

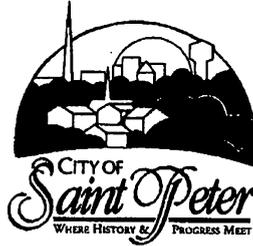
**CITY OF SAINT PETER, MINNESOTA  
AGENDA AND NOTICE OF MEETING**

Regular Workshop Session of Tuesday, January 21, 2014  
Library Meeting Room– 5:30 p.m.  
601 South Washington Avenue

- I. CALL TO ORDER**
  
- II. DISCUSSION**
  - A. Wellhead Protection Plan
  - B. Street Sweeper Replacement
  - C. Senior Services Contract Renewal
  - D. Refuse Hauling Contract Bids
  - E. Goal Session Schedule
  - F. Others
  
- III. ADJOURNMENT**

Office of the City Administrator  
Todd Prafke

TP/bal



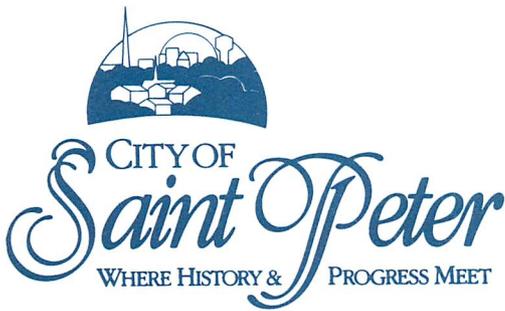
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Office of the City Administrator  
Todd Prafke

TP/bal



## Memorandum

**TO:** Todd Prafke  
City Administrator

**DATE:** January 14, 2014

**FROM:** Lewis Giesking  
Director of Public Works

Pete Moulton  
Water Utilities Superintendent

**RE:** Wellhead Protection Report Review

### **ACTION/RECOMMENDATION**

None needed. For City Council discussion and information only.

### **BACKGROUND**

During the past two years, City staff has been involved with a variety of activities associated with wellhead protection. For 2012 and 2013, the attached sheet identifies activities that the City is required to complete. Upon completion staff is asked to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities and report this information to the City Council.

#### Activities in 2012:

- 1) Use consumer confidence reports to inform customers about where their water comes from and the steps and strategies taken to assure their water supply is protected.
- 2) Educate customers and interested parties on steps they can take that assist City staff in protecting the water supply.

#### Activities in 2013:

- 1) Use consumer confidence reports to inform customers about where their water comes from and the steps and strategies taken to assure their water supply is protected.
- 2) Educate customers and interested parties on steps they can take that assist City staff in protecting the water supply.
- 3) Conduct an inventory of all inner wellhead management zones (IWMZs) to see if there are any new potential sources of contamination. This is the first 200' radius of the well.
- 4) Send educational materials to tank owners within the drinking water supply management area (DWSMA). Request that tank owners copy the City on reports they send to the MPCA.
- 5) Send out updated nitrogen management strategies to local farmers and fertilizer distributors

- 6) Report to Council the findings and evaluate the wellhead program.

Staff Findings:

- 1) The consumer confidence report that is developed and distributed is effective in communicating with our customers. Staff often received feedback from customers on protection efforts.
- 2) Education programs are also effective and when posting on the City's website much concern is generated and relayed to City staff.
- 3) The IWMZ source inventory was completed and no new contaminants were identified.
- 4) Tank owners identified were sent a letter expressing the concern and potential for contamination to exist from storage tanks. One call was received and discussed.
- 5) Education materials were sent to local farmers and fertilizer distributors. No feedback was received from this effort. One farmer made contact to discuss the nitrogen application rates.

Staff will discuss these issues at the January 21st City Council workshop. There is no action required by the Council, however our permit requires us to report on a regular basis.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or concerns on this agenda item.

LGG/PM/amg

City of Saint Peter - Wellhead Protection Plan Scheduled Tasks							
Item #	Target Date Completed	Date Completed	Planned Activity	Measure / Report Section & Page No.	Completed By:	Date Completed:	Method
10	2012	15-Jun-12	Use consumer confidence report to inform property owners about wellhead protection management.	B-1 (Page 22)	Pete Moulton	15-Jun-12	Letter
11	2012	On website since 2011	Include articles about wellhead protection in newsletter and City website	B-3 (Page 22), F2-1 (Page 28), G1-1 and G2-1 (Page 29), I1-1 (Page 30)	Pete Moulton	On website since 2011	Web Link
12	2013	15-Jun-13	Use consumer confidence report to inform property owners about wellhead protection management.	B-1 (Page 22)	Pete Moulton	15-Jun-13	Web Link
13	2013	On website since 2011	Include articles about wellhead protection in newsletter and City website.	B-3 (Page 22), F2-1 (Page 28), G1-1 and G2-1 (Page 29), I1-1 (Page 30)	Pete Moulton	On website since 2011	Web Link
14	2013	July 31 2013	Conduct inventory of all IWMZs to identify any new potential sources of contamination.	C1-1 (Page 23)	Chris Voeltz	31-Jul-13	Inspection
15	2013	19-Dec-13	Send educational materials to tank owners within DWSMA. Request tank owners copy City on reports sent to MPCA.	E1-1 and E2-1 (Page 27)	Pete Moulton	Dec-13	Letter
16	July 2013	19-Dec-13	Re-send nitrogen management newsletter/booklet to local farmers and fertilizer dealers/applicators	A-2 (Page 20)	Pete Moulton	Dec-13	Letter
17	December 2013	19-Dec-13	Program evaluation progress report.	Chapter 10 (Page 35)	Pete Moulton	Dec-13	Report

The schedule does not include tasks already performed under other programs. Also not included are tasks performed on an as-needed (or ongoing) basis that are not regularly scheduled.

- = One-Time Tasks (over 10-year life of plan)
- = Annual Tasks
- = Bi-Annual Tasks

# Best Management Practices for Nitrogen on COARSE TEXTURED SOILS

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR NITROGEN APPLICATION



# Best Management Practices for Nitrogen on Coarse Textured Soils

George Rehm, Nutrient Management Specialist (retired); John Lamb, Professor, University of Minnesota; Carl Rosen, Professor, University of Minnesota; Gyles Randall, Professor and Soil Scientist, Southern Research and Outreach Center, Waseca.

## Introduction

Nitrogen (N) is absorbed in large amounts by Minnesota crops. It is the major nutrient supplied in a fertilizer program. In addition, large quantities of nitrogen are part of the crop production ecosystem, including soil organic matter. Biological processes that convert nitrogen to its usable and mobile form ( $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ ) occur continuously in the soil system. For details, see “*Understanding Nitrogen in Soils*”, (FO-3770, Minnesota Extension Service). Nitrogen exists in several forms and conversion from one form to another can be complex.

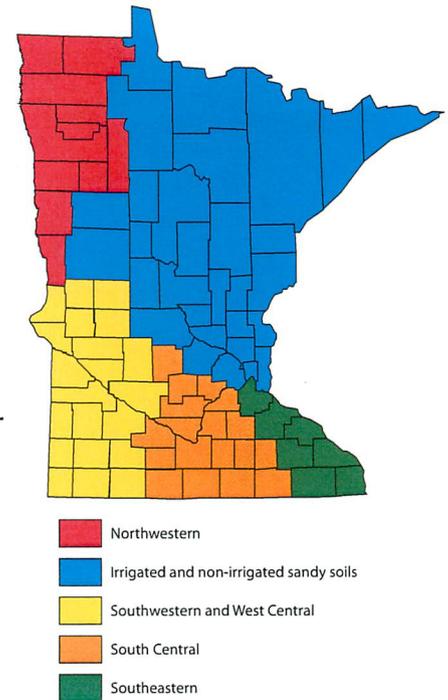
Loss of nitrate-nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ ) from the soil system is a major environmental concern. This is especially true for irrigated sandy soils. Potential for leaching losses of  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ , however, can be minimized if Best Management Practices are used. This publication describes those practices that are appropriate for corn and edible beans grown on sandy soils (see map). In Minnesota, sandy soils dominate the landscape in the central and east-central regions of the state. These coarse textured soils are also scattered throughout the remainder of the state. This publication also describes suggested Best Management Practices for corn and edible beans grown on coarse textured soils that are not irrigated.

The research-based Best Management Practices (BMP's) described in this publication are economically and environmentally sound. It is strongly suggested that they be used voluntarily.

## What Are the Best Management Practices (BMP's)?

There's general agreement that BMP's are economically sound voluntary practices that, if used, are

capable of minimizing contamination, of surface and ground water with  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  while, at the same time, providing for profitable application of nitrogen fertilizers. The BMP's for corn and edible bean production described in this publication are based on research conducted by faculty of the University of Minnesota and other Land Grant institutions.



The BMP's relate to management of all sources of N used in crop production.

## BMP's for Coarse Textured Soils

The BMP's described in this publication are appropriate for corn and edible bean production on sandy soils throughout Minnesota. While much of the discussion will focus on irrigated corn and edible beans, practices for non-irrigated crops growing on sandy soils will not be ignored. The BMP's are divided into three categories described as: 1) recommended, 2) acceptable, but with greater risk, and 3) not recommended. With respect to N management, risk can be either economic or environmental. Economic risk can be a consequence of added input costs without additional yield or reduced yield.

Environmental risk pertains to the potential for loss of nitrogen to either ground water or surface waters.

The BMP's for coarse textured soils are:

### 1) Recommended

- For corn, select an appropriate rate using U of M guidelines (“*Fertilizing Corn in Minnesota*” FO-3790, 2006 or newer) which are based on current fertilizer and corn prices, soil productivity, and economic risk.
- For edible beans, base N rate on expected yield and previous crop.
- Total N rate used for corn and edible beans should include any N supplied in a starter, in a weed and feed program, and contributions from phosphate fertilizers such as MAP and DAP.
- Use split applications of fertilizer N for both corn and edible beans.
- Use a nitrogen stabilizer (N-Serve) on labeled crops when early sidedress N is used.
- Take appropriate N credits for legumes and manure used in the crop rotation.
- If possible, apply N fertilizers below the soil surface or incorporate with light tillage or irrigation.

### 2) Acceptable, but with greater risk

- Spring preplant application with a nitrification inhibitor.
- Single sidedress application of anhydrous ammonia or urea early in the growing season without a nitrification inhibitor.
- Spring preplant application of ESN.

### 3) Not recommended

- Fall application of N regardless of source.
- Disregard for N supplied by legumes in rotation or the application of manure.
- Spring preplant N for corn without a nitrification inhibitor.
- N fertilizer applied to corn (fertigation) after tasseling.
- Application of ESN to edible beans after planting.

## Choosing an Appropriate N Rate

### Corn

Nitrogen rate guidelines for corn production in Minnesota have changed. Yield goal is no longer the major consideration. Instead, rate guidelines are based on 1) the productivity of the production environment, 2) the ratio of the cost of a pound of N divided by the value of a bushel of corn and, 3) the producer's attitude toward risk. The guidelines are the end product of numerous trials conducted by University of Minnesota faculty throughout Minnesota. The new guidelines agree with the concept for the approach to fertilizer N applications that will be used throughout the Corn Belt. This concept is described in detail in: “*Concepts and Rationale for Regional Nitrogen Rate Guidelines for Corn.*” **Bulletin PM 2015. Iowa State University. Ames, IA.** The N rate guidelines for corn for highly productive environments are provided in Table 1. Guidelines for this crop in environments that are considered to have medium productivity are provided in Table 2. Soil texture and availability of irrigation water are two major factors that separate highly productive environments from those that have medium productivity. Certainly, a non-irrigated soil with a loamy fine sand texture would be categorized as an environment with medium productivity. There are no specific measurable criteria that separate highly productive environments from those that are medium with respect to productivity. This choice can be made on a field by field basis by the grower with or without the advice of an ag-professional.

**Table 1. Guidelines for use of nitrogen fertilizer for corn grown on soils considered to be highly productive.**

N Price/Crop Value Ratio	corn/corn		corn/soybeans	
	MRTN*	Acceptable Range	MRTN	Acceptable Range
Ratio	- - -	- - - lb. N to apply /acre	- - -	- - -
0.05	165	130 to 180	120	100 to 140
0.10	140	120 to 165	110	90 to 125
0.15	130	110 to 150	100	80 to 115
0.20	120	100 to 140	85	70 to 100

\*MRTN = maximum return to nitrogen

**Table 2. Guidelines for use of nitrogen fertilizer for corn grown on soils considered to have medium productivity potential.**

N Price/Crop Value Ratio	corn/corn	corn/soybeans
	- - - lb. N to apply/acre - - -	
0.05	130	100
0.10	120	90
0.15	110	80
0.20	100	70

More details about the N guidelines can be found in *Fertilizing Corn In Minnesota (FO-3790-C, revised)*.

As part of a larger study conducted in 2006, various rates of fertilizer N were applied to corn following soybeans grown on an irrigated sandy soil. The response to N is shown in Table 3.

**Table 3. Corn yield from an irrigated soil as affected by rate of fertilizer N.**

N Applied*	Yield
lb./acre	bu. / acre
0	149
30	179
60	200
90	217
120	218
150	219
180	215

\* N applied in starter fertilizer and irrigation water was approximately 30 lb. per acre

The economic optimum N rate was about 90 lb. per acre. This rate, combined with the N in starter and irrigation water totals 120 lb. N per acre which is within the acceptable range listed in Table 1.

In east central and central Minnesota, a substantial amount of corn is grown on non-irrigated soils that have a silt loam or loam texture. With adequate rainfall, this should be considered as a highly productive environment and N rate guidelines provided in Table 1 should be used.

Nitrogen credits for various crops that might be in the rotation are important. These credits are listed in Table 4.

The N credits for 2nd year corn following plow-down of a good stand of alfalfa are not well defined. The results from a study conducted with irrigated corn at the Staples Irrigation Center are summarized in Table 5. Following rye, the highest N rate (180 lb./acre) produced the highest yield. For 2nd year corn following alfalfa, the optimum N rate was 120 lb. per acre. So, the second year credit after alfalfa at this site was at least 60 lb. per acre. Additional research is needed to provide a more precise definition of the second year credits.

**Table 4. Nitrogen credits for various legume crops that might precede corn in the rotation.**

Previous Crop	1 <sup>st</sup> year nitrogen credit
	lb. N / acre
<b>Harvested alfalfa</b>	
4 or more plants/ft <sup>2</sup>	150
2 to 3 plants/ft <sup>2</sup>	100
1 or less plants/ft <sup>2</sup>	40
Red clover	75
Grass/legume pasture	75

**Table 5. Corn yield as affected by N rate for the second year of corn following rye and alfalfa.**

N Applied	Previous Crop	
	rye	alfalfa
lb. N/acre	- - - bu./acre - - -	
0	89	96
60	158	151
120	174	178
180	182	179

### Edible Beans

Unlike corn, fertilizer N guidelines for edible beans are adjusted for expected yield with some consideration for previous crop and soil organic matter content. These rates are summarized in Table 6. Specific recommendations for management of fertilizer N are in the sections that follow.

**Table 6. Guidelines for use of nitrogen fertilizer for edible beans grown on coarse textured soils.**

Previous Crop	Organic Matter Level	Expected Yield (lb. / acre)			
		1401-1900	1901-2400	2401-2900	2901+
		- - N to apply (lb. / acre) - -			
alfalfa (4+plants/ft <sup>2</sup> )	low <sup>1</sup> ]	0	0	0	0
	medium and high	0	0	0	0
alfalfa (2 to 3 plants/ft <sup>2</sup> )	low	0	20	40	60
	medium and high	0	0	10	30
red clover	low	0	0	25	45
	medium and high	0	0	0	25
non-legume crops	low	60	80	100	120
	medium and high	30	50	70	90

<sup>1</sup>] low = less than 3.0%; medium and high = 3.0 % or more

### Use Split Applications

The impact of timing of fertilizer N application for both irrigated corn and edible beans has been the focus of considerable research. Results of these research efforts lead to the conclusion that split applications are superior for both crops. The value of the split application for the two crops is influenced by amount and frequency of rainfall during the growing season. This is illustrated by the corn yields summarized in Table 7. Rainfall was high in 1981 and more normal in 1982. Therefore, leaching of NO<sub>3</sub>-N was a problem in 1981.

With leaching as a potential problem, either a single sidedress or four equal N applications after emergence produced the highest yields. Yields were low when either all of the N or a major part of it was applied before planting.

In another study conducted in 1977, corn yields were higher when split applications of 46-0-0 were used (Table 8). For the split application situations, two applications were made after corn emergence. This is an indication that less N was lost when split applications were used.

**Table 7. Yield of irrigated corn grown on sandy soil as affected by timing of the nitrogen application.**

Method of Application	Year	
	1981	1982
	- - - bu./acre - - -	
all preplant	92	197
all at the 12 leaf stage (sidedress)	168	192
4 equal applications prior to silking	159	202
1/3 preplant; 2/3 sidedress	134	194
2/3 preplant; 1/3 sidedress	105	194

N rate = 150 lb. /acre as 46-0-0

Based on the results from these and similar trials conducted over the years, preplant applications of N for corn production without a nitrification inhibitor are not recommended. There are several options for split applications on irrigated sands. These are:

- N in the starter plus sidedress N
- N in the starter plus split sidedress N
- N in the starter plus sidedress N plus N injected in the irrigation water
- N in the starter plus N injected in the irrigation water
- N in the starter plus preemergence herbicide applied with UAN
- N in the starter plus preemergence herbicide applied with UAN plus sidedress N
- N in the starter plus preemergence herbicide applied with UAN plus N injected with the irrigation water

From both an agronomic and environmental perspective, split application of fertilizer N is a good management practice. There are many choices and the grower can choose the one that fits the farming enterprise. When planning a system for split application for corn, the last application of N should take place before the silks turn brown.

Compared to corn, the edible bean crop has a shallow root system. Therefore, loss of NO<sub>3</sub>-N below the root zone is a serious concern. This places even more importance on the use of split applications of N fertilizer.

Preplant applications of fertilizer N are not recommended for edible bean production. Recent trials to study N application frequency have shown three applications are not necessary; two are adequate (Table 9). The first application should take place following seedling emergence. For ease of field operation, the second should be made before bloom.

**Table 8. Yield of corn grown on an irrigated sandy soil as affected by time of nitrogen application.**

N Applied lb. / acre	Time of Application	
	preplant	split sidedress
60	93	122
120	144	162
180	160	175

Yield of control (no N applied) = 37 bu. / acre  
N Source = 46-0-0

**Table 9. Yield of irrigated edible beans (red kidney) as affected by split application of fertilizer N.**

post emergence	N Applied At		Yield lb./acre
	pre-bloom	post-bloom	
0	0	0	2608
30	30	30	2951
45	45	0	3042
45	0	45	3159
0	45	45	3088

It is doubtful if split applications of fertilizer N are beneficial for corn and edible bean production on non-irrigated sandy soils. A sidedress application would be the preferred timing. There is a fairly long window for completing this application beginning within a few days after emergence. The sidedress timing has several advantages. It is applied prior to the time of rapid N uptake by the corn or edible bean plant and usually after the time of heavy rains and subsequent greatest leaching potential.

### Potential Helpful Products

Responding to the recognition that loss of NO<sub>3</sub>-N due to leaching is a rather universal concern, prod-

ucts have been developed that, when used, could reduce the potential for loss. N-Serve is a nitrification inhibitor and will be described later. Agrotain is a urease inhibitor designed to be used in no-till or other production systems where urea remains on the soil surface without incorporation. ESN is urea coated with a polymer intended as a slow release product. Because of higher cost, use of this product falls into the category of “acceptable, but with greater risk.”

Application of nitrification inhibitors, those products that delay the conversion of ammonium-N to nitrate-N, can be an important management practice in the production of corn on irrigated sandy soils. Trials have been conducted for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of this input.

In a comprehensive study, 46-0-0 was applied at rates to supply 60, 120, 180, and 240 lb. N per acre. The 46-0-0 was applied with and without the inhibitor, N-Serve. In addition a single preplant was compared to split applications.

Use of the nitrification inhibitor produced a substantial increase in yield when the N was applied before planting (Table 10). Also, the split sidedress use of N without the inhibitor produced higher yields than the preplant application with the inhibitor. At the lower rates of applied N, the use of the inhibitor in the split application system was important.

Based on these results as well as results from other studies, the practice of applying N before planting with a nitrification inhibitor, and the practice of using a single sidedress application with a nitrification inhibitor are defined as acceptable, but with a greater risk.

**Table 10. Corn yield as affected by time of nitrogen application with and without the use of a nitrification inhibitor.**

N Applied lb. / acre	All Preplant		Split Application	
	no inhibitor	N-Serve used	no inhibitor	N-Serve used
0	59	--	59	--
60	89	119	117	127
120	105	150	147	181
180	136	169	191	191
240	170	181	191	190

N Source = 46-0-0

## Appropriate Credit For Legumes and Manure

The importance of N supplied by either legume crops or manure used in the crop rotation cannot be ignored. The N credit for soybeans is 40 lb. per acre. The credits for other legumes are listed in Table 4 for corn production and are shown for edible beans in Table 6.

The N credits for manure will not be described in detail in this publication.

## Application Below The Soil Surface

Although the risk is minimal with acid sandy soils there can be some loss of N via volatilization if fertilizer N is placed on the soil surface and not incorporated. Therefore, it is a good practice to incorporate any N (28-0-0, 46-0-0 etc.) that is applied to the soil surface. Cultivation or irrigation water can be used for this incorporation. Application just prior to rain would also be acceptable. Studies conducted in other states in the Corn Belt have shown that 0.25 in. of irrigation water or rainfall is necessary to incorporate either 46-0-0 or 28-0-0 that has not been previously incorporated.

## Summary

Management of fertilizer nitrogen is a special challenge for crops grown on coarse textured soils, both irrigated and dryland. The research-based Best Management Practices (BMP's) described in this publication are agronomically, economically, and environmentally sound. They are voluntary. If these practices are followed, agriculture can be more profitable without the threat of regulation.

## Related Publications

08560 (revised, 2008) - Best Management Practices for Nitrogen Use in Minnesota

08557 (revised, 2008) - Best Management Practices for Nitrogen Use in Southeastern Minnesota

08554 (revised, 2008) - Best Management Practices for Nitrogen Use in South-Central Minnesota

08558 (revised, 2008) - Best Management Practices for Nitrogen Use in Southwestern and West-Central Minnesota

08555 (revised, 2008) - Best Management Practices for Nitrogen Use in Northwestern Minnesota

AG-FO-5880 - Fertilizing Cropland with Dairy Manure

AG-FO-5879 - Fertilizing Cropland with Swine Manure

AG-FO-5881 - Fertilizing Cropland with Poultry Manure

AG-FO-5882 - Fertilizing Cropland with Beef Manure

AG-FO-3790 - Fertilizing Corn in Minnesota

AG-FO-3770 - Understanding Nitrogen in Soils

AG-FO-3774 - Nitrification inhibitors and Use in Minnesota

AG-FO-2274 - Using the Soil Nitrate Test for Corn in Minnesota

AG-FO-2392 - Managing Nitrogen for Corn Production on Irrigated Sandy Soils

AG-FO-0636 - Fertilizer Urea

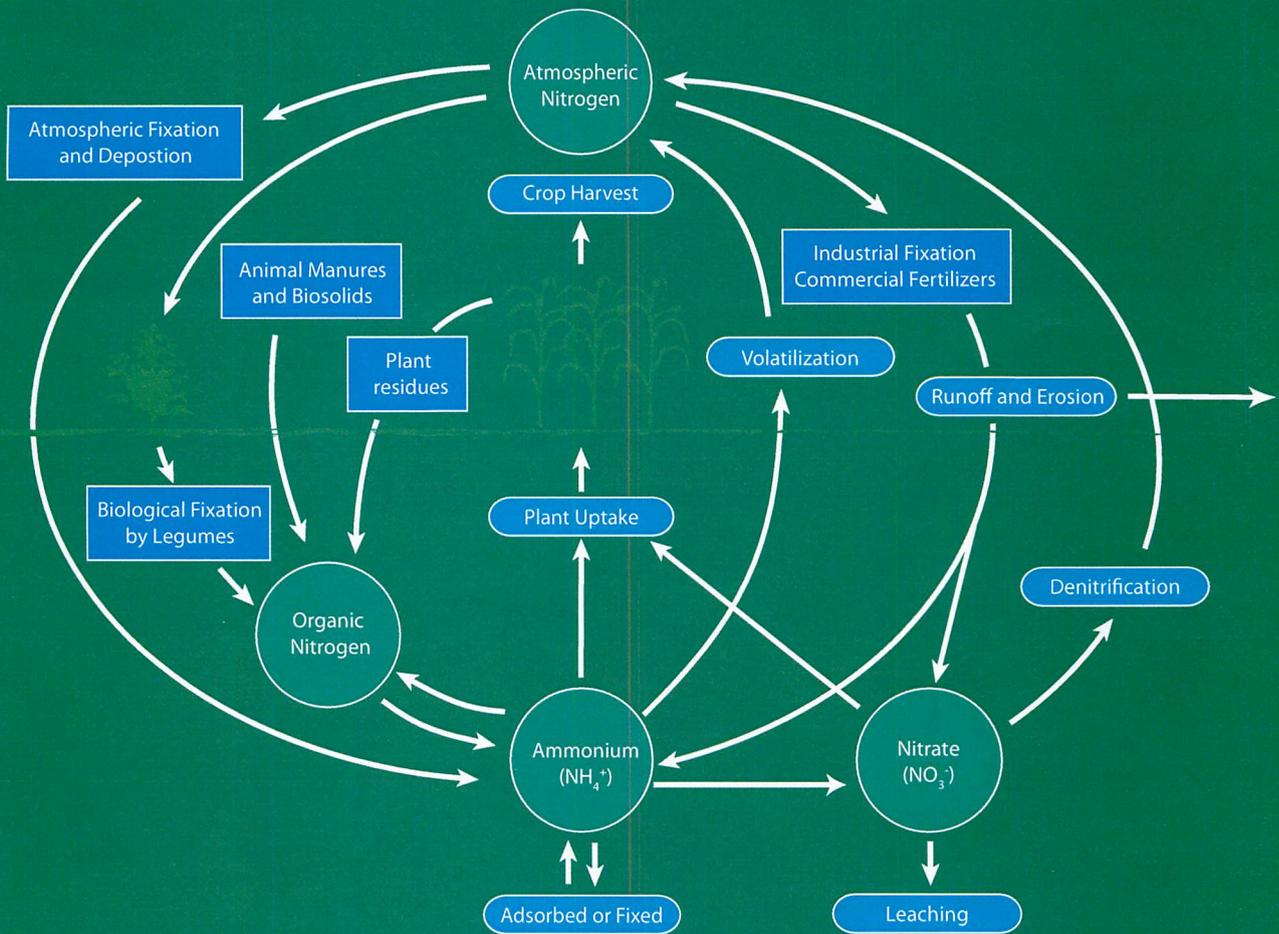
AG-FO-3073 - Using Anhydrous Ammonia in Minnesota

AG-FO-6074 - Fertilizer Management for Corn Planted in Ridge-till or No-till Systems

AG-FO-3553 - Manure Management in Minnesota

BU-07936 - Validating N Rates for Corn

Iowa State Univ. PM2015 - Concepts and Rationale for Regional Nitrogen Rate Guidelines for Corn



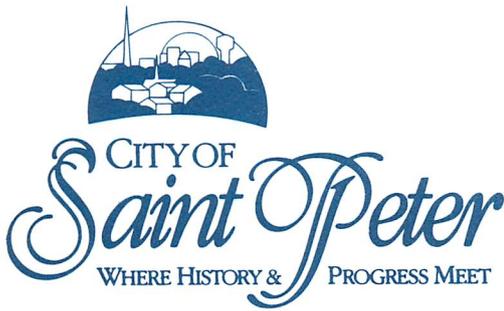
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
**EXTENSION**

**Best Management Practices for Nitrogen on Coarse Textured Soils**

**PUBLICATION # 08556**

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## Memorandum

**TO:** Todd Prafke  
City Administrator

**DATE:** 01/16/14

**FROM:** Lewis Giesking  
Director of Public Works

**RE:** Purchase of Self-Propelled Street Sweeper

### **ACTION/RECOMMENDATION**

None needed. For Council discussion only.

### **BACKGROUND**

The City currently has two street sweeper units, a 2005 Sterling GEOVAC SC8000 (4,900 hours, 4 wheel) and a 2003 Elgin Pelican (4,010 hours – 3 wheel).

There two major types of material pick up systems in sweepers. The most common is mechanical pick up. Mechanical pick up means the sweeper functions much like a broom and dust pan. The second type is vacuum based and uses air movement (vacuum) to pick up materials. We currently have one of each. Since the unit that would be replaced (the Elgin Pelican) is a mechanical type, our goal would be to replace it with the same system as it is heavily used as a part of seal coating. The mechanical type works much better for seal coating pick up. The vacuum type works well with silt and lighter debris, which is important to our storm water program.

Staff has been evaluating new units to replace the Elgin Pelican and have tested the following units.

- The Global MX3 is available from a company based out of Iowa with no in-state representatives at this time. There aren't any of these street sweepers currently being used in Minnesota. They are a 3-wheel design (one in front and two in back) with rear wheel drive and rear dumping capabilities. During an on-site demonstration for the City, the unit performed well in cleaning, but only fair in dumping due to visibility issues. While the unit operated in an efficient manner, staff felt it should not be considered at this time due to these issues. It will also be difficult to achieve service due to the remote location of the manufacturer and lack of availability of service locations.
- The Elgin Pelican (four-wheel) model is a rear wheel drive unit also with a mechanical sweeper that has a proven ability to pick up debris at a very high rate based on the broom rotation from street to sweeper. Broom pick up is rear mounted and brooms move the solids collected in a quicker fashion allowing for more area to be covered in an efficient manner. The 2015 units will change to a hydraulic pick up which will operate at a slower working

speed taking additional time to clean the same street surface. The four-wheel unit is not as agile in tight conditions and needs space to complete the necessary street work. This is a front dump unit and the operator has good line of sight when dumping.

- The Elgin Pelican (three-wheel) model is also a mechanical sweeper that implements an under chassis pick up with debris collection in the front of the unit. This is slightly different than the four-wheel unit, but is much more agile in street operations and can easily be maneuvered in tight conditions. The unit is also front dump which helps staff with line of sight allowing quicker dumps and disposal.

The existing sweeper has failed a couple times in the past two years requiring replacement of the gutter broom assembly due to age of the unit and wear from use. This can be expected when a machine reaches 10 years and 4,000 hours of operation.

Sweeper benefits include:

- Dumping methods – Front dump units are beneficial and take less time to operate in the field. It is easy for the operator to see if the machine is sweeping correctly as the operator's position is over the top of the gutter broom.
- Picking up of seal coat rock – staff has successfully used the Elgin sweeper for many years in this capacity.

New sweeper features:

1. Improved gutter broom drive system that utilizes an independent hydraulic motor verses the chain drive type system.
2. Auto-lube system for conveyer belt bearings which will promote longer bearing life. This feature will also improve productivity by reducing the maintenance and repair time necessary with the operation of a self-propelled street sweeper.
3. Dual gutter brooms so we can sweep from either side of the Elgin.
4. The cab on the Elgin is independent from the sweeper making it much quieter.
5. The new sweeper will also come with carbide dirt shoes rather than rubber, giving us a much longer life to the dirt shoes.

Maintenance records indicate it is a good practice to keep on a 10-year replacement cycle with frequently used equipment. This helps with productivity and maintains an updated equipment application. The new sweeper will improve efficiency in sweeping and help keep the City in compliance with new storm water regulations, while also cutting the amount of time for maintenance.

Staff has received two quotes for replacement of the sweeper as follows:

Mac Queen Equipment (3-wheel)	\$185,829.00	price includes trade in
Global Sweeping Solutions (3wheel)	\$188,719.00	plus options and \$1,800 delivery charge.

It may be important to note that there is only one distributor in Minnesota for this type of Elgin equipment so bidding, as would be directed in City policy, is impractical.

This item was budgeted for in 2014 and is a prioritized planned replacement.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns on this agenda item.

LGG/amg

**ELGIN**<sup>®</sup>



**PELICAN**<sup>®</sup>

# Pelican<sup>®</sup> Three-Wheel Broom Sweeper A Closer Look

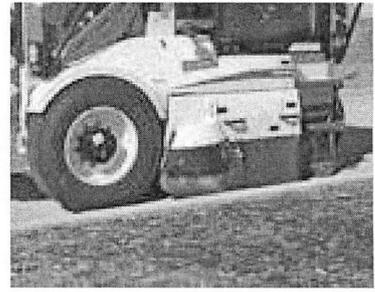
To assure that the legendary Elgin Pelican continues to meet the needs of its customers and the industry, Elgin Sweeper raised the bar and set a new benchmark for the industry standard. Based on a design that has been continually perfected since 1914, the new and improved Pelican combines maneuverability, economy, serviceability, and single-lane dumping with a sweep system that easily handles heavy, compacted dirt and bulky debris, as well as smaller particles found in the street. If you need an all-around sweeper with incredible digging power the Pelican is the perfect solution.

- Isolation-mounted cab for cleaner, quieter, more comfortable operation
- Improved 360° visibility
- Enhanced ease of operation
- Increased durability, stability, and maneuverability
- Easier access for service and maintenance

With so much to offer - and customized with your choice of options - the new Pelican is sure to fit your sweeper needs.



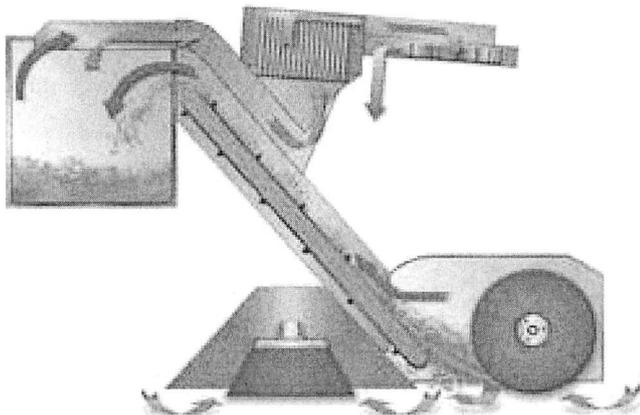
# Waterless Advantage. Elgin Performance.



The Pelican with optional dry dust control maintains all the popular features and sweeping performance that have made the Pelican the best selling three-wheel sweeper – without the use of water for dust suppression. This means increased pick-up of fine particles over traditional, wet dust control sweepers, proven reliable year-round sweeping and considerable water conservation.

**Dry Dust Control System:** The Pelican with dry dust control features a patented dust control system that includes a dust skirting system, dust separator in the hopper, and a dust control fan with a maintenance-free filter – working together to control fugitive dust without the use of spray water.

The Pelican's waterless dust control system means operators sweep more and spend less time filling tanks enhancing productivity. Without water, mud doesn't build up on components, which can reduce clean-up time at the end of the shift. And since there is no water, sweeping in freezing weather conditions is possible, helping you meet the growing demand for quick pick up of winter-time road sand, salt and cinders. Perhaps the most important benefits are those for the environment as the process of dry sweeping lowers your water footprint, as well as reduces road silt that can be left as a film from water-based dust control sweepers.



## Filtration System

A powerful vacuum fan on the sweeper creates an air stream through the debris hopper, conveyor, and skirted areas. The inward rushing air carries the airborne dust into the debris hopper where it's allowed to settle out with the rest of the swept debris.

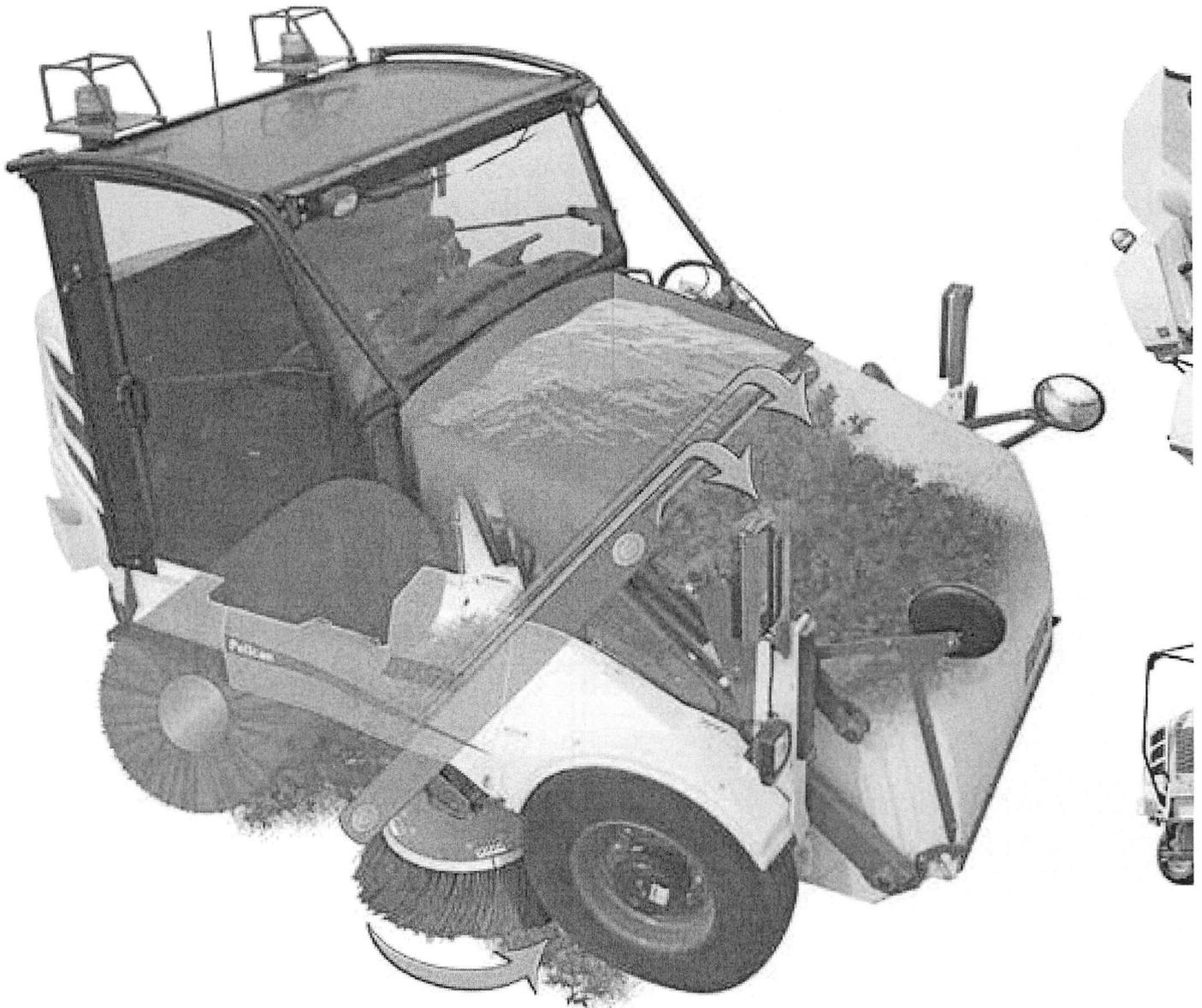
A majority of the fugitive dust falls into the hopper with only a small amount of dust getting to the filter. When the filter becomes loaded, it can be mechanically cleaned with an on-board cleaning system so sweeping can continue.

A long life, low maintenance dry filter element is installed between the debris hopper and the vacuum fan to prevent dust from being pulled from the hopper and blown out the vacuum fan exhaust.

The fully flexible main and side broom skirting allow efficient dust capture, while still providing aggressive curb cleaning. These are fabricated from highly resilient polymer material for long wear and are easy to change and maintain.

\*For information on performance test results consult factory.

## Pelican - Durable, Reliable, and Easy to Use



Equip your Pelican with the sweep system that best suits your needs. Both hydraulic and mechanical systems provide exceptional digging power in heavy, compacted dirt, as well as effective pickup of light or bulky debris.

### **Hydraulic Sweep System (P)**

Controlled by engine rpm and operated independently of ground speed and direction, the Pelican's broom speed provides digging power at slow or zero ground speeds. A foot pedal controls speed and sweeper direction through the hydrostatic transmission.

### **Mechanical Sweep System (S)**

Also controlled by engine rpm and operated independently of ground speed and direction, the S design provides exceptional digging performance by driving the brooms directly through an integrated hydraulic clutch for higher broom torque.

### **Main Broom**

The Pelican features a 35" x 66" (889 mm x 1676 mm) hydraulically driven polypropylene main broom that features variable speed for optimal sweeping in changing conditions. To protect the broom mechanism, the main broom raises automatically when the sweeper is reversed. The broom is then returned to its sweep position and set down pressure when a forward direction is resumed.

### **Side Broom**

Side brooms, either hydraulically or mechanically driven are rugged construction, 36" (914 mm) in diameter and protrude up to 13" (330 mm) beyond the outside of the tire while sweeping to capture more gutter debris.

### **Outstanding Maneuverability**

The Pelican features a high steering angle and a small turning radius, so you can make quick turns, sweep extremely close to obstacles and follow curbs without climbing or scuffing tires. Dual tire guide wheels increase stability and steering traction.

### **Sprung Guide Wheel**

The shock-absorbing, two-spring suspension design increases your comfort in the cab while reducing stress on the sweeper frame-especially when operating in pothole conditions or on rough, uneven roads.

### **No Jam™ Debris Conveyor**

The exclusive conveyor system features molded-in full width cleats that move large debris without jamming. The high-strength belt material on the conveyor delivers long wear for maximum uptime. An optional built-in washdown provides quick and easy clean-up.



Hopper Dump Phases



LNG Model

### Single Engine Powered

The Pelican is powered by the John Deere 4045T, 4 cylinder, turbocharged diesel engine. The engine is capable of operating on bio-diesel up to B20.

### Low-Maintenance Drive System

Featuring a unique wheel motor design that delivers outstanding power with minimal maintenance, the Pelican can handle steep grades with no problem. Integrated sensors provide precise road speed measurement and adjust power requirements according to the load.

### Heavy-Duty Brake System

The Pelican features three caliber, full-power disc brakes and a dynamic braking design that significantly reduces wear on service brakes. All brake components are easy to access and economical to maintain.

### Corrosion-Resistant Water System

Corrosion resistant polyethylene water tank supplies the dust suppression system with 220 gallons (833 L) of water. The exclusive Elgin water pump on the Pelican can run dry without damaging the machine's water system. For operator convenience and ease of maintenance, a water level gauge is fully visible from the cab.

### Long Life, Low Maintenance Components

Easy servicing lowers ownership costs and increases sweeper usage. O-ring face seal hydraulic fittings assure leak-free connections, while the electrical system's waterproof snap-together connectors and stamped color-coded wires provide quick identification. To ensure easy monitoring of fluid levels, the hydraulic tank directly behind the cab features a sight glass inspection tube.

### Efficient, Comfortable Cab

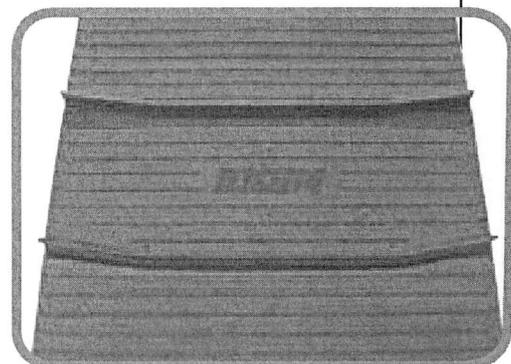
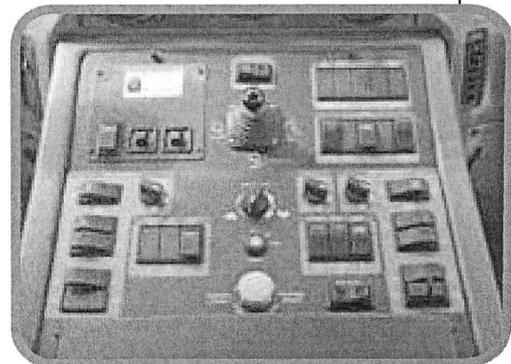
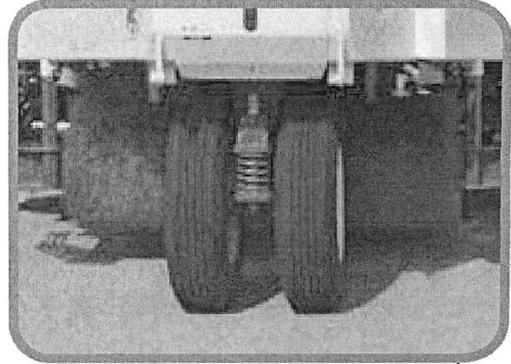
The clean, quiet, comfortable and spacious isolation-mounted cab features large windows, wide see-through doors and a full-width windshield for 360° visibility. The center console is easily accessed from both left and right driving positions. Fingertip controls include illuminated and graphically identified gauges and rocker switches.

### Variable Height Front Dump Hopper

Ideal for single-lane dumping for minimal traffic interruption and increased safety, the hopper can be dumped from ground level up to 9 ft 6 in (2895 mm) high. The load can be easily observed from the cab by lifting and rolling the hopper. The hopper's large, 3.5 yd<sup>3</sup> (2.7 m<sup>3</sup>), 9,000 lb (4082 kg) capacity provides maximum sweeping time. For easy inspection, the hopper rolls out and rests on the ground.

### Durable, Purpose-Built Chassis

The Pelican's heavy-duty construction and compact frame ensures a tight turning radius and years of reliable, low-maintenance operation. A balanced design provides stable sweeping and dumping. The hopper load is positioned low between the two front wheels for outstanding balance and safety. The axle support and hopper lift system are integral parts of the chassis.



## Options



### LifeLiner® Hopper System

The LifeLiner® hopper system is a specially designed hopper liner and finish system that greatly improves the life, durability, and functionality of a sweeper hopper.



### Front Third Broom

The third broom adds a new dimension in productivity. This front-mounted tool can be used for weed removal on its fixed-height, high speed broom rotation setting and extended reach broom sweeping on its full-floating, normal speed setting. (Pelican P only)



### Limb Guard

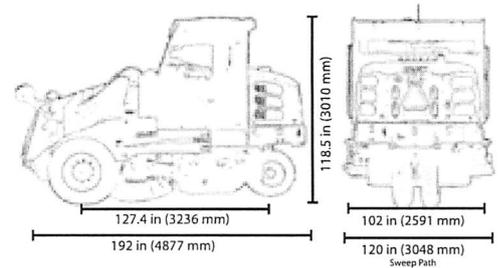
Heavy-duty guards surround cab and protect sweeper by guiding low-hanging tree limbs up and over the Pelican. Available in right hand, left hand, or dual configuration.

### Additional Options

- Auto-Lube automatic lubrication system
- Air conditioner
- Multiple lighting packages available
- Air suspension seat(s)
- Conveyor, lower roller washout
- Sliding rear and side windows
- In-cab side broom tilt

### Value Added Services

- Elgin's commitment to the customer continues long after the sale.
- Factory-trained worldwide dealer network
- Genuine Performance Matched Parts
- Elgin Training Center
- Highest resale value in the industry



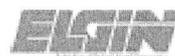
### General Specifications

Wheel Base	127.4 in (3236 mm)
Overall Length	16 ft (4877 mm)
Height with cab	9 ft 10.5 in (3010 mm)
Width outside tires	8 ft 6 in (2591 mm)
Curb-to-curb turning radius	15 ft (4572 mm)
Sweeping path:	
· One side broom	8 ft (2438 mm)
· Two side brooms	10 ft (3048 mm)
Empty Weight:	
· One side broom	13,590 lb (6170 kg)
· Two side brooms	14,262 lb (6482 kg)
Travel speed	20 mph (32 Km/h)
Engine (make and type)	John Deere 4045TF150
Horsepower	74 hp (55 kW) @ 2,400 RPM (tier 3 & tier 4)

### Warranty

Elgin Sweeper Company backs the Pelican sweeper with a one-year limited warranty. The Pelican is warranted against defects in material or workmanship for a period of 12 months from the date of delivery to the original purchaser. Optional extended warranty packages are available. Consult your Elgin dealer for complete warranty information. The ESCO/FSM warranty shall not apply to major components or trade accessories such as, but not limited to, trucks, engines, hydraulic pumps and motors, tires, and batteries that have a separate warranty by the original manufacturer.

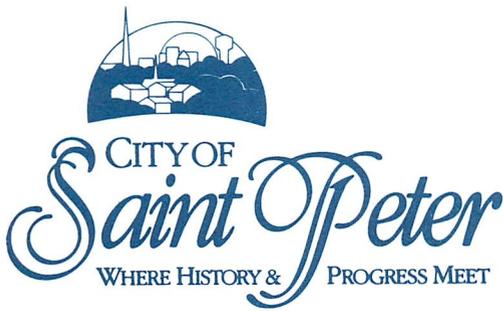
Your Local Elgin Dealer is:



Elgin Sweeper Company  
 Subsidiary of Federal Signal Corporation  
 1300 W. Bartlett Road  
 Elgin, Illinois, U.S.A. 60120-7529  
 (847) 741-5370 Phone  
 (847) 742-3035 Fax  
[www.elginsweeper.com](http://www.elginsweeper.com)

Specifications subject to change without notice.  
 Some photos shown with optional equipment.  
 Elgin® and Pelican® are registered trademarks of Elgin Sweeper Company.  
 Effective 4/13 P/N 0705031-E Printed in U.S.A. ©2013 Elgin Sweeper Company

**ISO-9001 and PM-10 Advantages**  
 The Pelican® is manufactured in an ISO-9001 facility. John Deere is a registered trade mark of Deere & Company. Cummins is a registered trademark of Cummins, Inc. Covered under US Patent # 7,281, 296 B2 & 6,584,157 B2, and Canadian Patent # CA2475362.



## Memorandum

**TO:** Todd Prafke  
City Administrator

**DATE:** 1/16/14

**FROM:** Jane Timmerman  
Recreation and Leisure Services Director

**RE:** Senior Citizens Contract

### **ACTION/RECOMMENDATION**

None needed. For your information and discussion.

### **BACKGROUND**

The senior citizens contract with Nicollet County began after the City's Senior Coordinator retired and the City proposed to enter into a contract with the County for part-time senior services. The current contract expired on December 31, 2013.

Upon review of the previous contract from 2011-2013, Nicollet County has proposed some changes. The changes proposed by the County appear acceptable and do not negatively impact the services provided. I will be at the workshop on Tuesday evening to discuss and provide any clarification needed regarding these proposed changes/additions which are as follows:

- Section 1-County Duties - The County proposed adding an item that clearly states the Coordinator of Senior Services is an employee of Nicollet County assigned to the City.
- Section 1, item C - The County proposes removing task number 6 "Supervise St. Peter Senior Center Assistant, if any".
- Section 4, Termination - Both the County and City staff propose to add language that indicates the contract may be terminated at a time shorter than sixty (60) days if mutually agreed upon by the parties.

The 2014-2015 contract cost will be approximately \$28,000 per year for two years and is included in the senior center budget. We believe the synergy created by this coordination of efforts make it worth the dollars expended.

When the County employee works as Senior Center Coordinator for the City, the employee is under the direction of the Recreation and Leisure Services Director. Current senior activities and programs generally operate out of the Senior Center at the Community Center. The County employee has an office in the Senior Center and holds regular office hours. Given the number

of hours the contract provides (15 hours per week), services and programs are maintained and supervised adequately. This arrangement has been a positive for County and the City and well accepted by the seniors that are involved.

Please feel free to contact me with any question or concerns on this agenda item.

JT/

January 9, 2014

Mr. Todd Prafke  
City Administrator  
227 South Front Street  
Saint Peter, MN  
56082



RE: Senior Citizen Contract

Dear Todd:

Enclosed you will find the Senior Citizen Contract with the changes that we have discussed. Please have your attorney and elected official sign both copies and return one to me. I appreciate working with you and look forward to future collaboration! Call me if you have any questions. 507-934-0457.

Thanks again!



Mary Hildebrandt, Director  
Nicollet Count Public Health

## SENIOR CITIZEN CONTRACT

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into by and between the City of St. Peter, hereinafter referred to as "City", a Minnesota municipal corporation, and Nicollet County, hereinafter referred to as "County", a Minnesota political subdivision.

WHEREAS, the County maintains a Nicollet County Coordinator of Senior Services to serve Nicollet County;

WHEREAS, the City wishes to provide services for its seniors.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual promises contained herein, the parties agree as follows:

### 1. COUNTY DUTIES

- A. The County shall employ and individual in the position of Coordinator of Senior Services. The individual will be an employee of the County, assigned to the City. The individual will be deemed a County employee for purposes of employment benefits including health care coverage, vacation and sick time, holiday designations and pay, and other County employee-related benefits. The individual will be subject to the County Employee Policies and Procedures as set forth in the Personnel Roles and Regulations, as may be modified during the period of the Agreement.
- B. Nicollet County Coordinator of Senior Services will maintain office hours at the St. Peter Senior Center on Monday through Friday from 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., or as adjusted from time to time by mutual consent of the parties.
- C. The County Coordinator of Senior Services shall serve as the St. Peter Senior center Program Director and complete the following tasks:
  1. Determine program needs for seniors;
  2. Plan and coordinate senior activities, programs, and events;
  3. Schedule activities, programs and events;
  4. Prepare and publish a bi-monthly, county wide senior newsletter;
  5. Coordinate with other county clubs and organizations;

### 2. CITY DUTIES

- A. The City shall provide the County with office space in the St. Peter Senior Center for the County Coordinator of Senior Services.

- B. The City shall reimburse the County for fifteen (15) hours per week or 780 hours per year for the respective calendar year for the Coordinator of Senior Services.
- C. The City shall reimburse the County for one half (½) of the cost of the postage for the monthly senior newsletter.
3. **TERM.** This Contract shall be effective from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015. The Contract may be renewed at the end of the term upon the written consent of the parties.
4. **TERMINATION.** This Contract may be terminated upon written notice of termination delivered by one party to the other at least sixty (60) days prior to termination or a shorter time as mutually agreed upon by the parties.

#### 5. INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE

- A. **Indemnification of the County.** The County shall defend and save the City harmless from any claims, demands, actions, or causes of action arising out of any willful or negligent act, or out of any negligent omission on the part of the County, its agents, assignees, or employees in performance of or with relationship to any of the work or services provided to be performed by the County under the terms of this Contract.
- B. **Indemnification of the City.** The City shall defend and save the County harmless from any claims, demands, actions, or causes of action arising out of any willful or negligent act, or out of any negligent omission on the part of the City, its agents, assignees, or employees in performance of or with relationship to any of the work or services provided to be performed by the City under the terms of this Contract.
- C. **Insurance.** The County, further, that in order to protect itself, as well as the City under the indemnity agreement set forth above, will, at all times during the term of this Contract, have and keep in force automobile insurance, general liability insurance, and worker's compensation insurance having liability limits which satisfy the requirements of Minn. Statute Chapter 466, entitled "Tort Liability of Political Subdivisions", and other applicable statutes requiring insurance coverage.
6. **EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.** In fulfilling this Contract, the County will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. The County will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their

race, religion, sex, color, national origin, creed, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability or age.

7. **CONDITIONS OF THE PARTIES OBLIGATIONS.** Any alterations, variations, modifications or waivers or provisions of this Contract shall be valid only when they have been reduced to writing, duly signed and attached to the original of this Contract.

No claim for services furnished by the County not specifically provided for in the Contract, will be allowed by the City, nor shall the County do any work or furnish any materials not covered by this Contract unless this is approved in writing by the City. Such approval shall be considered to be a modification of the Contract.

8. **SUBCONTRACTING.** The County, as part of their managerial duties, shall enter subcontracts, as necessary and/or required, for any transit services not directly provided by the County. The County will provide a copy of all subcontracts to the City.
9. **MISCELLANEOUS.** It is understood and agreed that the entire agreement of the parties is contained herein and that this Contract supercedes all oral agreements and negotiations between the parties relating to the subject matter hereof.
10. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This contract is effective January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015.

CITY OF ST. PETER

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Timothy Strand, Mayor

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Todd Prafke, City Administrator

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY OF NICOLLET

By: Marie Drantel  
Marie Drantel  
County Board Chair

Date: 1/7/14

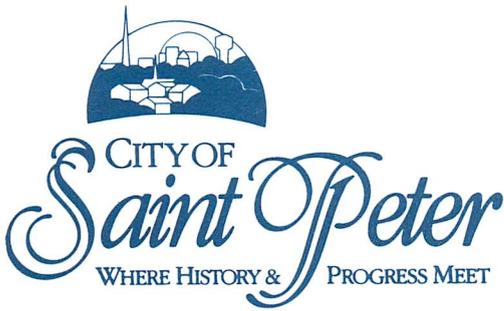
By:   
Ryan Krosch,  
County Administrator

Date: 1/7/14

APPROVED AS TO FORM

\_\_\_\_\_  
James W. Brandt,  
St. Peter City Attorney

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Michelle Zehnder Fischer  
Nicollet County Attorney



## Memorandum

**TO:** Honorable Mayor Strand  
Members of the City Council

**DATE:** 1/16/2014

**FROM:** Todd Prafke  
City Administrator

**RE:** Refuse Hauling Bids

### ACTION/RECOMMENDATION

None needed. For your information and review.

### BACKGROUND

The current contract with Waste Management provides for the pick-up only of garbage and pick-up and disposal of co-mingled (now in some places called "single sort") recycling. That contract will end February 28, 2014.

When reviewing the solicitation for bids, members indicated that maybe some adjustment to the contract providing additional clarity around promotion and publication might be of value in the future. Council also directed staff to provide for a base bid, which is essentially the contract and services you currently operate in, and an alternate which would be very similar but would make recycling pick up an every week occurrence. Those changes were made and bids were solicited.

Normally a bid process of this type may not come back to you in workshop, however in this instance, the Council asked for an alternate which means a comparative price/service analysis is being thought of. The bids received reflect a significant difference in the structure and the lowest bidder. I thought you should have a chance to review and have some discussion prior to the time you need to take action to meet the contract time lines.

The chart below shows the bid related data:

	Every Other Week Recycle (current)	Every Week Recycle (Alternate)
Waste Management	\$6.54	\$7.44
LJP Enterprises	\$6.52	\$8.02

As you can see, there is an interesting juxtaposition in the lowest cost provider depending on the frequency of recycling service you choose. The question really is: Does going to weekly recycling mean less tonnage to the landfill? And if it does, does that reduction in weight offset the additional cost? Obviously there are a few other questions, but those two are the most important in reviewing this issue. Some of those other questions are:

- Is going to every week recycling more friendly for your customers?
- Does every week recycling mean only one recycling bin for some of your customers and is that more friendly?

To help you make a data driven decision I have tried to assemble some data about recycling that may be of use.

The cost difference between the Current and Alternate is \$0.92 per month. So the math works something like this. Each ton of Garbage disposal is about \$80.60. That means that each pound of material has a value of \$.0403 cents. Therefore, to pay for the increased cost of every week recycle pick up (\$.92), each house would need to move 22.83 pounds of materials from the waste stream into the recycling stream per month. In other words, we pay less for disposal and more for pick up, but it is the same overall cost. Again, this just discusses the numbers not whether that change in habits is possible or that there are studies that indicate it is doable.

Now to the studies and research. Although there are many studies on recycling, none that I could find are exactly on point for us. It seems the biggest impact for use relates to having co-mingled service which you already have. There seems to be no data on the impact of every other week vs. every week within a co-mingled system. Additionally, I don't think that we have any significant storage (curbie) issues as we currently allow residents to have multiple recycle curbies at no cost. I do know that multiple curbies is a concern for some users as they use floor space in a garage.

In the past the Council has also discussed truck trips. This relates to heavy trucks driving on residential streets. Obviously less weight on residential streets is better for the street. Both bidders plan to use one pass for refuse and one pass for recycling pick up. The current system provides for three passes in a two week cycle, whereas the every week system would mean four passes in a two week cycle.

That brings us back to the question of whether the extra \$.92 is more customer friendly, measured in a number of very subjective ways. Some things to contemplate may be: garage space value remembering every week vs. every other week; members believing that one vendor is superior to the other; and/or change in vendors is more hassle than the price difference between the two bidders. There may be others.

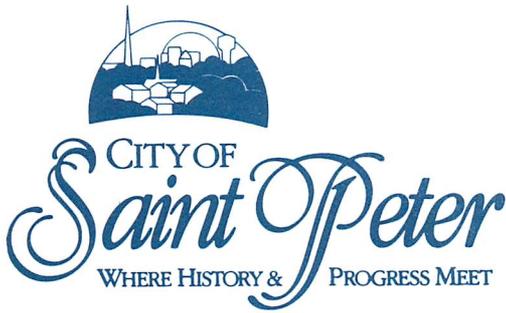
Last time you bid this process the price difference between the two vendors was less than \$0.10. This time it is \$0.02. That's an estimated yearly system-wide cost difference of about \$700.

Saint Peter currently has a very robust waste system. It is generally well understood and used. Your recycle numbers are well above the state average. I believe the system you have in place will continue to serve your customers well at the best price.

The recommendation from my office the last time we bid was based on price. Should the Council decide that the every other week recycle pick-up should continue, my recommendation this time will be no different as I believe the new vendor is responsible to make any transition as seamless as possible. They have made these vendor transitions in other communities and I believe have the ability to do it well here.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns about this agenda item.

TP/bal



## Memorandum

**TO:** Honorable Mayor Strand  
Members of the City Council

**DATE:** 1/16/14

**FROM:** Todd Prafke  
City Administrator

**RE:** Goal Session Schedule

### **ACTION/RECOMMENDATION**

None needed. For your discussion only.

### **BACKGROUND**

It is my hope to have Council discussion as part of the workshop session on Tuesday evening regarding the schedule for the next Council goal session. With that in mind, please bring your calendars to the workshop on Tuesday.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns on this agenda item.

TP/bal