



City of Blaine

Charter Commission

September 12, 2023 | 5:00 PM
Blaine City Hall
10801 Town Square Drive NE
Blaine, MN 55449

The Charter Commission reviews the City Charter and recommends charter amendments in keeping with the state law. Commissioners are citizen volunteers recommended for appointment by the City Council to the Tenth Judicial District Chief Judge. The Charter Commission meets annually as required by statute, but may convene more often as needed. Those interested in having direct input into City government are encouraged to consider serving on the Commission. Appointments are 4-year terms and Commissioners are no longer limited to two 4-year terms per Minnesota Statute. The Charter Commission must consist of a minimum of seven commissioners and no more than 15 commissioners.

AGENDA

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Roll Call**
3. **Approval of Minutes**
4. **Open Forum for Citizen Input**
5. **New Business**
6. **Old Business**
 - 6.1. 2023-427 Council Salary Review
Sponsors:
 - 6.2. 2023-428 Potential Ward Structure Changes
Sponsors:
 - 6.3. 2023-429 Councilmember Recall Process
Sponsors:
 - 6.4. 2023-444 **Attachments**
Sponsors:
7. **Adjournment**

City of Blaine
Anoka County, Minnesota
Minutes of the Meeting
Blaine Charter Commission

Tuesday, August 8, 2023

6:00 PM
Cloverleaf Farm Room
10801 Town Square Drive NE

1. Call To Order/Roll Call

The meeting was called to order at 6:00 PM and members introduced themselves and shared their background.

Present: Chair Jeffrey Lester, Commissioners Ken Anderson, Ayman Khan, Stephen Berk, Alan Goracke, Jason Halpern, Jason Hartmann, Terri Homan, Dick Swanson, Arman Tagarro

Absent: None

Also Present: City Clerk/Staff Liaison Cathy Sorensen

Quorum present.

2. Approval Of Minutes – May 12, 2022

Moved by Commissioner Hartmann, seconded by Commissioner Berk, that the minutes of May 12, 2022, be approved.

Motion approved 9-1, Commissioner Anderson abstained.

3. Old Business

3.1 Council Salary Review/Recommendation Process

City Clerk/Staff Liaison Cathy Sorensen shared as directed by council the charter commission has been asked to annually review mayor and council salary data from comparable/surrounding cities and make any recommendations on possible adjustments for council consideration. She noted if any adjustments were recommended they would be presented to council and if concurred an ordinance amendment would be processed that would be in effect after the next municipal election. She presented a recent salary survey for input.

Commissioner Anderson presented data he compiled that included comparisons based on consumer price index and shared his support for a salary increase based on factors that included complexity of local governments, lack of increase for 8 years, increased growth in city, and other factors.

Discussion was held on the population, council-city manager form of government, and roles of mayors in comparative cities and asked staff to provide further information on size of budgets and forms of government.

Commission consensus was to continue to review this topic with the goal of creating a mechanism for an increase such as mirroring cost of living increases for staff.

3.2 Consider Potential Ward Structure Changes

Ms. Sorensen shared that as part of the 2022 redistricting process council was supportive of the commission's recommendation to review potential amendments that would allow for the possibility of future ward restructuring as the city reaches full development. She reiterated the commission's reasons for possible restructuring that included five or six smaller wards that could potentially provide more neighborhood-based representation as opposed to the current three-ward structure then outlined factors staff used to determine both wards and precincts:

- 2020 census population
- projected population growth
- registered voters and estimated voters
- wards bounded by precinct lines, compact in area, and composed of contiguous territory
- wards equal in population as practicable within the required 5% population threshold
- polling place management

Ms. Sorensen presented draft language for Sec. 2.03(a). Wards for the commission's review and input.

Discussion was held on the benefits to move towards smaller wards as it could encourage candidates to run for office as smaller wards would be less costly to campaign in terms of door-knocking and campaign costs. The commission requested further information including registered voters and a sample map on how wards could be structured.

3.3 Councilmember Recall Process

Clerk Sorensen stated council has directed the commission to consider charter language that would provide for a recall process for an elected councilmember. She shared language from other cities for the commission's consideration and requested feedback.

Discussion was held on how any recall petition would have to be presented from all wards if city-wide and not just one neighborhood or development and requested the item be continued to the next meeting.

4. New Business

None.

5. Other Business

None.

6. Set Next Meeting Date

Moved by Commissioner Anderson, seconded by Commissioner Berk, to table consideration of the agenda meeting topics to the next meeting.

Motion approved unanimously.

The next meeting will be held September 12, 2023, at 5:00 PM.

7. Adjournment

Moved by Commissioner Berk, seconded by Commissioner Anderson, to adjourn. Motion approved unanimously. The meeting was adjourned at 7:16 PM.

Catherine M. Sorensen, CMC, City Clerk
Staff Liaison/Blaine Charter Commission

City of Blaine Charter Commission
Mayor and City Council Salary Proposal – August 8, 2024

<u>Survey City (15)</u>	<u>Population (Met. Council Est. 07/2023)</u>
Blaine	71,891
Bloomington	91,330
Brooklyn Park	84,993
Burnsville	64,522
Coon Rapids	63,415
Eagan	68,889
Eden Prairie	64,023
Edina	54,048
Hopkins	18,608
Lakeville	73,828
Maple Grove	71,230
Minnetonka	54,474
Plymouth	80,762
St. Louis Park	49,786
Woodbury	77,224

Average Salary (City Clerk Survey 07/2023)

Mayors:	Annual - \$18,185	Monthly - \$1,515.40	Blaine current - \$14,314	\$1,192.80
Council:	Annual - \$13,121	Monthly - \$1,093.13	Blaine current - \$10,500	\$ 875.00

Consumer Price Index (CPI), 12 Mo. Percent Change (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Items)

June 2015	0.1%	June 2020	0.6%
June 2016	1.0 %	June 2021	5.4%
June 2017	1.6%	June 2022	9.1%
June 2018	2.9%	June 2023	3.0%
June 2019	1.6%		

Proposed Salary Change for Mayor and Council – Effective January 1, 2025

Average Salary from 15 City Survey Attached, July 2023

Mayors:	Annual - \$18,185	Monthly - \$1,515.40	Blaine current - \$14,314	\$1,192.80
Council:	Annual - \$13,121	Monthly - \$1,093.13	Blaine current - \$10,500	\$ 875.00

Option 1 - Proposed Survey Avg. Salary; Eff. January 1, 2025; Next election in November 2024

Mayor:	Annual - \$18,185	Monthly - \$1,515.40
Council:	Annual - \$13,121	Monthly - \$1,093.13

Option 2 - Current 2015 Salary increased by CPI factor - Last increase effective January 1, 2015

Option 2 Proposed Salary Effective January 1, 2025 after next election in November 2024

		<u>Annual</u>	<u>Monthly</u>
<u>Mayor:</u>	CPI	\$18,315.03	\$1,526.25
	5 percent	\$19,230.78	\$1,602.57
	8 Percent	\$19,780.23	\$1,648.35
	10 percent	\$20,146.53	\$1,678.88
<u>Council:</u>	CPI	\$13,461.54	\$1,121.80
	5 percent	\$14,189.19	\$1,182.43
	8 percent	\$14,538.46	\$1,211.54
	10 percent	\$14,788.13	\$1,232.34

Recommendation: I recommend the Charter Commission recommend the City Council adopt an ordinance amendment to revise the Mayor and Council salaries, effective January 1, 2025, at the Option 2 level with the 2023 survey average salaries increased by 8 percent per the above table. Some rationale for this recommended increase includes:

1. Local government administration and representation has become increasingly complex,

2. Salaries have not been increased for 8 years since January 2015, and will likely not be increased for several more years,
3. The City of Blaine citizens and our elected representatives are not average,
4. The salary increase will not be effective for 16 months, if approved, and the economy continues to experience inflationary pressures and increases in the cost of living,
5. Blaine has experienced much growth since 2015 and will continue to grow the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors of the community,
6. Blaine is unique in many ways with events such as PGA Golf and the National Sports Center creating unique infrastructure, operational, and community and public relations issues, and
7. The Mayor and Councilmembers will be challenged with much future work, meetings, and intergovernmental coordination for the Highway 65 improvement project and many development and redevelopment projects.

Therefore, based upon this brief analysis, I recommend the Mayor's salary be \$19,780.23 per annum and \$1,645.38 per month. The Councilmember's salary is proposed to be \$14,538.46 per annum and \$1,211.54 per month. The effective date will be January 1, 2025. These increases reflect cost-of-living changes since 2015 and an additional eight percent to account for future challenges and the 16 months before any changes will be effective. Furthermore, I recommend the Charter Commission recommend the City Council review and approve the ordinance adopting these increases prior to December 1, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth R. Anderson, Charter Commission Member

Attachment: City survey information of July 2023

RELEVANT LINKS:

Minnesota 2021 population estimates.
Minnesota GIS Boundary dataset.

Minn. Stat. § 410.01.

See Handbook, *The Statutory City*.
See Handbook, *The Home Rule Charter City*.

Minn. Stat. ch. 412.

About 91 percent of the people in Minnesota live in cities, even though cities only cover about 5.7 percent of the state's land area. Since cities are where most people live, the basic goal of city government is to provide services. Elected city officials and city staff form an important pool of governmental experience. In many parts of the state, cities are the main government units.

A. Classes of cities by population

For certain legislative purposes, state law divides the 855 cities in Minnesota into four classes based on population established by the national census figures.

First Class cities are those with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Once a city becomes a First Class city, it will not lose that status unless its population decreases by 25 percent from the census figure that last qualified it as a First Class city. The cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and Rochester are First Class cities.

Second Class cities have populations of more than 20,000, but not more than 100,000. Currently, 55 cities meet this definition.

Third Class cities have populations of more than 10,000, but not more than 20,000. There are 41 cities that meet this definition.

Fourth Class cities have no more than 10,000 residents. There are 755 cities that meet this definition.

Changes in classification, if any, take effect when the secretary of state receives certified copies of the national census.

B. Types of cities by government structure

Minnesota has two basic types of cities: statutory cities and home rule charter cities. The League's Handbook Chapters 3 and 4 discuss these two types of cities in detail, but here is some basic information that describes their differences:

1. Statutory cities

Most cities in Minnesota are incorporated as statutory cities. There are 748 statutory cities. They operate under Chapter 412 of the Minnesota Statutes, commonly known as the statutory city code ("city code"), and under several other statutes that apply to all cities. The Legislature may, at its discretion, change any part of the city code.

Although all statutory cities possess the same basic powers, the city code permits them to select one of several forms of organization.

RELEVANT LINKS:

Minn. Stat. ch. 410.

2. Home rule charter cities

Currently, 107 cities have adopted home rule charters. State law allows any city to adopt a charter which, in effect, is a local constitution approved by the local voters. Cities have a wide range of discretion in adopting charters; charters may provide for any form of city government subject only to state laws that uniformly apply to all cities.

3. How statutory cities and home rule charter cities differ

The major difference between home rule charter cities and statutory cities is the type of enabling legislation under which they have incorporated.

- Statutory cities derive many of their powers from Chapter 412 of the Minnesota Statutes.
- Home rule charter cities obtain their powers from a home rule charter, although many state statutes grant or limit the powers of home rule charter cities.

Statutory cities and home rule charter cities differ in terms of organization and powers but do not differ based on population, area, geographical location, or other physical features.

Another distinction between statutory cities and home rule charter cities is the degree of citizen control over city government powers.

- State law grants all statutory city powers. In the absence of express or implied statutory authorization, statutory cities do not have power to undertake any decision or action.
- Home rule charter cities can exercise any powers outlined by their locally adopted charters if those powers do not conflict with state laws. Voters in such cities have more control over their city government powers.

If a statutory city encounters a problem that cannot be solved under the city code, it can ask the Legislature to enact a special law or it can become a home rule charter city with a voter-approved charter.

4. How to change from a statutory city to a home rule charter city

Changing from a statutory city to a home rule charter city involves appointment of a charter commission by the district court of the judicial district in which the city is located. The charter commission appointment can be done in one of three ways:

Minn. Stat. §§ 410.05-410.30.

RELEVANT LINKS:

See Council-manager discussion below at Part II-C-3.

See Handbook, *City Administrative Staff*.

1) by the district court if it deems it for the best interest of the city to do so; 2) upon presentation of a petition requesting such action, signed by at least 10 percent of the number of voters of the city; or 3) upon resolution of the governing body of the city requesting such action.

The charter commission determines whether a charter is necessary. If the commission determines a charter is necessary, it then drafts a proposed charter. A charter generally deals with the organization and operation of city government.

The draft of the proposed charter is delivered to the city council and must be submitted to the voters within six months. If 51 percent of the votes cast on the proposed charter support it, the charter is adopted and takes effect 30 days after the election. The charter commission may propose amendments to the charter, which must also be adopted by the voters. Proposed amendments can also be proposed by petition of the voters in the city. The charter can be abandoned in the same way it is amended.

C. Forms of city administrative organization

Cities in Minnesota have used four forms of administrative organization or “plans”: weak mayor-council, strong mayor-council, council-manager, and commission.

1. Weak mayor-council plan

The weak mayor-council plan is by far the most common plan in Minnesota. Besides being the form for Standard Plan, Plan A, and Plan B statutory cities, it is also the favorite of most home rule charter cities. Under the weak mayor-council plan, administrative as well as legislative authority is the ultimate responsibility of the council unless the council has created an independent board, such as a utilities commission, to handle one or more specific functions. In Plan B statutory cities, however, administrative power is generally the responsibility of the city manager.

The mayor’s powers in a city with a weak mayor-council plan are no greater than those of any other member of the council, with the exception of the mayor’s role as presiding officer at council meetings and several other minor duties. No individual councilmember holds specific administrative powers.

Many statutory Standard Plan and Plan A cities create a city administrator position by resolution or ordinance and specify the responsibilities of the position. City administrators are appointed because of their professional qualifications; this is not a political appointment. Many cities have also created combined city clerk-administrator positions.

RELEVANT LINKS:

Minn. Stat. § 412.541, subd.
2.

2. Strong mayor-council plan

The strong mayor-council plan is rare in Minnesota; only three cities use this form of administration: St. Paul, Duluth, and St. Cloud. Only home rule charter cities may have this form of organization. Under the strong mayor-council plan, the mayor is generally responsible for the operation of all administrative agencies and departments within the city.

If the plan is the conventional strong mayor-council plan, the mayor:

- Can appoint and remove department heads and other subordinate staff subject to civil-service provisions where applicable.
- Is not a councilmember, but can veto council legislation subject to the right of the council to override the veto by an extraordinary majority.
- Prepares and administers a budget that the council approves.

The chief functions of the council are to:

- Legislate and set policies.
- Pass budgets and bond issues.
- Review mayoral and administrative actions.

All of these features can vary under city charter provisions.

3. Council-manager plan

Some home rule charter cities and the 19 statutory cities operating under Optional Plan B of the statutory city code have a council-manager form of government. Only statutory cities with populations of more than 1,000 may adopt Optional Plan B. Under this form of administrative organization, the council has policy-making and legislative authority, but administration of the government is the manager's responsibility.

The manager is directly responsible to the council. The manager has indefinite tenure and is subject to removal by the council after a hearing. The manager appoints department heads, usually without council approval. Here again, a home rule charter can change the conventional plan. City managers are appointed because of their professional qualifications; the position is not a political appointment.

4. Commission

The commission form of administrative organization is no longer used in Minnesota. In recent years, only one home rule charter city in the state used a commission structure. No statutory cities have ever used this structure, and the option for statutory cities to adopt this form of government is no longer available.

Information Collected July 2023.

City	General Fund Budget	Population (Met Council Estimate 7/2023)	Mayor Annual Salary	Councilmember Annual Salary
Blaine	\$41,767,400	71,891	\$ 14,314	\$ 10,500
Bloomington	\$94,161,711	91,330	\$ 26,400	\$ 12,396
Brooklyn Park	\$64,991,186	84,993	\$ 21,355	\$ 12,212
Burnsville	\$37,500,000	64,522	\$ 15,600	\$ 12,000
Coon Rapids	\$94,617,507	63,415	\$ 14,000	\$ 10,500
Eagan	\$48,321,800	68,889	\$ 13,624	\$ 10,004
Eden Prairie	\$57,395,407	64,023	\$ 17,245	\$ 13,351
Edina	\$49,800,000	54,048	\$ 15,965	\$ 12,700
Hopkins	\$18,766,224	18,608	\$ 15,000	\$ 12,500
Lakeville	\$26,804,100	73,828	\$ 15,000	\$ 10,000
Maple Grove	\$45,642,500	71,230	\$ 15,500	\$ 13,500
Minnetonka*	\$46,944,000	54,474	\$ 15,000	\$ 11,000
* increasing in 2024	--		\$ 23,500	\$ 18,000
Plymouth	\$50,097,963	80,762	\$ 17,413	\$ 12,615
St. Louis Park	\$63,152,372	49,786	\$ 16,176	\$ 13,533
Woodbury	\$47,572,600	77,224	\$ 16,680	\$ 12,006

CHAPTER 5. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM AND RECALL

Sec. 5.13. Reserved.

Section 5.14. The Recall.

No less than 25 registered voters eligible to vote on candidates for that office may form themselves in a committee for the purpose of bringing about the recall of any Councilmember including the Mayor. If the committee seeks the recall of a ward Councilmember, the registered voters constituting the committee must be from the Councilmember's ward. The committee must certify to the City Clerk the name of the Councilmember whose removal is sought, a statement of the grounds for removal in not more than 250 words, and the committee's intention to bring about their recall. A copy of this certificate must be attached to each signature paper and no signature paper may be put into circulation previous to such certification.

The grounds as set forth in the recall petition must be predicated on one (1) or more charges of malfeasance, nonfeasance or both. For this purpose the word "malfeasance" means the performance of an act by a Councilmember in their official capacity that is wholly illegal and wrongful and the word "nonfeasance" means the neglect or refusal, without sufficient excuse, to do that which it is the Councilmember's legal duty to do so.

Section 5.15. Recall Petitions.

The petition for the recall of any Councilmember must consist of a certificate identical to that filed with the City Clerk together with all the signature papers and affidavits thereto attached. All the signatures need not be on one (1) signature paper, but the circulator of every signature paper must make an affidavit that each signature appended to the paper is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be. Every circulator of a signature paper must be a registered voter eligible to vote on candidates for that office. Each signature paper must be in substantially the following form:

RECALL PETITION

Proposing the recall of _____ from the office as _____ which recall is sought for the reasons set forth in the attached certificate.

Sponsoring Committee

This movement is sponsored by the following committee of registered voters eligible to vote on candidates for that office.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>1.</u>	_____	_____
<u>2.</u>	_____	_____
<u>3.</u>	_____	_____

[listing all members of the committee]

Instructions to Petition Signers

You are being asked to sign a petition. You must be a resident of, and a registered voter in, the City of Blaine. Every person signing this petition must do so in the presence of the person circulating the petition. It is a criminal offense to sign a name other than your own to the petition or to accept compensation for signing your name to the petition.

The undersigned registered voters, all being eligible to vote on candidates for that office, understanding the nature of the charges against the Councilmember herein sought to be recalled, desire the holding of a recall election for that purpose.

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Legal Signature</u>	<u>Name</u> (print legibly)	<u>Address</u> (print legibly)
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____

The affidavit of the circulator must be attached at the end of the list of signatures.

Section 5.16. Filing of Petition.

Within 30 days after the filing of the original certificate, the committee must file the completed petition in the office of the City Clerk. The City Clerk must examine the petition within the next ten (10) working days and if the clerk finds it irregular in any way, or finds that the number of signers is less than 25 percent of the total number of registered voters eligible to vote on candidates for that office at the last preceding regular municipal election, the City Clerk must so notify one (1) or more members of the committee. The committee shall then be given ten (10) days in which to file additional signature papers and to correct the petition in all other respects, but the committee may not change the statement of the grounds upon which the recall is sought. If at the end of that time the City Clerk finds the petition still insufficient or irregular, the clerk must notify all the members of the committee to that effect and file the petition in the City Clerk's office. No further action shall be taken thereon.

Section 5.17. Recall Election.

If the petition or amended petition is found sufficient, the City Clerk must transmit it to the Council without delay, and must also officially notify the person sought to be recalled of the sufficiency of the petition and of the pending action. If the Councilmember sought to be recalled does not resign within ten (10) days after having been given such notice, the Council shall, at its next meeting occurring more than ten (10) days after the receipt by the

Council of the recall petition, by resolution, provide for the holding of a special recall election not more than 75 days after such meeting, but if any other election is to occur within three (3) months after such meeting, the Council may in its discretion provide for the holding of the recall election at that time. If the special recall election involves one (1) or more ward Councilmember(s), the recall election must be conducted only within the ward(s) of the affected Councilmember(s). If it involves a Councilmember who is elected at large, the election must be a City-wide election.

Section 5.18. Procedure at Recall Election.

The City Clerk must include with the published notice of the election the statement of the grounds for recall and also, in not more than 500 words, the answer of the Councilmember concerned in justification of their course in office. The election must be conducted as far as possible, in accordance with the usual procedure in municipal elections.

Section 5.19. Form of Recall Ballot.

The form of the ballot at such election shall be: "Shall _____ be recalled?" The name of the Councilmember whose recall is sought and their office shall be inserted in the blank. The electors shall be permitted to vote separately "Yes" or "No" upon this question. If a majority of those voting on the question of recall vote in favor of recall, the official shall be thereby removed from office.

Section 5.20. Procedure to Fill Vacancy.

In the event that a Councilmember is recalled by the electors or resigns after a petition has been filed for their recall, the vacancy must be filled in the following manner:

If less than six (6) months remain in the Councilmember's term of office at the time of the recall election or at the time of resignation in response to a recall petition, as the case may be, the vacancy must be filled by the remaining members of the City Council for the unexpired term pursuant to Section 2.05.

If six (6) months or more remain in the Councilmember's term at the time of such recall or resignation, the Council must call a special election to fill the vacancy for the balance of the Councilmember's term. Such election must be called within ten (10) days after such recall or resignation, and the special election must be held in accordance with state law. Candidates to fill the unexpired term must be nominated in the usual way and the election must be conducted as far as possible in accordance with procedures in municipal elections except that there shall be no primary election and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for the office shall be elected to fill the unexpired term.

Section 5.21. Term.

The term of the candidate selected by the voters at the regular or special election to fill the unexpired term shall start as soon as the declaration of the results has been filed with the City Clerk, and the person has qualified for office.

Section 5.22. Offenses; penalty.

It is unlawful for a person to:

- a. Sign a name other than that person's own name to an initiative, referendum or recall petition;
- b. Circulate an initiative or referendum petition without required attachments;
- c. Circulate an initiative, referendum or recall petition when unqualified to do so;
- d. Sign an initiative, referendum, or recall petition when that person knows he or she is not qualified to do so;
- e. Make a false affidavit in connection with an initiative, referendum, or recall petition;
- f. Pay or offer to pay a person, or receive payment or agree to receive payment, for signing an initiative, referendum or recall petition;
- g. Pay or offer to pay a person, or receive payment or agree to receive payment, on a basis related to the number of signatures obtained for circulating an initiative, referendum, or recall petition. This subsection does not prohibit the payment of salary and expenses for circulation of the petition on a basis not related to the number of signatures obtained, as long as the circulators fully disclose all contributions received to the city clerk upon submission of the petitions.

A violation of this section is a misdemeanor punishable in accordance with state law.

Sec. 2.05. Vacancies in the council.

A vacancy in the council shall exist in case of:

- (1) The failure of any person elected thereto to qualify on or before the date of the second regular meeting of the new council; or
- (2) The death, resignation, removal from office, removal from the city, continuous absence of any councilmember from the city for more than three (3) months; or
- (3) The failure of any councilmember without good cause to perform any of the duties of membership in the council for a period of two (2) months; or
- (4) The conviction of any such person of a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment for more than one year may be imposed, whether before or after such person's qualification.

If a vacancy on the council is for a period of more than twelve (12) months, the council shall by resolution declare the vacancy to exist and shall by resolution call for a special election as provided in this section.

If a vacancy on the council is for a period of less than twelve (12) months, the council shall by resolution declare that the vacancy exists. Within the next forty-five (45) days, the council shall by resolution appoint an eligible person to the existing vacancy. The appointee shall serve until January 1 following the next regular municipal election, or until their successor is elected and qualified. At the next regular municipal election, the office will be filled for the unexpired term.

The council may by resolution waive its right to appoint to fill a vacancy and may call a special election to be held as soon as legally permissible. If a vacancy on the council is not filled by appointment within the forty-five (45) days following the declaration of the vacancy, the council shall call a special election as provided in this section.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, any vacancy resulting from a recall election or from a resignation following the filing of a recall petition shall be filled in the manner provided in such case.



Voter Registration Count by Precinct and District

09/12/2023
2:45 PM

County-Anoka, MCD-Blaine-020, Group By Ward, Group By Precinct

Precinct	CO	MCD	WD	CG	LG	CM	SWCD	JD	PK	HD	Registered Voters
Ward: W-01											
0305 BLAINE W-1 P-1	02	020	W-01	6	32B	06	4003	10			1009
0310 BLAINE W-1 P-2	02	020	W-01	6	32B	06	4003	10			2050
0315 BLAINE W-1 P-3	02	020	W-01	6	32B	06	4003	10			1615
0320 BLAINE W-1 P-4	02	020	W-01	6	32B	06	4004	10			1336
0325 BLAINE W-1 P-5	02	020	W-01	6	32B	06	4004	10			1537
0330 BLAINE W-1 P-6	02	020	W-01	6	32B	06	4003	10			1320
0335 BLAINE W-1 P-7	02	020	W-01	6	32B	06	4003	10			1364
0340 BLAINE W-1 P-8	02	020	W-01	6	32B	06	4004	10			1865
0345 BLAINE W-1 P-9	02	020	W-01	6	32B	03	4004	10			1712
Ward W-01 Total:											13808
Ward: W-02											
0405 BLAINE W-2 P-1	02	020	W-02	6	32A	06	4004	10			1503
0410 BLAINE W-2 P-2	02	020	W-02	6	32A	06	4004	10			2016
0415 BLAINE W-2 P-3	02	020	W-02	6	32B	06	4004	10			1985
0420 BLAINE W-2 P-4	02	020	W-02	6	32B	06	4004	10			1577
0425 BLAINE W-2 P-5	02	020	W-02	6	32B	06	4004	10			1530
0430 BLAINE W-2 P-6	02	020	W-02	6	32B	06	4004	10			2170
0435 BLAINE W-2 P-7	02	020	W-02	6	32B	06	4004	10			1525
0440 BLAINE W-2 P-8	02	020	W-02	6	32B	03	4004	10			1497
0445 BLAINE W-2 P-9	02	020	W-02	6	32B	03	4005	10			1331
Ward W-02 Total:											15134
Ward: W-03											
0505 BLAINE W-3 P-1	02	020	W-03	6	32A	06	4004	10			2114
0510 BLAINE W-3 P-2	02	020	W-03	6	32A	02	4004	10			1338
0515 BLAINE W-3 P-3	02	020	W-03	6	32A	02	4004	10			1875
0520 BLAINE W-3 P-4	02	020	W-03	6	32A	02	4004	10			1787
0525 BLAINE W-3 P-5	02	020	W-03	6	32A	06	4004	10			1861
0530 BLAINE W-3 P-6	02	020	W-03	6	32A	06	4004	10			1854
0535 BLAINE W-3 P-7	02	020	W-03	6	32A	02	4004	10			2559
0540 BLAINE W-3 P-8	02	020	W-03	6	32A	03	4004	10			2046
Ward W-03 Total:											15434
Total Number of Voters:											44376

