Attachment 'B' – Strong Mayor Powers & Duties

Power/ Duty	Powers & Duties under Part VI.1 (<i>Municipal Act</i>)	Can it be Delegated?	Process under Part VI.1	Public Notice
CAO/City Manager	 The mayor has the power and discretion to: 1. appoint and dismiss City Manager, and 2. assign "other duties" to City Manager. A person who holds the CAO position immediately before the municipality being designated, continues in the position until they are dismissed or their appointment revoked by the Mayor (section 284.15 (Transition)). 	Yes, but only to Council.	In writing. Provide written record of direction to Clerk and each member of council by next business day.	Written record to be made available to public (subject to MFIPPA).
Organizational Structure & Employment Powers	Power to determine the "organizational structure " of the municipality assigned to mayor, subject to exceptions. Includes the power to: hire, dismiss or exercise any other prescribed employment powers with respect to the "head of any division" or "head of any other part of the organizational structure". These powers <u>do not apply</u> to statutory officers: i. clerk/deputy clerk ii. treasurer/deputy treasurer iii. integrity commissioner iv. ombudsman v. auditor general vi. registrar for lobbying matters vii. chief building official viii. chief of police ix. medical officer of health x. other officers or heads of divisions who are required (e.g., fire chief) xi. other prescribed persons	Yes, but only to CAO or Council.	In writing. Provide written record of direction to Clerk and each member of council by next business day.	Written record to be made available to public (subject to MFIPPA).

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Directions to Municipal Employees	The current organizational structure remains in place, until it is changed by the mayor (section 284.6(4)). The current heads of divisions and heads of other divisions continue in their positions until they are dismissed by the mayor (section 284.6(5)). These powers (hire, fire) apply to persons regardless of when that person started their employment (section 284.6(6)). Other "prescribed employment powers" still to be identified by regulation. Mayor may direct municipal employees to: a. undertake research , and b. provide advice , on policies and programs of the municipality as they relate to the powers and duties under Part IV.1. Mayor may also direct municipal employees to: a. carry out duties , and b. implement decisions made by mayor, related to the exercise of the power or performance of duties under Part IV.1.	No. Not within list of permitted delegation.	In writing. Provide written record of direction to Clerk and CAO by next business day.	Unlike other powers and duties exercised under this Part IV.1, there is no requirement to make written record available to public.
Local Boards	Power to appoint chairs and vice- chairs of " prescribed local boards " assigned to mayor. This power is not yet in effect. Waiting on regulations to prescribe what local boards to which this power applies. A person who holds the position of	Yes, but waiting on regulation to determine limitations on delegation.	In writing. Provide written record of direction to Clerk and each member of council by next business day.	Written record to be made available to public (subject to MFIPPA).

Power/ Duty	Powers & Duties under Part VI.1 (<i>Municipal Act</i>)	Can it be Delegated?	Process under Part VI.1	Public Notice
	Chair or Vice-Chair immediately before the municipality being designated, continues in the position until they are dismissed or their appointment revoked by the mayor (section 284.15.(1).2). The mayor may dismiss or revoke the appointment of a chair or vice- chair of a local board, regardless of when they started their position (section 284.15(2)).			
Committees	 Powers assigned to mayor to: a. establish or dissolve committees, b. appoint chairs and vice- chairs, c. assign functions to committees. But, only for "prescribed committees", which means committees established under the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i> that "consist solely of members of council" (O. Reg. 530/22, section 4) (e.g., Intergovernmental Affairs Committee, Community Youth & Cultural Funding). A person who holds the position of Chair or Vice-Chair immediately before the municipality being designated, continues in the position until they are dismissed or their appointment revoked by the mayor (section 284.15.(1).3). The mayor may dismiss or revoke the appointment of a chair or vice- chair of a committee, regardless of when they started their position (section 284.15(2)). 	Yes, but only to Council.	In writing. Provide written record of direction to Clerk and each member of council by next business day.	Written record to be made available to public (subject to MFIPPA).
Bring Matters Advancing	The mayor can, despite any procedural by-law , require Council	No.	In writing.	Written record to be

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Provincial Priorities	to consider any <u>matter</u> at a meeting that could potentially advance a prescribed provincial priority.		Provide written record of direction to Clerk and each member of council by next business day.	made available to public (subject to MFIPPA).
Bring By-laws Advancing Provincial Priorities	 The mayor can, despite any procedural by-law, propose a by-law to Council at a meeting that could potentially advance a prescribed provincial priority and require Council to vote on it. This power does not apply to the following by-laws: procedural by-law (under section 238), yearly budget by-laws (under section 290), or by-laws with respect to filling vacancies in the office of a member of council (under section 263). This power does apply to the following by-laws: development charges by-laws (under section 263). Despite any procedural by-law, and despite section 245 (Tie Votes) (i.e., tied votes no longer are deemed lost under this section), a by-law proposed under this section is passed if more than one third (1/3) of the members of Council vote in favour of the by-law. Mayor can vote at Council to pass a by-law under this section (section 284.11.1(5)).	No.	Provide copy of by-law to clerk and each member of Council, along with reasons.	
Veto By-laws Interfering with Provincial Priorities	The mayor can, despite any procedural by-law, veto all or part of a by-law that could potentially interfere with a prescribed provincial priority .	No.	No written notice required to Council, if vetoed on, or within 2 days of, Council voting in favour of by-law.	

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	 Provincial priorities are: 1. building 1.5 million new residential units by December 31, 2031, and 2. constructing and maintaining infrastructure to support housing, including: transit, roads, utilities, and servicing. This power does apply to the following by-laws: 1. by-laws passed under the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i>, 2. by-laws passed under the <i>Planning Act</i>, and 3. development charges by-laws (under section 2 of the <i>Development Charges Act, 1997</i>). This power does not apply to the following by-laws: 1. yearly budget by-laws (under section 290). 		Written notice of intent to consider a veto required, after 2 days of by-law's passage. If by-law vetoed, on the day of the veto, mayor to provide clerk "written veto document", which needs to include the veto and reasons for the veto. If vetoed, by next business day of receipt of veto document, Clerk to provide to "each member of council" (other than mayor), a copy and make it available to the public. Within 21 days of receiving the written veto document, Council can override the veto with a two-thirds vote. With respect to by-laws under the <i>Planning Act</i> (e.g., OPAs/ZBAs) notice requirements still apply, as do open house and hearing provisions of the Act; this section does not relieve the mayor of these duties.	
Duty to Prepare Budget	 Proposing and adopting a budget is assigned to mayor. On or before February 1, the mayor shall prepare a proposed budget, that includes estimates of sums required under section 290(1) of the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i>, and provide said proposed budget to each member of Council/Council for its consideration, and make it available to the public. If mayor does not meet this deadline, Council to prepare and adopt the budget. 	No. Only forfeited to Council, if mayor does not submit budget.	Provide proposed budget to clerk and each member of Council (on or before February 1 of each year). After receiving the proposed budget, and within 30 days, Council can pass a resolution to amend the budget (section 284.16(3); section 7(3) of O. Reg. 530/22). If no resolution to amend within timeline, the proposed budget is deemed to be adopted	Proposed budget to be made available to the public. Mayor's Veto Document to be provided to each member of council and clerk on day of veto.

Power/	Powers & Duties under	Can it be	Process	Public
Duty	Part VI.1 (<i>Municipal Act</i>)	Delegated?	under Part VI.1	Notice
			 (section 7(5) of O. Reg. 530/22). If resolution to amend is made, may can within 10 days after the 30-day deadline (noted above) veto the amendment; on day of veto, mayor to provide Veto Document to each member of Council and clerk, including reasons for the veto; the amendment is deemed not to have passed (section 284.16(4); section 7(6) of O. Reg. 530/22). If veto is made, council may override the veto within 15 days after the 10-day deadline (noted above) with a two-thirds vote; if successful override, the resolution to amend shall be deemed to be passed by council (section 284.16(5); section 7(1) of O. Reg. 530/22). After the expiry of the time-period for council to override the mayor's veto, the proposed budget is deemed to be adopted by municipality (section 7(14) of O. Reg. 530/22). Note that above deadlines can be shortened by mayor or council in a year (e.g., timelines to shorten time-period to pass an amending resolution, veto, override) (sections 7(4), (7), and (11) under O. Reg. 530/22). 	
Duty to	Mayor may prepare a proposed		Provide proposed budget	Proposed
Present In-	budget amendment in the year for		amendment to clerk and	budget
Year Budget	a "general local municipality levy"		each member of council.	amendment

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Amendments	or "special local municipality levy". Council remains authorized to make in-year budget amendments where no supplementary levy is required and the budget remains balanced (e.g., quarterly variance reports result in moving budgeted amounts around).		After receiving the proposed budget amendment, and within 21 days, Council can pass a resolution to amend the budget amendment (section 9(2) of O. Reg. 530/22). If no resolution to amend within timeline, the proposed budget is deemed to be adopted (section 9(4) of O. Reg. 530/22). If resolution to amend is made, mayor can within 5 days after the 21-day deadline (noted above) veto the amendment ; on day of veto, mayor to provide Veto Document to each member of Council and clerk, including reasons for the veto (section 9(5) of O. Reg. 530/22); the amendment is deemed not to have passed (section 9(7) of O. Reg. 530/22). If veto is made, council may override the veto within 10 days after the 5-day deadline (noted above) with a two-thirds vote (section 9(9) of O. Reg. 530/22); if successful override, the resolution to amend shall be deemed to be passed by council. Note that the mayor can vote as a member of council in a vote to override a veto (section 9(11) of O. Reg. 530/22).	to be made available to the public.
			After the expiry of the time- period for council to override the mayor's veto,	

Power/	Powers & Duties under	Can it be	Process	Public
Duty	Part VI.1 (<i>Municipal Act</i>)	Delegated?	under Part VI.1	Notice
			the proposed budget amendment is deemed to be adopted by municipality (section 9(13) of O. Reg. 530/22). Note that above deadlines can be shortened by mayor or council in a year (e.g., timelines to shorten time-period to veto and override an in-year budget amendment) (sections 9(6) and (10) under O. Reg. 530/22).	