures with Plan targets, both in program delivery and to support the increase of affordable housing options.</p> <p><i>Continue to pursue Plan targets through the use of zoning mechanisms</i></p>	<p>Comprehensive Housing Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHS focuses on expansion of the supply and affordability of suitable housing forms (i.e. provide diverse, affordable housing options). • The CHS guides other work that strongly aligns with the Plan, including the Housing Incentives Policy and Zone Forward. • Future amendments to the CHS will respond to the findings, priorities, and progress of the Plan as a way to establish stronger alignment in supporting housing and homelessness in our city. <p>Zone Forward (ZF):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the ZF, Administration considered recommendations in the Comprehensive Housing Strategy and feedback from local affordable housing providers in developing the new zoning regulations. The approved Zoning Bylaw included: • <i>Removing separation requirements when establishing new Group Care Homes and allowing them in all residential and mixed-use zones as a right.</i> • <i>Reducing the minimum parking requirements for new Group Care Homes and apartments (stacked buildings containing five or more units).</i> • <i>Allowing for a reduction in minimum parking requirements where a development is located close to transit.</i> • <i>Allowing for more diverse housing types by permitting the development of multi-unit residential buildings in more areas of the City.</i>

	<p>Community Investment Grants Program (CIGP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City’s CIGP funds community-based organizations (CBO) to deliver programs and projects that respond to community needs. Many of the CBO’s that qualify for funding under the CIGP support individuals that are homeless, or at risk of homelessness • In 2020, administration will be evaluating the current indicators that are relevant to each stream of funding. This process will involve engagement with funded CBO’s, ensuring coherence of our priorities and measurable outcomes. • Future amendments to the social development priorities, outcomes, and indicators will need to balance alignment to the Plan, and current community needs as identified by organizations that support individuals that experience homelessness.
	<p>Housing Incentives Policy (HIP) Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January 2020 City Council approved amendments to the HIP that align with the goals and objectives of the Plan, including: • <i>Providing a capital grant of up to \$20,000 where a new affordable rental housing development includes an on-site support suite (e.g. counselling suite). Support services can range from drug/alcohol addiction counselling to job and life-training services and are typically provided by an external organization that has entered into a service agreement with the housing developer. The grant would assist with the capital costs of constructing the on-site support space only, not the operational costs of the support service.</i> • <i>Allowing affordable rental developers that receive capital grants to rent units directly to external support organizations which will in turn rent the units to low income households. This change will make it easier for both non-profit and private sector housing developers to partner with local organizations that provide wrap around services for low-income households.</i> • <i>Creating a tax exemption program for housing providers that repair existing rental buildings and rent units at below market rates. This incentive will assist local housing providers maintain their existing affordable housing units.</i>

	<p>Regina Homelessness Community Advisory Board (RHCAB):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The RHCAB, which is made up of public, private, and non-profit sector individuals, including community members with lived experience of homelessness, collaborates to distribute federal funding to local community-based organizations that provide support to the homelessness community• City Administration’s continued leadership at this table is important, as we are the level of government closest to the communities and the community-based organizations that are providing the services that align with the Plan
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Good afternoon Mayor Fougere and City Councillors,

My name is Nic Skulski and I am here representing myself speaking as a citizen concerned about the Co-op Refinery lockout.

This lockout is severely affecting the community as it means that nearly 800 people in the city are out of work. There's approximately 100,000 homes in Regina. That means that nearly 1% of households in Regina are without a source of steady income. This has detriments to all the businesses in Regina as none of those workers are spending money in the community. This includes me not spending money while trying to plan for the birth of my first child. It's heartbreaking for me not being able to provide what I want for her or enjoy what is supposed to be a happy time in my life.

The safety of the community is put at risk by allowing under-trained and overtired employees to operate a facility with the potential to harm many. The minimum a supervisor has been working is 3 days 3 nights 3 off 12 hour shifts or 72 hours every 9 days (This is equivalent to working 8 hours a day every day with none off). There is many working more hours than this and with them being locked in due to Covid concerns they will likely go to the 13 on and 1 off schedule we often work. This has been ongoing for over 100 days and will be undoubtedly wearing people down. I know and have worked with many of the people in there. They're good people and don't deserve to be stuck in that situation with the fear of losing their job if they speak out.

The entire maintenance force that knows the equipment best has been locked out and now they will be putting off doing a shutdown that is usually planned to fix the equipment. These shutdowns have already been extended for many units from 3 to 4 years between maintenance. This work has been additionally and unfairly dumped onto inexperienced workers, many of whom had never been in the plant prior. As every piece of equipment continues to deteriorate this will only aggravate an already overtaxed system.

Just days before the camp was occupied there were still significant concerns from a city engineer about fire safety. Then with little to no reasoning why, they approved it for occupancy as it was being filled up. I've lived in these types of camps before in Fort McMurray. On the fire crew in Fort Mac the plans for us during a fire in the camps was only to try and contain it and not even bother trying to fight it. They burn notoriously fast and the fact that people I know could be locked in there while Co-op chose to ignore fire concerns makes me sick. They can claim what they want but there is no way these camps can be acceptable during an outbreak such as this. If somebody in camp has something, everybody has it.

I realize that the Refinery accounts for around 1 % of the taxable revenue in the city and always tops the the Major Taxpayers charts in the financial statements. Does this mean that they have the right to do whatever they want in your city to your residents? Is that why you give them the leeway to build whatever they want?

I call on you to stand up for what is right. I'm not sure if people were complacent in what happened or worse. But I'm asking you to fix that now. Many great things have come from this city and now I ask you to set that example once again. I ask that you explore bylaws to prevent temporary worker camps from ever being built in Regina again. Look at options to ensure that corporations can't turn to untrained, unskilled out of province replacement labor and wrestle control from the citizens of this town again. Extend it to whatever degree you can. Hotels, home rentals or a city-wide ban. You can act now to preserve the future of the city or be known as the people who stood idly by and let it crumble.

Regarding: Notice of Motion: Co-operative Refinery Complex (CRC)-Unifor Local 594 Dispute

Good Afternoon. I rise in support of this motion.

This council cannot afford to sit idle anymore in this labour dispute. Regina is ground zero for this lockout and our elected representatives need to stick to our vision for what this City should be.

Mayor Fougere had commented, in my February 28th meeting with him, that the Mayor doesn't support this motion because our dispute is not under municipal jurisdiction. Respectfully, I disagree with that opinion. This dispute has large, far-reaching impacts that the City of Regina bears the brunt of, and as such, have much to gain by having this dispute end.

First, our members live predominantly in Regina. We spend our money in the community, volunteer our time, and donate to local charities; we buy houses and cars here in Regina. In 2019, the University of Regina did a study on the economic impact of our local. Here's what the researchers found:

- Local 594 members generate
 - \$25 million in government revenues
 - \$52 million in personal expenditures in the local economy.
 - Total Gross Output Impact of members spending amounts to \$66 million and
 - We add \$39 million to GDP.
- Three-quarters of members' incomes are spent locally.

Imagine how having 730 Unifor 594 members on a picket line changes these numbers. Our lockout pay is not taxable income. That's fewer taxes for the provincial and federal government. In addition to municipal taxes, the city receives funding from the provincial and federal governments through many different initiatives. Our income taxes filter down to municipal government levels.

Lots of our members are just scraping by now that the lockout is nearing the six-month mark. They don't have money to spend on extras, let alone disposable income to make big purchases, like a new home or car. This is having a direct impact on local businesses. Unfortunately for these local businesses, the COVID restrictions, and those effects on the economy, are happening at the same time. If our members were back at work, our economic contributions could help ease the pressures being felt by local businesses in the coming months.

Our members can't infuse money into the local charities that they normally do. Unifor National has been generous and donated to local charities, Food Bank, SOFIA House, and Carmichael Outreach, on our behalf, because Unifor 594 cares about maintaining the community we live in.

The longer this lockout goes on the longer it will take for our members to get back to spending money. Savings will need to be replenished and, with less income from the ratified recommendations, this will take a while. The longer the dispute, the longer the financial recovery time.

The management workers, locked inside the plant for the first 4 months, and replacement workers from across Canada and still locked in the worker camp, aren't spending their money in Regina.

Secondly, the Co-op has strategically pitted neighbour against neighbour. Fuel truckers, Co-op Grocery and gas workers and farmers are being used to ramp up the pressure against the Refinery workers in this dispute. Co-op Refinery, along with Federated Coop (based in Saskatoon), has used over 2 dozen billboards alone around Regina to try and drive a wedge between our community and the workers of the Co-op Refinery. For example, billboards that say, "What is Unifor striking for?" and "Unifor won't pay into a pension. Would you?" are part of the Coop PR campaign. Coop knows this is a lockout, as they issued lockout notice to the union. Coop knows that Unifor 594 offered to pay into the pension, but it's the Coop that had no interest in that offer made by the union. A campaign of misinformation is dividing our community and it has to come to an end before any more damage is done.

Lastly, the expenditure of city resources in this dispute is a cost bore by this municipal government. There is a cost to closing a public road for private use, only by Co-op Refinery and Enbridge, and staffing that closure round the clock with police officers on overtime. Regina police drive by our lines many times a shift, at all times of the day. Our members have picketed in over 15 communities in 4 different provinces and this city is the only place where the time commitment of the police has skyrocketed. The reduction in response time, the reduction in available officers to respond, in addition to the cost to the municipality, are bore by this city alone. Now that's partly due to overresponse by the police, but also due to the length of the dispute here vs at other picket locations. The response of RPS to this labour dispute is unprecedented.

There is a cost to this government to provide police officers to issue over 350 parking tickets to Unifor members and supporters. Instead of using city bylaw officers to issue tickets, we are taking from a highly specialized resource. This just adds to the reduction in available officers to respond to higher priority incidents.

City Council passes a vision for our city. A summary of the 2019 vision City Council has for Regina can be found in Regina's OCP. "Our vision is to be Canada's most vibrant, inclusive, attractive, sustainable community, where people live in harmony and thrive in opportunity."

Currently, this dispute does not help further the vision this council has for its city. The reduction in city spending by 730 families came 4 months before businesses were hit even harder with COVID restrictions. We need reliable, sustainable spending in our city to promote a stable local economy and prepare for growth in the future. Lockouts of this nature damage our local economy.

We want people to live in harmony, but this dispute is having the opposite effect on our neighbourhoods. Pitting neighbour against neighbour. Lockouts of this nature are not the reason we want Regina in the National news.

The union has made honest efforts to come to the bargaining table, the most recent was the acceptance by 98% of Unifor 594 members of the Special Mediators' recommendations on what a fair package would be to preserve company sustainability and maintain benefits for employees. The City should not want this dispute to go on any longer and should call upon the provincial government to use the power at its disposal to end this dispute, by legislating the members of Unifor 594 back to work under the provincially-appointed Special Mediators' recommendations.

Thank you, Mayor, Councillors for your time and consideration today.

Carla McCrie

Good day,

I am writing in of support of Councillor Andrew Stevens motion. The call for the City of Regina to support binding arbitration in the situation that Special Mediator Vince Ready is unable to help the Co-op Refinery and Unifor 594 reach a deal, and end this very long and hurtful lockout. As a member of Unifor 594, the last 100 plus days have caused myself and my family financial strain additionally putting strain in our local economy; we have also experienced many social strains among our community.

The city of Regina has seen 750 of its higher paid citizens on the streets. We have not received a regular pay check since before Christmas; nor have we contributed tax to any governments; and we definitely are not contributing to the local economy. This has caused the trickle affect of hardships onto all local businesses we normally do support. It's also taking away from businesses we have all been waiting to spend with once this dispute has ended. With the duration of this lockout things will not jump back to normal as soon as we go back to work, people are going to need time to replenish their savings or catch up where they fell behind. The longer this lockout carries on the more hurt this will have on everyone and take longer for families to rebound and for businesses to get locked out families back in the door. Families have also come to realize that their tightened spending habits are not negative moves and that they can tighten and go forward with these habits once the lockout is over. Many who were free spenders have admitted they will be thinking twice before blowing money that they didn't think about before. This needs to be considered as more and more families start to think this way the longer the lockout carries on. These new habits will continue to hurt our local businesses. On top of these concerns, we are now facing what could happen to our local businesses with the COVID-19 crisis.

This lockout has caused mental warfare, social stress and community divide. Anyone and everyone has taken a side on this dispute based on personal beliefs regardless of their involvement, or knowledge of true facts from all angles of the situation. I have seen friendships, families, siblings and neighbours divide and sever relationships because of strong opposing opinions.

Schools have felt the affect of this, tensions and emotions are noticeable in children from both sides of this dispute and many of them feel they have been put against each other. The lives of these children have been turned upside down by either a parent "locked in" who is no longer home and missing life they never missed before; or by a parent locked out facing financial and emotional stress with so much uncertainty. Additionally, the constant reminder of helicopters overhead of the schools has been noted as a very distracting circumstance to the schools involved.

This lockout was never a union vs middle management dispute, in fact many managers respected our fight but also had to work and protect their job. The decisions and actions which have come from FCL in Saskatoon have intended to divide the people who usually work and live next to each other. Families involved in extra-curricular activities face families in the opposite corner of this fight, who are friends with but now act like we are supposed to be against each

other. Parents who used to sit together are trying their hardest to avoid talking and associating with what were friends. People are avoiding social gatherings as they avoid people who will make comments, or try to argue opposing stances in this dispute. Everyone is entitled to be passionate about their stance and why they believe so, but this needs to end as its become very personal, hurtful and damaging to Regina and Saskatchewan.

In closing, please support this motion as these community members want nothing more than to go back to work. These community members what to see some relationships rebuilt. Regina's small businesses are our community, and we do not want to see them suffer because we have been put without work for four months. Regina deserves to thrive and we deserve to go back to work with a deal that both parties can live with.

Sincerely,
Andrea Jordan
Lab Technician at the Co-op Refinery Complex for 12 years.

My name is Brad Collins I am a locked out member from the Co-op refinery, and a member of Ward 9 in the city of Regina. I am writing to you in support of Andrew Stevens motion at the upcoming city council meeting for the city of Regina to use all of its tools in order to end this labour dispute.

I have now been locked out for over 100 days. Not only is this lockout affecting me financially, but it's also affecting me mentally. We are dealing with an employer who does not and has not shown they want a deal, they only want to break the union, and leave 700+ workers out of a job.

We need our elected officials help in order to get our jobs back and salvage any hope of rebuilding a relationship with this employer, our community, friends and neighbors. Without the help of people who have more power than us, I believe we will never get our jobs back, and these high paying jobs which contribute to taxes and the economy will have left your city to find work elsewhere.

Regards
Brad Collins

I am writing today in support of Andrew Stevens Motion in regards to the Lockout at the Co-op Refinery Lockout.

The Provincial Government has appointed Special Mediator Vince Ready to hopefully get a resolution to this dispute. I am hopeful that Vince Ready's proposal will be accepted by both sides but I do believe that the FCL does not want to get a deal. I will give you a couple examples that show FCL has not made an effort to negotiate. First, phase one the scab camp started getting built during mediation back in October/November. The second phase of the camp started to get built when Special Mediator Vince Ready was appointed to this dispute. The camp has been doubled in size in the middle of a pandemic and our city should take that very seriously especially when workers are coming from out of province.

My second example just gives you a few numbers in regards to proposals in bargaining. When we were locked out on December 5th the union had 9 proposals on the table and the company had 19. When the barricades came down on January 31st, the union was down to 5 proposals and the company was now at 20. Now, bargaining with Vince Ready, the union was down to 3 proposals and the company was still at 20. Does this sound like a company that is attempting to bargain or meet in the middle? This is destroying our city, local businesses and families, it is time that our city starts to show that they support their residents and support this Motion for binding arbitration. I truly believe that this will be the only way to end this dispute.

Thank you for your time
Bryan Dubord

Dear City Councillors,

I would like address and support the motion set forward by Andrew Stevens for City Council to call upon the Provincial Government to use all the of the tools at its disposal, up to and including legislation that allows for binding third party arbitration should mediation not work out.

I would like to share with you today the experiences I have encounter as a member of the locked out Unifor Local 594 at the Co-op Refinery.

My presence on the picket line has opened my eyes to experiences that have forced me to remove my rose-coloured glasses view of my city, community and province.

It became very apparent to me early on in this lockout the cards were not stacked in our favour. It is not a fair playing field when we are on the outside looking in at a camp that has been erected to house replacement workers to do our jobs. The purpose of a picket line is to exert economic pressure on an employer. This has limited effect when our laws allow replacement workers to live at camp inside the plant.

Being on a picket line in the winter months presents its own challenges without any outside influence. Two months into our dispute four of our local members were arrested in the middle of the night while peacefully picketing. Very shortly after that 9th avenue north was blocked off and heaters, shacks, lighting and generators were removed when for two months had been there with no problems. This left our members uncomfortable, cold, isolated and vulnerable. If the RPS are to remain impartial to both sides of this dispute, what have they done to level the playing field with Co-op?

Just days before this RPS, twice, dispatched multiple police cars to our picket lines. They showed up with lights on, strategically blocked the road around these lines, only to then issue parking tickets to our vehicles. Vehicles which again had been there for weeks with no problems. This tactic could only be perceived by our members as intimidation.

Not only have we had to navigate through what we perceived as police intimidation but have dealt with harassment from the public. The hatred from those that don't even have a personal stake in this dispute is alarming. We have been threatened while walking the line for simply peacefully protesting for what we were promised. We have endured death threats, been told to go lie on the train tracks, and have had threats of our food being poisoned on the line. This dispute has created much divide in this community. This dispute must end so we can start to build up this city and province once again.

Thank you,
Colette Jean

Hello,

My name is Dean Funke and I live in Lakeridge Addition in north Regina.

I am writing in support of the motion put forth by Andrew Stevens for the City of Regina to call upon the Provincial Government to use all tools at its disposal, up to and including legislation that allows for binding third party arbitration.

This dispute has had nothing but negative effects on workers, both locked out AND locked in; Regina businesses; and the province as a whole and it is time to put an end to it before the Scab camp is overrun with COVID-19 brought from out of province workers by FCL.

Regards,

Dean Funke

Good afternoon,

As per Andrew Stevens request, please see letter below. Andrew has requested that this letter be added to the council agenda package for the next city council meeting. Thank you.

At the end of every shift, the locker room came alive with endless chatter and laughter, stories being told of the day's events, the sounds of anticipation for the weekend, and the smell of heavy-handed aftershave filling some rows. Locker doors all swung open, most covered with pictures of kids and family, sometimes artwork from the little ones at home. There were always a few contagious laughs that were easily identifiable, just as obvious as the whistling heard from the far row. I always knew when Mitch was on-shift. These were the sights and sounds I remember, before our worlds were flipped upside down.

During the final day before the lockout, it was advised to "box up" any personal belongings from our lockers. You know, any things of value that meant something to you. Just like many others, my locker door was wallpapered with photographs. Pictures of my wife and I, back when we were basically kids, at least it seemed that way. Pictures of my son and daughter, from babies to every school photo since. Pictures of camping, holidays, and other times that make you smile. Bless my shutterbug wife for capturing all these moments. One would think that in 22 years time there should be at least a boxful of "must-have" items to take home. Funny thing was, I couldn't see the need for a box. After 22 years of my life, using that same locker, I only needed a plastic sandwich bag to gather up what I needed. The paint on that locker door hadn't seen the light since 1998, it was now bare, except for one lone family photograph. I wanted the person who wears my clothes and uses my locker to put faces to the family he is hurting, so I left it, stuck to the middle of the door, for him to discard. That is something his conscience will have to live with.

I'd be lying if I said that the past 84 days has been easy. As the main breadwinner, it seems as though the weight of the world is on my shoulders, and I know every single one of us feels this way too. We all want to end this lockout with a fair and respectable contract. We all want to get back to working the jobs we know best. Scott Banda, it's time to call off the dogs. You need to realize that the people you had working for you are some of the best you'll ever find. It's time to settle this, and get Local 594 back to work, making the refinery safe and profitable. I'm ready with my plastic bag of photos, whenever you are.

Jeff Hannan

Good Morning,

I am messaging you on behalf of the local Unifor 594 members affected by this lockout at the Coop Refinery that I am in support of Andrew Steven's motion of Binding Arbitration.

This has been a long a difficult time for my family, friends and myself. With the lockout starting in December it has affected my families Christmas and in the new year my day to day life. Financially it has been a struggle and we do not have the disposable income to be able to enjoy the perks of life and sharing it with our local community and businesses.

It is very disappointing to see during this time how FCL and Scott Banda are treating their local workers, community, managers and the locked out works of Local Unifor 594. It appears clear to me that FCL and Scott Banda are using there power and money with the misinformation in the news and public postings, bringing in inexperienced temporary scab workers, trailers and manipulating local law enforcement. The experienced and dedicated workers of Local Unifor 594 just want to get back to their jobs that they love and help rebuild this community. If this dispute is truly about sustainability then why is FCL and Scott Banda working so hard to try and keep us out with their tactics in the negotiating process.

I am asking you that if this mediation process with FCL, Local Unifor 594 and Vince Ready break down and they can not come up with a deal, that our government can step in and enforce Binding Arbitration to end this dispute and get our local people back to work. I hope that with your support we can put our community back together again.

Thank you,

Jeff Strain

To whom it may concern,

I am writing this email in support of Andrew Stevens motion for city council to call upon the provincial government to use all of its tools at its disposal to end this dispute. This dispute is affecting our city in many ways. If the Coop refinery turns down the appointed proposal from Mr. Ready, the provincial government should make his decision binding. Coop will continue to fly in out of province "workers" to live in a camp, which at this time is not a good decision with Covid-19 happening around the world. I do not think a camp with hundreds of employees is safe for this province. I would gladly take a call from anybody who wants to discuss this issue.

Jeremy Strass

Dear whom it may concern,

My name is Jesse Anderson and I am writing in support of Councillor Andrew Stevens motion for City Council to call upon the Provincial Government to end the labour dispute between FCL and Unifor 594.

I feel this lock out should end as it has affected my family directly. We are a single income household that relies on the income from my job at the refinery. My family is struggling during this time and are not sure where to turn next. We have pinched pennies but it is more than that. It's the mental toll it has taken on myself which in turn hurts my family life. I've dealt with mental health issues for the last two years and this has only put added stress on top of that. I personally along with my family need this to end.

I hope all councillors will come together and support the motion to help end this dispute.

Thank you,
Jesse Anderson

I'm writing this email to support the motion being brought forward by Andrew Stevens, for council to urge the provincial government in legislating binding arbitration. I have now been locked out for over 100 days. With a newborn at home and a wife on mat leave, the financial/emotional stress this has caused is devastating. I fear this lockouts effects will be further reaching the longer this is allowed to continue. Economic reasons aside, the 700 workers flying in from all over North America during a worldwide pandemic also leaves me very worried. These individuals will be living in close quarters 24hrs a day, with managers be let out into the general public. Our city is in trouble, and binding arbitration is a simple solution to end some of the hurt it's people are experiencing.

Thanks for your time,
Mike Santangelo

To whom it may concern

I am writing in support of councillor Stevens motion for city council to call on the provincial government to end the labour dispute between co-op refinery and Unifor local 594.

I feel this lock out has gone on to long. It is affecting our city in multiple negative ways. One of which is financially.

Not only are there 730 employees locked out at the coop refinery, there are hundreds of other workers from Regina who refuse to cross picket lines. These people are left squeezing dimes just trying to survive. There is nothing left to inject into the local economy. My family of 6 is left suffering. All while these replacement workers live in camp and take their dollars out of town and province when leave. They are not helping the local economy. They contribute nothing to local restaurants, theatres, home stores or any other place in the city.

Nathan Fazakas

MOTION

April 29, 2020

City Clerk
City Hall
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dear Sir:

Re: Co-operative Refinery Complex (CRC)-Unifor Local 594 Dispute

WHEREAS the Co-operative Refinery Complex (CRC)-Unifor Local 594 dispute is now into its third month;

WHEREAS the lockout has created hardship for the local businesses, community members, truckers, trucking companies, the CRC, Unifor Local 594 members and their families;

WHEREAS the Regina Police Service (RPS) involvement in the dispute has escalated as a result of political pressure, increasing the costs to taxpayers and drawing police resources away from more important public safety activities;

WHEREAS the Provincial Government has jurisdiction for labour relations and dispute resolution mechanisms in Saskatchewan; and

WHEREAS the Provincial Government has appointed a Special Mediator, Vince Ready, to help resolve the dispute, but without the authority to arbitrate a resolution;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that City Council call upon the Provincial Government to use all of the tools at its disposal, up to and including legislation that allows for binding third party binding arbitration, to secure an equitable resolution to the dispute between the parties.

Respectfully submitted,



Andrew Stevens
Councillor - Ward 3

My name is Ron Filleul and I support the CNIB staying in the Park. CNIB has been incredibly important to me.

Before I lost my eyesight I had friends that called me GQ because I had nice suits, good shirts and silk ties. I was working in employee relations and it was an important job. I was a sailor. I was a runner. I believed in getting into mischief and I believed in having fun.

I lost my eyesight 30 years ago and at that point I was pretty much a broken man. I saw that my life was in shambles. I felt like someone had stolen my identity and that is one of the worst thefts you can possibly feel.

I went to CNIB and they helped me put all the pieces back together. Now, I have dedicated my life to the disability community, CNIB and the blind community, to give back something they gave to me.

Should they be in the park? Yes. They've been in that part of that park for generations. I know how to get there independently.

My 2020 vision is to see CNIB in the park.

Ron Filleul

Good Day,

First of all I would like you to know some of the CNIB programs that have helped me. I have taken mobility classes, technology classes, independent living, talking books and peer group. Any one of these programs would have helped me but put it all together it changed my life for the better.

Now I want to take you in the future 50 years. We are celebrating the “50th” anniversary of the CNIB /Brandt building in the Park. Let’s do a scorecard of those harmed and those helped. After 50 years, 0 people have been harmed, and thousands helped including children. If your keeping score that’s a blowout!

Now I want to go back 70 years for the origins of the CNIB in the park. In 1955, Premier Tommy Douglas put us in the park. We are Tommy’s’ legacy in the park. The CNIB building Was built to house Veterans of the First and Second World War. Some of Regina’s bravest men came home blind and they had no place to go. From then the torch was passed to the next generation. To us, it is hallowed ground. We are just not Tommy’s legacy, we have a historical right to be there. We are a part of Regina’s history in the park.

Now I want to address some of the issues put forward by some City Councillors and protesters on Broad Street.

We have been told that we didn’t get enough space in the new building. How in the world would they know how much square feet it takes to run a branch of the CNIB? They never ran a program or a branch of CNIB. But the Media passes the information as the truth.

The insinuation of course, is that the CNIB people aren’t just blind, they are kinda dumb to. Somehow we got taken on this deal but somehow we don’t get it. How condescending.

Now just to be clear, under the CNIB plan, we have thousands of square feet in the park. Under your plan, we have none. Which brings us to the ridiculous counter proposals. Fantasy buildings built with fantasy money. While, the blind do not live in a fantasy world, we live in the real world and it’s a hard tough world. The signs at our counter protests has been laughed at but let’s try an experiment.

Let’s see if those protesters would put on a blindfold in the morning, let’s see how many of them show up. In fact, just for awareness, maybe everyone in this room should try the three hour blindfold challenge.

This Saturday in the comfort and safety of your home, blindfold yourself for three hours, get the whole family involved. Do it over a lunch hour so you can prepare a meal while your blind. I strongly recommend a cold lunch, we don’t want you burning your house down. All of this may change your perspective and you may have a renewed belief in compassion.

Now we understand that at one point a news organization posted the wrong picture of our proposed building on the internet. Councillor Stevens said that the real proposed building would be a nice addition to the Park.

So the problem isn't architecture, the problem is ideology. The big complaint is that we are bringing business into the park, when everybody knows there is already business going on in the park.

Money changing hands everyday. There are thousands and thousands acres of park, can we not have a postage stamp size lot on the edge of the park?

After all the help the CNIB has given our community it would be nice to drop the ideology. The CNIB has spent 6 years going through more than one process, 6 years of process is enough. Its time for results. Its time for leadership. Please be kind to the blind, we just want to go home where we belong.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Bob Huber

Outline

1. What and why the project
2. How the following statement will address the motion at hand (pushing the Province to require a public consultation)
3. CNIB position on the motion
4. Communication plan at the moment
5. Opportunity to also dispel some myths

We want to rebuild our facility in Wascana Park so we can provide essential services to the blind and partially sighted of this city and province. That's our goal. We can't afford to do it on our own. Over the past six years we have searched for ways to get it done, found a willing partner to underwrite the new building, and we continue to work to meet every obligation we have to the Government of Saskatchewan, through the direction of the Provincial Capital Commission.

It is our opinion that City Council does not need to require consultation –

1. We are continually in contact with individuals, organizations and special interest groups about their concerns and interests in the redevelopment.
2. We intend to communicate frequently and effectively with the public. We have a dynamic website – updated frequently. On the site you will find a project status report, a history of the six year project, and our reasons for undertaking it.
3. As you know, the Provincial Capital Commission has directed us to hold two more public consultations – and we will do that, building on the one we held in August 2016.

To that end, I would like to take a few minutes to dispel some myths that we have heard.

1. Timing of the process – There is a view that more time could be taken to get the project off the ground. This project kicked into high gear 6 years ago through a capital campaign where CNIB knocked on business doors. We were relieved and grateful when Brandt Developments suggested a solution. The approval process with the Government of Sask began on July 6, 2015 and continues to this day. So far that's just about six years.
2. Involvement of Brandt Developments. Our fundraising campaign identified an interested partner in Brandt Developments. As discussions matured we were advised by the Government of Saskatchewan that a broad call for interest and subsequently a call for proposals, was the proper way to proceed. We were fortunate that after seven expressions of interest, Brandt's proposal came through. There was **absolutely no**

influence on our provincial advisory board nor our national board to accept the Brandt proposal – and we were happy to announce our partnership.

3. Tenants. It has been said that we will not change our tenancy plan. We don't have one yet, so there isn't one to change.

The Provincial Capital Commission has told us that our building's tenants must fall within the five pillars of the Wascana Master Plan – that they must relate to recreation, government, culture, environment and education - and that our project must provide attributes for the public to enjoy.

We intend to conform to the Government's parameters. We will propose our plan to the Commission very soon and when it's approved we will share it.

4. Traffic. We are planning to minimize traffic in the park – in fact the current design encourages the traffic flow to enter and exit from Broad Street and Broadway Avenue. We are confident that the Park will continue to be enjoyed – just as it is when large public events are hosted every year.

Christall Beaudry

MOTION

April 29, 2020

City Clerk
City Hall
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dear Sir:

Re: Public Consultation regarding the CNIB/Brandt Building Proposal

WHEREAS Wascana Park is treasured by all Regina residents and Saskatchewan citizens;

WHEREAS *The Provincial Capital Commission Act [Act]* [section 7-3 and 7-5] requires that new buildings constructed in Wascana Centre be consistent with the Wascana Centre 2016 Master Plan;

WHEREAS the 2016 Master Plan, which continues under *The Act*, requires public consultation for major amendments to the Plan;

WHEREAS the CNIB/Brandt building proposal constitutes a “significant improvement” to the park and requires a major amendment to the Plan [Master Plan, 2016, p. 116];

WHEREAS the Provincial Auditor has recommended that, “The Commission needs to: Develop written expectations for public consultations for major amendments to the Master Plan.” [2019 Report – Volume 2, p. 67] and that, “the Provincial Capital Commission make public written processes about the timing, nature, and extent of public consultations for amendments to the Wascana Centre Master Plan,” [Provincial Auditor, 2019 Report – Volume 2, p. 71];

WHEREAS the Provincial Capital Commission (PCC) has undertaken to its Minister to, “develop a detailed public consultation plan to be posted online, as it relates to Wascana Centre’s Master Plan,” and,

WHEREAS the CNIB, through its Executive-Director, has been quoted in the press as stating that, “we [CNIB] did complete the public consultation piece in 2016” [Interview with Geoff Leo, CBC, <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/cnib-plan-tenants-restaurants-wascana-park-1.5456515>, posted 8 February 2020] and,

WHEREAS the public meeting which took place on 24 August 2016, hosted by the CNIB, did not amount to a “public consultation” as contemplated by the 2016 Master Plan for the following reasons:

- the PCC had put in place no public consultation plan for the conduct of such a meeting,
- the Notice given to the public of such a meeting was deficient in that it did not, “give notice of its [the Authority’s] intention to pass a resolution ... amending ... a

master plan,” as required by law [*Wascana Centre Act*, sections 12.3(1) and 12.3(3)c],

- the Notice given to the public did not state that the building in question would be owned by The Brandt Group of Companies (Brandt) or that Brandt’s intention was planning to lease a large part of the 77,000 square foot building for general office, including commercial or retail, tenants; and

WHEREAS “public feedback helps the proponent [CNIB] and the Commission better understand the aspirations, interests, wishes, and proposals from various stakeholders before making decisions about the proposed major development projects,” [Provincial Auditor, 2019 Report – Volume 2, pp. 69-70];

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that :

1. Regina City Council recommend to the Provincial Capital Commission that it publish a “detailed public consultation plan” as recommended by the Provincial Auditor; and
2. A public consultation process be undertaken in accordance with the said “detailed public consultation plan,” for the complete building, including both the CNIB portion and all other portions of the building, in a timely fashion, such that the feedback from the consultation process can be considered by the PCC Board and its advisors as part of the decision-making process.

Respectfully submitted,



Bob Hawkins
Councillor – Ward 2



Andrew Stevens
Councillor – Ward 3

The COVID-19 Pandemic Bylaw

Date	April 29, 2020
To	City Council
From	Citizen Experience, Innovation & Performance
Service Area	City Manager's Office
Item No.	CM20-11

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council approve *The COVID-19 Pandemic Bylaw, 2020* to amend the timelines and requirements set out in the bylaws identified in this report.

ISSUE

Operating under the Public Health Orders, as a result of the COVID-19 emergency, has necessitated the suspension, waiving or modification of a number of timelines and requirements in a number of City bylaws. This report recommends adopting a bylaw to temporarily adjust certain timelines and requirements while Public Health Orders are in place.

Amending City bylaws is an item that cannot be delegated to the City Manager.

IMPACTS

The City of Regina will remain in compliance with its bylaws.

OTHER OPTIONS

There are no other options available, as not making the proposed temporary adjustments would result in the City not being in compliance with its bylaws.

COMMUNICATIONS

Those impacted by adjustments to City bylaws will be advised as needed.

DISCUSSION

Administration is recommending *The COVID-19 Bylaw, 2020* to modify a number of bylaws until such time as the Public Health Orders related to COVID-19 are lifted. The Bylaw temporarily suspends, alters and modifies the timelines and some requirements (fees, permits, licenses, applications, filing of annual reports) set out in the following bylaws as described below:

The Taxi Bylaw, 1994 (Bylaw 9635) – Taxi licences, renewals and annual inspections are normally done in April and May. In order to avoid in-person contact, existing licences that are eligible for renewal and that would normally expire over the next two months are being extended until June 30, 2020. Further modifications to the Bylaw include the ability of taxi drivers to refuse a trip to a customer exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms.

Drivers can also modify other customer service standards to limit in-person contact except the requirement to provide services to non-ambulatory customers relating to storing and securing mobility devices. Requirements to drive a minimum number of hours or within a number of weeks is suspended between March 18, 2020 and June 30, 2020. The licence inspector is also provided additional delegated authority to modify procedures and processes to reduce in-person contact until as long as is reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency.

The Clean Property Bylaw (Bylaw 9881) – The right to appeal a permit or agreement under this bylaw is suspended from March 18, 2020 until June 30, 2020. The reason for this is that the City is not in a position right now to hear these appeals.

The Regina Traffic Bylaw, 1997 (Bylaw 9900) – This Bylaw is being modified to allow the City Manager or designate the discretion to suspend the issuance of parking permits, if necessary, because of the pandemic.

Regina's Old Warehouse Business Improvement District Bylaw (Bylaw 2003-15) and The Regina Downtown Business Improvement District Bylaw (Bylaw 2003-80) – These bylaws are being modified to extend the date for both of the City's business improvement districts to file their annual reports to June 1, 2020 instead of May 1, 2020.

The Parks and Open Space Bylaw (Bylaw 2004-27) – This bylaw is being modified to provide the City Manager or designate with the authority to close, reopen or modify the use of all City play structures and outdoor sports facilities as long as is reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency. The requirement to post notice of such closures or modifications is waived.

The Regina Animal Bylaw, 2009 (Bylaw 2009-44) – The right to appeal certain animal orders and convictions is suspended until June 30, 2020. There are also bylaw modifications to allow the City Manager or designate to waive or modify detention fees outlined in the Bylaw where necessary because of COVID-19. In addition, this Bylaw

provides authority to the City Manager or designate to close, reopen or modify the use of all off leash dog parks as long as is reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency.

The Community Services Fees Bylaw (Bylaw 2011-67) – The proposed bylaw modifications allow the City Manager or designate the discretion as long as is reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency to modify or waive community and leisure fees and charges under the Bylaw, including extending timelines for passes purchased before the pandemic, as well as providing for refunds or credits.

The Code of Ethics Bylaw, 2017 (Bylaw 2017-4) – Bylaw modifications are proposed that would allow the timelines for the Integrity Commissioner to investigate and report on complaints to be waived until June 30, 2020 as well as the timelines for Council to consider and respond to an investigation report.

The COVID-19 Bylaw, 2020 expressly states Council can by resolution terminate or extend the suspensions, waivers or modifications as needed.

DECISION HISTORY

The recommendation in this report requires City Council approval.

Respectfully Submitted,



Chris Holden
City Manager

Respectfully Submitted,



Byron Werry
City Solicitor

Prepared by: Louise Folk, Executive Director

BYLAW NO. 2020-27

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BYLAW, 2020

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Purpose

1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to suspend or modify the provisions of a number of City of Regina bylaws for the following reasons:

- (a) some requirements may not be able to reasonably be met during the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (b) it is necessary to modify or suspend some requirements to reduce in-person contact with residents and businesses.

Authority

2 The authority for this Bylaw is section 8 of *The Cities Act*.

Bylaw 9635

3 The following modifications, waivers and suspensions are put into place notwithstanding any requirement of *The Taxi Bylaw, 1994*, being Bylaw 9635:

- (a) the licence inspector shall not be required to issue any new licence, renew a licence, or authorize any transfer of a licence applied for between March 18, 2020 and June 30, 2020;
- (b) no appeal shall be available for a refusal to issue, renew or transfer a licence by reason of this section;
- (c) all existing licences issued by the City of Regina, that are eligible for renewal and that expire on or after March 18, 2020 are hereby extended to June 30, 2020;
- (d) subsection 6(8) of Bylaw 9635 which allows a taxi driver to refuse a trip only in certain circumstances shall be interpreted to allow a taxi driver to refuse a trip to a customer who is presenting with COVID-19 symptoms;
- (e) requirements related to customer service, with the exception of providing services to non-ambulatory passengers related to storing and securing mobility devices, shall be interpreted in a way that limits contact with passengers and their personal property, for example, the requirement to provide a receipt can be modified to requiring a customer to email the broker to obtain a receipt;

Approved as to form this _____ day of _____, 20____.

City Solicitor

- (f) any requirement to operate a taxi for a number of hours or within a number of weeks is suspended between March 18, 2020 and June 30, 2020;
- (g) the licence inspector is delegated authority to modify any processes or procedures set out in Bylaw 9635 as is reasonably required to limit in-person contact as long as is reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency.

Bylaw 9881

- 4 Any right to appeal a permit or agreement under *The Clean Property Bylaw*, being Bylaw 9881 is suspended from March 18, 2020 until June 30, 2020.

Bylaw 9900

- 5 Notwithstanding any requirement of Bylaw 9900, being *The Regina Traffic Bylaw, 1997*, issuance of parking permits may be suspended at the discretion of the City Manager or designate until June 30, 2020.

Bylaws 2003-15 and 2003-80

- 6 The requirements in Bylaw 2003-15 being *Regina's Old Warehouse Business Improvement District Bylaw* and Bylaw 2003-80 being *The Regina Downtown Business Improvement District Bylaw, 2003* to submit an annual report to Council by May 1 shall be extended to June 1 for the 2020 tax year only.

Bylaw 2004-27

- 7(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of Bylaw 2004-27, being *The Parks and Open Space Bylaw*, the City Manager or designate has the authority to close, reopen or modify the use of all City play structures and outdoor sports facilities as long as is reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency.
- (2) Any requirement in Bylaw 2004-27 to post notice of such closure or modification is waived by this Bylaw.

Bylaw 2009-44

- 8(1) The right to appeal outlined in subsections 30(9) and section 50 of Bylaw 2009-44 being *The Regina Animal Bylaw, 2009* is suspended until June 30, 2020.
- (2) The detention fee outlined in Schedule "A" of Bylaw 2009-44 may be modified or waived at the discretion of the City Manager or designate as long as is reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency.
- (3) The City Manager or designate has the authority to close, reopen or modify the use of all off leash dog parks provided for in Bylaw 2009-44 as long as is reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency.

Bylaw 2011-67

9 Notwithstanding the fees and charges outlined in Bylaw 2011-67, being *The Community Services Fees Bylaw*, the following actions may be taken at the discretion of the City Manager or designate as long as is reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency:

- (a) fees and charges outlined in Bylaw 2011-67 may be modified or waived;
- (b) the timelines for passes purchased may be modified or extended; or
- (c) refunds or credits may be provided.

Bylaw 2017-4

10(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Bylaw 2017-4 being *The Code of Ethics Bylaw, 2017*, the requirement for the Integrity Commissioner to meet certain timelines for investigating and reporting on complaints is waived until June 30, 2020.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Bylaw 2017-4 being *The Code of Ethics Bylaw, 2017*, the requirement for Regina City Council to consider and respond to an investigation report is waived until June 30, 2020.

11 The suspensions, waivers and modifications of the bylaws outlined in this Bylaw may be terminated, modified or extended by resolution of Council.

12 This Bylaw comes into force on the day of passage.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 29th DAY OF April 2020.

Mayor

City Clerk

(SEAL)

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

City Clerk

ABSTRACT

BYLAW NO. 2020-27

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BYLAW, 2020

PURPOSE:	The purpose of this Bylaw is to suspend or modify the provisions of a number of City of Regina bylaws for the following reasons: some requirements may not be able to reasonably be met during the COVID-19 pandemic; and it is necessary to modify or suspend some requirements to reduce in-person contact with residents and businesses.
ABSTRACT:	This Bylaw temporarily suspends, alters and modifies the timelines and some requirements (fees, permits, licenses, applications, filing of annual reports, appeal timelines) set out in the following bylaws: <i>The Taxi Bylaw</i> , <i>The Clean Property Bylaw</i> , <i>The Regina Traffic Bylaw</i> , <i>Regina's Old Warehouse Business Improvement District Bylaw</i> , <i>The Regina Downtown Business Improvement District Bylaw</i> , <i>The Parks and Open Space Bylaw</i> , <i>The Regina Animal Bylaw, 2009</i> , <i>The Community Services Fees Bylaw</i> and <i>The Code of Ethics Bylaw, 2017</i> . This Bylaw allows for modifications to these requirements until certain specified dates or until is reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency, however Council may by resolution terminate, modify or extend the timelines.
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Section 8 of <i>The Cities Act</i>
MINISTER'S APPROVAL:	N/A
PUBLIC HEARING:	N/A
PUBLIC NOTICE:	N/A
REFERENCE:	Report CM20-11 from the April 29, 2020 meeting of City Council
AMENDS/REPEALS:	This Bylaw does not amend the provisions of the above bylaws but does allow for timelines and requirements to be extended waives or modified.

CLASSIFICATION: Regulatory and Administrative

INITIATING DIVISION: City Manager's Office

INITIATING DEPARTMENT: City Manager's Office



April 29, 2020

City of Regina Council
Attention: Chris Holden
City Manager
City of Regina
14th Floor – 2476 Victoria Avenue
Regina SK S4P 3C8

**RE: CR20-24 Request for Material Alterations to the Evraz Place Site
Regina Exhibition Association Limited (REAL)**

Good Afternoon, Chair, Members of Council and City Administration,

I wanted to begin with the recognition and appreciation of the leadership our City Council has demonstrated throughout the COVID-19 crisis. These are truly unbelievable times, times that will define communities, government, and people, and the dedication and commitment to the safety of the community validated daily by the team at the City of Regina are genuinely remarkable. On behalf of our Team and our Board of Directors, Thank You for all you are doing. We look forward to returning to more traditional times, but for now, your efforts have not gone unnoticed or unappreciated.

On February 19, 2020, the Regina Exhibition Association Limited (REAL) presented to City Council a long term Strategic Plan and Business Plan titled “2.0 - 136 Years in the Making”. This document was the final step in a two-year process, one that commenced with public engagement related to Evraz Place 2.0 that engaged over 6,000 community members on a multi-platform conversation about the future, harnessed the energy of the “Futures Committee,” a group of community leaders that supported the compass heading for the future of REAL, years of work with our Board of Directors, detailed and personal presentations with key stakeholders, alignment and coordination with your Administration and finally the approval of our appointed Board of Directors. With a plan that is considered best practice in our industry, a desire to maintain the sustainability of community-owned assets, and the goal of financial independence as requested, now is the time to consider permitting REAL to advance with the Material Alterations of the Evraz Place Site.

We recognize that this request will be a process, a process that must be identical to others wishing to amend, alter, or enhance lands within the City of Regina. As an organization, we are committed to working within the guidelines and standards that currently exist for municipal development; however, prior to being able to advance this process, we must receive the approval of City Council as our owner and sole-shareholder to support this action. As such, today, we are asking for your support with advancing the vision of REAL 2.0 and supporting our goal of developing a world-class, competitive, experiential, and sustainable recreation, entertainment, and sports campus on the site of Evraz Place.

Our plan has been delivered in detail for the consideration and review of yourself and your Team. As previously expressed we continue to have valuable commercial partners looking to advance with synergistic development enhancements to the Evraz Place Site that will generate new lease revenue for REAL, reduced financial risk for the City of Regina, greater Economic Impact for the City of Regina, and an improved experience for the more than 2.5 million guests that visit the campus annually. Even with the dramatic impact of COVID-19, we find ourselves in a position where interested partners are steadfast in their commitment to advancing on the Evraz Place campus; this is a reassuring statement of opportunity and optimism for the future. As COVID-19 continues to erode the financial stability of REAL and with prior knowledge of the substantive infrastructure risks that exist on the Evraz Place campus, this request for Material Alterations is more relative, relevant, and imperative than ever. It is for this reason that we are asking for your support.

Our detailed plans have been shared within our REAL 2.0 Strategic Plan, and we remain committed to this direction in the future. At my very first meeting with our Council, a number of members challenged our organization to deliver a sustainable plan for the future of Evraz Place, a plan that made REAL less dependent on financial assistance from our City. In two years, we have reduced our grant funding from the City of Regina by over 70%, developed a Strategic Plan for the future of Evraz Place that will achieve financial independence, and secured partners that are willing right now to advance within this process. We are committed to fulfilling and complying with the same development standards, timelines, and procedures in place for any other stakeholder looking to advance a concept plan. Still, we have a unique relationship with our owner and sole-shareholder that requires your support prior to progressing with any development concepts. I am confident that we have delivered a detailed, reasonable, and forward-facing plan for the future of Evraz Place. A plan that meets the needs and objectives set by Council, a plan that is endorsed by our Board of Directors, a plan that has engaged over 6,000 community members, working groups, and stakeholder sessions. Most importantly, the plan delivered to you offers our community the ability to elevate our competitiveness in the Sport, Recreation, and Event Landscape while concurrently improving the financial position of REAL, the City of Regina, and Private Business.

Your consideration of our request for Material Alterations to the Evraz Place Site in alignment with Section 4.5 of our current lease agreement is requested and appreciated. We truly believe that REAL has been at the heart of our City for more than 136 years and when we emerge from this crisis that is COVID-19, the sustainability, viability, and energy of Evraz Place will be more important than ever before.

With great respect,



Tim Reid
President & Chief Executive Officer
REGINA EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Request for Material Alterations to the Evraz Place Site

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Executive Committee
Service Area	Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services
Item #	CR20-24

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Authorize the Regina Exhibition Association Limited to pursue Material Alterations to the Evraz Place site for development of commercial opportunities which are aligned with their 2020-2035 Strategic Plan (PPC20-3) presented to City Council at the February 19, 2020 Priorities & Planning Committee meeting.
2. Delegate authority to the City Manager to sign any required planning permits on behalf of the City of Regina, as the landowner, to initiate the planning process for proposed commercial developments on the Regina Exhibition Association Limited's site.
3. Require any lease terms negotiated with third parties as a result of any developments be brought forward to City Council for approval.


HISTORY

At the March 11, 2020 meeting of the Executive Committee, the Committee considered the attached EX20-8 report from the City Planning & Community Development Division.

The Committee adopted a resolution to concur in the recommendation contained in the report. Recommendation #4 does not require City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE


Jim Nicol, City Clerk 4/24/2020

ATTACHMENTS

EX20-8 - Request for Material Alterations to the Evraz Place Site

Request for Material Alterations to the Evraz Place Site

Date	March 11, 2020
To	Executive Committee
From	City Planning & Community Development
Service Area	Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services
Item No.	EX20-8

RECOMMENDATION

Executive Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Authorize the Regina Exhibition Association Limited to pursue Material Alterations to the Evraz Place site for development of commercial opportunities which are aligned with their 2020-2035 Strategic Plan (PPC20-3) presented to City Council at the February 19, 2020 Priorities & Planning Committee meeting.
2. Delegate authority to the City Manager to sign any required planning permits on behalf of the City of Regina, as the landowner, to initiate the planning process for proposed commercial developments on the Regina Exhibition Association Limited's site.
3. Require any lease terms negotiated with third parties as a result of any developments be brought forward to City Council for approval.
4. Approve these recommendations at the March 25, 2020 City Council meeting.

ISSUE

This report responds to a request from Regina Exhibition Association Limited (REAL) to make material alterations to the Evraz Place site as per REAL's 2020-2035 Strategic Plan.

This report provides a high-level overview of the context in which REAL is making this request for material alteration and the City of Regina's regulatory and statutory obligations related to REAL's request.

IMPACTS

Financial Implications

REAL's 2020-2035 Strategic Plan proposes a number of options specific to the utilization of incremental lease and property tax revenues generated by commercial developments. For REAL to be financially sustainable, additional revenues are required to support investment in capital maintenance and renewal requirements for the property.

If any development opportunities require that REAL takes on debt, such financing will require City Council approval and will require Council to consider the City's overall priorities when it considers approving financing to advance REAL's Strategic Plan.

As individual projects are considered, Council will be presented with full information specific to development plans, financing options and lease considerations, as well as any regulatory requirements.

Environmental Implications

Any environmental impacts regarding the material alterations at REAL will be dealt with through the City's regular planning and development processes. REAL will be required to consider planning and design options that support the City's commitment to becoming sustainable by 2050.

Policy and/or Strategic Implications

Supporting REAL's proposed material alterations for the Evraz Place site aligns with the following Community Priorities identified in *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 2013-48*.

1. *Embrace Built Heritage and Invest in Arts, Culture, Sport and Recreation* – Enhance quality of life, community identity and pride by supporting heritage preservation, arts, culture and four-season sport and recreation activities which will foster community vibrancy and cohesiveness.
2. *Achieve Long Term Financial Viability* – Spend money wisely to ensure the City's ability to manage its services and amenities both now and in the future. This includes considering the full costs of operating before committing to projects or services and to search out new ways to generate revenue to ensure the City has the financial resources to meet customers' needs.
3. *Foster Economic Prosperity* – Support a vibrant and diverse economy that provides opportunities for residents to prosper and Regina to flourish.

Accessibility Implications

Any accessibility impacts regarding the material alterations proposed by REAL will be dealt with through the City's regular planning and development processes.

Other Implications

It is important to recognize that in this circumstance the City has rights and responsibilities in its capacity as the property owner that are separate and distinct from its regulatory and statutory obligations as an approving authority pursuant to *The Planning and Development Act 2007*.

The recommendations contained in this report are pursuant to the City's lease agreement with REAL for the Evraz Place property. No approvals provided pursuant to the lease arrangement with REAL, or otherwise given by the City in its capacity as land owner, can be taken to constitute or in any way represent any commitment that approvals or permits required by *The Cities Act* or *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* or any other applicable legislation will be granted.

In considering development applications, City Council (or its delegated officers) are acting in a legislative role and reserve a full measure of discretion, which cannot be fettered, even when the City itself is the applicant.

OTHER OPTIONS

Given the alignment with Design Regina and the potential to contribute to a sustainable business model for REAL, Administration is recommending that REAL's request to pursue material alterations be approved, subject to the conditions as outlined in the report.

An alternative option would be to defer the approval of REAL's request until REAL has undertaken a more detailed feasibility study of the proposed commercial development. Such a study would include:

- all engineering and related studies necessary to determine how the Evraz Place site will be serviced to accommodate these requested material alterations including the cost of that servicing and
- a more detailed analysis of the potential for commercial development to create a financially sustainable business model for REAL.

REAL currently has three letters of intent in place with the organizations who are interested in pursuing commercial developments. Deferring a decision on the request to pursue material alterations could cause one or more of these parties to withdraw their interest resulting in the loss of a business opportunity for REAL. Part of REAL's mandate is to operate with an entrepreneurial spirit and to pursue expanded business ventures that could generate additional revenue. Consequently, the option to defer REAL's request was not pursued by Administration.

COMMUNICATIONS

Stakeholder and public engagement regarding any potential development will follow the standard process for proposed amendments to *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* and discretionary use applications.

DISCUSSION

Context for the Requested Material Alterations

REAL undertakes the care and management of Evraz Place on the City's behalf. The roles and responsibilities for this arrangement are documented in a lease agreement. The most recent lease agreement expired April 1, 2019. The Administration is working with REAL to negotiate of a new lease. Until the new lease is finalized, REAL continues to manage the property on behalf of the City under the same terms and conditions of the previous lease.

REAL procured the services of Stantec Consulting to review the condition of all assets on the grounds at Evraz Place. The review was comprehensive and included everything from the site/grounds to the condition of the Brandt Centre, the Cooperators Arenas, the Queensbury Convention Centre, etc. The review concluded that significant investment is required in order to maintain these assets in their current condition. Specifically, \$15.3 million is required in the next five years, \$6.2 million is required in the period 2026 to 2030 and \$23.0 million is required from 2031 to 2040.

Funding these capital investments poses a challenge for REAL as it relies on major events to help generate positive cashflow and opportunities in this area are limited. Given the significant investment recommended by Stantec, REAL must look to developing new and significant earnings opportunities to be sustainable.

REAL has researched best practices in other cities and concluded that it is wise to leverage the high volume of visitation to an event-based site like the current Evraz Place by diversifying the asset offerings to include retail and commercial opportunities. REAL proposes to transition the Evraz Place site from an event focused site to an entertainment focused campus within a larger district to promote activity and drive economic opportunity in the centre of our city.

REAL envisions commercial developments on the Evraz place site will contribute to the financial sustainability of the property.

Requested Material Alterations

Under the existing lease terms, commercial developments at REAL constitute a material alteration to the Evraz Place site which requires City Council approval. Administration is supportive of REAL's efforts to diversify the amenities offered at Evraz Place. In addition to helping create a sustainable business model for REAL, development opportunities will begin to transition Evraz Place toward a year-round activated site. However, it is important that

REAL's development initiatives on the Evraz Place property complement the Regina Revitalization Initiative, including both the development of the Yards (formerly known as the CP Lands) and the Taylor Field Neighbourhood as well as the Warehouse and Downtown Business Districts. Council's recent decision to pursue a City Centre Plan will support the need to establish a renewed vision and direction for revitalization of our City Centre.

Regulatory and Statutory Obligations Related to the Proposed Material Alterations

With City Council's consent, as landowner, to the recommendations in this report, the City Manager will have authority to sign off on any planning applications that may be required.

Once submitted, these applications will then go through the standard review and circulation process applicable to all new development proposals that require a development permit and zoning amendment.

Next Steps

Recommendations of Executive Committee related to this report are considered by City Council at the March 25, 2020 Council meeting.

DECISION HISTORY

The recommendations in this report require City Council approval.

Respectfully Submitted,

Respectfully Submitted,



Diana Hawryluk, Executive Director, City Planning & Community Dev.

3/4/2020



Chris Holden, City Manager

3/5/2020

Prepared by: Jeff May, Manager, Sport Facilities & Special Events

Southeast Joint Use Facility

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Executive Committee
Service Area	City Planning & Community Development
Item #	CR20-25

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Delegate authority to the City Manager to negotiate and approve a Memorandum of Understanding, funding agreement and any other ancillary agreements required to initiate a feasibility study of a joint use facility in southeast Regina between City of Regina, Regina Public Schools, Regina Catholic Schools, the YMCA of Regina and any other interested party within approved budget up to \$25,000.
2. Direct the City Clerk to sign the funding and any other ancillary agreements on behalf of the City of Regina, upon review and approval of the City Solicitor.

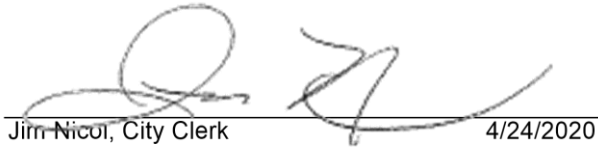
HISTORY

At the March 11, 2020 meeting of the Executive Committee, the Committee considered the attached EX20-10 report from the City Manager's Office.

The Committee adopted a resolution to concur in the recommendation contained in the report. Recommendation #3 does not require City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Jim Nicol, City Clerk 4/24/2020

ATTACHMENTS

EX20-10 - Southeast Joint Use Facility

Southeast Joint Use Facility

Date	March 11, 2020
To	Executive Committee
From	City Manager's Office
Service Area	City Planning & Community Development
Item No.	EX20-10

RECOMMENDATION

Executive Committee recommend that City Council:

1. Delegate authority to the City Manager to negotiate and approve a Memorandum of Understanding, funding agreement and any other ancillary agreements required to initiate a feasibility study of a joint use facility in southeast Regina between City of Regina, Regina Public Schools, Regina Catholic Schools, the YMCA of Regina and any other interested party within approved budget up to \$25,000.
2. Direct the City Clerk to sign the funding and any other ancillary agreements on behalf of the City of Regina, upon review and approval of the City Solicitor.
3. Approve these recommendations at its March 25, 2020 meeting.

ISSUE

In 2019, Administration participated in discussions with Regina Public Schools, Regina Catholic Schools, YMCA of Regina and the Ministry of Education to explore the possibility of a shared or joint use high school facility in southeast Regina to meet the needs of a growing community.

To further this work, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been developed as a framework to initiate and work through a feasibility study.

IMPACTS

Financial Impact

Funding for the feasibility study will be split equally between the City of Regina, Regina Public Schools, Regina Catholic Schools and the YMCA of Regina. The cost is estimated at \$25,000 per organization; however, further detailed information related to scope and goals of the feasibility study is required to determine an accurate amount. The City of Regina's contribution will be funded through the approved 2020 Budget.

The MOU and feasibility study do not tie any party to future funding. A to-be-established steering committee will explore grant funding as part of the feasibility study.

Policy Impact

The Southeast Regina Neighbourhood Plan supports the concept of a joint use high school facility and a zone level park within this area. The Recreation Master Plan also highlights the role of partnerships with other levels of government and community-based organizations as a means to deliver on recreation priorities in the community.

There are no other impacts related to this report.

OTHER OPTIONS

City of Regina could support the outcome, but not participate in the feasibility study. This option would avoid the cost of a study, but not allow City of Regina representation on the Steering Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications representatives from each organization have worked together to coordinate a communications plan. Regina Public Schools will lead all communications.

Should a project proceed, public engagement opportunities will be planned at key milestones.

DISCUSSION

Administration was approached by Regina Public Schools, Regina Catholic Schools and the YMCA of Regina in January 2019 to discuss the possibility of a joint use facility for education, recreation and community services in southeast Regina.

On March 29, 2019, representatives from the City of Regina participated in a visioning session with Regina Public Schools, Regina Catholic Schools, the YMCA of Regina and the Ministry of Education.

Representatives determined that there were benefits to key partners working together to build spaces that meet the needs of a growing community. A joint use campus facility could provide an opportunity to maximize infrastructure and investment in an inclusive and collaborative facility.

The MOU has been developed to initiate a feasibility study. The feasibility study will be jointly led by Regina Public and Regina Catholic School Divisions. The City of Regina and the YMCA of Regina will participate and be represented on a to-be-established steering committee. This steering committee will be made up of two members from each partner in the MOU. The committee will refine the scope and terms of the feasibility study, address issues, and provide general oversight of the feasibility study.

It is anticipated that the scope of the study will include, but not be limited to:

- SWOT analysis
- Facility requirements (essential and desired)
- Location and land acquisition
- Capital plan and funding
- Operational funding and logistical considerations
- Governance model
- Legislative parameters and constraints

The Ministry of Education has been consulted. They are supportive of a collaborative approach for this project and will be part of the process. Representatives from the School Boards and YMCA have updated their governing bodies on the potential of a joint use facility in southeast Regina and are seeking approval of the MOU to initiate the feasibility study at the time of this report being prepared.

DECISION HISTORY

There have been no previous decisions related to this recommendation.

The recommendation in this report requires City Council approval.

Respectfully Submitted,



Diana Hawryluk, Executive Director

Respectfully Submitted,



Chris Holden, City Manager

3/4/2020

Prepared by: Michelle Forman, Manager, Divisional Business Support

Buffalo Pound Appointment of Directors

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Executive Committee
Service Area	Financial Strategy & Sustainability
Item #	CR20-26

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council authorize the Executive Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability, as the City's proxy, to exercise the City's voting rights at the upcoming Buffalo Pound Water Treatment Corporation (BPWTC) membership meeting to elect the following individuals to the Board of Directors for a three-year term, ending April 2023:

- Ben Boots (re-appointment)
- Daryl Posehn (re-appointment)
- Patricia Warsaba (new appointment)

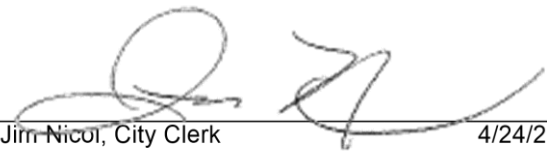
HISTORY

At the March 11, 2020 meeting of the private Executive Committee, the Committee considered the attached E20-7 report from the Financial Strategy & Sustainability Division.

The Committee adopted a resolution to concur in the recommendation contained in the report. Recommendation #2 does not require City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Jim Nicol, City Clerk 4/24/2020

ATTACHMENTS

E20-7 BPWTC Appointment of Directors

Buffalo Pound Appointment of Directors

Date	March 11, 2020
To	Executive Committee
From	Financial Strategy & Sustainability
Service Area	Financial Services
Item No.	E20-7

RECOMMENDATION

Executive Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Authorize the Executive Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability, as the City's proxy, to exercise the City's voting rights at the upcoming Buffalo Pound Water Treatment Corporation (BPWTC) membership meeting to elect the following individuals to the Board of Directors for a three-year term, ending April 2023:
 - Ben Boots (re-appointment)
 - Daryl Posehn (re-appointment)
 - Patricia Warsaba (new appointment)
2. Approve this recommendation at its March 25, 2020 meeting.

ISSUE

Administration requires delegated authority from City Council to exercise the City of Regina's voting rights at a BPWTC membership meeting in accordance with the direction provided by City Council.

IMPACTS

The Governance and Nominating Committee has identified the three individuals listed below as desirable appointees to the Board of Directors. Each will be appointed to three-year terms.

BPWTC Board of Directors	Term of Office Expires	Appointment Type
Ben Boots	April, 2023	Reappointment
Daryl Posehn	April, 2023	Reappointment
Patricia Warsaba	April, 2023	New Appointment

Based on these appointments, the seven members on the new BPWTC's Board of Directors will comprise of the following:

BPWTC Board of Directors	Term of Office Expires
Dave Richards	April, 2021
Grant Ring	April, 2021
Judy May	April, 2022
Dale Schoffer	April, 2022
Ben Boots	April, 2023
Daryl Posehn	April, 2023
Patricia Warsaba	April, 2023

OTHER OPTIONS

Pursuant to a Unanimous Membership Agreement (UMA) between the City of Regina, City of Moose Jaw and the BPWTC, Directors of the BPWTC are to be nominated by a Governance and Nominating Committee, which consists of two members of the current Board and the City Managers or their respective delegates from each city. The Executive Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability served as the City of Regina's member on the Committee. Once a slate of candidates is put forward by the Governance and Nominating Committee, each City Council may vote to appoint the slate of candidates or direct that the Governance and Nominating Committee bring forward an alternative slate of candidates. If the Cities cannot agree to appoint the slate of candidates being proposed after two attempts, then a final slate of candidates will be brought forward to each Council, but only the approval of the City of Regina will be required, as the City of Regina is the majority membership owner.

COMMUNICATIONS

After all Board appointments are finalized, the BPWTC will notify the successful appointees.

DISCUSSION

Effective January 1, 2016, Buffalo Pound Water Treatment Corporation (BPWTC) was incorporated under *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995* (Saskatchewan) (the Act), with the City of Regina and City of Moose Jaw being the voting members. The Articles of Incorporation and UMA provides for a BPWTC Board of Directors between five to nine voting directors. The Board of the BPWTC is currently comprised of the following six directors:

Buffalo Pound Water Board of Directors	Term of Office Expires
Ben Boots	April, 2020
Daryl Posehn	April, 2020
Dave Richards	April, 2021
Grant Ring	April, 2021
Judy May	April, 2022
Dale Schoffer	April, 2022

The Board of Directors of BPWTC have developed a Board Skills and Experience Matrix to guide recruitment to the Board and overall Board composition. The Governance and Nominating Committee uses the matrix to propose candidates for appointment who complement the existing Board. The matrix considers candidates individual attributes, skills and experience, and diversity and leadership.

Both incumbent directors whose initial three-year terms are expiring in April 2020, Ben Boots and Daryl Posehn, have applied for re-appointment. The BPWTC Board supports their re-appointment. Given the BPWTC is launching a major water plant renewal project, the Governance and Nominating Committee is recommending their re-appointment. Mr. Boots is a Professional Engineer and former General Manager of the Buffalo Pound Water Treatment Plant. Mr. Posehn is a Professional Engineer and former Vice President of SaskEnergy and TransGas.

In consultation with the City of Regina and Moose Jaw Governance and Nominating Committee members, the BPWTC Board of Directors in accordance with Section 31 of the BPWTC's Corporate Bylaws enacted a resolution to increase Board membership to seven Directors. Increasing membership will expand the Board's diversity, skills and experience. In particular, the opportunity to increase the Board's overall diversity by expanding the Board by one member to seven was the key consideration in the Board's decision to increase the size of the Board by one member. Moving to seven Board members also simplifies the voting process on the Board, removing the opportunity for equal votes for and against a motion. The Director terms have been structured such that two to three Director positions are up for election each year, with all seven positions being up for election over a three-year period.

In the fall of 2019, BPWTC publicly advertised for interest in appointment to the Board of Directors on their website, the Institute of Corporate Directors website, on Facebook and LinkedIn, and on two separate occasions through the *Regina Leader-Post* and *Moose Jaw Express*. As a result, 41 individuals with a variety of professional backgrounds put forward their names. The Governance and Nominating Committee held interviews with 4 of the applicants for the seventh Board of Directors position.

As a result of this process, the Governance and Nomination Committee is recommending Ms. Patricia Warsaba, to fill the seventh Board position. Ms. Warsaba, Q.C., is a senior commercial and corporate lawyer at McKercher LLP. Ms. Warsaba has served on a number

of other boards, including the Regina Airport Authority. Legal experience was identified as a desirable skill set to add to the Board, particularly in the plant renewal context. Ms. Warsaba's appointment also expands the Board's diversity.

In summary, the Governance and Nominating Committee has identified the three individuals listed below as desirable appointees to the Board of Directors. The reappointments and appointment to the BPWTC Board would be for three-year terms.

BPWTC Board of Directors	Term of Office Expires	Appointment Type
Ben Boots	April, 2023	Reappointment
Daryl Posehn	April, 2023	Reappointment
Patricia Warsaba	April, 2023	New Appointment

Based on these appointments, the seven members on the new BPWTC's Board of Directors will comprise of the following:

BPWTC Board of Directors	Term of Office Expires
Dave Richards	April, 2021
Grant Ring	April, 2021
Judy May	April, 2022
Dale Schoffer	April, 2022
Ben Boots	April, 2023
Daryl Posehn	April, 2023
Patricia Warsaba	April, 2023

This report is seeking delegated authority to exercise the City's voting rights to fill the three positions on the Board of Directors.

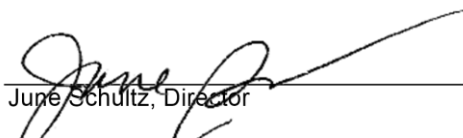
Nominations will be formally considered at regular meetings of both Regina City Council on Wednesday, March 25, 2020, and Moose Jaw City Council on Monday, March 23, 2020.

DECISION HISTORY

The recommendations contained in this report requires City Council approval.

Respectfully Submitted,

Respectfully Submitted,


June Schultz, Director

3/4/2020


Barry Lacey, Exec. Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability

3/5/2020

Prepared by: Jonathan Barks, Risk Management Advisor

2020 Appointment to the School Board/City Council Liaison Committee and Nominations to the Regina Airport Authority

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Executive Committee
Service Area	Office of the City Clerk
Item #	CR20-27

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Appoint Regina Catholic School Board Representative Ray Arscott to the School Board/City Council Liaison Committee for a term of office effective April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020;
2. Nominate the following individuals to the Regina Airport Authority for a term of office as indicated below:
 - Ms. Renu Kapoor May 1, 2020 – April 30, 2023
 - Mr. Pat McGinn May 1, 2020 – April 30, 2023
 - Mr. Nick Langshaw May 1, 2020 – April 30, 2023;
3. Approve the appointments to each committee and authority to continue to hold office for the term indicated for each vacancy or until their successors are appointed.

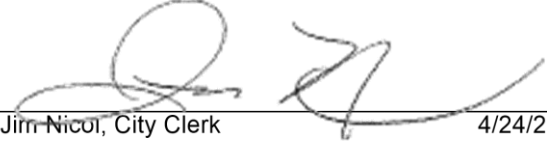
HISTORY

At the March 11, 2020 meeting of the private Executive Committee, the Committee considered the attached E20-9 report from the City Clerk's Office.

The Committee adopted a resolution to concur in the recommendation contained in the report. Recommendation #4 does not require City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Jim Nicol, City Clerk 4/24/2020

ATTACHMENTS

2020 Appointment to the SBCCLC and Nominations to the RAA

2020 Appointment to the School Board/City Council Liaison Committee and Nominations to the Regina Airport Authority

Date	March 11, 2020
To	Executive Committee
From	City Clerk's Office
Service Area	Office of the City Clerk
Item No.	E20-9

RECOMMENDATION

Executive Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Appoint Regina Catholic School Board Representative Ray Arscott to the School Board/City Council Liaison Committee for a term of office effective April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020;
2. Nominate the following individuals to the Regina Airport Authority for a term of office as indicated below:
 - Ms. Renu Kapoor May 1, 2020 – April 30, 2023
 - Mr. Pat McGinn May 1, 2020 – April 30, 2023
 - Mr. Nick Langshaw May 1, 2020 – April 30, 2023;
3. Approve the appointments to each committee and authority to continue to hold office for the term indicated for each vacancy or until their successors are appointed; and
4. Approve this report at its March 25, 2020 City Council meeting.

ISSUE

To facilitate the appointment of a catholic school board representative to the School Board/City Council Liaison Committee and nominations to the Regina Airport Authority for terms of office specified in this report.

IMPACTS

Strategic Impacts

Serving on a committee of Council is both a privilege and means for the public to communicate with Council on behalf of the community. The time, effort and expertise members dedicate to committees of Council is invaluable and contributes significantly to the Official Community Plan Goal 2: Community Engagement 14.14.

Policy Impacts

In accordance with City Council's policy statement to Strengthening Eligibility and Diversity Requirements for board and committee representation:

"City Council values and seeks to further enhance the inclusive nature of Regina through living the values of respect and trust, celebrating the strength that comes from diversity and inviting participation from all in decision making. Nominees will have been recruited through an inclusive, transparent and equitable process and appointments made by City Council will reflect these objectives.

Representative citizen members provide a varied and valued perspective, reflecting and honouring the diversity of our community and bring experience, skills and expertise that contribute to good governance and informed decision making."

All advertisements highlighted the policy statement to strengthen eligibility and diversity representation on the Regina Airport Authority.

There are no accessibility, environmental, financial or legal/risk impacts.

OTHER OPTIONS

There are no other options associated with the recommendations of this report.

COMMUNICATIONS

After City Council has finalized the appointments, the following communications will take place:

1. All applicants will be notified in writing of the outcome of their applications.
2. Any incumbents who have chosen not to apply for re-appointment will be sent letters from the Mayor, on behalf of City Council, indicating appreciation for their service.

DISCUSSION

Executive Committee is required to nominate individuals for City Council consideration for the Regina Airport Authority and School Board/City Council Liaison Committee. The following information is provided on activities that have been carried out in preparation for the appointments:

Citizen Appointments:

Advertisements inviting interested citizens to apply for a position on the Regina Airport Authority were posted on Facebook, Regina.ca, Regina Chamber of Commerce Facebook Page and placed in the Leader Post for two consecutive weekends beginning February 1 & 8, 2020. The deadline for applications was noted as February 27, 2020. The advertisements were placed for vacancies on the Regina Airport Authority.

A notification was sent to all citizen representatives with expiring terms of office on the Regina Airport Authority. These individuals were advised that their terms were expiring on April 30, 2020 and were invited to reapply, by completing an application on the City of Regina website.

Process for Determining Appointments:

Regina Airport Authority

Executive Committee is required to nominate individuals for City Council consideration. City Council will put forward the nominations of three individuals to be the City's representative on the Regina Airport Authority, to be nominated for a three-year term appointment.

In accordance with the *Regina Airport Authority Inc. Bylaw No. 1*, all terms of office for appointment members to the authority must be for a three-year term.

School Boards/City Council Liaison Committee

On February 19, 2020, the Office of the City Clerk received a letter from the Regina Catholic

School Board, to advise that they would nominate Ray Arscott as one of their representatives on this committee. This appointment would be required to fill the remaining term of the previously appointed member that is no longer a representative of the Regina Catholic School Board.

DECISION HISTORY

The recommendations contained in this report require City Council approval.

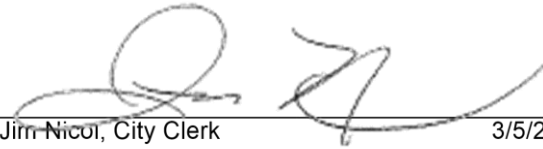
Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted,



Amber Ackerman, Deputy City Clerk

3/5/2020



Jim Nicol, City Clerk

3/5/2020

Prepared by: Rheya Buller, Administrative Assistant & Supervisor

Executive Committee: Establishing an Elected Official Compensation Review Commission

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Executive Committee
Service Area	Office of the City Clerk
Item #	CR20-28

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Approve a review of Elected Official compensation by:
 - a. Appointing a Compensation Review Commission comprised of three citizen members; and
 - b. Requiring the Commission to submit its final report and recommendations to the Executive Committee meeting of June 10, 2020, with recommendations receiving final approval by City Council at its June 24, 2020 meeting.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the required bylaw establishing:
 - a. A commission “to conduct a review of City Council’s compensation package and present recommendations to City Council”;
 - b. The membership of the commission be comprised of nominees from the following:
 - Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy (chair)
 - Saskatchewan Federation of Labour
 - Regina Chamber of Commerce
 - c. The terms of appointment to expire at the completion of the review;
 - d. Future reviews of Elected Official compensation be subsequently conducted with recommendations and reported to City Council by June 30 in the year prior to every second election term, with any increase taking effect January 1st of the year immediately following the election; and
 - e. The City Manager to engage an independent compensation professional to provide the required research and policy review assistance to the review

Commission; and

3. Stipulate that any increases would come into effect January 1, 2021
4. Direct the City Solicitor to repeal *Bylaw No. 2001-87 The City Council Remuneration Review Commission Bylaw*;
5. Item CR18-104 be removed from the list of outstanding items for the Executive Committee.

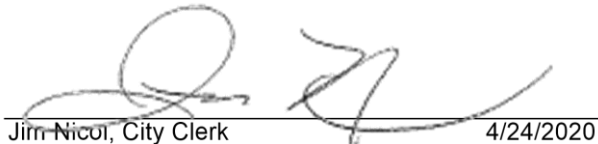
HISTORY

At the March 11, 2020 meeting of the Executive Committee, the Committee considered the attached EX20-7 report from the City Clerk's Office.

The Committee adopted a resolution to concur in the recommendation contained in the report. Recommendation #6 does not require City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE


Jim Nicol, City Clerk 4/24/2020

ATTACHMENTS

EX20-7 - Establishing a Council Remuneration Review Commission

Establishing an Elected Official Compensation Review Commission

Date	March 11, 2020
To	Executive Committee
From	City Clerk's Office
Service Area	Office of the City Clerk
Item No.	EX20-7

RECOMMENDATION

Executive Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Approve a review of Elected Official compensation by:
 - a. Appointing a Compensation Review Commission comprised of three citizen members; and
 - b. Requiring the Commission to submit its final report and recommendations to the Executive Committee meeting of June 10, 2020, with recommendations receiving final approval by City Council at its June 24, 2020 meeting.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to prepare the required bylaw establishing:
 - a. A commission "to conduct a review of City Council's compensation package and present recommendations to City Council";
 - b. The membership of the commission be comprised of nominees from the following:
 - Johnson Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy (chair)
 - Saskatchewan Federation of Labour
 - Regina Chamber of Commerce
 - c. The terms of appointment to expire at the completion of the review;
 - d. Future reviews of Elected Official compensation be subsequently conducted with recommendations and reported to City Council by June 30 in the year prior to every second election term, with any increase taking effect January 1st of the year immediately following the election; and
 - e. The City Manager to engage an independent compensation professional to provide the required research and policy review assistance to the review Commission; and

3. Stipulate that any increases would come into effect January 1, 2021
4. Direct the City Solicitor to repeal *Bylaw No. 2001-87 The City Council Remuneration Review Commission Bylaw*;
5. Item CR18-104 be removed from the list of outstanding items for the Executive Committee; and
6. Approve these recommendations at its March 25, 2020 meeting.

ISSUE

On November 26, 2018 City Council considered item CR18-104: Council Remuneration and directed Administration to report back to Executive Committee outlining the process to establish a Salary Review Commission to address the City Council compensation structure.

IMPACTS

Financial Impacts

If a compensation review commission is established, it would be treated in the same manner as any other committee of council in that no monetary compensation will be provided to the commission members. Pending the outcome of the review and any recommendations the commission brings forward, there could be future budgetary impacts that would need to be addressed.

The cost of engaging an external, compensation professional is estimated to not exceed \$25,000 and will be funded from the Office of the City Clerk's 2020 budget.

Environmental Impacts

The Compensation Review Commission would conduct an environmental and jurisdictional scan to take into consideration factors such as economic conditions, cost of living, tax legislation and City Council compensation levels for similarly sized municipalities.

Strategic Impacts

City Council's current compensation structure has remained unchanged since 2002 and a review will ensure that an appropriate comparison between like-sized municipalities is undertaken.

Other Impacts

Engaging the services of an external compensation professional ensures that the review and information provided to the Commission is independently gathered and impartial.

There are no accessibility, risk/legal or policy impacts.

OTHER OPTIONS

Option 1: Immediate Review and Subsequent Review Every Two Election Cycles (Recommended)

A Compensation Review Commission would be established to conduct a scheduled review and provide recommendations to Executive Committee by June 10, 2020. Any City Council approved recommendations would take effect January 1, 2021 in sync with a newly elected City Council.

In addition, by August 31st the year prior to every second election cycle, a mandated review would be initiated for implementation January 1st of the following year.

Pros:

- A legislated, scheduled review of elected officials' compensation will be conducted on a regular basis, no longer requiring a decision from City Council to give direction for such a review of compensation to be undertaken
- This removes the perception or criticism that members of a current City Council are making a decision which could directly provide themselves with a salary increase
- The composition of the commission is arms-length from City Council and lends a needed degree of impartiality and non-bias
- Engaging the services of an external compensation professional ensures that the review and information provided to the Commission is independently gathered and impartial.
- A review at this time is notable as the current compensation structure has remained largely unchanged since 2002, with the exception of Revenue Canada imposed tax changes in 2018
- A regular review of elected officials' compensation should enhance the attractiveness of running for elected office

Cons:

- Any proposed increased to City Council compensation may be subject to criticism
- Although their pre-2019 salaries were deemed by Revenue Canada to be 1/3 exempt from taxation, this exemption was removed in November 2018; as a result, the gross annual salaries for the mayor and councillors increased by approximately \$32,000 and \$7,000, respectively

Option 2: One Time Review

This option is similar to option One. The only difference is that a review would take place in 2020 but the review commission would be dis-established upon completion of its review.

Pros: Similar to option one with the exception of the ongoing, subsequent review scheduled in advance of every second election cycle.

Cons: Similar to option one with the exception that a one-time review may result in future compensation reviews being deferred for many years and terms of future city councils.

Option 3: Status Quo

The current compensation formula outlined in Bylaw No. 2001-108, The Regina City Council Remuneration Bylaw, 2001 would remain unchanged.

The Mayor's salary would remain at 99.78% of a Cabinet Minister's salary, resulting in a 2020 salary of \$148,163. A Councillor's salary would remain at 30.73% of the Mayor's salary, resulting in a 2020 salary of \$45,530.

Pros:

- Retaining the status quo will eliminate criticism that elected officials are seeking a mechanism by which to give themselves a raise in salary
- The formula is simple, transparent and easy to understand; it has allowed adjustment to occur without direct involvement by City Council, thereby avoiding concerns about bias or allegations of self-interest in the salary setting process

Cons:

- Notwithstanding the Revenue Canada directed tax changes in 2018, the current compensation formula has remained unchanged since its establishment in 2002

Option 4: Adopt Saskatoon model as of January 1, 2021 with subsequent reviews undertaken every two election cycles

This option would set the compensation model identical to that of Saskatoon City Council, effective January 1, 2021.

Saskatoon undertook its most recent review of elected officials' compensation in 2018 to address the Revenue Canada mandated tax changes regarding the 1/3 tax exemption. At that time, the Mayor's salary was set at 85% of a provincial cabinet minister's salary, resulting in an annual salary of \$123,379. With the removal of the 1/3 tax exemption, the annual gross salary of the Mayor was increased to 100% of a provincial cabinet minister, resulting in an annual salary of \$145,152. With the statutory annual increase to cabinet ministers' salaries, the 2020 salary of Saskatoon's Mayor is \$148,490.

The 2018 review set Councillors' salaries at 46% of the Mayor's salary, resulting in an annual salary of \$66,770. Adjusted for the statutory annual increase to cabinet ministers' salary, and therefore the automatic increase to the Mayor's salary, the 2020 salary for Saskatoon Councillors is \$68,305.

Aligning Regina's compensation model with Saskatoon's model would result in the following increases to Regina's elected officials, effective January 1, 2020:

- Mayor's salary would rise from \$148,163 to \$148,490, an increase of \$327.
- Councillors' salary would rise from \$45,530 to \$68,305, an increase of \$22,775.

Pros:

- The compensation formula would model that of Saskatoon and would be appropriate given our similar size and composition of City Council (11 members)
- It is easy to understand
- Eliminates the need to establish a Compensation Review Commission at this time
- There is basically no change to the compensation provided to the Mayor as it currently is set at 99.78% of a cabinet minister's salary, resulting in a projected increase of \$327
- The resulting increase to a councillor's salary is seen to be more reflective of the demands of the position and is in line with that of Saskatoon
- The increase would not take effect until January 1, 2021 in line with the election of a new City Council, thereby minimizing the criticism that current members are giving themselves a raise

Cons:

- There may be criticism that City Council is giving itself a raise as there is no external, impartial review commission being established at this time
- The projected annual increase to the salary of a councillor will be \$22,775

COMMUNICATIONS

Notice will be provided to the public to indicate that an Elected Official's Compensation Review Commission is being established and will be considered at the March 11th meeting of Executive Committee, with subsequent consideration by City Council on March 25, 2020.

Public notice will be provided on the City of Regina website, public notice board and in the Leader Post.

DISCUSSION

The last compensation review for elected officials was conducted in 2001. The review commission was established by *Bylaw No. 2001-87 The City Council Remuneration Review Commission Bylaw* on September 17, 2001 and consisted of the following members:

- Dr. David Barnard, President of the University of Regina (Chairperson)
- Barbara Byers, President of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour; and
- Ron Cameron, President of the Regina Chamber of Commerce

City Council approved the Commission's report, **CR01-293: Remuneration for Members of Council** on December 17, 2001, which recommended the following:

1. The level of remuneration for the members of Regina City Council be determined by an annual comparison with the salary paid to a provincial cabinet minister as at January 1 each year beginning January 1, 2002 and based on the following formula:
 - Mayor's salary 77.3% of the provincial cabinet minister's salary
 - Councillor's salary 33.3% of the Mayor's salary
2. That a Salary Review Commission be established by City Council in the fall of 2004 to address the following:
 - To confirm that the model being applied to set the level of remuneration for the Mayor and members of City Council is reasonably keeping pace with the remuneration in other cities.
 - To compare the percentage of salary that is allowed for members of City Council for benefits as compared to the percentage allowed for other cities in Western Canada.
 - To consider how frequently a Salary Review Commission should be established to ensure that the model for determining the level of remuneration for members of City Council is reasonably keeping pace with the level of remuneration being paid to members of City Council in other cities in Western Canada. (The Commission is of the view that the level of remuneration for members of City Council should be reviewed every three years or perhaps every six years).

On October 4, 2004, Council considered report **CR04-34: Remuneration for Members of City Council**, in response to the above noted recommendation. The report was "receive and filed" and no further action was taken nor other direction provided.

Other larger Canadian municipalities have typically established arms' length remuneration review commissions consisting of citizen members to conduct compensation review. The City of Edmonton adopted a recommendation to establish an Independent Council Compensation Committee to conduct a review every two election terms. The City of Saskatoon in 2014 enacted a bylaw to establish an independent commission to periodically review compensation and benefits. By contrast, the City of Winnipeg hired an external consultant to conduct a review of its City Council compensation structure in 2011.

DECISION HISTORY

On September 17, 2001, City Council approved *Bylaw No. 2001-87 The City Council Remuneration Review Commission Bylaw*.

Subsequent to recommendations from the Review Commission, City Council approved *Bylaw No. 2001-108 The Regina City Council Remuneration Bylaw, 2001*.

The recommendations contained within this report require public notice and City Council approval.

Respectfully Submitted,

Respectfully Submitted,



Amber Ackerman, Deputy City Clerk

3/4/2020



Jim Nicol, City Clerk

3/5/2020

Prepared by: Amber Ackerman, Deputy City Clerk

Discretionary Use Application (PL201900066) - 2150 Anaquod Road

Date	April 29, 2020
To	His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
From	Regina Planning Commission
Service Area	City Planning & Community Development
Item #	CR20-29

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Approve the discretionary use application for a proposed Car Wash located at 2150 Anaquod Road, being Block F1, Plan 10224978, in Aurora Subdivision.
2. Direct Administration to issue a development permit subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The development shall be generally consistent with the plans attached to this report as Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.2 inclusive, prepared by Bicorp Design Group and dated November 7, 2019.
 - b. The development shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations in *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*.

HISTORY

At the March 4, 2020 meeting of Regina Planning Commission, the Commission considered the attached report RPC20-6 from the City Planning & Development Division.

Recommendation #3 does not need City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,

REGINA PLANNING COMMISSION


Elaine Gohlke, Secretary 4/20/2020

ATTACHMENTS

RPC20-6 - DU - 2150 Anaquod Road.pdf

Appendix A-1

Appendix A-2

Appendix A-3.1

Appendix A-3.2

Discretionary Use Application (PL201900066) - 2150 Anaquod Road

Date	March 4, 2020
To	Regina Planning Commission
From	City Planning & Community Development
Service Area	Planning & Development Services
Item No.	RPC20-6

RECOMMENDATION

Regina Planning Commission recommends that City Council:

1. Approve the discretionary use application for a proposed Car Wash located at 2150 Anaquod Road, being Block F1, Plan 10224978, in Aurora Subdivision.
2. Direct Administration to issue a development permit subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The development shall be generally consistent with the plans attached to this report as Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.2 inclusive, prepared by Bicorp Design Group and dated November 7, 2019.
 - b. The development shall comply with all applicable standards and regulations in *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 9250*.
3. Approve these recommendations at its March 25, 2020 meeting.

ISSUE

Reenders Carwash Ltd. (the Applicant), operating on behalf of the current owner, Aurora Retail Corporation, proposes to develop a Car Wash at 2150 Anaquod Road. The subject property is zoned MLM – Mixed Large Market Zone under *Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 2019-19* and was MAC – Major Arterial Commercial under *Regina Zoning Bylaw 9250* (Zoning Bylaw). This application was submitted before the adoption of Regina Zoning Bylaw No. 2019-19 so will be reviewed under the regulations of the Zoning Bylaw where a car wash is a discretionary use. The Car Was is located within the Aurora Subdivision.

The proposal has been assessed and is deemed to comply with the Zoning Bylaw and *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 2013-48* (OCP).

IMPACTS

Financial Impacts

The subject area currently receives a full range of municipal services, including water, sewer and storm drainage. The applicant will be responsible for the cost of any new, or changes to existing, infrastructure that may be required to directly or indirectly support any proposed development that may follow, in accordance with City standards and applicable legal requirements.

Policy/Strategic Impact

The proposed development supports the following OCP goals/ policies:

- Section C, Goal 1, Policy 2.2: Direct future growth as either intensification on or expansion into lands designated to accommodate a population of approximately 300,000, in accordance with Map 1 – Growth Plan.
- Section D10, Goal 1, Policy 12.2: Minimize regulatory barriers to economic growth to the greatest possible extent while balancing the needs and aspirations of all Regina residents, fee-and taxpayers, and the sustainability of the city.

OTHER OPTIONS

Alternative options would be to refer the application back to Administration or deny the application.

COMMUNICATIONS

The applicant and other interested parties will receive a copy of the report and notification of their right to appear as a delegation at the Council meeting when the application will be considered. The applicant will receive written notification of City Council's decision in accordance with *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

DISCUSSION

The Application proposes to develop a Car Wash within the vacant property located at 2150 Anaquod Road.

The proposed development will include the following features:

- A 2,014 square metre building as shown in Appendix A-3.1 to A-3.2 that includes

- three car wash lanes and 27 waiting spaces; and
- Twenty-three parking spaces.

According to the Zoning Bylaw, the Car Wash does not require parking spaces, but does require nine waiting spaces. This development, as proposed, includes 27 waiting spaces; therefore, it exceeds minimum requirements and otherwise conforms with the Zoning Bylaw.

In accordance with the public notice requirements of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, neighbouring property owners within 75 metres of the proposed development received written notice of the application and a sign was posted on the subject site. The Arcola East Community Association was contacted but did not respond.

This application is deemed to be in compliance with all applicable policies, height, setbacks, landscaping, site coverage and other regulations, and procedures regarding communications and engagement.

DECISION HISTORY

City Council's approval is required pursuant to Part V of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted,



Fred Scarle, Director, Planning & Development Services



2/20/2020

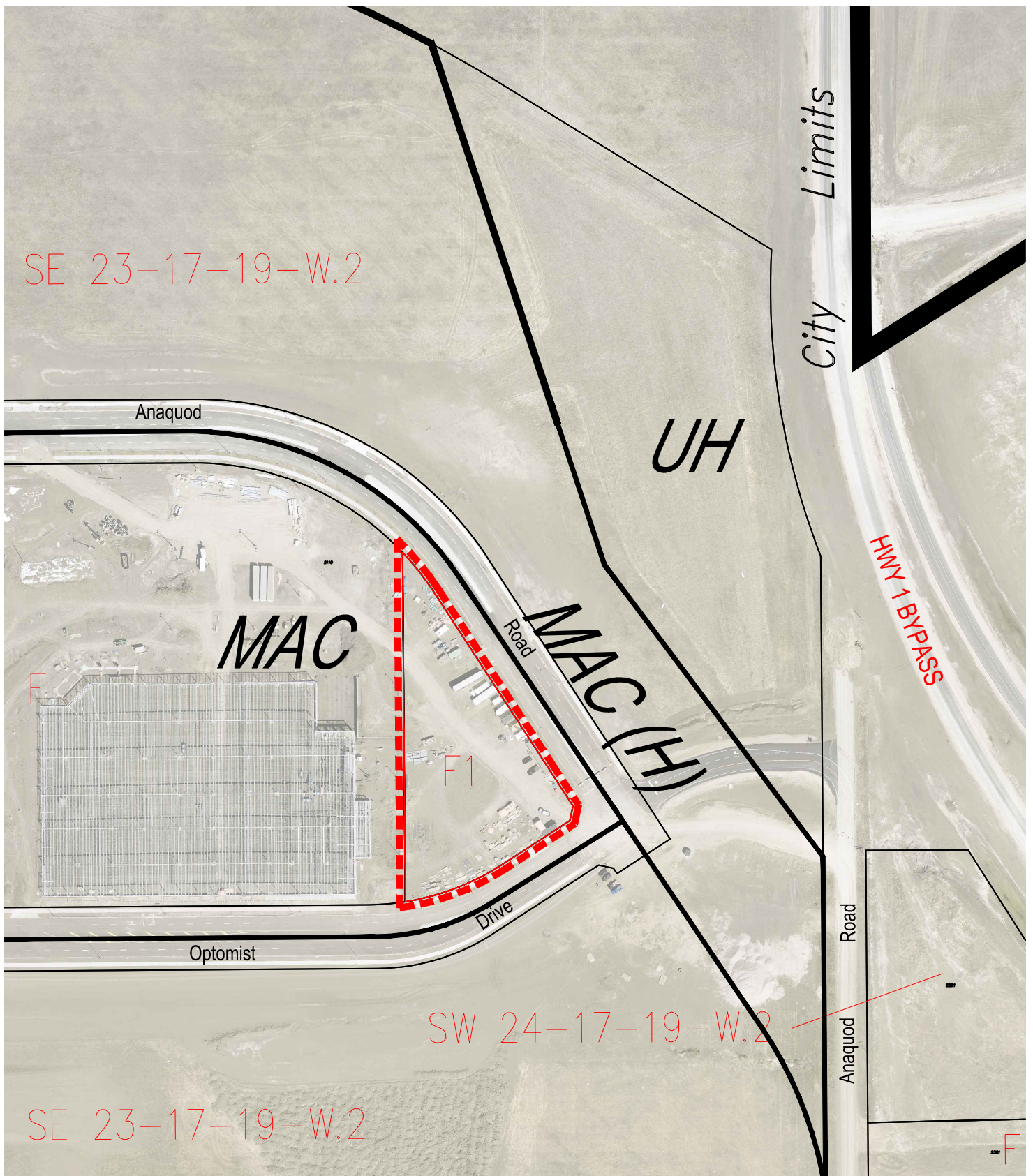
Diana Hawryluk, Executive Director, City Planning & Community Dev.

2/26/2020

Prepared by: Michael Sliva, City Planner II

ATTACHMENTS

- Appendix A-1
- Appendix A-2
- Appendix A-3.1
- Appendix A-3.2



Date of Photography : 2018



Subject Property



Project PL201900066

Civic Address/Subdivision

Discretionary Use
2150 Anaquod Road



Subject Property

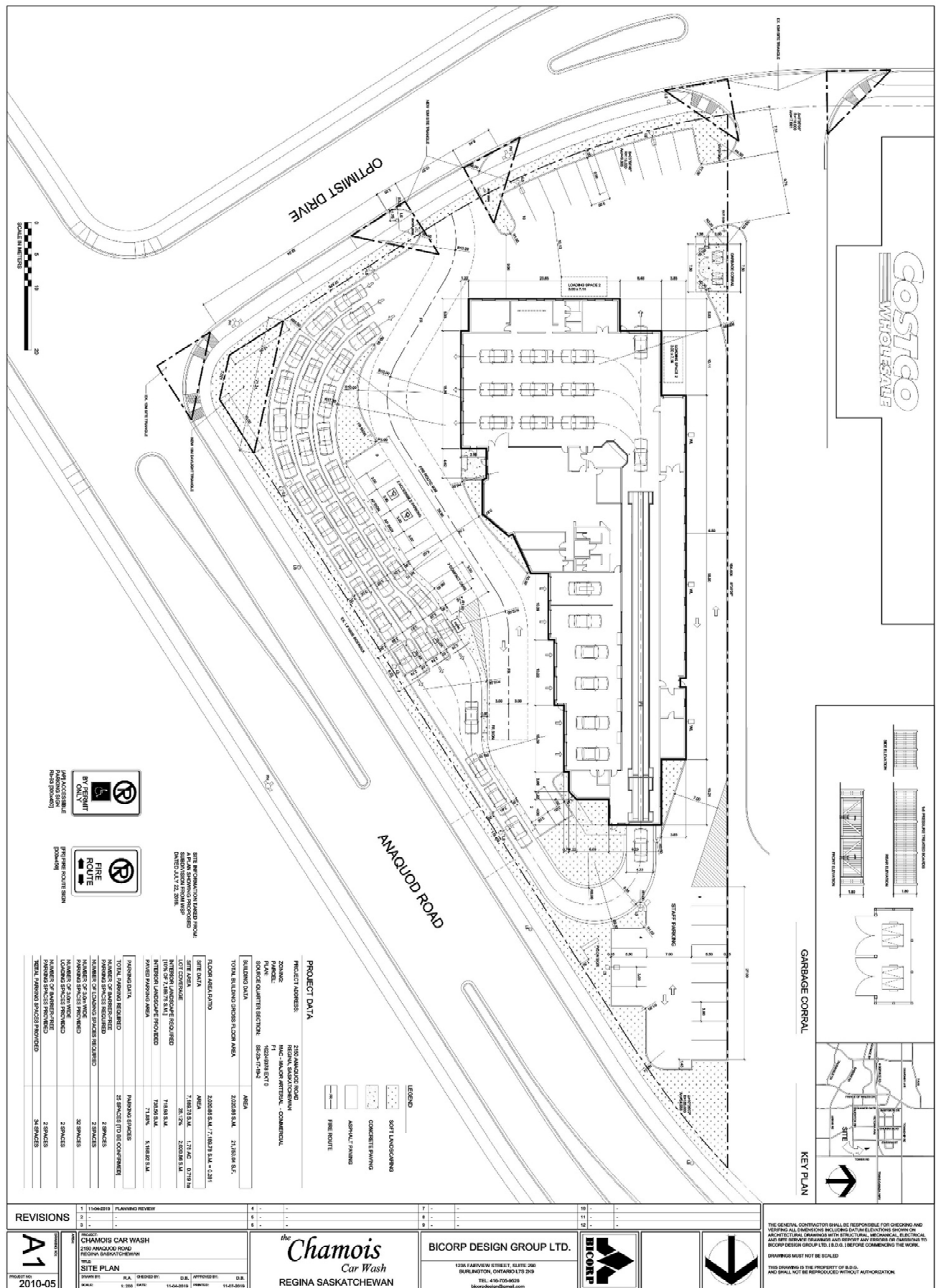
Date of Photography: 2018



Project PL201900066

Civic Address/Subdivision

Discretionary Use
2150 Anaquod Road





MOTION

March 25, 2019

City Clerk
City Hall
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dear Sir:

Re: Request of Province for Public Inquiry – Wascana/Brandt Building

WHEREAS Wascana Park is treasured by all Regina residents and Saskatchewan citizens;

WHEREAS it is vital that the Park be administered and managed having regard to the educational, research, cultural, recreational and conservational uses set out for the Park in legislation and the Park Master Plan;

WHEREAS matters related to the proposed Brandt Office Building in the Park have been shrouded in secrecy despite the need for transparency for the protection of the park; and,

WHEREAS there is concern that due process has not been followed with respect to the approval of the proposed building including, but not limited to, the following:

- the conduct of the 2015 “Expression of Interest” process that converted a CNIB fundraising campaign to replace a modest, one-storey building in the park into a Brandt development project to construct a significantly larger, four-storey, office building at the same location;
- the 2016 lease agreement between the Government of Saskatchewan and CNIB which lists incompatible park uses in Schedule C;
- the deficiencies in the 2016 public consultation process;
- the 2017 replacement of the tri-partite Wascana Centre Authority with the Provincial government dominated Provincial Capital Commission;
- the 2017 resignation of members from, and the 2018 ‘refreshment of,’ the Architectural Advisory Committee;
- the 2018 advertisement in a national newspaper by a commercial realtor for office, retail and other uses in the proposed four-storey building that would be incompatible with permitted park uses; and,
- the 2019 disregard of signage and demolition regulations associated with the office construction;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Mayor, on behalf of Regina City Council, write to the Premier of Saskatchewan, the Minister of Central Services and the Chair of the Provincial Capital Commission, asking that a public inquiry, led by an independent chair, be appointed to inquire into all aspects of the application for the construction of the proposed Brandt Office Building in Wascana Park, the said inquiry to have the full authority to gather oral and written evidence including correspondence, reports and meeting minutes, and all other relevant evidence, for the purpose of making that information part of the public record, and for the purpose of making recommendations with respect to the application; and
2. Further consideration of the application, and any construction activity associated with it, be halted pending the recommendations of the inquiry.

Respectfully submitted,



Bob Hawkins
Councillor – Ward 2



Andrew Stevens
Councillor – Ward 3

MOTION

March 25, 2019

City Clerk
City Hall
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dear Sir:

Re: Provincial Capital Commission Transparency

WHEREAS the public has a great interest in Wascana Centre and the Provincial Capital grounds;

WHEREAS the landowners: The Government of Saskatchewan, The City of Regina and The University of Regina, are partners in the maintenance and funding of Wascana Centre;

WHEREAS there is a lack of public information about the ongoing activities of the Provincial Capital Commission and future plans for Wascana Centre; and,

WHEREAS lack of information has raised public concern about the present and the future of development in Wascana Centre;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. Regina City Council requests the Government of Saskatchewan, as the landowner of the property leased to CNIB and through CNIB to Brandt Industries, provide:
 - The processes required for development of any property in Wascana Centre as outlined in the Wascana Centre Master Plan 2016;
 - The processes that have been completed in reference to the Government owned property currently leased to CNIB and leased by CNIB to Brandt Industries; and,
 - The processes that have yet to be completed as required by the Wascana Centre Master Plan and the requirements outlined by the Provincial Capital Commission Board.
2. This information and any other development in Wascana Centre be available to the public including on the Wascana Centre website.

3. The Government of Saskatchewan share with the public, on an ongoing basis, the major work of the Provincial Capital Commission and the PCC Board, including regular updates of any development planned for Wascana Centre and the ongoing care of Wascana Centre as prescribed by the Wascana Centre Master Plan 2016.

Respectfully submitted,



Barbara Young
Councillor – Ward 1



Mike O'Donnell
Councillor – Ward 8

NOTICE OF MOTION

April 29, 2020

City Clerk
City Hall
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that I will submit the following NOTICE OF MOTION at the April 29, 2020 meeting of Regina City Council:

Re: Checkout Bag Bylaw

WHEREAS the City of Regina strives to reduce and divert waste from residential, industrial, commercial and institutional sectors as outlined in Waste Plan Regina;

WHEREAS plastic checkout bags are an environmental hazard that litter our community, clog our landfill, and choke our rivers and waterways;

WHEREAS alternatives to plastic checkout bags such as reusable and/or paper bags are readily available and are in use at many retail locations for checkout;

WHEREAS many jurisdictions throughout Canada and the United States have banned plastic checkout bags, with appropriate exemptions;

WHEREAS the City of Prince Albert has implemented *Bylaw No. 33-2019 Plastic Checkout Bag* which prohibits a retail business or food service business from providing, distributing, selling or using plastic Checkout Bags, with appropriate exemptions;

WHEREAS the City of Prince Albert bylaw, attached for reference as Attachment 'A,' provides a useful model for consideration by the City of Regina Council and Administration;

WHEREAS a major Canadian food retailer, Sobeys, has banned the use of plastic checkout bags and successfully implemented alternative solutions;

WHEREAS penalties for violating a checkout bag prohibition should first consist of warnings, followed by fines increasing for subsequent infractions;

WHEREAS such a prohibition would not come into effect immediately upon adoption so as to enable the City to educate the public and retailers on the reasons for, and effect of, such a ban and so as to give the public and retailers time to make the necessary adjustments;

WHEREAS such a prohibition should not come into effect for so long as any COVID-19 or any other related health emergency is in effect; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that:

1. The City Solicitor be directed to prepare a bylaw that includes the following regulations:
 - a. prohibiting retail businesses and food service businesses from providing, distributing, selling or using plastic checkout bags;
 - b. contain exemptions as appropriate and in line with the exemptions contained in similar bylaws adopted by other jurisdictions;
 - c. enforcement of this bylaw:
 - i. come into effect one year from its adoption to enable retailers and the public to make the necessary preparations; and
 - ii. not take place during COVID-19 or any other related health emergency; and
2. The Administration undertake a public education campaign to inform retailers and residents of the reasons for, and content of, the said bylaw.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob Hawkins", with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

Bob Hawkins
Councillor – Ward 2

CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT BYLAW NO. 33 OF 2019

A Bylaw of the City of Prince Albert to prohibit the distribution of plastic checkout bags in order to minimize the volume of plastic waste entering our landfill, waste collection systems, and littering in our community.

WHEREAS the Council of The City of Prince Albert recognizes the detrimental effects of plastic bags on the environment and on the aesthetics of the community;

AND WHEREAS the City of Prince Albert wishes to reduce the presence of plastic bags entering the Prince Albert Regional Landfill, our waste collection systems and the environment;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT IN OPEN MEETING ASSEMBLED ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. SHORT TITLE:

This Bylaw may be cited as "The Plastic Checkout Bag Bylaw."

2. DEFINITIONS

In this Bylaw:

- a. **"Bylaw Enforcement Officer"** shall mean any member of the Prince Albert Police Service and any person appointed by Council to administer and oversee bylaw enforcement for the City.

- b. **“Checkout Bag”** means any bag intended to be used by a customer for the purpose of transporting items purchased or received by the customer from the business providing the bag and/or a bag used to package takeout food or food to be delivered.
- c. **“City”** means the municipal corporation of the City of Prince Albert.
- d. **“City Manager”** means the chief administrative officer of the City or delegate.
- e. **“Director of Public Works”** means the City Engineer of the City or delegate.
- f. **“Food Service Business”** means a business that sells or provides food for consumption on or off of the business premises, including restaurants, fast food restaurants, cafes, delicatessens, coffee shops, vending trucks or carts, or cafeterias.
- g. **“Landfill”** means the Prince Albert Regional Landfill, being the area designated for waste disposal.
- h. **“Litter”** means any and all miscellaneous waste which when discarded, dropped, placed, blown or carried onto any sidewalk, street, boulevard, lane, park, public place or private premises, contributes to untidiness and detracts from City cleanliness.
- i. **“Paper Bag”** means a bag made primarily of pulp or paper, but does not include a plastic bag.
- j. **“Plastic Bag”** means any bag made with any amount of plastic, including biodegradable plastic or compostable plastic but does not include a reusable bag.
- k. **“Retail Business”** means a business whose main activity is the sale or provision of any type of goods directly to customers.
- l. **“Reusable Bag”** means a bag with handles that is designed and manufactured to have a minimum lifetime of 100 uses and is primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric.
- m. **“Waste Collection System”** includes the disposal, collection, processing and recycling or disposition of waste materials.

3. RULES OF INTERPRETATION:

The table of contents, marginal notes and headings in this Bylaw are for reference purposes only.

4. REGULATIONS

- a. Except as provided in Section 7 of this Bylaw, no Retail Business or Food Service Business shall provide or sell a Plastic Bag to a customer.

5. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

- a. A Retail Business or Food Service Business shall not:
 - i. provide, distribute, sell, or use plastic or biodegradable plastic Checkout Bags;
 - ii. restrict or deny the use of any reusable container or reusable bag by a person.

6. EXEMPTIONS

- a. Plastic Bags used for:
 - i. carrying fruits or vegetables;
 - ii. containing fresh or frozen meat, poultry or fish products whether prepackaged or not;
 - iii. containing bulk food items or bulk hardware items;
 - iv. freshly prepared bakery items or other food items that are not prepackaged;
 - v. wrapped flowers or potted plants;
 - vi. clothes immediately following professional laundering or dry cleaning;
 - vii. newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer's residence or place of business;
 - viii. flexible, reusable, re-sealable rectangular zipper storage bags, usually mainly transparent and made of polyethylene or similar

- plastic and used for foodstuffs such as sandwiches and freezer storage, that are sold in packages of multiple bags;
- ix. garbage or trash bags often used in residences and places of business to contain solid waste in order to prevent the insides of waste containers from becoming coated in waste material, that are sold in packages of multiple bags;
 - x. transport of live fish.

7. INSPECTION ON DEMAND

- a. A Bylaw Enforcement Officer may enter any Retail Business or Food Service Business and make such examinations, investigations and inquiries as required to determine compliance with this Bylaw.

8. OFFENCES

- a. An individual commits an offence and is subject to the penalties imposed by this Bylaw if that individual:
 - i. contravenes a provision of this Bylaw;
 - ii. consents to, allows, or permits an act or thing to be done contrary to this Bylaw;
 - iii. neglects or refrains from doing anything required to be a provision of this Bylaw;
- b. Each instance that a contravention of a provision of this Bylaw occurs and each day that a contravention continues shall constitute as a separate offence.

9. PENALTIES

- a. Except as otherwise provided herein, any Retail Business or Food Service Business who contravenes any provision of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to the fine as set out in this Bylaw.
- b. Notwithstanding 10(a) above where a Bylaw Enforcement Officer issues a summary offence ticket for a violation of this Bylaw, that Bylaw Enforcement Officer may enter on the ticket the amount as stated in 10(c) and/or 10(d), which if paid within the time prescribed, will be accepted as a guilty plea to that offence.
- c. Any individual who contravenes a provision of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine:
 - i. for the first offence, of not less than \$100.00;
 - ii. for the second offence, of not less than \$200.00; and
 - iii. for a third or subsequent offence, of not less than \$200.00 and not more than \$500.00.
- d. Any corporation, including a Retail Business or Food Service Business, who contravenes a provision of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine:
 - i. for the first offence, of not less than \$500.00;
 - ii. for the second offence, of not less than \$1,000.00; and
 - iii. for a third or subsequent offence, of not less than \$1,000.00 and not more than \$10,000.00.
- e. No Retail Business or Food Service Business shall:
 - i. fail to comply with an order made under this Bylaw;
 - ii. obstruct or hinder a Bylaw Enforcement Officer acting under this Bylaw;

- iii. fail to comply with any other provision of this Bylaw.

10. NOTICE OF VIOLATION FOR FIRST AND SECOND OFFENCES

- a. A Bylaw Enforcement Officer may issue a summary offence ticket to any individual or corporation committing a first or second offence under Section 10. Subject to section 11(b)(vi), the summary offence ticket shall require the individual or corporation to pay to the City the penalty specified in Section 10.
- b. The penalty may be paid:
 - i. in person, during regular office hours, to the cashier located at City Hall, 1084 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan;
 - ii. by mail addressed to the Financial Services Department, City Hall, 1084 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 7P3;
 - iii. if payment of the penalty is made prior to the date when the individual or corporation contravening the Bylaw is required to appear in court to answer a charge, the individual or corporation shall not be liable to prosecution for that offence;
 - vi. if a Bylaw Enforcement Officer is of the opinion that it is in the public interest to compel an individual or corporation who has contravened a provision of this Bylaw for the first time to appear before a justice, the Bylaw Enforcement Officer may issue a summons that requires the individual or corporation to appear before a justice without the alternative of paying the specified amount;
 - vii. if in the opinion of a prosecutor it is appropriate, the prosecutor may, on or before the court appearance date, permit the individual or corporation mentioned in Section 10 to pay the specified amount to avoid prosecution.

11. EARLY PAYMENT

- a. For an individual, if the penalty imposed under a summary offence ticket is paid within fourteen (14) calendar days of the date of the summary offence ticket, the amount of the penalty shall be discounted to the sum of not less than \$75.00 for a first offence and not less than \$150.00 for a second offence.
- b. For a corporation, if the penalty imposed under a summary offence ticket is paid within fourteen (14) calendar days of the date of the summary offence ticket, the amount of the penalty shall be discounted to the sum of not less than \$375.00 for a first offence and not less than \$750.00 for a second offence.
- c. Upon payment, the individual or corporation contravening the Bylaw shall not be liable to prosecution for that offence.
- d. The date of payment shall be determined as follows:
 - i. For payment in person, the date of payment shall be the date payment is received by the City;
 - ii. For payment by deposit, the date of payment shall be the date payment is deposited in the depository at City Hall;
 - iii. For payment by mail, the date of payment shall be the federal post marked date on the remittance.

12. DATE OF EFFECT

- a. This Bylaw shall come into full force on July 1, 2020.

INTRODUCED AND READ A FIRST TIME THIS 9th DAY OF December, AD 2019.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 9th DAY OF December, AD 2019.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 27th DAY OF January, AD 2020.



MAYOR



CITY CLERK

NOTICE OF ENQUIRY

April 29, 2020

City Clerk
City Hall
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that I will submit the following NOTICE of ENQUIRY at the April 29, 2020 meeting of Regina City Council:

Re: Renewable Regina

Further to *The Procedure Bylaw, Bylaw No 9004*, I would like to request that the following enquiry to Regina City Administration be tabled at the April 29, 2020 meeting of Regina City Council and that the answers appear on May 27, 2020 City Council meeting agenda:

1. In relation to item MN18-11 committing the City to becoming 100% renewable by 2050 and in addition to information provided by the Administration in item PPC19-4, will Administration be crafting a framework that covers the municipality as a whole? If so, what is the timeline?
2. If Administration has abandoned its commitment to focusing on the municipality as a whole in relation to the intent of the motion passed on item MN18-11, is an additional Council motion required to again advance this objective?

Respectfully submitted,



Andrew Stevens
Councillor – Ward 3

NOTICE OF ENQUIRY

April 29, 2020

City Clerk
City Hall
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that I will submit the following NOTICE of ENQUIRY at the April 29, 2020 meeting of Regina City Council:

Re: Procurement Policies

Further to *The Procedure Bylaw, Bylaw No 9004*, I would like to request that the following enquiry to Regina City Administration be tabled at the April 29, 2020 meeting of Regina City Council and that the answers appear on May 27, 2020 City Council meeting agenda:

1. In light of the economic hardship caused by COVID-19 on the provincial economy, does the City of Regina have the authority to give preference to Regina or Saskatchewan based companies to procure goods and services? If so, how do we exercise that authority in the RFP and procurement process?
2. What percentage of contracts procured by the City are with Saskatchewan-based companies?
3. What would be the implications of privileging local companies in the procurement process?

Respectfully submitted,



Andrew Stevens
Councillor – Ward 3



Lori Bresciani
Councillor – Ward 4



Jason Mancinelli
Councillor – Ward 9