

# MSD OF NEW DURHAM TOWNSHIP

## School Board Meeting

Minutes of September 21, 2017

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**Executive Session:** NONE

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**Those in Attendance:**

**Board Members**

Lynn Wilson  
Mark Parkman  
Vicki Hannon  
Karen Jedrysek  
Gurpreet Singh

**Staff**

Dr. Curtiss Strietelmeier

**Absent:**

None

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**Call to Order**

The meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m.

**Pledge of Allegiance**

**Roll Call**

Lynn Wilson, Mark Parkman, Vicki Hannon, Karen Jedrysek, and Gurpreet Singh were present.

**Old Business**

**A. Elementary Instructional Aides**

Dr. Strietelmeier reported that at the last meeting there was a discussion on elementary instructional aides. He presented a spreadsheet of current rates, including employee number and position. All positions are elementary positions. We have a Title I position at Westville Middle Schools and they work every Wednesday because Wednesday is the day there is no Purdue student to help out. The current minimum pay is \$8.60. The current highest paid is \$12.88. Total salary based on what is estimated for 2017, less a couple aides who have left, is currently at \$81,792. That is the current salary. Below that is for aides working 181 days with a total salary of \$107,902. If you add up the column of total salary it doesn't equal \$107,000. It is more because one of those aides is included as Title I, and Title I is taken out of a separate account, and Westville Middle School is taken out of a separate account, not the elementary aide account. That is the pay for next year, which includes the three new positions that we approved at the last board meeting. Those three positions may or may not be retained for the fall of 2018. The extra amount for those three positions is approximately \$25,000. The back side of the spreadsheet, which was not there, indicated an increase of 2% for everyone across the board for all aides, not including the ones just hired. The second one was to give a \$.50 raise for anybody who was currently making less than \$10.00. That would increase

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roughly two employees, one to \$9.87 who is currently at \$9.37, and the other to \$9.10 who is currently at \$8.60. The other recommendation is to provide \$250 stipends to the rest of the aides or maybe a little more. So they had two options: 2% increase for everyone or increase on those below \$10 and the stipends. Mr. Parkman noted that it shows multiple aides below \$10. Dr. Strietelmeier confirmed these options include all who had been here before 2017. With the three new people, the 2% increase comes out to roughly \$109,000 and with the stipend and \$.50 increase it was roughly \$109,000 as well. Some have the annuity and some do not. It was asked why some have annuities and some do not. Annuities were given when they worked 7 hours, and when we cut their hours back to 5 ½, they retained their annuity, but new employees did not get an annuity going forward. Employee #3009 shows annuity with a hiring date of 8/14/2017. That may be a typo. Employee #1137 does show a hire date of 8/5/13, that individual was working as a Title I aide for many years, and when that position was no longer made available, the position of library was made available to her. Again, it was a change in positions and she was offered a lower amount for that position. Are you taking the start date in consideration as far as the date that they went into this position or their true start date with the corporation? There is a spreadsheet that includes the hire date with the corporation and then another spreadsheet with the starting dates of the new positions. The biggest issue was the one for #1137 where there is a hiring date of much earlier. Most of them are fairly close to the dates they were hired for the positions they are in. Mr. Parkman noted that the opinion is if they leave and come back, that's like a new hire. Employee 1137 had actually resigned for a full year and then came back, so there was a termination at the time. Mr. Parkman noted that at the last meeting they tried to set everything up so that it was equal to everybody and then the question got raised, well, we gave the bus drivers a raise, so if this happens, are we going right down the same path? The recommendation of Dr. Strietelmeier is to give raises beginning in January. That is when the pay scale is set for the year. He prefers to do the base raise and the stipend. The question is the amount of the stipend that the Board would approve and if the Board agrees with the \$.50 raise. The \$.50 raise only affects those making less than \$10, so really just two employees, but then do the stipend for the new employees, not for anyone hired prior to August of this year. This is for informational purposes only today, and no action is required. An additional column will be added and a board member wants to know what the maximum on the wage scale is, not the maximum of what the highest person getting paid is. It was asked of Sherry if she knows if there is a maximum on the wage scale. The information will be provided to Dr. Strietelmeier and he will include in his Friday notes. Ms. Wilson advised that the Board would like to see the other document with the missing column and will move forward with that information. Additional information in the document shows what the three districts around us, Tri-Township, Eastern Porter, and South Central currently pay for aides. Tri-Township alternates schedules, but a board member was told they work 20 hours per week. All schools are less than 30 hours. The next page include tuition support, and the next page includes the 2018 budget as it was, the 2018 budget with three extra aides, budget with 2%, and budget with stipend and \$.50 raise. Mr. Parkman called Jim Pressel and asked

him if there was anything he could do. He has been writing a lot of bills. He is trying to change some of the things that haven't worked out well in the past. He was asked if there was a way someone could sign a waiver to have over 30 hours a week. It's a Federal law, but maybe Indiana could be the first one.

**B. Roof Project**

Last meeting the Board approved to advertise the roof project, but there was one question, how long could it last? I've asked Terry to address that as well. Spoke to Umbaugh & Associates and Jane Hernan. There is a timeline in which we need to spend the money, either 2019 or 2020. We could get away with 2020, but 2019 would be the preference. We don't want to take out a loan that we aren't going to spend. Mr. Parkman asked, if we are looking at a \$1 million roof project and we cut it two years short, and if it's a 20-year lifespan, that's \$100,000. That's a lot of money to our district. We need to make sure we are getting the whole life out of that roof that we can. We can't be taking \$100,000 just because we have the money right now and doing it. It seems like the chiller would be a big inconvenience to everybody, would be a little bit more of an issue than if we have a roof that leaks somewhere, we can patch it and get by a little bit. It might be an inconvenience for half a day or something, but not the whole school like a chiller would be. If the roof isn't leaking now, take as much time as you can to get as much life out of it. If it starts to leak, then obviously speed up that process. The other concern is if there is a big storm and that membrane lifts for any reason and shifts, then you're going to spend a bunch of money trying to seal seams, at that point you would need to move forward. It was recommended to try and buy another year out of it. Dr. Strietelmeier recommends holding off until 2019. An increase in cost for the next year would be approximately 7-10%. Will advertise for bids and get a budget number instead of holding off for a year. It sounds like a 7-10% increase is a large increase for each year.

**C. Solar Project**

Kevin Moore with Midwest Solar. Normally Mark Van Don would report. He presented a couple of options for where the solar arrays can go. Two options that we have here is utilizing the bulk of the roof space with the exception of the add roof area, and then what we call the pond area, and then the area on the other side of the building, including an area south of the baseball field, and then there is an area near the soccer field. They made the arrays smaller because they didn't need as much and shifted it all the way to the north. They can shift the soccer field down a bit so as to still maintain the soccer field, so they wouldn't take out any athletic areas or facilities. That's what is referred to as the bigger system. The financials for that, first year, \$0 from the school, and first year savings would be about \$60,000. Over the term of the system, you will see a 25-year electric savings of \$25.5 million. Some of the key benefits include: by doing the larger system, can change rate structure with NIPSCO. Currently you are paying demand charges, and those demand charges could be wiped out by this. We would switch you over to a straight rate and that would take care of 100% of electric needs for the facility.

This is the large system. The smaller system eliminates the soccer field area and eliminates the system that was by the baseball field. That system first year savings would be \$8,000, no cost to school, not out-of-pocket costs. Over the life of the system, which is 25 years, you would realize a savings of \$2.4 million. The rates that are presented are coming from the Indiana Bond Bank. That's why there is a significantly better savings. This one covers 73% and 2.75% rate. Mr. Parkman noted that they originally had discussed 3.5% for a rate. That was with Verde. Performance Service, who they are working close with, they have some resources to help get the rate down. It was recommended that the Board think about which one they would like to go with so they can start finalizing drawings and one-line diagrams and getting things prepared. Any concerns regarding the softball field or the soccer field? Dr. Strietelmeier recommends going with the 73% at the lower cost, even if when the new roof is done, then put the arrays on top of the new roof. It is still 15 years, and there are still solid returns. You would probably be around 90%. You would still get hit with the demand charges of approximately \$32,000. That would be part of the \$60,000 savings the first year; \$32,000 would be the demand charge. Dr. Strietelmeier's concern is the amount of the lease payment on a full one is higher and there will be a change in how the state is going to handle the budget in two years, so we are tying money up in a large lease payment from 20-30 years, when he doesn't know what the capital projects fund will look like. They are saying they will be writing the utility equipment into that. They say they are going to give us a maximum levy on that. Concern is if something goes sideways, we have now tied up an extra \$50,000 per year that is tied up. The lease payment on the larger system is \$154,769, and the smaller is \$105,641. The changes the DOE is making goes into effect January 1, 2019, and the biggest concern with the way the budget is changing is? They are taking transportation, bus replacement, capital projects and making it into one fund. The other concern is how it's going to affect Circuit Breaker, the new change in assessment of farm property. We should have more money coming in, but there is concern if we will have that money coming in. We are \$60,000 ahead, but we are betting on \$60,000, which if we waited a year, and see exactly what happens, we still have 15 years of that. Dr. Parkman asked if they were confident that the project would be complete by the end of the year. They indicated yes and would write that into the contract. The biggest concern right now is the availability of solar modules, and we have already acquired enough to cover this job and other jobs that we would potentially have. Sherry was asked if she had any concerns on the way the project would be set up. Something about using up the land?? Are there any concerns with putting solar around the corner of the building and having to do something in that spot in the next 2-3 years, the low side on the west end? No concerns. The roof system is a bigger concern because it will have to be replaced every 20 years. When roof needs to be replaced, panels would have to be dismantled or taken off and it will be off line for in the middle of summer for a few months, but then would have to be reassembled, and who is going to do that once with the cost, and then how is it still warranted through the contractor. Those will be added costs. Mr. Parkman asked contractor at meeting if they would be willing to oversee it being put back on to where it is still in the warranty. Do you come

and take it off? Contractor replied, "We take it off, basically what we do with the roofers is stage with them. They tell us what areas they are going to be working on that day. It's a plug and play system, so basically we remove whatever area they want removed and work on, and as soon as they are done, we plug and play it right back together. It's almost like a leggo system. That's typically how we do it. It's not too bad of a process. It does add a little bit of life to the roof because there is protection over the roof." Do you have fences over those because you talked about fences over the panels on the ground? There are no covers on the panels on the roof, just on the ground. The National Electrical Code says they have to have a way to prevent easy access to them on the ground, but not on the roof. On the northwest corner of the school there are several classes in that area as well as summer camp activities because that is the largest grassy area. It's best to leave it as it is currently and continue to mow. There would be no special instructions for mowing. Regarding education, what was done for Tri-Creek Schools, they centered this around the STEM education, so we built them an "educational array." You wouldn't want students coming in or getting near these because it's live high voltage, but we built a small solar array where the students can go in. It's got some meters on it. The students can go in and learn what can happen in different scenarios, if they put snow, or mud, or cardboard, or plastic on it. They can run experiments on this array. They are really enjoying it. We can add in an educational array at no cost to you to be incorporated into your curriculum. It could be for K-12. There are kits out there that are relatively inexpensive, called NEAT, and it's a STEM based approach and it provides curriculum for the teacher and the material for students K-12. The other neat thing about your system is it's going to have a web monitoring, so with the weather stations, so wind, temperature, has a small solar module that measures a baseline irradiance of how much the sun is producing, and you can look at your system daily, weekly, the year; how is it producing? The students can get on line as well.

Proposed next steps as outlined by contractor: Have done site assessment and layout, preliminary economic savings. We've incorporated your LED project savings into this as well. We are at the finance process, so you are seeing different, solid numbers starting to show up. We have been working with the structural engineer on this project, and things are looking fine there. There interconnection application with NIPSCO, the only thing holding that up is the decision on the size because we have to submit that to them and all electrical drawings. Once we get that feedback as to a decision, then can finalize all of that and get it in. That has to be in as soon as possible, definitely by the end of September. Your RFQ process will end on September 26<sup>th</sup>. We suggest that you have a special board meeting on September 28 to make your selection of your vendors and then contract signing by October 3. The reason we are laying out dates and numbers is, as you know, it's a pretty tight project and those are the dates we see that it's going to give us that comfort level to make sure this project gets completed by mid-December. We would start installation mid-October. If you do the larger system, we would start pursuing the rate change with NIPSCO at that point and then commission the solar system be up and running by mid-December.

Mr. Parkman – Right now we have 30 years to recoup this money, but if we do it after December 31, it goes to 15 years. Contractor – If you go before December 31, that's indefinite. After December 31, that's when the new Senate Bill 309 kicks in and then you would start at 15 years. If the life expectancy is 25 years, we do this again, we don't have to buy the frame work; we don't have to do the interconnect the second time assuming the framework is still good, we just have to replace panels, correct? Contractor: They are warranted for 25 years to produce at least 80% of their nameplate rating. There are solar modules out there that have been in place for 40 years now and still are producing above the 80%. That's why these manufacturers are so confident of providing these warranties because there is proof out there that they produce long beyond that, so the 25 year mark doesn't mean it has to be scrapped and redone. It's going to go long term for you. If and when they need to be changed, the structure is all there so all the AC wiring and conduits are there, it would be module replacement. Mr. Parkman – Is that 50% of the costs that we're incurring now based on today's numbers? Contractor – Modules are about 50-60% of cost. Mr. Parkman – It seems to be wise to do it sooner than later. Board Member – Just for clarification, you said \$60,000 in savings with 100% coverage and \$8,000 with the 73% coverage? Contractor – This is correct. A lot of that impact is because of that demand charge. Mr. Parkman is not a fan of using the \$10 million bond to pay for it. Dr. Strietelmeier asked contractor what would be beneficial to them, an answer on size, or what? Contractor – Doesn't need tonight but give it some thought, and as soon as we can get that decision back, that will help them move forward with finalizing designs and civil drawings, and electrical drawings, etc. Dr. Strietelmeier advised that the next step are the RFQs, you actually have to have a third-party company to get you approved to do it, bring those bids in on September 26. We would have to approve that party on September 28. There will be a more formalized agreement. Ms. Wilson asked if community members present had any questions or comments. What is the difference if we have 80% production vs. 100%? We could take the number of what we're producing and generate that at 80%, do the math at 80%. The best case scenario is 100%, guaranteed 80% at 25 years. So even if it goes down to 80%, it is still warranted, right? Yes. How much do we lose per year? Typically we lose about .5% per year. The nice about the solar panel manufacturers today is if you buy a 330-watt module, they tend to put out 335 or so. There are plus and minus tolerances. A long time ago they used to give us minus tolerances all the time, so a 330-watt module would be 289. Now they are always producing on the plus side, so we are gaining a little room from the beginning, so as the percent degradation goes down each year, we are already going into the part of the process, eventually we will say year six or so, we are right at where the module is supposed to be producing when it was brand new. We figured about 4% year after year of electrical costs. Usually it's running around 6 nationwide, and NIPSCO is already putting in three rate case increases. Contractor can calculate, and it will be shared in a board meeting. How tall are they, and how are they protected by the elements? A solar module when it lays flat can withstand a 1" hailstone. These have a tilt to them, so there is a deflection. The ones on the ground are about 25

degrees; they can withstand about a 2 ¼" hailstone before it damages it. The tallest is about 7 feet, and the shortest is about 2 feet. The fence would be closed around the whole area. The manufacturer's warranty does not cover hail. Mr. Parkman asked, would it be added to the school insurance policy? No, it is a lease, so the lease owner is responsible for all maintenance of this system for the duration of the lease term. The school is not responsible for anything that happens to it other than vandalism. The enclosed fence will be 8-foot tall. In Tri-Creek the town wouldn't let them put in an 8-foot fence. They put in a 6-foot fence. Is there a drawing of what this is actually going to look like? Like a 3-dimensional drawing or a layout? The way it will look in the yard. The ones on the roof will have a 10 degree tilt, and it is likely that you will barely see them from the parking lot. Contractor can share pictures of previously installed school systems. He will send to Curtiss to be added to the website. We are not using the roof portion over the gym or the cafeteria. If the roof requires replacement, the panels can be removed the day before, so it's about 3-4 guys, 8 hours, at \$20/hour, basically a day to take it off and a day to put it back on. Contractor discussed how the weather affects production. It is all calculated in software that gathers 25 years of historical weather data and applies it to the site, so all numbers and power generation is based on that and they also put a 5% handicap on that number as well. They err on caution rather than say it's going to produce more than what it possibly could. The most solar is in Germany, and they get an hour and half of sun less per day than we do. Josh, is there any concern with the soccer field if it's moved? Believes they can get by with it. Discussion ensued regarding the soccer field and practice field area. The layout is adjustable. Dr. Strietelmeier recommends doing the 100%, larger project.

Motion to move forward with the 100% larger project for the solar panels was made by Ms. Hannon and seconded by Mr. Parkman. Motion carried.

## **New Business**

### **A. Sanitary Pipe**

Dr. Strietelmeier asked Terry of Meridian to attend the board meeting. There is a concern with a sanitary pipe, and he will show us pictures and share information. There is an old sanitary pipe which Meridian knew about that runs almost the length of the building. It starts where the lower level shower rooms are and there is a pump system that pumps sanitary waste into the pipe and the pipe has a fall to it all the way to the west out to the green space where you talked about there at the curve next to the pond. That's where it goes to and dumps into an outlet at that location. He presented images of the sanitary sewer location. There is a red area, and that is the area of concern. The pipe that comes from the east and west is clay pipe and as we get through the cafeteria, because it's newer, we get PVC pipe. The red area is actually cast iron pipe. There is a green area that is part of the newer system. There are multiple things tied into both of those systems, rest rooms, locker rooms, kitchen, etc. The concern with cast iron pipe, that's outlined in the report. R&R Visual came two different times. The first time they

tried to access the pipe from the west heading to the east, going upstream, they got into the cast iron part of the pipe and got stuck. They couldn't get past it. The pipe has deteriorated severely inside. They stopped at that point. Curtiss has a video of the first inspection. They came back because Meridian wasn't happy with the data they got from. Needed to know the extent of the cast iron pipe and how many things are tapped into it. They accessed the pipe from multiple locations and went both directions. There is a structure next to the old mobile, there is an area in the middle of that pipe. The new video, if you look at any of the flow of the pipe here, it's running hard and heavy. If you look at any of the flow of the pipe from here to where we can't get past, it's barely trickling. We don't know where that is going for one, and we don't know if the pipe is broken because they can't get through it. The second image talks about the concern in area of the cast iron pipe. It talks about the different taps in the pipes and also they either got stuck or they found something that is clogging up the pipe. I talked to Todd and there are no issues where the toilets or showers back up, but it's going somewhere. There is an odor in the kitchen. It needs a place to go and it needs to make it all the way to the, and it is not. We had them investigate multiple things. There is a small basement that has been part of this building down by the Elementary, and when it rains heavy and hard, water comes in somehow and gets into the basement and floods it. It always smells musty. We wanted them to investigate two things: 1) the roof drain that comes down that wall right in that area to see if it was ruptured; and, 2) there is a tunnel where we know the water is coming from, there is a pipe chase tunnel that runs a long way through the building. The floor system on the first floor goes over the top of it. The outside of it is the outside wall of the building and it has a dirt floor. They sent camera in that opening to investigate to figure out if the water flows out of that big square hole in the basement and floods quite a bit of the basement. They only had to go two feet, almost 500 lineal feet of investigation. Another drawing shows the pipe material and the red things are something blocking their way. It is between 6-8 feet deep underneath the wing of the elementary school. The pipe runs the full width of that wing. Terry provided drawings and video of the issues with the different types of pipes and connections. The biggest issue that was found was the deteriorating cast iron pipes underneath the building. There are systems out there where you can go in and jet a pipe and line it. Their electrical engineer recommending using fiberglass material and going in and jet a pipe and then they will spray with the fiberglass and there is a probe in there that eats it up and causes it to expand and seals the pipe. Our issue is this is a 6" pipe, and they only do that for 8" pipe. Our cast iron pipe is actually no longer 6" because it falling apart on the inside. The electrical engineer is meeting with the guy for the City of Fort Wayne that still does that. He is going to see if there is any possibility because by far that would be the easiest fix, but even that is a band-aid long term. There is PVC pipe that tapped into the top of that cast iron pipe, so at some point somebody was down to that pipe with the addition of that building and didn't take that pipe out. That pipe would have been there a long time ago when the old part was built. They took everything out except that one section. In order to get down 8 feet into the ground, you have to dig a hole 16 feet. There is a clean out that taps into the pipe and it shows up in report. Not exactly sure



how deep it is in that location next to the wing of the building. It is less than 10 feet off of a wall and that means the wall needs to come out in order support, and then have to shore up the building and hold it up as we dig the ground out from underneath it. Also have to get dirt and concrete out of the building. Another issue is that pipe is served all the way from the other end of the building. So if you take a section of it out, you can't flush or wash or anything down there at that end of the building unless you put some kind of system in to catch that outside of the building and pump it through directional bore under the parking lot to try and tap into the other system and divert it. It's money; you're going to be spending money to try and keep the parts of the building open. Or you shut the building down and schedule so that construction happens during the summer. You would need a good size contractor, one who could guarantee they could get it done. Mr. Parkman asked if there was a possibility of directional boring around that. Under the building? The problem is that tap. There is nothing tapped into the pipe. Mr. Parkman – But then you dig up and fix that tap into the new pipe instead of having to replace the whole building. The restrooms are tapped into it. We will still have to get down 8 feet or so for that tap. You would be outside the building for two connections and then try to find that tap and tap back into it. It is one area and you try to get the pipe adjacent to the one that's there. There are several ways to deal with it and abandon that pipe. The modular classrooms are going to be removed. That has to happen in order to get to this pipe. There is not a lot of room between the other two wings of the building. That is a big area that has to be dug up to get down to that pipe as well. Also investigated the roof drain and are trying to figure out how water is getting into the basement. The roof drain is completely sealed up tight and fairly clean. Some roof material has washed down through the drain and got clogged up in the corner. That pipe goes a long, long distance. They got into that concrete tunnel where the pipe is running through the building. They went 8-10 feet and realized they saw something so they backed up. They found a hole in the dirt and it's wet. The hole is water coming off the outside foundation wall and washing out a hole, so the hole gets full of water and eventually comes back out, through that opening and down into the basement. We will need to excavate down and waterproof that area. The bad news was the cast iron pipe was there, and it's unfortunate that it's there. It is a 6" pipe the whole way. Terry will find out if Electrical Engineer can find a company around Fort Wayne who could take it on. There needs to be a contingency plan in place. Would need to design whatever it is to replace the pipe or put an adjacent pipe in. They think they could go in and inject the pipe and seal it up from the inside. We would have them try that first, and if that failed, then you do Plan B. We have to figure out logistically how deep the pipe is and figure out what is the best option, either run a pipe adjacent to it, if the boring guys say we can do it, and then try that. Can they get down and over and under the building and maintain that fall. It's a little easier when you're putting in brand new pipe. We need to figure out what direction to go for a fix. Do you tear out the floor and go down, or do you try and go under and tie back in. Need to look at the viable options because once you commit to it, you're either going to shut down the building or do something for a period of time in which you would take the summer to get through this. There was an instance where so much water was

coming through the pipe that the camera got under water. They assumed it was from the dish washer that was running. Dr. Strietelmeier advised that if they want this done over the next summer, when do they need to make a decision? Terry – If it's just directional boring, early in the year like February just to get on someone's schedule and get some bids. If it's demo out the floor and go down and take pipe out and/or renovate part of the building, then the drawings need to be out by the beginning of January because it's a bigger project. We are trying to get bids for the soffit, and we've got one bid. The bigger the project, the more interest you get. Rough cost to renovate whole wing, including all the finishes, would be \$500,000 - \$750,000. Timing is important, but he doesn't know what kind of interest they will get. Dr. Strietelmeier allocated money in the GEO Bond for doing all 22 rooms in the elementary, for carpet, furniture, and a brand new projector. The Board will have to decide immediately if they are going to renovate part of the building. Either way, a viable solution needs to be made. It will take a few different people to help figure that out, some boring guys, H&G Plumbing out of La Porte. Mr. Parkman – There is a manhole to the east right next to cafeteria doors, and there is space in between the two elementary wings where another manhole could be set. It would also give us another entry point. A few small trees would need to be cleared out. Also fix concrete issues that are adjacent to cafeteria wall because they will be right there anyway. We will need to make a decision at the October board meeting at the latest. Mr. Parkman will contact H&G and send them the information, and then Terry can meet with them. Mr. Parkman isn't 100% confident on water coming from outside there in that basement. He dug through purposely trying to make mud water to get it to come into the inside so he could see if try and get it to get dirty, and it stayed crystal clear the whole time. They went 8-10 feet and it was dirt and then realized the hole was there. It might be coming up right there. Terry believes its ground water. The Board needs to make a decision by October 13. It was noted that the solar panel project would not be affected in any way. The modular classrooms are loaded with desks, and will have to figure out how many to retain. Dr. Strietelmeier will check with other school districts to see if they need desks and we can sell them or donate them. There are other miscellaneous items in the modular buildings. This is an information item.

#### **B. ADA Chair Lift**

Discussed need for ADA chair lift going to the downstairs gym. It is approximately 25 years old. When they came to work on it last week, they had to find someone who had retired who had actually worked on that model chair. Dr. Strietelmeier asked for board approval to replace it. There is one quote for \$29,100. There is a second quote that is less than the first quote. The biggest issue is that there will be a 6-8 week lead time on the actual chair. If the board would approve to go with the less expensive of the two quotes, that is what he recommends. The machine was fixed but there is a button on it that has to be out for it to go up, and the button broke off. The next day they were able to get it out, so now they have to super glue it so it stays out. Want to make sure there is someone there to assist to make sure they are on the seat correctly, and if they are going

down it and have a wheel off wrong. It's a world of nightmares if we don't have someone there to make sure it works correctly.

Motion to purchase an ADA Chair Lift not to exceed the lowest quote was made by Ms. Jedrysek and seconded by Mr. Singh. Motion carried.

**C. Vaccinations**

There is a state code that if children aren't vaccinated by the 20<sup>th</sup> day of school, they aren't allowed to attend school. The board extended that deadline in August past the count date. Not sure what the current count is. We also have the Vaccination Bus coming here for students who want to sign up for it. In the past few years it has been free, this year they have to provide their insurance card. There are only eight seniors who are good to go right now; the rest are not. The biggest issue is they just made a requirement for the Meningitis B shot. That is what's holding up a lot of students. The bus is in next week, so if people are signed up for the vaccination bus, we will extend that to Monday, but technically if they aren't in by Friday, they aren't allowed in school on Monday. Friday, September 22, is the deadline, so if they don't have their shot by then, they aren't allowed in school on Monday, September 25. Letters, voice mails, emails have been sent to parents since the beginning of the school year.

**D. Personnel**

Patrick Baraball has chosen to step down as Language Arts Department Head.

Motion to approve resignation of Patrick Baraball as Language Arts Department Head was made by Mr. Parkman and seconded by Ms. Hannon. Motion carried.

**E. Other Discussion**

Mike – I know there was talk that there was going to be work done on the baseball field this fall, probably the infield. The dirt in some spots is probably 4-6 inches below grade and if they were going to do that, he would be interested in helping out if the school was short of personnel. Dr. Strietelmeier doesn't know what the plan is for the field. Mr. Parkman advised that money was raised by the team and they were looking at doing that. Dr. Strietelmeier is confident some work will get done this fall. He is not sure how much. There may be a broken sprinkler head between home plate and the 3<sup>rd</sup> base dugout.

**Adjournment**

Meeting adjourned at 7:54 p.m.

**Next Meeting Date:           September 27, 2017 at 4:00 p.m.**  
**Special Board Meeting to Approve Energy Savings Contractor**

**October 11, 2017**  
**Executive Session at 5:30 p.m.**

**Regular School Board Meeting at 6:00 p.m.**

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Vicki L. Hannon, Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date