

## Strong Mayor Powers and Duties

Power or Duty	Powers and Duties under Part V1.1 of the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i>	Can the Power or Duty be Delegated?	Process under Part V1.1	Public Notice
Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)	<p>The mayor has the power and discretion to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. appoint and dismiss the CAO; and</li> <li>2. assign “other duties” to the CAO.</li> </ol> <p>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)).</p>	Yes; only to Council.	<p>In writing.</p> <p>Provide written record of direction to the Clerk and each member of Council by the next business day.</p>	Written record to be made available to public, subject to the <i>Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i> (MFIPPA).
Organizational Structure	<p>Power to determine the “organizational structure” of the municipality assigned to mayor, subject to exceptions.</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>These powers do not apply to statutory officers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The clerk or deputy clerk.</li> <li>2. A treasurer or deputy treasurer.</li> <li>3. An Integrity Commissioner.</li> </ol>	Yes; only to the CAO or Council.	<p>In writing.</p> <p>Provide written record of direction to the Clerk and CAO by the next business day.</p>	Written record to be made available to public, subject to (MFIPPA).

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	<p>4. An Ombudsman.</p> <p>5. An Auditor General.</p> <p>6. A registrar for lobbying matters (section 223.11).</p> <p>7. A chief building official, as defined in the <i>Building Code Act, 1992</i>.</p> <p>8. A chief of police, as defined in the <i>Police Services Act</i>.</p> <p>9. A fire chief, as defined in the <i>Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997</i>.</p> <p>10. A medical officer of health, as defined in the <i>Health Protection and Promotion Act</i>.</p> <p>11. Other officers or heads of divisions required to be appointed under this or any other Act.</p> <p>12. Any other prescribed persons.</p> <p>The current organizational structure remains in place, until it is changed by the mayor (section 284.6(4)).</p> <p>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)).</p> <p>The powers to hire or dismiss employees apply to persons regardless of when that person started their</p>			

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	employment (section 284.6(6)).			
Directions to Municipal Employees	<p>The mayor may direct municipal employees to undertake research and provide advice on <b>policies and programs</b> of the municipality, or of the mayor as they relate to the <b>powers and duties</b> under Part VI.1.</p> <p>The mayor may also direct municipal employees to <b>carry out duties</b> related to the exercise of the power or performance of the duty, including <b>implementing any decisions</b> made by the mayor under Part VI.1.</p>	No.	<p>In writing.</p> <p>Provide written record of direction to the Clerk and CAO by the next business day.</p>	Written record to be made available to public, subject to (MFIPPA).
Local Boards	<p>Power to appoint chairs and vicechairs of “<b>prescribed local boards</b>”.</p> <p>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).2).</p> <p>The mayor may dismiss or revoke the appointment of a chair or vicechair of a local board, regardless of when they started their position (section 284.15(2)).</p>	Yes.	<p>In writing.</p> <p>Provide written record of direction to the Clerk and Council by the next business day.</p>	Written record to be made available to public, subject to (MFIPPA).

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Committees	<p>Power with respect to <b>prescribed committees</b>, or committees within a prescribed class of committees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The power to establish or dissolve committees.</li> <li>2. The power to appoint chairs and vice-chairs of committees.</li> <li>3. The power to assign functions to committees.</li> </ol> <p>Currently, <b>prescribed committees</b> are those established under the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i> that consist solely of members of Council.</p>	Yes; only to Council.	<p>In writing.</p> <p>Provide written record of direction to the Clerk and Council by the next business day.</p>	Written record to be made available to public, subject to (MFIPPA).
Provincial Priorities	<p>The mayor can, despite any procedural by-law, require Council to consider any matter at a meeting that could potentially advance a prescribed provincial priority.</p> <p>Provincial priorities are currently prescribed under <a href="#">Ontario Regulation 580/22</a>.</p>	No.	<p>In writing.</p> <p>Provide written record of direction to the Clerk and Council by the next business day.</p>	Written record to be made available to public, subject to (MFIPPA).
By-laws Advancing Provincial Priorities	<p>The mayor can, despite any procedural by-law, <b>propose a by-law</b> to Council at a meeting that could <b>potentially</b> advance a prescribed provincial priority and <b>require Council to vote on it</b>.</p>	No.	Provide of copy of the by-law to the Clerk and Council, along with reasons.	Written record to be made available to public, subject to (MFIPPA).

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	<p>This power does not apply to the following by-laws:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. procedural by-law (under section 238),</li> <li>2. yearly budget by-laws (under section 290), or</li> <li>3. by-laws with respect to filling vacancies in the office of a member of Council (under section 263).</li> </ol> <p>This power <b>does</b> apply to development charges bylaws (under section 2 of the <i>Development Charges Act, 1997</i>).</p> <p>Despite any procedural by-law, and despite section 245 (Tie Votes), a by-law proposed under this section is passed if <b>more than one third</b> (1/3) of the members of Council vote in favour of the by-law.</p>			
Veto By-laws Interfering with Provincial Priorities	<p>The mayor can, despite any procedural by-law, <b>veto all or part of a by-law</b> that could potentially interfere with a prescribed provincial priority.</p> <p>This power applies to the following by-laws:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. by-laws passed under the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i>, except for the procedural by-law or yearly budget by-laws;</li> <li>2. by-laws passed under the <i>Planning Act</i>; and</li> </ol>	No.	<p>If the mayor intends to consider vetoing the by-law, they must provide written notice to the Clerk and Council within 2 days of the by-law passage.</p> <p>After notice is provided, the mayor must decide whether or not to veto the by-law within 14 days.</p>	<p>Written record to be made available to public, subject to (MFIPPA).</p> <p>With respect to by-laws under the <i>Planning Act</i> (such as Official Plan or Zoning By-law</p>

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	3. development charges by-laws (under section 2 of the <i>Development Charges Act, 1997</i> ).		<p>If the by-law is vetoed, the mayor must provide the Clerk a “written veto document”, which needs to include the veto and the reasons for the veto.</p> <p>The Clerk shall provide the veto document to each member of Council and make it available to the public.</p> <p>Within 21 days of receiving the veto document, Council can override the veto with a 2/3 vote.</p> <p>For clarity: the mayor may vote as a member of Council in a vote to override a veto.</p>	amendments), notice requirements still apply, as do open house and hearing provisions of the <i>Act</i> ; this section does not relieve the mayor of these duties.
Budget	<p>On or before February 1, the mayor shall <b>prepare</b> 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 Council for its consideration and make it available to the public.</p> <p>If the mayor does not meet this deadline, Council must</p>	No. However, the mayor may provide written direction to Administration to prepare the budget.	<p>The mayor must provide the proposed budget to the Clerk and Council (on or before February 1 of each year).</p> <p>After receiving the proposed budget, and within 30 days, Council can pass a resolution to amend</p>	Written record to be made available to public, subject to (MFIPPA).

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	prepare and adopt the budget.		<p>the budget. (Note: Council may pass a resolution to shorten this timeline).</p> <p>If no resolution to amend within the timeline, the proposed budget is deemed to be adopted.</p> <p>If a resolution to amend the budget is made, the mayor may veto the resolution within 10 days. The mayor must provide a written “veto document” to each member of Council and the Clerk, including reasons for the veto.</p> <p>If a veto is made, Council may override the veto within 15 days with a 2/3 vote (Note: Council may pass a resolution to shorten this timeline).</p> <p>After the expiry of the time period for Council to override the mayor’s veto, the proposed budget is deemed to be adopted.</p>	

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			If, under section 5.3 of the <i>Municipal Conflict of Interest Act</i> , the mayor is prohibited from using the power and exercising the duty to prepare the proposed budget for the municipality with respect to a matter, Council may pass a resolution to amend the proposed budget with respect to the matter; and the mayor may not veto the resolution.	
In-year Budget Amendments	<p>The mayor may prepare a proposed budget amendment in the year for a “general local municipality levy” or “special local municipality levy”.</p> <p>Council remains authorized to make in-year budget amendments where no supplementary levy is required and the budget remains balanced (such as quarterly variance reports result in moving budgeted amounts from reserves, etc.).</p>	No.	<p>The mayor must provide the proposed budget amendment to the Clerk and Council.</p> <p>After receiving the proposed amendment, and within 21 days, Council can pass a resolution to amend the budget amendment. (Note: Council may pass a resolution to shorten this timeline).</p> <p>If no resolution to amend within the timeline, the</p>	Written record to be made available to public, subject to (MFIPPA).



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			<p>proposed budget amendment is deemed to be adopted.</p> <p>If a resolution to amend the budget is made, the mayor may veto the resolution within 5 days. The mayor must provide a written “veto document” to each member of Council and the Clerk, including reasons for the veto.</p> <p>If a veto is made, Council may override the veto within 10 days with a 2/3 vote (Note: Council may pass a resolution to shorten this timeline).</p> <p>After the expiry of the time period for Council to override the mayor’s veto, the proposed budget amendment is deemed to be adopted.</p>	