



**City of Kingston
Report to Council
Report Number 21-260**

To: Mayor and Members of Council
From: Lanie Hurdle, Chief Administrative Officer
Resource Staff: Ruth Noordegraaf, Director, Housing and Social Services
Date of Meeting: October 19, 2021
Subject: Homelessness Services System – Winter response update

Council Strategic Plan Alignment:

Theme: Council requests

Goal: See above

Executive Summary:

This report provides an overview of the various activities and initiatives in the homelessness services system in response to the current and anticipated capacity issues related to the pandemic measures and in preparation for the 2021-2022 winter months. This report also includes an analysis of the option of sleeping cabins as an alternative option to temporary house people and considerations and next steps should Council want to support such an initiative.

Recommendation:

That Council direct staff to invite community partners to propose a community led sleeping cabin program that ensures all the areas covered in Report Number 21-260 are addressed; and

That Council approve the investment of \$150,000, to be funded from the Vuorinen Estate 'to help the homeless', to support the creation of a sleeping cabin program.

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Authorizing Signatures:

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY CHIEF
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

**Lanie Hurdle, Chief
Administrative Officer**

Consultation with the following Members of the Corporate Management Team:

Paige Agnew, Commissioner, Community Services

Craig Desjardins, Acting Commissioner, Corporate Services Not required

Peter Huigenbos, Commissioner, Business, Environment & Projects Not required

Brad Joyce, Commissioner, Transportation & Public Works

Jim Keech, President & CEO, Utilities Kingston Not required

Desirée Kennedy, Chief Financial Officer & City Treasurer Not required

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Options/Discussion:**Background**

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in an increased prevalence of homelessness, not only in Kingston but also across Ontario and Canada. Locally, this increase is reflected in homelessness system statistics, the emergence of a homeless encampment at Belle Park in 2020, and the increased visibility of homelessness on streets, in parks, and at other locations throughout the city.

A direct impact of the pandemic and the associated physical distancing procedures includes the reduction in emergency shelter capacity where shared sleeping quarters are typically provided in single or multiple room settings. This reduction in shelter capacity has resulted in fewer available beds within the emergency shelter system as shown below in Table 1.

Table 1: Emergency Shelter Capacity and Utilization

Shelters Funded by the City	Capacity Prior to COVID-19	Capacity Since COVID-19	Utilization Rates 2019	Utilization Rates Apr – Dec 2020	Utilization Rates Jan – Apr 2021	Utilization Rates May – August 2021
Kingston Youth Shelter	15	19	63%	46%	68%	100%
In From The Cold (Adult Services)	35	16	55%	65%	92%	100%
Lily's Place (Family Shelter)	19	Up to 5 families (approx. 12 individuals)	75%	69% <i>See Note 1</i>	115% <i>See Note 2</i>	132%
Total	69	44	62%	59%	88%	75%

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Note 1: Utilization in May 2020 was 1% (only 2 bed nights used) which is bringing down the average. Utilization for the remainder year steadily increased from 36% in June to 113% in December

Note 2: Occupancy calculated based on max capacity of 12 per night. The shelter has the ability to exceed 12 depending on the composition of families currently accessing services.

During the pandemic, the City and community partners expanded program capacity and implemented new programs to ensure people experiencing homelessness could maintain access to necessary social and health services. In addition, efforts to support the capacity of the emergency housing system included the City purchasing and leasing residential facilities and the establishment of the Integrated Care Hub where approximately 50 individuals are now residing overnight. Despite these efforts, the incidence of homelessness has continued to be a challenge in the community.

The point-in-time count of people experiencing homelessness conducted by the United Way in April 2021 identified 134 people experiencing absolute homelessness, up from 81 people in 2018. Absolute homelessness refers to those individuals who are unsheltered or “sleeping rough”, including those sleeping in emergency or domestic violence shelters but excluding those living in transitional housing, motels, or couch surfing. The homelessness services system is supported by a by-name list (BNL), which is a database of those experiencing homelessness, including associated demographic statistics. The BNL currently includes 185 unique individuals that are sleeping in emergency shelters, transitional housing, couch surfing, camping, sleeping outdoors, or in makeshift structures.

Not only did the COVID-19 pandemic result in an increased incidence of homelessness, but also an increase in the challenges for community members experiencing homelessness. Closures of public and commercial facilities have created difficulties accessing necessary social and health services, food programs, washrooms, and bathing facilities.

In 2020/2021, existing homelessness programs were reviewed and resulted in a homelessness services system action plan and procurement process for homelessness services, presented in October 19th Report Number 21-222. While in the initial stages of implementing the long-term system action plan, a short-term winter strategy was determined necessary to support the growing prevalence of homelessness in the community.

Winter planning – short-term initiatives

The following activities have been initiated supporting unhoused individuals through the coming winter months:

Storage of Personal Belongings

Through the homelessness services system review process, consultation activities resulted in an identified need for personal belongings storage for individuals experiencing homelessness. It is understood unhoused individuals can have difficulty maintaining

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important personal belongings such as identification, personal documentation, and other important personal effects.

Housing staff have been working with Home Base Housing to develop a policy and procedures for the short-term storage of personal belongings for individuals who are unhoused. It is important to note the proposed service will not have capacity to store larger household items such as furniture, household appliances, and sporting equipment; the focus of the storage program is on personal necessities and belongings.

The service will be operated by Home Base Housing's Street Outreach program using a storage container located adjacent to the In From the Cold shelter at 540 Montreal Street (corner of Montreal and Joseph Street). Access to the free storage will be on an appointment-only basis through Street Outreach staff to maintain a COVID-safe and confidential environment. Subscribers to the service will be required to sign storage agreements for an initial 30-day period which may be extended; there are also limits on the quantity of items stored and some items are prohibited (e.g. propane tanks, food). This service will be phased-in starting mid-October with an initial period to modify procedures based on feedback from unhoused individuals, service agencies, the City's encampment working group, and Home Base Housing staff. The formal launch of the service is anticipated for November 1, 2021.

Homelessness Collective Impact Committee (HCIC)

Co-chaired by United Way and KFL&A Public Health the HCIC has been launched in October 2021. The HCIC is a partnership with the City, community agencies, organizations and groups, with the voice of people with lived and/or living experience informing and guiding strategy and decisions.

HCIC has been formed to help address:

- Need for increased shelter capacity
- Plans for the winter months for people who are living rough
- Staffing/resource issues resulting from the impacts of the pandemic
- Develop longer-term solutions for those who are homeless or living rough

Emergency Shelter Capacity

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in reduced emergency shelter capacity due to physical distancing protocols. The reduced capacity has resulted in fewer individuals being able to access emergency shelter facilities. City staff are in constant discussion with homelessness service providers and members of Public Health's Infection Prevention and Control teams to find creative solutions to increase shelter capacity while also awaiting further direction from Public Health Ontario on updated guidelines for congregate living settings.

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Overflow Shelter Capacity

The City continues to work with service providers and local motel operators to re-open overflow capacity; however, the issue of staffing continues to be a barrier. Emergency shelter providers have experienced difficulty retaining and attracting new staff similar to other sectors that have experienced staffing issues as an indirect result of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is also becoming more challenging to secure rooms within motels due to past client damages and a lower vacancy rate as the economy opens back up.

Integrated Care Hub (ICH)

The ICH is a low-barrier, 24/7 drop-in model where individuals can access supports such as addictions and mental health supports, harm reduction supplies, referrals to community partners and resources, a safe space to be part of a peer community, life skills programming, food, overnight rest, and safe injection and consumption services. The ICH serves approximately 150 unique individuals on any given day. There are also 25 overnight rest pods and capacity for up to 30 individuals in the drop in space.

Although the ICH was established out of the pandemic response, it has proven to be a well utilized service and discussions are ongoing with HARS, KCHC, Kingston Health Sciences Centre, the Ministry of Health and other partners for continued funding and future planning of the service beyond December 31, 2021 and will report back to Council on any updates.

113 Lower Union Street

In June 2021, Council approved the congregate housing facility at 113 Lower Union Street to be utilized by Tipi Moza, Kingston's sole Indigenous housing provider, to provide housing and support services to homeless or precariously housed Indigenous community members. As outlined in [Report Number 21-158](#), the 113 Lower Union Street facility requires substantial renovation before long-term operations can commence; the renovation activities are now underway. It is anticipated the project will be occupied in January 2022 and provide capacity for up to 19 individuals.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Manse (146 Clergy Street)

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church has been working to utilize the property's manse to provide a benefit to the community and has identified affordable housing as a priority initiative. Housing staff have participated in discussions with St. Andrew's representatives, Ryandale Transitional Housing, and the United Way to develop a concept and funding model for a transitional housing arrangement. Staff is currently assessing the suitability of this site for transitional housing. If the regulatory matters can be addressed, the manse project could provide housing for seven individuals.

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Sleeping Cabins

One result of the COVID-19 pandemic was the establishment of informal homeless encampments in many communities across Canada. In some communities, homeless encampments were authorized for an interim period, and hygiene and health services were made available. In Kingston, the temporarily authorized encampment at Belle Park was supported by health and hygiene services and community-based food programming. When authorization of the encampment expired in the summer of 2020, the City worked with service agency partners to establish the Integrated Care Hub (ICH) which provides low-barrier, wrap-around services to meet immediate needs such as personal security, food, and resting space. The ICH also provides for longer-term addiction and health services including on-site substance consumption and treatment programming. Based on data collected over the last 7 months, the majority of the clientele at the ICH have significant mental health and/or addictions challenges which cannot be addressed through housing solutions alone. While encampments are reflective of an unmet need for homelessness and housing services, it is undetermined if the authorization of encampments leads to longer-term positive outcomes for those experiencing homelessness and the broader community.

Traditional approaches to address homelessness have included emergency shelter facilities and more recently the Housing First model which has been adopted in Kingston and seeks to move people from homelessness into housing with limited barriers and a rent subsidy and housing support services in place. Locally, the Housing First model is responsible for housing over 450 individuals since program inception and continues to be the preferred intervention to support individuals transitioning from homelessness to housing stability.

In the initial period of the COVID-19 pandemic, homelessness encampments primarily included typical recreational camping tents followed by makeshift structures and in some communities leading to more robust individual sleeping units or sleeping cabins, similar to a garden shed or simple cottage bunkie.

Typically, sleeping cabins are small structures of less than 100 square feet comprised of a single room that provides independent, secure, sleeping space for an individual. Sleeping cabins do not provide independent washroom, bathing, kitchen, or laundry facilities, rather these services are typically available in an existing building located on-site or by way of a portable building. The relative ease to construct a simple sleeping cabin and the additional comfort and security provided, compared to living out of a tent, has resulted in those experiencing homelessness and their advocates to consider sleeping cabins as an additional emergency housing response.

While sleeping cabins remain a relatively new approach to serving homeless community members, some communities have experience with established sleeping cabin projects. In San Jose, California individual sleeping units with shared washroom, bathing, kitchen, and laundry facilities comprise what they call Bridge House Communities. To-date San Jose has opened two Bridge House Communities with 40 units each, or 80 units in total. Program participants have access to resources including job placement, mental health services, life skills training, and

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assistance to secure permanent housing. The Bridge House Communities have a series of controls in place to ensure the facilities are secure, safe, and clean. Program participants typically reside in the Bridge House Community for a few months before moving into longer-term housing. To ensure safety for program participants and the adjacent community, Bridge House Communities are enclosed by a fence to control foot traffic in and out of the site. On-site security ensures resident and neighbourhood safety. The philosophy of the Bridge House Community is to provide program participants an opportunity to stabilize their lives while working towards self-sufficiency.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in Duncan, British Columbia a variety of public and private stakeholders came together to establish 39 eight foot by eight foot sleeping cabins amongst two independent sites. The two projects are located on land provided by the local municipal government and the local First Nation. Based on the success of the program the operator is looking to establish a new project site in Duncan with an additional 20 sleeping cabin units and associated wrap-around services.

In Kitchener Ontario, a sleeping cabin project was initiated in the spring of 2020 when a private landowner invited homeless community members to setup tents inside an unused industrial building. Over time approximately 50 homeless individuals came to reside on the property and sleeping cabins were installed; the community has been named A Better Tent City. Washroom facilities are provided within the pre-existing building located on-site and a portable building was installed providing laundry and shower facilities. Local social services and meal programming provided services to the site. When it was determined the use did not comply with the zoning by-law, the local Council approved a motion to waive zoning enforcement. Upon the death of the private landowner and sale of the property Council agreed for the Better Tent City project to be relocated to the municipal snow storage site for an interim period expiring in October 2021. A new location is currently being sought to relocate the sleeping cabins following the pending termination of occupancy at the municipal snow storage site.

The Better Tent City project in Kitchener has been primarily funded through community-based donations. Of note, the Region of Waterloo, who is the Service Manager for housing and homelessness programs, has indicated the Better Tent City model is outside of the established homelessness services system which prioritizes and invests in Housing First and housing-focussed programs. The Service Manager also indicated investments in sanctioned encampments and the Better Tent City project would take away resources from programs and services available in the formalized housing and homelessness system.

Although sleeping cabins arrangements are a relatively new concept, common features of established programs typically include:

- Sleeping cabins are not considered a long-term housing solution and should not replace permanent housing solutions such as Housing First programs and traditional supportive and transitional housing projects.

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- To be successful sleeping cabin projects need a lead agency or a partnership of agencies to plan, administer, and operate the facility and conduct outreach efforts to connect program participants to resources and support programs. Often community-based donations and in-kind contributions are necessary to fund the capital and ongoing operating costs of the project.
- Individual sleeping cabins typically provide a locking door, operable window, a sleeping platform or bed, a light, insulated exterior walls and roof, electrical outlet, space heater or wall mounted heater, and a smoke/fire detector.
- Collections of multiple sleeping cabins are serviced by an existing building or portable trailer which houses washroom, bathing, laundry, and kitchen facilities.
- Sleeping cabin projects typically include a meal delivery program of one to three meals per day which are often provided through community-based food/meal programs.
- In order to ensure sleeping cabin program participants stabilize and move towards recovery and self-sufficiency, services such as addictions treatment, harm reduction, mental health services, and skills development are embedded in the program design as long-term residency is not an objective of the sleeping cabin model.
- Sleeping cabins typically have a small square footage to reduce construction costs. In Ontario, buildings under 108 square feet, that do not have plumbing, typically do not require a building permit and would be exempt from regulations under the Ontario Building Code.
- Authorized sleeping cabin projects typically include perimeter fencing and access control to ensure safety for program participants and the adjacent community.
- To avoid compatibility issues and neighbourhood impacts, sleeping cabin projects are typically located outside of existing residential neighbourhoods such as underutilized industrial sites or rural areas.
- Sleeping cabins should not be confused with tiny homes, also known as accessory dwelling units, which are typically between 300 and 500 square feet in size and provide independent washroom, bathing, and kitchen facilities in addition to sleeping space and modest living space.

While the sleeping cabin model has come to the forefront because of the homeless encampments that occurred in many communities with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is undetermined at this time if the sleeping cabin model provides a long-term benefit in terms of ending chronic homelessness. Advocates of the sleeping cabin model argue sleeping cabins provide more dignity for residents as tenuous camping existence in parks, wooded areas, or vacant lands is unstable and imposes certain health and security risks.

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Some communities have been reluctant to provide funding to sleeping cabin projects as it would take away available funding from other established homelessness programs that seek to achieve permanent housing solutions for homeless community members. In many cases, funds have been secured through community-based fundraising efforts to develop sleeping cabin projects.

At its August 10, 2021 meeting, City Council received a delegation from a representative of a community group interested in establishing a sleeping cabin project in Kingston to support community members experiencing homelessness. The City's primary homelessness services system is based on directions established in the 10-Year Municipal Housing and Homelessness Plan which includes emergency shelter facilities and associated services and the Housing First program which seeks to move people from homelessness into housing with limited barriers and a rent subsidy and housing support services in place. Currently, the City continues to invest in homelessness prevention and diversion services, emergency shelter services, street outreach, the Integrated Care Hub program, and the Housing First program with a goal of reducing and ending chronic homelessness in the community.

If a sleeping cabin project was to be established in Kingston, consideration of building code requirements, fire and life safety, support services, land use planning, and locational analysis are critical to ensure the project is successful. The following sections provide an overview of key considerations.

Building Code

Building safety and construction requirements to reduce risks for residents is an important factor of consideration for the sleeping cabins and associated accessory building. The Ontario Building Code (Code) sets out technical requirements for public health and safety, fire protection, structural sufficiency, energy conservation, water conservation, environmental integrity and barrier-free accessibility of buildings.

Although the sleeping cabins have been proposed under 108 square feet without plumbing, and a permit is not required, consideration could be given for recreational camps defined as consisting of one or more buildings or other structures established or maintained as living quarters, with or without charge, for the temporary occupancy of 10 or more persons for five or more days. These provisions work with [O. Reg. 503/17 filed under the Health Protection and Promotion Act, 1990](#) to ensure that the design, construction and installation requirements under the [Building Code Act, 1992](#) for sleeping, sanitary facilities, laundry and illumination are considered to support the sleeping cabin community and ensure minimum safety standards are in place.

Under the Code a residential use is required to be supported by sanitary facilities, whether within the building providing sleeping accommodation, or within a separate building on the property accessible to residents of the site, which would require a building permit. These facilities provide for a minimum number of plumbing fixtures based on the number of persons being supported. Spatial separation distances along with the number of related openings to

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ensure fire protection, structural integrity to account for snow and wind loads, and environmental conditions relating to insulation requirements, heating, ventilation and plumbing will be reviewed to ensure the maintenance of a safe occupant environment.

Fire & Life Safety

Fire and life safety concerns for residents are a consideration to reduce the risks and provide a safe sleeping cabin program. Fire department staff would work with the project proponent and service providers to incorporate fire and life safety planning into the design of the facility and also ensuring residents receive a timely response by emergency services.

Combination smoke and carbon monoxide alarms should be installed, including an exterior indicator light on the façade of the sleeping cabin that remains lit while the smoke and carbon monoxide alarm is operating. If the alarm is disabled, the indicator light will go out and supervisory staff would further investigate. A fire access route internal to the site would be incorporated to aid first responders to reach each cabin. A continuous source of water supply (identifying nearby hydrants) and the availability of fire extinguishers would need to be incorporated into the site. Sufficient spatial separation between cabins is recommended. Information on fire and life safety hazards and emergency procedures would be provided by the fire department to educate and support occupant safety in the event of a fire occurring.

Support Services

In addition to basic health and hygiene requirements such as washrooms, bathing, and laundry and kitchen facilities and/or food service programs, sleeping cabin projects need to include social services to support individuals transitioning to housing stability. Formalized sleeping cabin programs include mobile social service supports such as mental health counselling and health care, skills development, housing search resources, addictions treatment and harm reduction, amongst other necessary supports.

Based on homelessness system statistics and anecdotal evidence from local housing and homelessness service providers, people experiencing homelessness with addiction and mental health challenges are an increasing component of the homeless population. The United Way's 2021 point-in-time count of homelessness found 46% of respondents self-identified as having a substance use issue and 65% of respondents self-identified as having mental health complications. 30% of respondents indicated they became homeless due to their experiences with substance use and/or mental health issues. Only 20% of respondents indicated they became homeless due to insufficient income. This data suggests the prevalence of homelessness in the Kingston community is more related to addiction and mental health issues rather than financial circumstances. In this regard it is important that projects intended to accommodate community members experiencing homelessness include the necessary social and health care supports.

Based on staff's discussions with the local community group interested in developing a sleeping cabin project, a social and health service support program has not been formally coordinated. It is also not clear at this time who the lead agency would be that would take responsibility for the

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project and the design and implementation of the social and health care support program. Without formal oversight, operating parameters, and established commitments from social and health care service providers, a sleeping cabin project may become a challenge for the community and not achieve the homelessness system-level objectives of ending chronic homelessness.

Land Use Planning

Currently the City of Kingston's Official Plan and zoning by-laws do not define or permit sleeping cabins. Sleeping cabins would require amendments to the Official Plan and Zoning By-law.

Any proposal for this type of use would need to be assessed against some of the Land Use Compatibility Principles as identified in Section 2.7 of the Official Plan; the appropriateness of the site and the development in the context of the surrounding land uses; proximity to community facilities, parkland and commercial areas; provision of adequate servicing; etc.

It may be possible to permit sleeping cabins on a temporary basis through a temporary use zoning by-law enacted pursuant to Section 39 of the *Planning Act*. A temporary use zoning by-law may be enacted by Council for a period of up to three years, subject to certain extension rights under the *Planning Act*. The standard *Planning Act* provisions related to notice, public meetings and appeal rights would apply to any temporary use zoning by-law permitting sleeping cabins.

O. Reg. 141/20 made under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* (and continued under the *Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020*) operates to exempt certain temporary residential facilities that provide sleeping accommodation from complying with zoning by-laws enacted under the *Planning Act*, where the facility is used for the purpose of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects. This may not be a preferred option for permitting sleeping cabins, as the Regulation is a temporary order intended to address pandemic effects and it's unclear when the order will expire or what transition provisions will be applied. Further, the Regulation limits the exemption to uses that are tied directly to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the exemption is only available for facilities used by or on behalf of a government.

Depending on the number proposed and how they are classified, sleeping cabins may also be subject to site plan control.

Location

Based on discussions with other communities the location of sleeping cabin projects requires careful considerations. Given that a considerable portion of the homeless population experience substance use and mental health challenges challenging behaviours can be associated with the targeted resident population. In this regard sleeping cabin projects tend to be located away from established residential areas. Specific locations have yet to be identified as further clarification of the scale of a project and site requirements still need to be identified.

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Staff have actively engaged with partners in the shelter and housing sector, various church and community groups to gauge interest and capacity to take on a project like this. There is some preliminary interest, but no specific location has been identified.

Costs

The costs to develop a sleeping cabin project are difficult to assess as there are few comparable projects. In addition, the level of services provided (e.g. health and social support services, food program, security, transportation, etc.) can greatly impact the annual operating costs.

Research has indicated individual sleeping cabins can range in price from \$5,000 to \$18,000 depending on the materials, construction technique, and the profit margin extracted by the manufacturer. In some cases, in-kind material and labour contributions have been utilized to reduce the capital cost.

Beyond the cost of the sleeping cabin structures a proposed project should consider costing for the following:

- Soft costs including permits, approvals, design services, engineering services, legal services, etc.
- Land cost (i.e. purchase, lease, or in-kind contribution from willing host)
- Insurance
- Site construction and servicing (e.g. site grading, parking and driveways/surface preparation, water and sanitary system hookups, electrical system and distribution throughout the site, fencing, sleeping cabin installation, and other necessary site-related capital investments)
- Common washroom, bathing, laundry, and possibly kitchen facilities
- On-site staff support to ensure facility is operated in a safe manner while limiting impacts on adjacent properties and neighbours
- Security services
- Transportation services if required
- Meal program requirements
- Utility costs (i.e. water, electrical, etc.)
- Health and social support services (e.g. social services, health care and addiction services, housing search services, skills development services)
- Solid waste management and collection
- Telecommunications and internet
- Site maintenance (i.e. snow and ice clearing, grass cutting, etc.)
- Other ongoing maintenance, damage, and repairs

Potential considerations to control costs include utilizing a location that has existing necessary site infrastructure including washroom, bathing, laundry, and kitchen facilities. Other communities have demonstrated community-based contributions can lessen the diversion of funding from existing housing and homelessness services programs.

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Conclusion and Next Steps

At this time sleeping cabin projects are a developing homelessness solution that tend to be community-led initiatives as they are outside of established homelessness service programs which are typically based on emergency shelter facilities, the Housing First model, and associated housing support services. While it remains yet to be determined if sleeping cabin projects are a long-term solution to chronic homelessness, some unhoused individuals and their advocates argue sleeping cabins present a viable option to provide simple, short-term housing. Based on the site servicing requirements and ongoing operating costs it is difficult to determine if sleeping cabin projects are less costly than monthly rent subsidization for a modest rental unit. The key challenge to housing the current population residing in local emergency shelters and the Integrated Care Hub or sleeping rough is that many of these individuals experience drug dependency and mental health issues. Accordingly, a sleeping cabin project intending to serve the local homeless population should seek to provide addiction and mental health services.

Staff intend to continue supporting community members that are interested in developing a sleeping cabin program and working with them to ensure the areas covered in this report are addressed. At this time no existing housing and homelessness service provider has come forward as a willing operator for such a project. In this regard it is understood the challenges to develop and operate such a facility are considerable, however, staff will continue to be a resource to community members pursuing the development of sleeping cabins as solution to homelessness.

Existing Policy/By-Law:

10-Year Municipal Housing and Homelessness Plan for the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac

Notice Provisions:

None

Accessibility Considerations:

None

Financial Considerations:

This report proposes an investment of \$150,000, to be funded from the Vuorinen Estate ‘to help the homeless’, to support the creation of a sleeping cabin program.

Contacts:

Ruth Noordegraaf, Director, Housing and Social Services 613-546-4291 extension 4916

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Other City of Kingston Staff Consulted:

Shawn Armstrong, Fire Chief

Joanne Borris, Housing Programs Administrator

Lisa Capener-Hunt, Director, Building & Enforcement

Brandon Forrest, Director, Business, Real Estate & Environment

Mitchell Grange, Manager, Housing and Homelessness

John Henderson, Housing Programs Administrator

Jenna Morley, Director, Legal Services

Tim Park, Director, Planning Services

Exhibits Attached:

None