

APPENDIX B

COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING STRATEGY – IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

Strategy	Notes/Update
SHORT TERM STRATEGIES	
<p>1. Refine current property tax and capital incentives to target the issue of insufficient supply of rental and affordable housing</p>	<p>2013-2016 Amendments to HIP were put in place November 1, 2013 with additional housekeeping revisions effective November 1, 2014. Other improvements include the establishment of a score card for capital incentives to rank and prioritize projects as well as compile all housing incentives into one document. Amendments to the HIP were made in late 2015 to better address where housing needs are greatest in terms of affordability, housing condition and supply – prioritizing affordable rental units, developments of non-profit organizations and development within areas in need of revitalization.</p> <p>A new HIP was implemented January 1, 2016 following the 2015 comprehensive review.</p> <p>2017 Minor revisions were made to the HIP to better align criteria with policy objectives. Revisions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure priority funding for charitable non-profit organizations by refining the definition of a non-profit corporation. - Improve funding for affordable rental development by reducing the number of affordable home ownership capital grants to 20. - Create more certainty for applicants by clarifying how applications received under earlier versions of the policy will be administered. - Ensure funded projects focus on areas of greatest housing need by increasing the minimum score to 40 for the Capital Grant Application Design and Development Score Card.

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the development of housing for those with special needs by refining the definition of an Assisted Care Rental Unit. - Improve opportunities for non-profit organizations by updating the eligibility criteria for two-unit rental developments. <p>The revised HIP is effective as of January 1, 2018.</p>
<p>2. Leverage the City’s land assets to increase the supply of rental, affordable and special needs housing, promote the diversity of housing, and support the creation of complete neighbourhoods</p>	<p>2013-2016</p> <p>Five city-owned sites offered by RFP in Sept 2013. Three smaller sites were purchased by Habitat for Humanity. Two larger sites were purchased by Gabriel Housing and Silver Sage Housing. The developments create a total of 22 new affordable units. Development is expected to begin in 2015.</p> <p>In 2015, development of six new affordable rental units by Gabriel Housing began a former city-owned parcel. Habitat for Humanity completed of two single-detached homes on former city-owned parcels in 2015.</p> <p>In 2016, development began on the former-city owned site purchased by Silver Sage Housing through the 2013 RFP process. The development added 14 new affordable rental units. In addition, an affordable six-unit rental project by Gabriel Housing on a former bus turn-around site was completed in 2016 as well.</p> <p>The Southeast Regina Neighbourhood Plan (SENP), which includes a section of City-owned land, was first presented to City Council in September of 2016. The plan includes provisions calling for diverse and alternative forms of housing for to the area as well as rental, affordable and special need housing, where applicable, in accordance with the City’s CHS. Upon approval, development of the area is expected to occur within the next 20 years.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>2017 The SENP was approved by City Council in 2017. The SENP includes City-owned land purchased from the SHC in 2012. It includes a statement regarding alignment with the CHS:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">4.2(h) The provision of rental, affordable and special needs housing should, where applicable, be in accordance with the City’s Comprehensive Housing Strategy.</p>
<p>3. Foster the creation of secondary suites</p>	<p>2013-2016 Pilot projects for laneway housing in Greens on Gardiner and Harbour Landing initiated. Revisions to the HIP in 2013 allow for tax incentives of 25 per cent of property tax for a suite added to an owner-occupied home.</p> <p>Research of best practices and lessons learned in laneway housing (Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver) was completed.</p> <p>The Laneway and Garden Suite Guidelines and Pilot Project was approved by City Council in January of 2016. Following the approval, a request for proposals was issued with a total of six pilot sites in established neighbourhoods considered and approved by City Council in September of 2016. Currently, the pilot sites may submit their proposals for building permit consideration.</p> <p>2017 A building permit was issued and construction was completed for one of the six approved infill laneway suites. Incentives for the creation of new secondary suites as part of the HIP has increased the number of suites in new and existing units. In total, 2017 Building Permit data shows that there were 121 permits issued for new secondary suites, 65 constructed as part of new single detached dwellings and 56 located within existing dwellings.</p>
<p>5. Develop policies to support the use of alternative development standards</p>	<p>2016 Strategy will be considered with further implementation of the OCP and Zoning Bylaw review.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>2017 As part of Zone Forward, the existing development standards will be reviewed to ensure they are appropriate and supportive of current development trends. Consideration will be given to change the minimum lot frontage and maximum coverage requirements for certain forms of residential development. There will also be an assessment of the minimum parking requirements for apartments and housing for persons with special needs to determine whether these requirements can be reduced. A mechanism to allow the varying of minimum parking requirements for other types of development is also being explored.</p>
<p>6. Implement a policy and process to prioritize affordable housing and special needs housing developments through the planning approval process</p>	<p>2013-2016 A process for prioritizing below market and affordable housing projects has been established with a check box added to development applications to allow for “first of queue” for units eligible for housing incentives.</p> <p>An updated scorecard created for the revisions to the HIP in 2015 prioritizes funding where housing need is greatest, namely affordable rental units.</p> <p>The Urban Planning Branch, previously the Neighbourhood Planning Branch, continues to work with the Current Planning Branch to identify developments with the potential to meet HIP eligibility through the development review process.</p> <p>2017 No update.</p>
<p>7. Work with the Regina Regional Opportunities Commission (now Economic Development Regina) and regional partners to encourage major new developments/investments to prepare a housing plan</p>	<p>2013-2016 Research done on potential large investments and employment in Regina and surrounding area that would affect housing need. Research on best practises on current workforce housing underway.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>Neighbourhood Planning Branch worked with the Regional Planning Branch as well as external stakeholders to track the potential impact of large regional infrastructure projects on the housing supply in Regina.</p> <p>2017 See notes for Strategy 4.</p>
<p>9. Advocate to federal and provincial governments for additional support for rental, affordable, and special needs housing</p>	<p>2013-2016</p> <p>The MHC serves to foster partnerships with other levels of government and includes representation from SHC. There continues to be ongoing conversations with other levels of government regarding housing support.</p> <p>City Administration communicates with SHC through quarterly meetings to understand changes in provincial programs and possible impacts on the City's programs and affordable housing development. City Administration is in contact with the Saskatchewan representative for CMHC to receive updates on federal housing programs.</p> <p>With the start of consultation for a NHS by the federal government, the members of the MHC and City Council were provided an opportunity to address items outlined in the CHS and to provide feedback on the development of a NHS as they affect the municipality. As part of the exercise, City Administration identified key themes and questions provided by the federal government to help guide the conversation. The discussion was summarized and submitted to the federal government in a letter from the Mayor.</p> <p>City Administration also encouraged members of the MHC and City Council to share the surveys with their colleagues and submit comments to the federal government on behalf of the organization they represent.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>2017 City Administration followed progress on the NHS, which was released in November of 2017. Members of the MHC were provided with a summary of the NHS in February of 2018. More information on the NHS can be found on the federal government’s website under “A Place to Call Home”.</p>
<p>11. Promote and assist landlords and others in accessing existing Provincial housing repair funding</p>	<p>2013-2016 City Administration encourages landlords to contact SHC regarding housing repair programs. Funding for the Province’s Rental Repair Program is allotted in cycles and is not always available. Current active provincial repair programs include the RDP. Other programs such as the RCI, Rental Repair Program and the Secondary Suite Program have been placed on hold. Ongoing, quarterly meetings with SHC are an opportunity to understand any new repair-related programs through the province.</p> <p>Best practise research on repair programs throughout Canada is ongoing.</p> <p>2017 No update.</p>
<p>25. Develop and promote prototypes and pilot initiatives of innovative housing forms</p>	<p>2013-2016 Greens on Gardiner and Harbour Landing laneway suite pilot projects were approved in 2013 and 2014 respectively.</p> <p>In 2016, Laneway and Garden Suite Guidelines were approved and a request for proposals was issued with a total of six pilot sites in established neighbourhoods considered and approved.</p> <p>2017 One of the six approved infill laneway suites was completed in 2017.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>City Administration is considering removing the minimum dwelling size requirement from the Building Bylaw. If achieved, this could facilitate greater innovation in housing forms. New housing types would still be subject to meeting National Building Code requirements.</p>
<p>31. Prepare an implementation plan for the Comprehensive Housing Strategy (CHS) and annual reports to monitor achievements and outline annual work plans</p>	<p>2013-2016 Implementation Plan for the CHS was approved by City Council in June of 2013. Work plans are expanded and revised for each strategy as strategies progress. There will be an annual CHS implementation update (this document) to track progress and housing data based on the CHS Implementation Plan.</p> <p>2017 CHS annual report (this document) continues to be used to track progress based on the CHS Implementation Plan.</p>
<p>34. Update data in the CHS when the full 2011 Statistics Canada Census data is released, and adjust strategies as required</p>	<p>2013-2016 Census data from 2011 is available and has been updated in CHS documents including a report to MHC and City Council in Q2 of 2014. Going forward, census data will be updated every five years as available.</p> <p>New Neighbourhood Profiles were released for Regina’s 29 neighbourhoods based on 2011 Census data including demographic and land use data.</p> <p>Monitoring of other housing data includes: CMHC data collection (monthly); vacancy rates (bi-annual). Tracking of internal data such a building permits and housing development projects is ongoing. Relevant data will be included in annual reports on the CHS.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>2017 Custom data sets for 2016 Census data will be available in late spring 2018. Statistical updates included in the Appendix A - 2017 Annual Report includes city-wide housing data available for the 2016 Census.</p>
MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIES	
<p>4. Establish an interim innovative affordable housing rezoning policy that allows for consideration of rezoning applications immediately in specific existing residential or mixed use areas</p>	<p>2013-2016 Strategy has not been initiated due to need for further work on the Zoning Bylaw review as part of the OCP implementation.</p> <p>2017 At a future date, City Administration will consider whether to develop a standard operating procedure that would support an expedited review process for affordable housing projects. This Strategy aligns with the NHS released in November of 2017, which considers expedited rezoning as a form of municipal contribution for federally-funded affordable housing development.</p>
<p>8. Permit density bonusing and transfer of development rights (TDR) to increase the supply of affordable and special needs housing</p>	<p>2013-2016 Future research will be done to consider regulations for TDR and density bonusing along corridors and urban centres as per the OCP growth plan and Zoning Bylaw review.</p> <p>2017 Zone Forward conducted a review of TDR for possible inclusion in the new Zoning Bylaw. The review concluded that additional policy work is needed to identify whether there is a market for TDR and what the receiving areas should be permitted to accept as a density transfer; therefore, TDR will not be implemented at this time by means of Zone Forward.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
<p>10. Monitor changes to the existing rental housing stock</p>	<p>2013-2016 A monitoring system has been established for internal and external housing data.</p> <p><i>The Condominium Policy Bylaw</i>, which regulates the conversion of rental units to condominiums was updated in 2013-2014 to increase the vacancy rate percentage from two per cent to three per cent for two consecutive yearly reporting periods before the City Administration would consider a conversion. Other new requirements apply including a zone vacancy rate of three per cent and restrictions on conversion for units receiving housing incentives.</p> <p>In 2015, City Administration conducted a review of and revisions to the <i>Condominium Policy Bylaw</i>, which was approved by City Council in November of 2017. Revisions to the this were required to align with provincial changes to the <i>Condominium Property Act</i> and the <i>Condominium Property Regulations</i> requiring that the impact of a condominium conversion on rental supply be evaluated. Amendments to the <i>Condominium Policy Bylaw</i> help to protect and maintain the existing rental stock by preventing the conversion of a rental building from lowering rental vacancy rates below three per cent at the neighbourhood level. Exceptions are made for vacant and heritage buildings as well as buildings with fewer than five units.</p> <p>2017 Monitoring of internal and external housing data and statistics, as reported in Appendix A of the annual report, is ongoing. Data on rental vacancy rates and the rental housing market released by CMHC in December of each year is provided to the MHC in Q1 of each year.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
<p>12. Advocate to the federal and provincial governments for additional support for the retention and regeneration of the existing housing stock</p>	<p>2013-2016 This strategy will be considered with CHS Strategy 9 and Strategy 11 and ongoing communication with federal and provincial housing representatives. The Province currently has two programs that serve to retain/regenerate existing housing stock: the Homeowner Repair program for low-income homeowners and a component of the Rental Development Program, which includes funding for building Acquisition and Repair (A & R).</p> <p>2017 A NHS was released in November of 2017. The NHS includes financial commitments for renovations of existing units among other policy objectives.</p>
<p>13. Develop a strategy for improving compliance with safety and property maintenance standards</p>	<p>2013-2016 Strategy will be considered with CHS Revised Strategy 15 and Strategy 33.</p> <p>The revised <i>Community Standards Bylaw</i> was approved and came into force on May 1, 2016. The Bylaw Enforcement Branch will be providing City Council with an update on process improvements as implementation continues.</p> <p>A new <i>Fire Bylaw</i> was presented to City Council in August of 2016 and it was determined that further stakeholder consultation would be undertaken with landlords and tenants on smoke alarm requirements in rental properties.</p> <p>2017 Additional work was undertaken on the <i>Fire Bylaw</i> throughout 2017 with a new report expected in 2018. Members of the MHC heard a presentation on the City's Housing Standards Enforcement Team (HSET) at the December of 2017 meeting of MHC.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
<p>15. Foster the creation of diverse and economical rental accommodations (Strategy updated in October 2013)</p>	<p>2013-2016 Strategy 15 was revised in October 2013. The Zoning Bylaw was amended November 2013 to address residential homestays by requiring a development permit to rent accommodations in residential areas for less than 30 days.</p> <p>A report updating City Council on residential homestays went forward on November 27, 2014 resulting in a motion for the City Administration to report back in Q4 of 2015 outlining options for target licensing of rental properties in the R1-residential detached zone.</p> <p>A report on Residential Rental Licensing was presented to City Council in Spring of 2016. It was determined that a new residential rental licensing system would not be established and that rental property issues would be addressed through existing bylaws.</p> <p>2017 Consideration is being given to reducing the required lot frontages for developments in residential zones through review of the Zoning Bylaw, which should result in lower development costs. Residential zones will also be consolidated, which will permit a greater diversity of housing forms within residential zones.</p>
<p>16. Facilitate the creation of additional apartment units through changes to the Zoning Bylaw</p>	<p>2013-2016 Current pilot projects (laneway suites) and direct control districts (Greens on Gardiner Mixed-Use District, Canterbury Park (former Diocese of Qu'Appelle Lands) have increased housing diversity. The Intensification Work Plan (IWP) and Zoning Bylaw Review will explore further options for housing diversity including additional apartment units.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>Changes to zoning that may impact multi-unit residential buildings will be considered with the Zoning Bylaw Review Project. Rezoning of a select number of sites to pilot laneway suites on infill properties were approved in September of 2016 as part of Laneway and Garden Suites Guidelines project.</p> <p>2017 Changes are being considered to make apartments a permitted use in appropriate residential zones. Changes to the maximum height for apartments are also being considered to allow a greater number of units to be developed on a given site. There is consideration for further encouraging the inclusion of residential units within non-residential developments through changes to zoning standards that support the mixing of uses.</p>
<p>17. Establish policies in the Official Community Plan that specify housing targets by type/density, tenure, and affordability; an intensification target; and a rental housing vacancy rate target</p>	<p>2013-2016 The OCP establishes an intensification rate of 30 per cent infill and 70 per cent greenfield development and 50 persons per/hectare for new developments. The infill and greenfield split is calculated annually as part of the annual report and implementation. In 2014 and 2015 the intensification rates were approximately 26 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. In 2016, it the intensification rate for the city was reported as approximately 11 per cent. The cumulative intensification rate since the adoption of the OCP (2014-16) is approximately 17 per cent.</p> <p>As for rental vacancy rates, the CHS established a three percent vacancy rate, which was achieved in fall 2014. The CMHC Market Rental Report reported 5.4 per cent vacancy rate for Regina CMA in fall of 2015 and 5.5 per cent in fall of 2016. The City's tax exemption program for market rental units under the HIP and amendments to the <i>Condominium Policy Bylaw</i> have been critical in achieving three per cent vacancy.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>2017 Ongoing monitoring of the infill/greenfield split and rental vacancy rates continue. In 2017, the intensification rate was 5 per cent, bringing the cumulative rate for 2014 - 2017 to 14 per cent. For affordable housing funded by the City's HIP, the infill/greenfield split was 40/60 based on unit numbers for 2017 funding commitments.</p> <p>The fall 2017 rental vacancy rate was reported as 7 per cent.</p> <p>Based on 2016 Census data, the housing diversity index (a measure of the variety of housing types), increased slightly to 0.54 compared to 0.51 based on 2011 data. Regina still lags behind other prairie cities for housing diversity. Additional housing data is available in Appendix A.</p>
<p>19. Encourage the creation of accessible housing through Official Community Plan policy changes</p>	<p>2013-2016 OCP Policies 8.15 and 8.16 were created to support housing for persons with specific needs: 8.15 <i>Work with stakeholders to create and preserve barrier-free housing and housing for persons with specific needs.</i> 8.16 <i>Permit group care facilities in residential and mixed-use neighbourhoods.</i></p> <p>City Administration participated in stakeholder sessions to create a provincial a Disability Strategy, which may include additional requirements for accessibility in housing.</p> <p>Revisions to the HIP in 2015 included amendments to the design and development scorecard, which is used to assess projects based on the policy objectives of the HIP, CHS and OCP. Additional points were added to the scorecard for projects providing 10 per cent or more accessible or barrier-free units.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>2017 Zoning provisions that discourage the development of housing for persons with special needs, such as separation distance requirements, will be removed from the Zoning Bylaw thus enhancing the opportunities for additional accessible units.</p>
<p>20. In the Official Community Plan permit housing for persons with special needs, through a range of housing types, in all residential land use designations</p>	<p>2013-2016 The above mentioned OCP policies 8.15 and 8.16 respond to the needs of the community by facilitating choice and integration of housing for persons with specific needs.</p> <p>CHS strategies 2, 9 and 19 also work to address housing options.</p> <p>2017 Zoning provisions that discourage the development of housing for persons with special needs, such as separation distance requirements, will be removed from the Zoning Bylaw. Housing for persons with special needs will be classified in the same manner as other forms of housing. The minimum parking requirements for special needs housing will be reviewed to ensure that they are appropriate for the intensity of use.</p>
<p>21. Add a policy to the OCP to consult and work with Aboriginal groups to develop affordable housing</p>	<p>2013-2016 Current practice is to work with aboriginal groups and to consult stakeholders and partners through ongoing meetings and conversations to understand the housing needs of First Nations, Inuit and Métis groups. First Nations and Métis housing providers are recipients of housing incentives. The MHC includes representation from an Aboriginal housing organization, Namerind Housing.</p> <p>OCP Policy 13.21 also directs the City <i>to collaborate with First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities and other levels of government to identify opportunities to support Aboriginal initiatives within the city.</i></p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>As such, in 2015, non-profit housing providers including First Nations and Métis organizations were engaged as part of the consultation for revisions to the HIP.</p> <p>In March of 2016, Mayor Fougere motioned City Administration to report back to the Executive Committee by December 31, 2016 on potential actions that the City can adopt to aide in the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s (TRC) Calls to Action. The TRC provides 94 Calls to Action to acknowledge and address the historical trauma inflicted against Indigenous people of Canada as a result of the Indian Residential School System.</p> <p>2017 A progress report (CR17-3) was provided to City Council regarding the TRC in January of 2017 and a second report on the TRC to Executive Committee in September of 2017.</p> <p>Funding was committed to an 11-unit rental development project by Gabriel Housing Corporation at 3876 Rae Street.</p>
<p>22. Add a policy to the Official Community Plan to formalize the city’s policy of discouraging down zoning to support an increased diversity of housing options</p>	<p>2016 Need for a policy needs further evaluation and may be considered as part of the Zoning Bylaw Review.</p> <p>2017 No update.</p>
<p>23. Define attainable and affordable housing in the Official Community Plan</p>	<p>2013-2016 The OCP glossary defines attainable housing. Current documents of the CHS define affordable and attainable housing:</p> <p><u>Affordable housing</u> – housing that is adequate in its state of repair and is affordable in that the cost of housing is less than 30 per cent of household income (CMHC definition).</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p><u>Attainable housing</u> – a situation where households at various income levels can find and secure (attain) suitable, adequate, and affordable housing and can move on to other options. The definition recognizes the housing needs of the full range of income groups and households. Implicit in this usage of attainability is that idea that a range of housing options (type, accessibility levels, size, tenure, cost exist in the local market).</p> <p>Revision to the HIP in 2015, included a revision to the definition of affordable housing to clarify that the definition of affordable housing as not exceeding 30 per cent of the household’s gross income is “excluding costs for utilities, parking and other related expenses”.</p> <p>2017 No update.</p>
<p>24. Define an adequate land supply in the Official Community Plan</p>	<p>2013-2016 The OCP growth plan and annexation define adequate land supply to support projected growth. A Phasing and Financing Plan was established and approved in 2015 in conjunction with revised Servicing Agreement Fees (SAFs) to guide future development in a financially sustainable manner.</p> <p>2017 No update.</p>
<p>27. Continue to support housing and homelessness initiatives through the Community Investment Grants Program and identify ways to allocate funding for maximum community impact</p>	<p>2013-2016 Community Investment Grants fund organizations that provide community and social development programs and services, such as shelters and transitional housing supports. Between 2013 and 2015, the City provided \$432,424 in Community Investment Grants.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>In 2016, \$152,587 was allocated to organizations involved with housing including Oxford House Society of Regina Inc., SOFIA Housing, YWCA, Regina Transition Women's Society, Hope's Home Incorporated and Carmichael Outreach Incorporated.</p> <p>2017 \$317,937 was allocated to organizations involved with housing and homelessness including SOFIA Housing, Oxford House, Regina Transition House and Carmichael Outreach. Funding also included support services that serve those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness including Mobile Crisis Services and Regina Treaty/Status Indian Services.</p>
<p>28. Continue to play a lead role in the federal government's Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS) by preparing the Community Plan to Address Homelessness</p>	<p>2013-2016 HPS work is ongoing. The Community Plan on Homelessness was completed in 2014. The plan identifies the community priorities to impact homelessness in Regina. The 2014 funds were allocated based on the priorities identified in the Community Plan.</p> <p>HPS priorities in 2015 included completing a Point in Time (PIT) Count on homelessness and developing a Housing First model for Regina. In May 2015, over 150 volunteers took to Regina's streets to count and survey Regina's homeless community for Regina's first PIT Count. A total of 232 people were enumerated in the count.</p> <p>The Community Advisory Board (CAB) also developed a model and implementation plan for Housing First, a principle based on the assumption that stable, permanent housing is the first and primary need of a homeless individual. The model for Regina is based on extensive community consultations.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>In January of 2016, the Housing First model and implementation plan was released. Phoenix Residential Society was selected as the successful proponent to implement Regina’s first Housing First program and awarded over \$400,000 in federal funds.</p> <p>Additional 2016 federal funds were allocated to organizations for capital projects and to deliver housing and support services, the initiation of a Rapid Rehousing program to house individuals experiencing episodic homelessness and with moderate needs, and securing the services of an evaluator to evaluate Regina’s efforts and to grow the Housing First Program.</p> <p>2017 Approximately \$1.7 million in federal funding was awarded to organizations involved in addressing homelessness including \$700,000 in funding for a Housing First Program. Initial results were released for the first year of Regina’s Housing First Program, which demonstrated an estimated \$1.9 million in cost savings and 26 individuals permanently housed with no return to homelessness. Members of the Housing Commission were provided an update on 2017 homelessness actions in March of 2018.</p> <p>The City provided \$60,000 towards a Plan to End Homelessness for Regina, which will commence in early 2018.</p>
<p>30. Support the redevelopment of brownfields, greyfields and bluefields for affordable housing development</p>	<p>2013-2016 Brownfield development research was contracted and an informational report was considered by Executive Committee on November 12, 2014. Redevelopment of these types of sites will be studied as part of the IWP.</p> <p>As part of the implementation of the IWP and intensification policies of the OCP, the Neighbourhood Planning Branch conducted scoping in 2015 for the ULS to research barriers for infill and development of under-utilized land such as vacant lots, brownfields and bluefields (former institutional sites).</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>In 2016, \$115,000 to complete the ULS was approved as part of the 2017 City budget. The project is expected to commence in 2017.</p> <p>2017 A consultant was retained to complete the Underutilized Land Study (ULS) and significant progress was made in completing the Study including creating an Underutilized Land Inventory and engaging with the local development industry on what the City can do to better encourage new investment in brownfield and bluefield properties. The Study is anticipated to be completed in 2018.</p>
<p>32. Consolidate the City's housing functions, build the capacity of staff related to housing and dedicate staff time to housing facilitation</p>	<p>2013-2016 Staffing for the housing portfolio includes 3.5 FTE: a Senior City Planner (lead), half time of a second Senior Planner, a City Planner II and Planning Assistant.</p> <p>In 2016, CHS administration and implementation was supported by a Senior City Planner, a City Planner I and a Clerk Typist V or equivalent. Capacity for housing work was reduced due to secondment of a second Senior City Planner as Acting Manager. All positions are within the operating budget of the Urban Planning Branch.</p> <p>2017 Staffing for implementation of the Housing Strategy was significantly reduced to less than 1 Full-time equivalent (FTE) in 2017 due to budget constraints and reallocation of resources to other priority work.</p>
<p>33. Prepare educational materials and engage in educational outreach about the full range of housing and related funding programs available in Regina</p>	<p>2013-2016 Regina.ca has been updated with new housing policy information and the designregina.ca website includes links to all CHS documents. Background documents and housing data information is updated on this site as available. A Housing Incentives brochure has been created and is available at City Hall.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>In 2015, consultation sessions were held as part of the review of the HIP to gather feedback and engage housing providers who have accessed the City’s housing incentives. A new interactive map was created as part of the review of the HIP, which allows housing providers to search for housing incentives eligibility based on property address and housing type. A brochure summarizing the new HIP was created and distributed at drop-in sessions for the HIP and other housing-related meetings.</p> <p>On an ongoing basis, city staff engage with new and existing affordable housing providers, offering guidance regarding the HIP application process as well as discussing proposed plans for development.</p> <p>2017 Updated information on the revised HIP was added to the City’s housing webpage. Staff met with housing developers and responded to Service Requests on a regular basis to communicate the City’s housing programs.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>2013-2016 The MHC was established in 2013 and is comprised of members with extensive experience and background in various areas of the housing sector. Mayor’s Housing Summits in 2013 and 2014 brought together housing stakeholders with a diversity of backgrounds.</p> <p>A member of City Administration sit on the CAB of the HPS. The CAB is made up of a cross-section of stakeholders, including representatives of the three levels of government, the health region and the non-profit sector.</p> <p>The Cold Weather Strategy was in place for the winter to support those at risk of homelessness. The purpose is to ensure that services work together so everyone sleeps in a safe place on cold nights in Regina.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>2017 No update.</p>
<p>36. Over time update long-range planning documents to be consistent with the Comprehensive Housing Strategy</p>	<p>2013-2016 Ongoing.</p> <p>2017 Strategies of the CHS considered as part of the scoping of the review of the Zoning Bylaw.</p>
<p>LONG -TERM STRATEGIES</p>	
<p>14. Explore the option of developing a Regina rental housing repair initiative that involves a revolving fund to provide loans for affordable rental housing repair, and exemptions on incremental taxes due to the repairs/improvements</p>	<p>2013-2016 As dictated in <i>The Cities Act</i>, the City is restricted in its ability to loan money. Historically, the Province has provided funding for housing repair. Discussions with the Province are ongoing to understand provincial repair programs. Based on analysis of the housing situation, the City could consider partnering with the provincial program.</p> <p>Residential heritage properties are eligible for tax incentives for the conservation of heritage buildings based on criteria established in the City of Regina’s Heritage Incentive Policy. The City’s tax exemption is available in inner city neighbourhoods and is meant to contribute to the quality of housing by bringing basement suites up to building code requirements. Currently the capital funding under the provincial RCI, Rental Repair Program and the Secondary Suite Program has been placed on hold.</p>

Strategy	Notes/Update
	<p>Research on other municipal repair programs is ongoing for Strategy 11.</p> <p>2017 Programs and funding from the NHS released in November of 2017 include a focus on the renovation of existing affordable housing units.</p>
<p>26. Support a community outreach initiative to demonstrate the benefits and opportunities of increased density and diversity</p>	<p>2013-2016 There are future opportunities through implementation of the OCP to include educational materials on planning and policy development. Community engagement will play an important part of the IWP to prepare the community for the future discussions of intensification.</p> <p>In 2015, public consultation for the Infill Guidelines and Laneway and Garden Suites Guidelines provided an opportunity to increase understanding of the OCP’s goals around intensification and the benefits of density and housing diversity.</p> <p>2017 Work on the ULS includes consultation related to increasing development on underutilized sites with a focus on existing areas of the city.</p>
<p>29. Strengthen Official Community Plan (OCP) policies related to encouraging a mix of land uses, walkable neighbourhoods, and access to public transportation</p>	<p>2013-2016 OCP Policies 7.1 to 7.6 were established to enable the development complete neighbourhoods. The Regina Downtown Neighbourhood Plan (RDNP) also contains strategies to increase walkability, improve transit services and create a mixed-use environment.</p> <p>This topic is considered as part of the IWP and will be a consideration of future Neighbourhood and Corridor Plans.</p> <p>2017 City Administration began the search for a one-year term position for a Transportation Master Plan Coordinator with a staff member to begin in early 2018.</p>

Strategies removed:

Strategy 18. Add a policy to the OCP that neighbourhood level plans identify target percentages for different housing types and forms within the neighbourhood. *Strategy has been deemed unfeasible by Administration.*

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