



**Crystal Charter Commission
Meeting Agenda and Notice**

**Tuesday, June 10, 2014
7:00 p.m.**

**Crystal City Hall
4141 Douglas Drive North
Conference Room A**

- I. Call to order and roll call
- II. Consideration of the meeting minutes from April 22, 2014
- III. Review Charter Commission reappointments for 2015
- IV. Discussion regarding ranked-choice voting with speakers in favor and opposed
- V. Discuss memo regarding methods of amending the City Charter
- VI. Other Business
- VII. Adjournment

**Minutes of the Meeting for the
Home Rule Charter Commission
of the City of Crystal
Tuesday, April 22, 2014**

I. Call to order and roll call

Pursuant to due call and notice thereof, the meeting of the Crystal Charter Commission was held commencing at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, April 22, 2014, at Crystal City Hall, 4141 Douglas Drive North, in the City of Crystal. The meeting was called to order by Chair Harley Heigel.

Attendance

The assessing specialist recorded the attendance with the following members present: Joe Selton, Doug Brown, Naomi Davidson, Harley Heigel, Joel Franz, Jim Oathout, Jeffrey Munson and Jennifer Sodd. Also present: Commission Attorney Michael Norton, City Manager Anne Norris, City Clerk Chrissy Serres, and Assessing Specialist Gail Van Krevelen. Absent: Samantha Erickson.

II. Consideration of the meeting minutes from February 21, 2013.

Moved by Commissioner Selton and seconded by Commissioner Davidson to approve the minutes of the February 21, 2013 regular meeting.

Motion carried without dissent.

III. Election of Officers:

- Chair
- Vice-Chair
- Secretary

Moved by Commissioner Davidson and seconded by Commissioner Franz to have the current Officers remain as previously elected:

Election of Officers is as follows:

- Chair – Harley Heigel
- Vice-Chair – Doug Brown
- Secretary – Jennifer Sodd

Motion carried without dissent.

IV. Review Annual Report of Chair

Moved by Commissioner Selton and seconded by Commissioner Davidson to accept the 2013 Annual Report of Commission Chair but with an amendment to paragraph two to read: “discussed the membership size of the Charter Commission” rather than City Council.

Motion carried without dissent.

V. Data Practices Compliance

City Attorney Mike Norton explained to the commissioners that it is prudent and appropriate for the Charter Commission to comply with the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, Minnesota Statutes Chapter 13. Per the City Attorney's memo, the compliance requirements include developing a data practices policy that addresses proper public access procedures should an individual seek government data maintained by the Commission. The Charter Commission and city staff discussed the draft data practices policy and resolution appointing Christina Serres as the "responsible authority" for processing such requests.

Moved by Commissioner Selton and seconded by Commissioner Franz to approve Resolution No. 2014 - 01, Appointing City Clerk Christina Serres as Crystal Charter Commission's Data Practices Compliance Official.

Motion carried.

Moved by Commissioner Selton and seconded by Commissioner Franz to approve the City of Crystal Charter Commission Data Practices Policy as submitted.

Motion carried.

VI. Ranked-choice voting

Commission members were presented information on ranked-choice voting from Senator Ann Rest and Jeanne Massey and Mike Griffin from FairVote Minnesota.

The Commission, staff, and presenters discussed several aspects of ranked-choice voting including recent legislation authored by Senator Ann Rest, the possibility of eliminating a municipal primary election, the potential for higher voter turnout, various efforts related to voter outreach and education, recent technological advances with voting equipment as well as some voter feedback from the City of Minneapolis' most recent election using ranked-choice voting.

City staff was asked to estimate costs associated with conducting ranked-choice voting including voter outreach and education elements and bring the information back to the Commission for the meeting on June 10. It was also requested to have someone speak to the Commission in opposition to ranked-choice voting at the June 10 meeting.

VII. Other Business

There was no other business to discuss.

VIII. Adjournment

Moved by Commissioner Selton and seconded by Commissioner Munson to adjourn.

Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Recording Secretary Gail Van Krevelen

STATE OF MINNESOTA
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT



PETER A. CAHILL
CHIEF JUDGE
HENNEPIN COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55487-0422
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March 31, 2014

To: The Cities of Bloomington, Brooklyn Park, Brooklyn Center, Corcoran, Crystal, Excelsior, Hopkins, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Richfield, Robbinsdale, St. Louis Park, and Wayzata

Re: Reappointment of Charter Commission Members

Dear City Clerks,

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 410.05, charter commission members are appointed to four-year terms by the chief judge of the judicial district in which a city is situated. Each seat on a charter commission is a term of public office, and thus principles of transparency apply to all appointments made by the chief judge. This is true of appointments that ultimately reappoint a current charter commission member.

Going forward, if you do not already do so, please ensure that all upcoming term expirations are advertised as an open seat on your city's charter commission, even if the current member facing term expiration will seek reappointment. Open advertisement of the position allows me, as Chief Judge of Hennepin County District Court, to appoint the most suitable candidate to serve on the commission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter A. Cahill', written in a cursive style.

Peter A. Cahill
Chief Judge of District Court

From: [Jeanne Massey](#)
To: "doug brown"; [Chrissy Serres](#)
Cc: Christopher.McCall@senate.mn; [Sen. Ann Rest](#); "Mike Griffin"
Subject: Letter to the Charter Commission
Date: Monday, May 12, 2014 10:00:29 AM
Attachments: [2014 RCV FAQ.pdf](#)

Dear Chrissy and Robert,

Below is a letter to the members of the Charter Commission in follow up to your April discussion about Ranked Choice Voting. I am sending this to you with the hope that you can distribute this to the entire Commission. Thank you, and please let me know if you have any questions.

Jeanne

To the members of the Crystal Charter Commission,

On behalf of the staff and board of FairVote Minnesota, we would like to thank you for giving us the opportunity to speak to you recently regarding Ranked Choice Voting.

As you heard, Ranked Choice Voting (RCV) offers many benefits: it consolidates two elections in one, providing voters with more choice in the higher turnout election in November; eliminates the fear of wasted votes; and reduces negative attacks and promotes civil, issue-oriented campaigns, all while opening the political process to new voices and promoting more diverse representation.

RCV is used in many cities throughout the United States, including San Francisco and other Bay Area cities; Portland, Maine; Cambridge, Massachusetts; and of course, both Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is also used for military and overseas voting in several southern states and in countries throughout the world, including Australia and Ireland.

As we saw in Minneapolis last fall, RCV is easy to use, simple to understand, and well-liked by voters. Turnout in the 2013 Minneapolis mayoral election was the highest in 12 years, and these voters demonstrated how intuitive RCV truly is: a whopping 88% of voters ranked at least two choices. This number remained high – consistently above three-quarters – in lower-income wards and among voters of color. Error rates were low throughout the city, which ultimately had a 99.94% rate of valid ballots in the citywide mayoral race. Overall, an astounding 85% of polled voters found RCV very or somewhat simple to use and voters want to continue to use it. Duluth is moving forward with a potential RCV ballot measure this year and several other cities, like Crystal, are exploring it as well.

I believe we provided you with a comprehensive packet of information, but in case we didn't send you responses to frequently asked questions and arguments often made by critics, I've attached an FAQ for additional background.

We'd welcome the opportunity to come back to the Charter Commission at any time to answer

questions or provide additional resources. Please feel free to contact us as you continue to potential of Ranked Choice Voting for Crystal.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Massey

Executive Director | FairVote Minnesota

jeanne.massey@fairvotemn.org

w: 763-807-2550 | c: 612-850-6897

[Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#)



Ranked Choice Voting: Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Is Ranked Choice Voting confusing?

A: No. For voters, RCV is as easy as 1-2-3. Instead of being limited to only choosing one candidate, voters have the opportunity to rank their vote in accordance with their personal preferences.

In 2013, Minneapolis voters demonstrated a deep and thorough understanding of Ranked Choice Voting, as more than three-quarters (78%!) of all voters ranked all three available mayoral choices.

Additionally, an independent exit poll conducted by Edison Research found that a whopping 85% of polled voters thought RCV was either very or somewhat simple to use. These phenomenal numbers transcended race, age and income levels; all voters felt this way.

Even going back to 2009, following Minneapolis' very first election using RCV, an independent study conducted by St. Cloud State University found that only 3% of voters said they didn't understand RCV. These numbers will only continue to improve as voters become more familiar with this easy-to-use system.

Q: Aren't there a lot of errors on Ranked Choice Voting ballots?

A: No, not significantly more than in traditional elections. In the 2013 Minneapolis mayoral election, just half of one % (0.5%) of all ballots cast in the mayoral race had errors, such as an over-vote or a skipped ranking. And 90% of these were correctable errors, resulting in a 99.94% valid ballot rate.

Q: Does Ranked Choice Voting disproportionately affect or disenfranchise voters of color or seniors?

A: No. All voters find RCV easy to understand and simple to use. In 2013, 85% of polled voters in Minneapolis – including 82% of voters of color – found RCV very or somewhat simple to use. In fact, in Ward 5 – the city's most ethnically diverse ward – 84% of voters ranked at least two mayoral candidates, demonstrating a clear understanding of the benefits of RCV. Moreover, less than 1% of ballots had errors, and there were *zero* defective ballots in that highly competitive City Council race.

Overall, more than two-thirds – 67% to 80% – of polled voters across all age, income, education and ethnic groups said they were familiar with RCV before going to the polls.

Q: Do voters even like using Ranked Choice Voting?

A: They sure do! Not only do voters enjoy the luxury of voting true to their actual heart – instead of their fears – but they also endure far less negative campaigning and mudslinging. Several media articles highlighted the unusually positive tone of the Minneapolis mayoral race, in which no mail, TV or radio advertisement was negatively directed at another candidate. Following the Minneapolis election, more than two-thirds (68%) of all voters want to continue using RCV in future municipal elections and 61% would like to use it for state elections.

Q: What are the benefits of Ranked Choice Voting?

A: From eliminating spoiler votes to reducing the cost of campaigning, the benefits are numerous. Ranked Choice Voting:

- Combines two elections in one so voters need only make one trip to the polls and taxpayers and candidates need pay for only one election
- Brings together the most candidates with the most voters in a single decisive election
- Opens the political process to new voices
- Encourages candidates to build a broad coalition of support
- Eliminates "wasted" votes
- Solves the "spoiler" problem and gives voters more choice
- Promotes more diverse representation
- Reduces negative campaigning and promotes civil, issue-oriented campaigns
- Mitigates political polarization
- Gives greater security for military and overseas voters

Q: Where else is Ranked Choice Voting used?

A: Ranked Choice Voting is used in many cities in the United States – and worldwide. It is now a clearly tested, effective voting method. San Francisco, Berkeley, San Leandro and Oakland, California; Portland, Maine; Takoma Park, Maryland; Hendersonville, North Carolina; Cambridge, Massachusetts and Telluride, Colorado use RCV for municipal elections. South Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas use RCV for military and overseas voters. RCV is pending implementation in more than a dozen other cities, including Memphis, Tennessee and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

RCV is also used in many democracies around the world, including Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and London, England.

Q: Can Ranked Choice Voting be used in other cities in Minnesota?

A: Only in those cities with their own charters. Minneapolis and St. Paul both proved the success of RCV this fall. Currently, the cities of Duluth, Red Wing and Rochester are in various stages of exploration. Additionally, many other communities are interested in RCV's potential to save taxpayer dollars by eliminating low turnout and costly local nonpartisan primary races.

Recognizing that, a bipartisan-backed bill, authored by Rep. Steve Simon and Sen. Ann Rest and dubbed the "RCV Local Options Bill," has been introduced to support and promote political innovation in communities across the state. This measure would give Minnesota counties, cities and towns the freedom and flexibility to use Ranked Choice Voting without seeking legislative approval.

It also provides a blueprint for RCV implementation in local jurisdictions; establishes guidelines to ensure that the next generation of voting equipment is RCV-capable and enables statutory jurisdictions to use RCV while allowing charter cities to approve RCV by ordinance. It's entirely voluntary and contains no mandates.

Without the bill, every non-charter jurisdiction – that's most units of government in Minnesota – wanting to use RCV must spend time, money and effort seeking special legislation.



Memorandum

DATE: June 5, 2014

TO: Crystal Charter Commission

FROM: Chrissy Serres, City Clerk
Anne Norris, City Manager

SUBJECT: Ranked-choice voting and election costs

At its April 22 meeting, the Charter Commission discussed several aspects of ranked-choice voting. After discussion, the Commission requested additional information about costs associated with using ranked-choice voting in Crystal for municipal elections.

The City of Crystal conducts municipal elections in even-numbered years in conjunction with school board and state and federal elected offices. In 2012, the City of Crystal's costs of administering the primary and general elections amounted to approximately \$43,200.

In exploring the idea of using ranked-choice voting for municipal elections and eliminating a municipal primary, there are a few important things to note about costs related to election administration. Any change in elections incurs start-up costs for education, training, and new ballot design. Because Crystal's municipal elections are conducted in conjunction with all of the above mentioned other elected offices, and those offices are governed by state election law and are not administered using ranked choice voting, the city would still administer both a primary and general election. Therefore, there is no cost savings to the city by eliminating the municipal primary election.

Education

Types of informational materials to inform voters of a potential new voting method could include, but are not limited to:

- City website
- Crystal Connection quarterly newsletter
- Sun Post newspaper
- Channel 12
- Demonstrations at City Hall
- Printed materials
 - Brochures. Posters, door-hangers, etc.
- Direct mailings:
 - 9,268 households (according Met Council's estimate as of April 1, 2013)
 - 12,922 registered voters (as of May 1, 2014)

Training

City staff and election judges would require additional training and additional staffing would be required to field voter questions and for demonstrations at City Hall.

Voting machines/Ballot costs

The new machines can read a ranked ballot; however, an additional different ballot for municipal offices may be necessary. If two ballots are required, there would be increased costs associated with ballot printing and preparation. Programming of the machines would need to be coordinated with Hennepin County in regards to data files of the rankings.

Staff and the City Attorney will be at the June 10 meeting of the Charter Commission to answer questions.

Kennedy

&

Graven

CHARTERED

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 30, 2014

TO: Crystal Charter Commission

FROM: Michael T. Norton, City Attorney

RE: Methods of Amending the City Charter

Pursuant to your request in connection with the consideration of rank choice voting (RCV), the following is a discussion as to how an amendment to the City Charter may be accomplished based on Minnesota Statutes Section 410.12.

The City Charter may be amended in any of the following ways:

- 1. Amendment by Petition of the Voters.** Voters may petition the Charter Commission to amend the City Charter by filing a petition with the Charter Commission. The petition must contain all of the following elements:
 - a. Must be signed by at least 5% of the registered voters (based on the total number of votes cast at the last state general election in the City).
 - b. Must be filed at least seventeen weeks before a general election.
 - c. Must contain the full text of the proposed Charter amendment (except if the proposed amendment contains more than 1,000 words). If the proposed amendment is more than 1,000 words, the petition must contain a summary of between 50-300 words that discusses the nature of the proposed amendment. The summary must also contain a statement of the objects and purposes of the amendment proposed and an outline of any proposed new scheme or framework of government. It must be sufficient to inform the signers of the petition as to what change in government is

being sought to be accomplished by the amendment. The summary along with the amendment must be submitted to the Charter Commission for its approval before the petition is signed. The Charter Commission has ten days to review the summary and amendment and require modifications.

- d. Each petitioner's signature on the petition must be accompanied by the petitioner's address.
- e. Must contain the names and addresses of at least five people who are responsible for circulating and filing of the petition. The persons circulating the petition must also sign an affidavit for each petition that they circulated that states that they personally circulated the petition and the signatures were made in their presence and are believed to be genuine.

All petition papers must be assembled and filed with the Charter Commission at the same time. The Charter Commission must then transmit the petition to the City Council. During this time, the petition's signatures must be verified by the City Clerk. If the petition is deemed sufficient by the City Clerk, the City Council must determine the form of the ballot for the Charter amendment. An insufficient petition may be amended.

If 51% of the votes cast on the amendment at a general or special election are in favor of its adoption, then the amendment will take effect 30 days from the date of the election or at a time specified by the amendment.

2. **Amendment proposed by the City Council.** The City Council may propose Charter amendments to the voters by ordinance. The City Council must submit the ordinance to the Charter Commission for its review. The Charter Commission may approve or reject the proposed amendment or suggest a substitute amendment within 60 days (it may request up to a 90 day extension). After receiving notification by the Charter Commission of its decision, the City Council may submit the amendment or the Charter Commission's revised amendment to the voters by ballot. If 51% of the votes cast on the amendment at a general or special election are in favor of its adoption, then the amendment will take effect 30 days from the date of the election or at a time specified by the amendment.
3. **Amendment by Ordinance.** Upon recommendation by the Charter Commission, the City Council may enact a charter amendment by ordinance, which does not require an election. Upon receiving a recommendation for an amendment from the Charter Commission, the City Council must hold a public hearing on the proposal. The public hearing notice must contain the text of the proposed amendment. The public hearing must be held at least two weeks but not more than one month after the public hearing notice is published. Within one month of holding the public hearing, the City Council must vote on the proposed Charter

amendment ordinance. The ordinance is enacted if it receives an affirmative vote of all members of the City Council and is approved by the Mayor. An ordinance amending the City Charter is not effective until 90 days after its passage and publication or at a later date that is specified by the ordinance. After the ordinance is enacted, within 60 days, the voters may file a petition requesting a referendum on the amendment with the City Clerk. The petition must be signed by at least 5% of qualified voters (based on the total number of votes cast at the last state general election in the City) or 2,000 voters, whichever is less. The ordinance is then not effective until it is approved by the voters at a general or special election.

I have attached Minn. Stat § 410.12 in its entirety:

410.12 AMENDMENTS.

Subdivision 1. Proposals.

The charter commission may propose amendments to such charter and shall do so upon the petition of voters equal in number to five percent of the total votes cast at the last previous state general election in the city. Proposed charter amendments must be submitted at least 17 weeks before the general election. Only registered voters are eligible to sign the petition. All petitions circulated with respect to a charter amendment shall be uniform in character and shall have attached thereto the text of the proposed amendment in full; except that in the case of a proposed amendment containing more than 1,000 words, a true and correct copy of the same may be filed with the city clerk, and the petition shall then contain a summary of not less than 50 nor more than 300 words setting forth in substance the nature of the proposed amendment. Such summary shall contain a statement of the objects and purposes of the amendment proposed and an outline of any proposed new scheme or frame work of government and shall be sufficient to inform the signers of the petition as to what change in government is sought to be accomplished by the amendment. The summary, together with a copy of the proposed amendment, shall first be submitted to the charter commission for its approval as to form and substance. The commission shall within ten days after such submission to it, return the same to the proposers of the amendment with such modifications in statement as it may deem necessary in order that the summary may fairly comply with the requirements above set forth.

Subd. 1a. Alternative methods of charter amendment.

A home rule charter may be amended only by following one of the alternative methods of amendment provided in subdivisions 1 to 7.

Subd. 2. Petitions.

The signatures to such petition need not all be appended to one paper, but to each separate petition there shall be attached an affidavit of the circulator thereof as provided by

this section. A petition must contain each petitioner's signature in ink or indelible pencil and must indicate after the signature the place of residence by street and number, or other description sufficient to identify the place. There shall appear on each petition the names and addresses of five electors of the city, and on each paper the names and addresses of the same five electors, who, as a committee of the petitioners, shall be regarded as responsible for the circulation and filing of the petition. The affidavit attached to each petition shall be as follows:

State of)

)

ss.

County of)

..... being duly sworn, deposes and says that the affiant, and the affiant only, personally circulated the foregoing paper, that all the signatures appended thereto were made in the affiant's presence, and that the affiant believes them to be the genuine signatures of the persons whose names they purport to be.

Signed

(Signature of Circulator)

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this day of

Notary Public (or other officer)

authorized to administer oaths

The foregoing affidavit shall be strictly construed and any affiant convicted of swearing falsely as regards any particular thereof shall be punishable in accordance with existing law.

Subd. 3. May be assembled as one petition.

All petition papers for a proposed amendment shall be assembled and filed with the charter commission as one instrument. Within ten days after such petition is transmitted to the city council, the city clerk shall determine whether each paper of the petition is properly attested and whether the petition is signed by a sufficient number of voters. The city clerk shall declare any petition paper entirely invalid which is not attested by the circulator thereof as required in this section. Upon completing an examination of the petition, the city clerk shall certify the result of the examination to the council. If the city clerk shall certify that the petition is insufficient the city clerk shall set forth in a certificate the particulars in which it is

defective and shall at once notify the committee of the petitioners of the findings. A petition may be amended at any time within ten days after the making of a certificate of insufficiency by the city clerk, by filing a supplementary petition upon additional papers signed and filed as provided in case of an original petition. The city clerk shall within five days after such amendment is filed, make examination of the amended petition, and if the certificate shall show the petition still to be insufficient, the city clerk shall file it in the city clerk's office and notify the committee of the petitioners of the findings and no further action shall be had on such insufficient petition. The finding of the insufficiency of a petition shall not prejudice the filing of a new petition for the same purpose.

Subd. 4.Election.

Amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters at a general or special election and published as in the case of the original charter. The form of the ballot shall be fixed by the governing body. The statement of the question on the ballot shall be sufficient to identify the amendment clearly and to distinguish the question from every other question on the ballot at the same time. If 51 percent of the votes cast on any amendment are in favor of its adoption, copies of the amendment and certificates shall be filed, as in the case of the original charter and the amendment shall take effect in 30 days from the date of the election or at such other time as is fixed in the amendment.

Subd. 5.Amendments proposed by council.

The council of any city having a home rule charter may propose charter amendments to the voters by ordinance. Any ordinance proposing such an amendment shall be submitted to the charter commission. Within 60 days thereafter, the charter commission shall review the proposed amendment but before the expiration of such period the commission may extend the time for review for an additional 90 days by filing with the city clerk its resolution determining that an additional time for review is needed. After reviewing the proposed amendment, the charter commission shall approve or reject the proposed amendment or suggest a substitute amendment. The commission shall promptly notify the council of the action taken. On notification of the charter commission's action, the council may submit to the people, in the same manner as provided in subdivision 4, the amendment originally proposed by it or the substitute amendment proposed by the charter commission. The amendment shall become effective only when approved by the voters as provided in subdivision 4. If so approved it shall be filed in the same manner as other amendments. Nothing in this subdivision precludes the charter commission from proposing charter amendments in the manner provided by subdivision 1.

Subd. 6.Amendments, cities of the fourth class.

The council of a city of the fourth class having a home rule charter may propose charter amendments by ordinance without submission to the charter commission. Such ordinance, if enacted, shall be adopted by at least a four-fifths vote of all its members after a public hearing upon two weeks' published notice containing the text of the proposed amendment

and shall be approved by the mayor and published as in the case of other ordinances. The council shall submit the proposed amendment to the people in the manner provided in subdivision 4, but not sooner than three months after the passage of the ordinance. The amendment becomes effective only when approved by the voters as provided in subdivision 4. If so approved, it shall be filed in the same manner as other amendments.

Subd. 7. Amendment by ordinance.

Upon recommendation of the charter commission the city council may enact a charter amendment by ordinance. Within one month of receiving a recommendation to amend the charter by ordinance, the city must publish notice of a public hearing on the proposal and the notice must contain the text of the proposed amendment. The city council must hold the public hearing on the proposed charter amendment at least two weeks but not more than one month after the notice is published. Within one month of the public hearing, the city council must vote on the proposed charter amendment ordinance. The ordinance is enacted if it receives an affirmative vote of all members of the city council and is approved by the mayor and published as in the case of other ordinances. An ordinance amending a city charter shall not become effective until 90 days after passage and publication or at such later date as is fixed in the ordinance. Within 60 days after passage and publication of such an ordinance, a petition requesting a referendum on the ordinance may be filed with the city clerk. The petition must be signed by registered voters equal in number to at least five percent of the registered voters in the city or 2,000, whichever is less. If the requisite petition is filed within the prescribed period, the ordinance shall not become effective until it is approved by the voters as in the case of charter amendments submitted by the charter commission, the council, or by petition of the voters, except that the council may submit the ordinance at any general or special election held at least 60 days after submission of the petition, or it may reconsider its action in adopting the ordinance. As far as practicable the requirements of subdivisions 1 to 3 apply to petitions submitted under this section, to an ordinance amending a charter, and to the filing of such ordinance when approved by the voters.

History:

(1286) RL s 756; 1907 c 199 s 1; 1911 c 343 s 1; 1939 c 292 s 1; 1943 c 227 s 1; 1949 c 122 s 1; 1959 c 305 s 3,4; 1961 c 608 s 5,6; 1969 c 1027 s 3; 1973 c 503 s 1-4; 1986 c 444; 1998 c 254 art 1 s 107; 1999 c 132 s 42; 2005 c 93 s 1; 2008 c 331 s 7; 2010 c 184 s 43