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(May 2019) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) Public school in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, United StatesCanon-McMillan School DistrictAddressOne North Jefferson AvenueCanonsburg, Pennsylvania 15317United StatesInformationTypePublicMottoCommitment To ExcellenceEstablished1954School board9 individually elected membersSuperintendentMichael Daniels (2013–present)PrincipalKen Crowley (high school[1]) Greg Taranto (middle school[2])GradesK-12EnrollmentBetween 1600 and 2100 (high school, 2017–18) 5168 (district wide, 2010–11) • Kindergarten355 (2010–11) • Grade 1397 (2010–11) • Grade 2358 (2010–11) • Grade 3359 (2010–11) • Grade 4346 (2010–11) • Grade 5373 (2010–11) • Grade 6363 (2010–11) • Grade 7390 (2010–11) • Grade 8317 (2010–11) • Grade 9402 (2010–11) • Grade 10335 (2010–11) • Grade 11389 (2010–11), 414 (2015–16), 558 (2017–18) • Grade 12361 (2010–11), 348 (2015–16), 407 (2017–18)Color(s)Blue GoldAthletics conferenceWPIAL, PIAAMascotScottish HighlanderTeam nameBig Macs, Lady Macs for all-female sportsRivalsPeters Township , Trinity, Mount LebanonCommunes served Borough of Canonsburg Thompsonville, Eighty-Four, and Meadowlands in North Strabane Town (north of Race Track Road) Cecil, Muse, Lawrence and Hendersoville in Cecil TownshipWebsite The Canon-McMillan School District is a large public school district spanning Borough Of Canonsburg, Cecil Township and North Strabane The district operates one high school (9-12th), one high school (7-8th), two high schools (5-6th) and five elementary schools (K-4) District Information There are no sources in this section. Please help improve this section by adding quotes to trusted sources. Unsmying materials can be appealed and seized. (May 2019) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) The Canon-McMillan School District is Washington County's largest school district in terms of enrollment, and the size of its student body increases annually. On average, high school gets close new students each school year. Registration has been growing at this rate for about a decade, and is projected to continue to do so as long as the local economy continues to thrive. Canon-McMillan is in the AAAAAA (6A) WPIAL class for most of its sports programs. The area's mascot is Big Mac, similar to another common mascot called Highlander, which is usually displayed as a soldier in the Scottish Regiment. Canon-McMillan's school colors are blue and gold, and the alternative colors are white and black. The area is predominantly suburban and also serves rural areas of the northern town of Strabane near the town of Eighty-Four and a semi-rural area southwest of the Legge County line in Cecil Township, Washington. The school district borders the South Fayette Twp. School District and Upper St. Clair School (both in Leggeni County) to the north and northeast respectively. In Washington County, the county adjoins both Peters County's TWP and ringgold school districts to the east, Chartier Houston to the west, Fort Cherry to the northwest, trinity Zone School District to the southwest and Benworkt schools to the southeast. Athletics Athletic, Canon-Mac has been known as the wrestling powerhouse for decades. More recently, the school has also been known for its boys' basketball program and how WPIAL and PA state credentials in boys and girls football. Their Varsity Girls football team won the PIAA AAAA State Championship in 2016 and was the state runner-up in 2014. The boys from football won the WPIAL championships in 2012, 2015 and 2019. Their Varsity softball team won the PIAA State Championship in 2013, and the WPIAL Championship in 2012 and 2013. Their varsity girls volleyball team won their first ever WPIAL Championship in 2019, upsetting the heavily preferred North Legchen in the final. Their Varsity baseball team won the PIAA State Championship in both 2008 and 2018, as well as its first-ever WPIAL Championship in 2018. Their varsity hockey team won the Penguins Cup in 2010 and 2015. The boys' basketball team had its best season in school history at the time in 2018, with 19 straight wins and an overall record of 21-2. The team's winning streak unfortunately came to an end with Baldwin losing, and the season ended with Woodland Hills losing in the WPIAL semifinals preventing Canon-Mac from progressing to the finals, however the season never yet added to the school's long legacy of athletic success. The team topped its own record from the previous year in 2019, becoming WPIAL section champions with only one regular loss of the season and reaching the WPIAL finals. Despite the defeat in the final game of The City League Champions Section by Taylor Alderdis, the season never yet went into decline as one of Canon-Mac's greatest sporting feats. The wrestling school team won WPIAL titles in 1983, 1985, 1991, 1993, 1995, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. In 2012 Fight night home their 1st PIAA State double to meet the championship title in school history before winning the state championship again in 2013. In 1992, 2011, 2012 and 2013, team members won the team championship of the State Individual Tournament, collecting the most points. Transportation in the Canon-McMillan School District is provided mainly by school bus. The district also operates a small number of school vans and short buses (mostly for pupils who are physically disabled and/or suffering from severe mental disabilities, as well as pupils with behavioral or emotional problems that can cause disturbances on a typical school bus). Most vans and short bus services are provided by third-party transit contractors. The school district is also legally obliged by the state to provide transportation to private academies and parish schools that lie within its service area. The full-size Canon-Mac bus park consists almost entirely of Blue Bird Vision school buses; second and third generations; built from 2008 to the present. The district also has about ten first-generation Visions; built from 2003 to 2007; most of which remain in the service route at present, but will soon be written off. Among the other buses held by the district, two Thomas corporal Freightliner FS-65s (buses 10 and 31) remain en route, along with at least five of their new counterparts, the Thomas Saf-T-Liner C2 buses ordered by the area during the 2012 and 2015-2017 model years. Two or four more full-size FS-65s no longer in the service route are stored at the support facility as backup buses for situations where shuttle buses may for some reason not operate. The district has also begun adding IC CE school buses to its fleet in 2019. Other vehicles for district students include Ford E-Series passenger vans, Ford Transit passenger vans, Thomas Minotura short buses based on the Ford E-Series chassis, and short Thomas Conventional buses on the Freightliner FS-65 or International 3800 chassis. The district fleet once included Type D Blue Bird TC/2000 buses, however they were all written off and sold. Several Blue Bird corporal full-size International 3800s have been sold to the area as well, and only one of these buses remains today, repainted and with a stop sign, warning lights, passenger windows, and most passenger seats removed. This bus serves primarily as a transporter equipment for the school group and rarely travels with passengers on board. School buildings and other facilities The Canon-McMillan School District contains nine educational buildings and three sports complexes that are separated from schools, as well as a school bus garage and a central administration building. Canon-McMillan High School is the largest school building in the district as and the number of pupils. Currently, about 2,000 students in 9–12 visit CMHS. The school was originally built and opened as Canon-McMillan High School in 1958 with scores of 10-12, and was expanded and renovated in 1966, 1983, 1988, 1994, 2001–2003 and 2017–2019. CMHS has two gymnasiums (Main and Auxiliary), a natatorium, a weight room and a mat room for wrestling as sports facilities. The school also has four outdoor tennis courts and previously had an outdoor playing field and an outdoor exercise yard on its grounds. There is also a auditorium. The 1966 and 1983 expansions to CMHS added additional classes, and the school name was changed from Canon-McMillan Senior High to just Canon-McMillan High School in 1983. This was due to a district reorganization plan that called for moving 9th graders to high school and for junior high schools (which became high schools at that point in time) to take on 6th-graders. The 1983 project also restored the interior of the entire existing building, added seats in the auditorium and re-arranged the sports wing, replacing the original gym that contained retardant bleach and an elevated footpath. An auxiliary gym, weight room and carpet room were added in 1988, and some other minor floor plan modifications were also made to other parts of the school, at the time. In 1994, the restrooms and changing rooms in this part of the building were remodeled and slightly altered. The project of 2001-2003 was the longest and most repaired in the history of the school. This project completely demolished and rebuilt the school's academic wings, added more parking, and moved the library, cafeteria, kitchen and teacher lounge closer to the school entrances. Central is a common area with high vaulted ceilings; known as atrium; was also established during this time. Some minor repainting took place in both projects, and the wooden floors of both were replaced. Press box and more retracting prefabricated bleach were added to the main gym over the elevated track, and the exercise yard was eliminated as it was in the way of a new set of cargo docks and part of a new part of the school's classroom. The natatorium was also built on the area, and has two entrances from the hallway in the sports wing. The performing arts and technological wing were also expanded, and the original cargo docks, which were located at the end of this wing, became secondary cargo docks. The main entrance to the school was upgraded and the doors moved about 8 feet ahead, and much of the building's front fascia was redesigned to give a cleaner and more updated look. As part of the project, a large digital sign was also added to the front of the school. Overall, about 90 percent of the original building was either renovated or replaced, and the entire student and staffing population Project. This will effectively alleviate serious CMHS overcrowding over the next 8 years, and increase the number of students from barely 1,200 students to about 1,500 students. However, the student body will continue to grow, and by 2011 recruitment to school exceeded 1,500 pupils. The school will remain overcrowded until 2017, when a new classroom expansion has been launched. Both academic wings were extended back, and the parking lot that used to stand behind them was removed. An outdoor playing field outside the sports wing has been paved and made into a new batch to inflate the lost parking area. The new Jumborton-style scoreboards were installed in the main gym, as well as redesigned signage on the press box and outside the door. The auditorium has also been redesigned with fresh paint, new ceilings, all new seats, an extension of stage and backstage venues. New, better lighting systems and brand new acoustic wall panels have also been installed, and overall seat capacity has been significantly increased. The band's room was nearly doubled in size and also received acoustic panels and other improved sound softening. The teacher's lounge was moved again, due to the expansion of the cafeteria to its former location, and a security tambool was added to the head office entrance. Part of the office reception has been redesigned and reconfigured to accommodate the new feature. Most of the construction works and all major parts of the project ended in February 2019. Some minor cosmetic landscaping work continued in the summer of 2019. Canonsburg Middle School is currently the only high school in the Canon Macmillan School District and educates students in grades 7 and 8. There is a set of changes of about 1100 students. He also has district offices of the Special Education Division, and is one of the few Pittsburgh area high schools that has never previously served as a high school to have a natatorium. It opened in 1967 as a Canon-McMillan Junior High School, and was built on the former site of the original Canonsburg High School, defiled several years earlier. The historic audience of the original school is still free-standing buildings, however, originally dating back to the 1920s, and is still used for school and community functions to this day. In 1967, Canon-McMillan Junior High held students in grades 7-9. It was the second junior high school in the county, after Cecil Junior High (now Cecil Middle) opened four years earlier in 1963. Canon-McMillan Junior High became a 6-8 Canonsburg high school in 1983, and will see its first and only complete revamp the following year, in 1984. This project re-operated the entire interior of the structure (with the exception of the auditorium, which has historically survived), and updated electrical and plumbing works to ensure safety of that time. Computer labs and a large group of training rooms were added in the 90s, however the latter has since been removed and permanently divided into three classes. Grade 6 was removed from CMS in 2002. The school saw minor security updates at the main entrance in 2014, however CMS is now scheduled to close in the coming years as the structural and physical condition of the building deteriorates, and having not seen a complete renovation since the 80s, the school is extremely dated inside. Cracks and cod have formed in the staircase and floor tiles over the years, largely due to old age and prolonged wear and tear. CMS has also been heavily overcrowded for several years. In most cases, students cannot walk through its halls without encountering very heavy foot traffic. However, they will be translated into all new school construction, which, as of 2018, has yet to be built but is expected to be built and opened by 2021 at a new location and will have greater student capacity than the current school. The name of the new enclosure is currently to be determined and the facility may or may not be named Canonsburg Middle School. The modern building cannot be effectively expanded due to property space constraints and overall original design and layout that did not take into account future wings and additions. The aforementioned audience is likely to remain as it is, despite the unknown fate of the school building after the closure. Unconfirmed local rumors suggest that the building, if not demolished, could either be purchased by a church and converted into a religious school or converted into apartment buildings for elderly citizens. Cecil High School is one of two intermediate schools in the Canon-Macmillan School District and currently holds about 500 students in grades 5 and 6. The school opened in 1965 as Cecil High School and, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, initially taught students in grades 7.8 and 9. Starting in 1983, the school held grades 6 through 8 and its name changed to Cecil High School and finally in 2002, 5th grade was added and classes 7 and 8 were dropped, and the school became Cecil Intermediate School today. North Strabane High School is the second intermediate school in the county and has a pupil's body of about 550. It includes grades 5 and 6 and is the second new school building in the district. The site next to Borland Manor Elementary was cleared in 2000 and the school opened in 2002, although it was not fully completed until 2003. There are also several baseball/softball fields with permanent dugouts, small press buildings and digital scoreboards outside the school that are used for competition as well as softball practices. Borland Manor Elementary School is the oldest operating school building in the district as of 2018. V.O. is home to about 320 students in K-4 classes. It was built in 1954 as new housing was developed in the area and is attached to North Strabane High School (details above). The school was partially redesigned in the early 90s, but its condition has unfortunately declined again since then. Hills-Hendersonville Elementary School teaches about 300 students in kindergarten through Grade 4. The school opened in 1965 and expansion is planned in the years ahead as the school currently operates at maximum capacity, however exact project dates have yet to be determined. Minor renovations and visual updates took place in 2012. Muse Elementary School teaches about 730 students in K-4 classes. The current facility is the newest school building in the Canon-Macmillan School District as of 2018. Muse is also the largest elementary school in the county by registration. The current building replaced the original Muse Elementary, which was built in 1936 and destroyed at the conclusion of the new school in 2017. The current school is an amalgamation of the now-closed Cecil and First Street primary schools (which opened in 1936 and 1924 respectively) into the Muse facility. The new school is more than 4 times the size of its predecessor geographically. South Central Primary School currently has a pupil body totaling about 470 pupils in K-4 classes. The school opened in 1966 and was renovated and expanded in 1995. The project included interior repaints, minor floor plan changes, remodeling of the library and head office, and adding windows to all classes with walls outside. The plant science laboratory/greenhouse, still one of only two in the district, was also added to the school at the time. Willandville Elementary School. The school opened to students in 1966 and is now populated by about 220 students in K-4 classes, making it the district's smallest school by registration. Wylandville was last renovated in 1979 and will be overhauled in the next few years as age, decline and stalemate have significantly taken its toll on the current building. Project dates are currently undisclosed. It is also home to the area's second greenhouse, known as living class. Other big mac stadium amenities serve as the main sports facility of the Canon-McMillan School District. It was originally built as a formal stadium in the 1970s, however, the grounds it occupies have been used for sporting events since the 1930s. The stadium is sometimes also called the Stadium Canon-Macmillan or Canonsburg. He recently underwent renovations to expand the seating area and add new changing rooms and more parking. In 2016, its running track was revived and artificial turf was replaced. The stadium was first given artificial turf in 1998, which was when it was played last overhauled before occurred recently. The hotel is close to Jefferson Avenue, near the centre of Canonsburg, next to the District Central Administration building. McDowell Field is the area's main baseball training complex named for the road on which it is located. In addition to the baseball diamond, the site also contains multipurpose playing fields and service buildings that include changing rooms, toilets, a concession stand, a press room and scoreboard controls. The West McMurray Road Soccer Complex, alternatively known as Van Eman Field, is a triangular grassy field divided into several small football grounds and serves as a practice field for the Canon-McMillan Youth Football Association, a district league for boys and girls football at elementary school level. Van Eman Field's de facto name comes from Van Eman Creek, which runs next to the site. The whole field is fenced off. There is a North Strabane Township municipal pumping station on site, which is fenced off separately from the field itself to prevent unauthorized access. There are no permanent buildings on the site other than the basic wooden shelter available to its users, as portable toilets and service trailers are only used in the field seasonally. The Canon-McMillan Support Center serves as both the district's school bus/school van and the area's maintenance and care department headquarters. It's a large aircraft hangar-like building providing internal parking and maintenance for most buses, vans and area maintenance machines, with an attached annex designed for offices and a service and repair shop. It was built in 1990 and diagonal across the street from high school. The Canon-McMillan Central Administration building occupies school board offices, a boardroom, a superintendent's office, an assistant superintendent's office and all district departments except for special education and maintenance departments. It was built in the 1970s and is in front of Big Mac Stadium on Jefferson Ave. History This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding quotes to trusted sources. Unsmying materials can be appealed and seized. (May 2019) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) The Canon-McMillan School District was founded on September 15, 1954 as a result of the merger between Canonsburg, Cecil Township and North Strabane Township schools. Canon-McMillan High School was formerly known as Canonsburg High School and Cecil High School when the name was changed. In 1958, the high school moved to its current place. The area is named after Colonel John Canon and the Reverend John Macmillan. John Macmillan School of Journal; which dates back to the 1780s, is outside the modern Canonsburg High School. Secondary schools of schools The school district operates a total of nine schools: Canon-McMillan High School Canonsburg High School North Strabane High School Cecil High School Borland Manor Hills-Hendersonville Elementary School Muse South Central Elementary School Wylandville Elementary School There are also two former schools in the district, which closed on June 1, 2017 after muse Elementary was completely redesigned and expanded : First Street Elementary School Cecil Elementary School Third Unidentified School , Gotorne Elementary School, closed in 1982 due to lower overall enrollment at the time. The school was demolished in 1986. School District management is run by 9 individually elected board members (serving four-year terms), the Pennsylvania State Board of Education, the Pennsylvania Department of Education and the Pennsylvania General Assembly. [3] The federal government oversees programs it funds, such as Title I funding for low-income children in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the No Child Act, which mandates that the county focus resources on student success in acquiring reading and math skills. The Commonwealth Fund for Public Policy Alternative Sunshine Review has given the school board and district administration an F for transparency based on a review of what information people can find on their school district's website. He examined the school district's website for information about; budget, fees, names and terms of school board members, contracts, audits, public records information and many others. [4] Academic achievement In 2011, the Canon-McMillan School District ranked 99th out of Pennsylvania's 498 school districts. The ranking was based on five years of academic student results on PSA in mathematics, reading, writing and three years of science. [5] 2010 - 100th 2009-94th[6] 2008 - 120th 2007 - 161st[7] Graduation rate In 2011, the graduation rate of canon-McMillan school is 96%. [8] In 2010, the Pennsylvania Department of Education issued a new, 4-year cohort graduation rate. In 2010, the Canon-McMillan School District rate was 93%. [9] 2010 — 94% 2009 — 90% 2008 — 96% 2007 — 94% in 2011. In 2010, there were 1,490 students. [15] The 56th place out of 105 high schools in Western Pennsylvania. [16] The 45th place out of 123 high schools in Western Pennsylvania, per pittsburgh Business Times in 2009, for academic achievement, reflected three years of 11th grade results on: math, reading, writing and one year of PSSAs science. [17] Reading Grade 11: 2011 - 81% at class level, (6% below baseline). Condition - 69.1% of 11th graders are at class level. [18] 2010 — 75%, (10% lower than the baseline). Status - 66%[19] 2009 — 65.6%, status — 2008 — 67% (15% lower than the baseline), Status - 65%[21] 2007 — 73% (12% below the baseline). Status - 65%[22] Mathematics of the 11th grade: 2011 — 65%, at the class level (14% below the baseline). In Pennsylvania, 60.3% of 11th-graders are at class level. [23] 2010 — 61%, (19% lower than the baseline). Status — 59%[24] 2009 — 43.6%, state — 56%. [25] 2008 — 58% (20% lower than the baseline). Status — 56%[26] 2007 — 53% (22% lower than the baseline). Status — 53%[27] Grade 11 Science: 2011 — 49% at class level (10% lower than baseline). Condition - 40% of 11th graders were at class level. [28] 2010 — 49%, (9% lower than the baseline). State — 39% in 2009 — 47%, state — 40%[29] 2008 — 46%, state — 39% College restoration: According to a study by the Pennsylvania Department of Education, published in January 2009, 28% of Canon-McMillan high school graduates needed a math and reading correction before they were ready to take college-level courses at Pennsylvania State Higher Education system or community colleges. [30] Less than 66% of Pennsylvania high school graduates enrolled in a four-year college in Pennsylvania had a 4-year bachelor's degree over a six-year period. Among Pennsylvania high school graduates earning an associate degree, only one in three years. [31] According to the Pennsylvania Department of Education, one of three recent high school graduates attending Pennsylvania public universities and colleges is undergoing at least one restorative course in math, reading, or English. The Canon-McMillan School Board release requirements require students to receive 26 loans to graduates, including: 4 English-language loans, 4 math credits, including algebra and geometry, 4 social research credits and 3 loans in science. [32] By law, all Students at a Pennsylvania high school must complete the project as part of their right to graduate from high school. The type of project, its rigor and its expectations are set by a separate school district. [33] Under Pennsylvania State School Board rules, starting with graduating class in 2016, students must demonstrate a successful completion of middle-class work in algebra I, biology, English composition, and literature for which Keystone exams serve as final course exams. Keystone exam grades for students must count on at least a third of the final grade. [34] Double enrollment In high school, the state double enrollment program is not offered. They do, however, offer an extremely limited, self-funding program that serves a similar purpose. The school curriculum is provided to retirees in conjunction with Leggeni County Community College (CCAC). Students enrolled in the program move to and from the CCAC satellite campus in Washington during certain hours of the school day. They take courses there, earn transferable college loans from CCAC without personal expenses (the program is funded by the school district.) How to and the aggregate number of loans that can be obtained is limited due to budget constraints. The state double enrollment program will allow high school students to hold courses at local higher education institutions (including, in addition to CCAC) to earn college loans. The students remain enrolled in their high school. Loans count toward high school graduation requirements, and to get a college degree, both in this program and in the school-funded program mentioned above. Students continue to have full access to activities and programs at their high school, including the graduation ceremony. College loans are offered at a deeply reduced rate. For several years, the state has been proposing a small grant to help students in tuition, pay and book costs. [35] Under the Pennsylvania Transfer and Articulation Agreement, many Pennsylvania colleges and universities accept these loans for students transferring to their institutions. [36] High School In 2009, 8th grade ranked 37th out of 141 Western Pennsylvania high schools based on three years of student academic achievement at PSSAs in: reading, writing math and one year of science. [37] (Includes schools in: Leggeni County, Beaver County, Butler County, Fayette County, Westmoreland County, and Washington County In 2008, the eighth-grade school ranked 65th. In 2011, the school was awarded the Pennsylvania Schools to Watch award and was re-appointed in 2014. Special Education In December 2009, the district administration reported that 665 students or 13.6% of the district's students received special education services. [39] Under state and federal laws, the school district participates in identification procedures to ensure that eligible students receive an appropriate educational program consisting of special education and related services individualized to meet the needs of students. For free assistance to parents, these services are provided in accordance with state and federal law; and are reasonably designed to receive meaningful educational benefits and student progress. [40] Various screening activities are held on an ongoing basis to identify students who may be eligible for special education. These screening measures include: review of group data (aggregate records, registration records, medical records, report cards, ability testing data results and achievements); screening of hearing, vision, engine and language/language; and a review of the Department of Special Education. When screening results indicate that a student may be eligible, the district seeks parental consent for multidisciplinary evaluation. Parents who suspect that their child is eligible may verbally request a multidisciplinary assessment from a professional district employee or contact the Special Education Department. In 2010, the state of Pennsylvania provided \$1,026,815,000 for educational services. The funds were distributed to districts based on government policy, which estimates that 16% of district students receive special education services. This funding is in addition to the state's basic education per student funding, as well as all other state and federal funding. [42] The Canon-McMillan School District received an additional \$1,914,116 in 2010 for special education services. [43] During the 2011-12 school year, all Pennsylvania public school districts received the same level of special education funding they received in 2010. Funding for this level is provided regardless of changes in the number of pupils requiring special education services and regardless of the level of services required by eligibles. [44] The Gifted Education District Administration reported that 256 or 5.54% of its students were gifted in 2010. By law, the district must provide mentally gifted programs at all levels. The gifted assessment referral process can be initiated by teachers or parents by contacting the student's building director to request an assessment. All evaluation requests must be made in writing. The district has 60 calendar days to complete the gifted student evaluation. To be eligible for mentally gifted programs in Pennsylvania, a student must have a cognitive ability of at least 130, as measured on a standardized ability test by a certified school psychologist. Other factors that indicate giftedness are also considered for compliance. [46] Budget 288 teachers worked in the district in 2007. The average teacher's salary in the county was \$51,581 for 181 school days and 190 days worked. In 2008, administrative expenses for the Canon-Macmillan School District were \$735.84 per student. Administrative expenses rank 270 out of 500 school districts in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The lowest administrative cost in Pennsylvania was \$398 per student. [48] In August 2011, the School Board provided one year of medical sabbatge to Superintendent Helen McCracken, who received half of her salary and medical coverage while on vacation. In addition, she will continue to accrue benefits in relation to her state pension. In 2008, the district administration reported spending \$11,162 per student, which ranked 382nd among Pennsylvania's 501 school districts. In 2010, the district employed 452 educators. The average teacher's salary in the county was \$49,951 for 187 days worked. The starting salary was \$37,000, while the highest salary was \$140,000. [51] Teachers work a 7-hour, 30-minute day, with one planning period and a paid 30-minute lunch included. Hours worked cannot exceed 37.5 per week. In addition, teachers receive: defined pay pension, health insurance (\$15 per month co pay dental insurance, life insurance, professional development reimbursement, 2 personally paid 10 paid sick days that accumulate, paid days of vacation for sufferers and many other benefits. The district offers a large retirement/longevity package. [52] The Council and the Teachers' Union agreed to a new contract for 2009-2012. [53] According to Rep. Steve Scalise (D-N.Y.), [54] In April 2011, the Pennsylvania Auditor General audited the district's performance. The findings were reported to the administration and school board by state audit officials. [56] Reserves In 2008, the District reported \$1,738,440 in undeserved balances. The intended balance was reported as zero. The district is funded by a combination: local income tax, real estate tax, real estate transfer tax of 0.5%, combined with substantial funding from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the federal government. Grants can provide an opportunity to supplement funding for schools without raising local taxes. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, pension income and Social Security income are exempt from state personal income tax and local earned income tax regardless of the level of individual's wealth. [58] State funding for basic education In 2011-2012, the Canon-McMillan School District received \$10,565,041 in public funding for basic education. In addition, the district received \$186,189 in funding for the Accountability Unit grant. [60] Pennsylvania's budget enacted includes \$5,354,629,000 for basic education funding allocations from 2011-2012. That amount represents a \$233,290,000 increase (4.6%) appropriations for 2010-2011. Dukes City School District, which received a 49% increase in government funding for 2011-2012, awarded the largest increase in public funding for 2011-2012. Counties experienced funding cuts due to the loss of federal stimulus funding, which ended in June 2011. In 2010, the county reported that 1,022 students received free or reduced price lunches due to family fees of the federal poverty level. For the 2010-11 budget year, the Canon-McMillan School District allocated a 6.79% increase in basic education funding totaling \$11,642,089. The biggest increase in Washington County was given to the Charleroi School District, which received a 9.90% rise. One hundred and fifty Pennsylvania school districts received a baseline 2% increase. The biggest increase in 2010-11 went to the consolidated Kennett School District in Chester County, which received a 23.65% increase in government funding. [62] The size of the increase each school district receives is set by the governor and education secretary as part of a state budget proposal granted each February. [63] In the 2009-2010 budget year Pennsylvania state provided a 5.07% increase in basic education funding totaling \$10,901,889. State basic education funding in the Canon-Macmillan School District in 2008-2009 is \$10,375,074.64. The biggest increase in Washington County went to the Burgetstown Area School District, which received a 6.45% rise. Eleven Washington County school districts received state basic education funding increases of less than 5% in 2009-10. The Muhlenberg County School District of Berks received a 22.31 percent increase. Sixteen school districts received funding increases of more than 10 percent in 2009. In 2008, the administration reported that 1,034 students received free or reduced price lunches based on the federal poverty level. Grants for the Accountability Unit Since 2004-2005, the state has launched funding for the Accountability Unit school. That program provided \$1.5 billion to Pennsylvania school districts. The Accountability Unit program requires that its taxpayer dollars be focused on specific interventions that are likely to increase students' academic achievement. These interventions include: teacher training, kindergarten during class, lower K-3 class size, literacy and math coaching programs that provide teachers with individualized professional development embedded in time to improve their learning, before or after-school learning assistance to combat students. In 2010-2011, the Canon-McMillan School District applied and received \$505,364, in addition to all other state and federal funds. The district used the funding to provide full-time kindergarten and provide training to combat students. [65] Classrooms for the upcoming Grant The Classroom for the Future state program provided

