

City	Council Appointing Authority	Rules and Procedures for Appointing and Dismissing	Denied any appointments?	Notes
Baltimore, MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All mayoral appointments to not only boards and commissions, but also cabinet-level positions must be confirmed by the City Council by a majority vote of its members Except as otherwise provided in the Charter, the Mayor shall have the sole power of appointment of all municipal officers, subject to confirmation by the City Council by a majority vote of its members; provided the Council shall take action on the nomination within the first three regular meetings of the Council after the nomination is sent to it by the Mayor. If the Council fails to take action within this time, then the person nominated shall be, by operation of this subsection, confirmed by the Council. (BCC Article 4, § 6. Appointments of municipal officers. (a) Appointment subject to confirmation.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive appointments are discussed and vetted through the Executive Appointment Committee. This standing committee is comprised of five council members and holds public hearings and interviews for mayoral appointments to cabinet-level positions as well as boards and commissions. Over the past two years, no executive appointments have failed; however, several have been withdrawn by the Office of the Mayor. Similarly, removal from boards or commissions must also be approved by a majority of councilmembers. 	No but mayoral appointments have been withdrawn	
Seattle, WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Council confirms the appointment or removal of officers, this is inclusive of department directors; however, in the absence of any express provision as the manner of appointing any officer, the Mayor shall appoint such officer subject to such confirmation (Seattle Charter Article V. Sec. 3.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointments are heard and discussed in the committee that corresponds to the agency, department, or board or commission. For example, the appointment of the Director of the Office of Housing was heard in the Housing, Health, Energy, and Workers' Rights Committee. 	No appointments have failed to pass Council since February 2015.	
San Francisco, CA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mayor has the authority to make appointments to boards and commissions, which is effective immediately unless rejected by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Supervisors within 30 days following transmittal of Notice Appointment. (Sec. 3.100.18) The Mayor has the authority to make an appointment to fill any vacancy in an elective office until a successor shall be elected. I do not believe the BofS has the authority to approve these appointments. This was recently in the news as the Mayor appointed her friend as DA prior to an election. (Sec.3.100.15) Charter created boards and commissions in which the BofS has approving authority: Human Rights Commission, Fire Commission, Health Commission, Human Service Commission, Public Utilities Commission, Recreation and Parks Commission, Port Commission, Airport Commission, Commission on the Environment, Commission on the Status of Women, Aging and Adult Services Commission, Several commissions have joint appointments by both the mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors, appointments to these boards must be approved by the Board of Supervisors: Planning Commission and Board of Appeals, Police Commission, Entertainment Commission, Building Inspection Commission Planning Commission - comprised of mayoral appointees and President of the Board of Supervisor appointees, appointees must be approved by the Board of Supervisors (Sec. 4.105) Board of Appeals - comprised of mayoral appointees and President of Board of Supervisor appointees, appointees must be approved by the Board of Supervisors (Sec. 4.106) Police Commission - comprised of mayoral appointees and the Rules Committee of the BofS appointees, all appointees must be approved by the BofS. (Sec.4.109) Entertainment Commission - comprised of mayoral appointees and BofS appointees (Sec. 4.117) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the Mayor wants to appoint an individual to a board or commission they must submit a Notice of Appointment to the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors must vote within 30 days of receiving this notice. The Notice of Appointment must include the appointee's qualifications to serve and a statement how the appointment represents the communities of interest, neighborhoods, and diverse populations of the City and County. The majority of appointments are heard in the Rules Committee. (Sec. 3.100.18) The BofS does not have the authority to remove appointees from boards and commissions, nor does it have the general authority to approve a mayoral dismissal from a board or commission Planning Commission Rules of Procedure - Appointing Each nomination of the Mayor and the President of the Board of Supervisors is subject to approval by the Board of Supervisors, and shall be the subject of a public hearing and vote within 60 days. If the Board fails to act on the nomination within 60 days of the date the nomination is transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the nominee shall be deemed approved. The appointment shall become effective on the date the Board adopts a motion approving the nomination or after 60 days of the date the nomination is transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Dismissing - Members may be removed by the appointing authority if they participate in official misconduct such as: committing a felony crime, determination by the Ethics Commission that the official's actions warrant dismissal. (15.101) Board of Appeals - Appointing Same process as the Planning Commission Dismissal - Same process as Planning Commission Police Commission - Appointing - Similar to Planning Commission Dismissal - Removal from the commission must be approved by the BofS for all appointees. Entertainment Commission - Appointing - Similar to Planning Commission Dismissal - Removal from the commission must be approved by BofS for all appointees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, there are concerns over the interim mayoral appointment of the interim-District Attorney due to her personal relationship with the Mayor and her upcoming election. 2 appointments have failed since 1998 2 appointments have been withdrawn by the Mayor's office since 1998 1 motion to reject a Mayor's nomination for appointment has passed since 1998 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some heads of departments are appointed by the Board or Commission of that respective agency. For example: The Building Inspection Commission has the authority to appoint and remove a department head Sec. 2.114 Non-Interference in Administration severely limits the powers of the BofS in its ability to check the Administration's authority. This section of the charter severely limits the BofS' powers in influencing the Mayoral appointment process.
Boston, MA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 34 , every department or agency head shall be appointed by the mayor without confirmation by the city council. Sec. 35 - All heads of departments and members of municipal boards, including the board of street commissioners...shall be appointed by the mayor without confirmation by the city council. Mayoral appointments to Audit Committee, however are subject to council approval. (Sec. 55) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 36 - Mayoral appointments of heads of departments are filed with the city clerk, which is then approved by the civil service commission. Sec. 40 Mayoral appointments of heads of departments may be removed by the mayor. This motion to remove a department head is filed with the clerk. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is limited authority in Boston's Charter to council, to approve mayoral appointments to agency heads. However, Boston does have a Charter Review Committee. I have reached out to the committee chair to learn more about what their priorities are moving forward.
Philadelphia, PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mayor appoints his/her cabinet members: the Managing Director, the Director Finance, the Director of Planning and Development, the Director of Commerce, and the City Representative. (Article V. Sec. 3-204 City Charter) The Mayor appoints the City Solicitor with the consent of a majority of all members of Council (Article V. Sec.3-203) Other department heads are appointed with the approval of the Mayor, Police Commissioner, Health Commissioner, Fire Commissioner, Street Commissioner, Parks and Recreation Commissioner, Welfare Commissioner, Water Commissioner, Commissioner of Public Property, Commissioner of Licenses and Inspections, Commissioner of Records, and Prisons Commissioner (Article V. Sec. 3-206) Except as expressly otherwise provided and subject to the limitations contained in the charter, the Mayor shall appoint the members of all boards and commissions (Article V. Sec.3-207) The Mayor approves the following positions with the approval of a majority of Council - Insurance Public Advocate, Public School Family and Child Advocate, Handicapped and Disabled Advocate (Article V. Sec.3-209, 210, 211) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointees serve at the pleasure of the Mayor and there is no formal action Council can take to remove an appointee in the Charter. 	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annotations in the Charter describe the reasoning for the removal of Council's powers to appoint members of the boards and commissions as being consistent with the strong-mayor form of government plan. Many of these annotations stem from amendments from the early 20th century. Appointments with that require Council's approval were all approved by a ballot measure in the mid-2000's (Article V Sec. 3-209 - 211)
Tulsa, OK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All mayoral appointments to boards, commissions, authorities, and agencies are subject appointment by a majority vote of the entire membership of Council. Officer appointments, however, are not approved by a majority vote of the full council. (Tulsa Charter – Article III Sec.1.4(G)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no clear procedure set out in Tulsa's Charter or Code that determines how Council makes the decision to approve or deny a mayoral appointment. I've reached out to someone in the city to learn more, but have yet to hear back. According to Tulsa's Charter the Mayor shall appoint an individual to a position where the existing officer's term has expired within 60 days from the creation of the vacancy or expiration of the existing officer's term. If Council denies an appointment, the Mayor has 60 more days to submit another appointee. The Mayor can request an extension from Council, of the time period within which to make an appointment if they have good cause. (Chp. 1 Sec. 102) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I need to do some follow up here and see if there is a shot/shock? Clock for council to approve or deny an appointment, the language in the Charter is not clear.
Colorado Springs, CO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Council has the authority to appoint a City Auditor and a City Council Administrator. (1.2.201(A)) Council also employs the Utilities Chief Executive Officer. (Article VI 6-10) The mayor has the authority to appoint the City attorney, City clerk, a Chief Financial Officer, Municipal Judges, Police Chief, Fire Chief, the heads of the Municipal Airport, the City's Public Works, Parks, and Community Development Departments. All of these appointments are subject to confirmation by City Council. (1.2.201 (B)) Council has the authority to create any boards and commissions through ordinance and manages boards and commissions for CO Springs. (Article IX 9-10 (a)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council must begin the confirmatoin process for any appointment within thirty days of being given a Mayoral appointment for approval. If Council does not take action within ninety days the appointment is deemed confirmed. (Article IV 4-40(f)) Council appointments are made with a majority vote of its members. (Article III 3-10.(e)) Each mayoral appointment has different rules and procedures. For example, the Municipal Judge appointments are defined in Administration Regulations: AR15-01. General procedures for confirmatoin of mayoral appointees is outlined in the City Council Rules and Procedure 7-3(A): <p>Council should limit their review to the appointee's academic credentials, training and experience, and qualifications or ability to perform the essential functions for the position.</p> <p>The confirmation process is not intended as a review of the appointee selection process; the appointee's qualifications relative to other candidates considered but not selected for appointment; or matters not directl relevant to the appointees ability to perform the essential functions of the position</p> <p>City Council should strive to complete the confirmatoin at their next regular meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Rules and Procedure 7-3(B): Of the Mayor desires Council representation on the selection committee, the Council President, in consultation with the Mayor, shall select and appoint one or two councilmembers to serve on the selection committee. <p>Councilmember duties on the selection committee are at the discrion of the Mayor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Rules and Procedure 7-3(C): describes the exact process for Council to approve a mayoral appointee, see attached. 	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mayor may delegate their appointing authority to Mayoral appointees. Council has the authority to create rules of procedure for the confirmation of Mayoral appointees. Many of these changes were made in the last 10 years when CO Springs changed from a council-manager system to a strong-mayor system. Interestingly, Council has more authority in appointments on other boards and commissions from charter changes made in the 1970s.