

## **Document 1: Definitions of By-law Categories**

Public-facing by-laws (also known as “regulatory by-laws”) can be defined as those by-laws that establish necessary regulations to address issues of municipal concern such as public safety and consumer protection, to protect persons or property, to regulate conduct in order to minimize negative consequences and nuisance, and to control activities or land uses. Examples of these public-facing by-laws include the Licensing By-law (2002-189), the Pool Enclosure By-law (2013-39), the Noise By-law (2017-255), the Temporary Signs on Private Property By-law (2004-239) or the Site Alteration By-law (2018-164).

Internal by-laws can be defined as: by-laws that are administrative in nature and apply to the internal workings or processes of the municipality or give effect to a decision of Council. Examples of these by-laws include the Parking Reserve Fund By-law (2009-148), the Appointment of Municipal Law Enforcement Officers (2006-273) or the Ottawa Fire Services Establishing By-law (2009-319).

Time-limited by-laws can be defined as: by-laws that are only applicable for a set period of time. Examples of these by-laws include the Fire Protection and Prevention in Rural Areas Special Levy for 2018 By-law (2018-144) or the Tax Ratios for the Taxation Year 2018 By-law (2018-148).

Existing process by-laws can be defined as: by-laws that are reviewed through a specific process, which has already been approved (such as governance or mid-term governance reviews), is legislatively required or a practice currently in place. Examples of these by-laws include the Purchasing By-law (50 of 2000), the Council and Committee Procedure By-law (2019-8), the Delegation of Authority By-law (2018-397), or the Zoning By-law (2008-250).