I Mina'trentai Sais Na Liheslaturan Guåhan BILL STATUS

| BILL NO. | SPONSOR | TITLE | DATE INTRODUCED | DATE REFERRED | CMTE REFERRED | PUBLIC HEARING DATE | DATE COMMITTEE REPORT FILED | FISCAL NOTES | NOTES |
|--------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 254-36 (COR) | Amanda L. Shelton | AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER TO DIVISION 2 OF TITLE 17 GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO DEFINING THE EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFIED SCHOOL COUNSELORS; AND TO AUTHORIZE THE COMPILER OF LAWS TO MAKE CHANGES. | 2:56 p.m. | | | | | | |

CLERKS OFFICE Page 1

I MINA'TRENTAI SAIS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2022 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 254-36 (COR)

Introduced by:

Telena C. Nelson Amanda L. Shelton Whelt Clynton E. Ridgell

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER TO DIVISION 2 OF TITLE 17 GUAM CODE ANNOTATED; RELATIVE TO DEFINING THE EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFIED SCHOOL COUNSELORS; AND TO AUTHORIZE THE COMPILER OF LAWS TO MAKE CHANGES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM: 1

- 2 **Section 1.** A new Chapter is *added* to Division 2, Title 17 Guam Code
- 3 Annotated to read as follows:

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- 4 "Certified School Counselor
- 5 **Definitions.** In this article:
 - (a) Certified school counselor shall mean the person certified in Guam to practice as a school counselor and implement a comprehensive school counseling program as defined in these rules and regulations.
- (b) Comprehensive school counseling programs shall mean the integrated system of appropriate school counseling activities and services that are systematically provided to all students, which include a developmental and evidence-based curriculum, such as assessment, information, consultation, 13 counseling, referral, placement, follow-up, and follow-through, focused on the 14 mindset and behaviors students need for post-secondary readiness and success.

(c) <u>Data-informed</u> shall mean the use of data to make decisions to improve student outcomes, such as academic achievement, attendance, and behavior.

- (d) <u>Developmentally appropriate activities and services</u> shall encompass the three domains: academic, career, and social/emotional. They are developmental and conducted on a regular, planned, and systemic basis to assist students to achieve mindsets and behaviors. Developmentally appropriate programs provide all students with experiences, knowledge, and skills that will help them grow and develop.
- trained in child development, learning strategies, self-management and social skills, who understand and promote success for today's diverse students. They implement a school counseling program to support students through this important developmental period. The program provides education, prevention and intervention activities, which are integrated into all aspects of children's lives. The program teaches knowledge, attitudes and skills students need to acquire in academic, career and social/emotional development, which serve as the foundation for future success.
- child and adolescent development, learning strategies, self-management and social skills. They implement a school counseling program to support students through this important developmental period. The school counseling program provides education, prevention and intervention activities, which are integrated into all aspects of students' lives. The program teaches students the knowledge, attitudes and skills necessary for academic, career and social/emotional development, which serve as the foundation for future success.
- (g) <u>High school counselors</u> shall mean the educators uniquely trained in child and adolescent development, learning strategies, self-management and social skills who understand and promote success for today's diverse students. They implement a school counseling program to support students through this important

- developmental period. The program provides education, prevention, and intervention activities, which are integrated into all aspects of students' lives. The program teaches knowledge, attitudes and skills students need to acquire in academic, career and social/emotional development, which serve as the foundation for future success. The work of high school counselors aligns with the school's mission to support all students' academic achievement as they prepare for the ever-
- 8 (h) Results-based programs shall mean the programs designed to ensure
 9 that all students acquire the competencies to become successful in school and to
 10 make a successful transition from school to higher education, to employment, or to
 11 a combination of higher education and employment.

changing world.

- (i) <u>School Counselor Performance Appraisal</u> shall mean the annual review of school counselor performance that evaluates personal and professional performance and contributions to the design, implementation, and assessment of a school counseling program; may be used for professional growth recommendations and indicates summative evaluation of school counselor effectiveness.
- (j) <u>Delivery of Services</u> means working directly with students, faculty, administrators, parents, school staff, and the community to achieve an integrated approach to the student's educational success and an effective transition to postsecondary education and training or a career. School counselors shall not be assigned or required to perform inappropriate duties, as defined by this chapter, by the school administrator.
- (k) <u>Short-term counseling</u> shall mean that individual counseling sessions are brief and solution-focused. The number and length of counseling sessions may vary and shall be based on the social-emotional, academic and career needs of the student and the counselor's professional opinion and recommendation of necessary

| 1 | services to meet the student needs. The number of sessions may be between 3-5 |
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| 2 | sessions lasting no more than 30 minutes in length. |
| 3 | Section 2. Qualifications for Certification of School Counselors |
| 4 | (a) School Counselor Qualifications. School counselors are required to |
| 5 | hold a masters or doctorate degree, complete extensive hours of postgraduate |
| 6 | supervision, and pursue continuing education, making them uniquely qualified to |
| 7 | address all students' academic, career, and social/emotional development needs |
| 8 | through the implementation of a comprehensive school counseling program that |
| 9 | promotes and enhances student success. Students who prepare to specialize as school |
| 10 | counselors will demonstrate the professional knowledge and skills necessary to |
| 11 | promote the academic, career, and social/emotional development of all students |
| 12 | through data informed school counseling programs. Counselor education programs |
| 13 | with a specialty area in school counseling address the numbered standards listed |
| 14 | below and are covered in the curriculum: |
| 15 | (1) Foundations: |
| 16 | (A) History and development of school counseling |
| 17 | (B) Models of school counseling programs |
| 18 | (C) Models of K-12 comprehensive career development |
| 19 | (D) Models of school-based collaboration and consultation |
| 20 | (E) Assessment specific to K-12 education |
| 21 | (2) Contextual Dimensions: |
| 22 | (A) School counselor roles as leaders, advocates, and systemic |
| 23 | change agents in K-12 schools |
| 24 | (B) School counselor roles in consultation with families, K-12 |
| 25 | and post-secondary school personnel, and community agencies |
| 26 | (C) School counselor roles in school leadership and |
| 27 | multidisciplinary teams |

| 1 | (D) School counselor roles and responsibilities in relation to |
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| 2 | the school emergency management plans, crises, disasters, and trauma |
| 3 | (E) Competencies to advocate for school counseling roles |
| 4 | (F) Characteristics, risk factors, and warning signs of students |
| 5 | at risk for mental health and behavioral disorders |
| 6 | (G) Signs and symptoms of substance abuse in children and |
| 7 | adolescents as well as the signs and symptoms of living in a home |
| 8 | where substance use occurs |
| 9 | (H) Qualities and styles of effective leadership in schools |
| 10 | (I) Community resources and referral sources |
| 11 | (J) Professional organizations, preparation standards, and |
| 12 | credentials relevant to the practice of school counseling |
| 13 | (K) Legislation and government policy relevant to school |
| 14 | counseling |
| 15 | (L) Legal and ethical considerations specific to school |
| 16 | counseling |
| 17 | (3) Practice: |
| 18 | (A) Development of school counseling program mission |
| 19 | statements and objectives |
| 20 | (B) Design and evaluation of school counseling programs |
| 21 | (C) Core curriculum design, lesson plan development, |
| 22 | classroom management strategies, and differentiated instructional |
| 23 | strategies |
| 24 | (D) Interventions to promote academic development |
| 25 | (E) Use of developmentally appropriate career counseling |
| 26 | interventions and assessment |

| 1 | (F) Techniques of social/emotional counseling in school |
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| 2 | settings |
| 3 | (G) Strategies to facilitate school and postsecondary |
| 4 | <u>transitions</u> |
| 5 | (H) Skills to critically examine the connections between |
| 6 | social, familial, emotional and behavior problems, and academic |
| 7 | <u>achievement</u> |
| 8 | (I) Approaches to increase promotion and graduation rates |
| 9 | (J) Interventions to promote college and career readiness |
| 10 | (K) Strategies to promote equity in student achievement and |
| 11 | college access |
| 12 | (L) Techniques to foster collaboration and teamwork within |
| 13 | schools |
| 14 | (M) Strategies for implementing and coordinating peer |
| 15 | intervention programs |
| 16 | (N) Use of accountability data to inform decision making |
| 17 | (O) Use of data to advocate for programs and students |
| 18 | (b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of the law, rule, or regulation to |
| 19 | the contrary, for the purposes of this chapter, the provisions of Chapter 8 of Title 5A |
| 20 | Guam Administrative Rules and Regulations shall only apply for school counselor |
| 21 | certification pursuant to § 8112 Certificates for School Counselors. |
| 22 | Section 3. Exceptions to Certification. No person may practice as a school |
| 23 | counselor in Guam who is not certified as a school counselor by the Guam |
| 24 | Commission for Educator Certification, or GCEC. |
| 25 | Section 4. Scope of Practice. |
| 26 | (a) Guam certified school counselors shall provide a student-centered, data |
| 27 | informed, and outcome-oriented program that is integrated into curricula and that |

- 1 prepares public school students in kindergarten through grade 12 for postsecondary
- 2 <u>education and training or a career. Guam certified school counselors to collaborate</u>
- 3 with administrators on program priorities, implementation strategies and the school
- 4 <u>counseling program organization.</u>
- 5 (b) School counselors design school counseling programs based on
- 6 standards that define the profession. These standards help school counselors
- 7 <u>develop, implement, and assess their school counseling program to improve student</u>
- 8 outcomes.
- 9 (c) To be delivered effectively, school counseling programs are efficiently
- and effectively managed. School counselors use program focus and planning tools
- to guide the design and implementation of a school counseling program that gets
- 12 <u>results.</u>
- 13 (d) School counselors deliver developmentally appropriate activities and
- 14 <u>services directly to students or indirectly for students because of the school</u>
- 15 <u>counselor's interaction with others. These activities and services help students</u>
- 16 develop the mindsets and behaviors for student success and improve their
- 17 <u>achievement, attendance, and discipline.</u>
- 18 (e) Through the school counseling program, school counselors ensure
- 19 <u>equitable academic, career, and social/emotional development opportunities for all</u>
- 20 students.
- 21 (f) To achieve the best results for students, school counselors regularly
- 22 <u>assess their program to determine its effectiveness in helping all students succeed,</u>
- 23 <u>inform improvements to their school counseling program design and delivery, and</u>
- 24 show how students are different because of their school counseling program. School
- 25 counselors also self-assess their own mindsets and behaviors to inform their
- 26 professional development and annually participate in a school counselor
- 27 performance appraisal with a qualified administrator.

- 1 (g) The caseload shall be a ratio of 250 students-to-1 school counselor.
- 2 Certified School Counselors are qualified to provide services to K-12 3 students. A minimum of 80% of a school counselor's time shall be spent in direct 4 and indirect student services, and no more than 20% of a school counselor's time 5 shall be spent in program planning and school support duties and activities. Direct 6 services with students are in-person interactions between school counselors and 7 students and include instruction, appraisal and advisement, and counseling. Indirect 8 services are provided on behalf of students as a result of the school counselors' 9 interactions with others including consultation, collaboration, and referrals.

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As the school counselor administers a comprehensive school (i) counseling program (CSCP) that addresses all students, they shall not conduct longterm therapeutic counseling services. School counselors conduct short-term, solution-focused counseling sessions. The number and length of the counseling sessions may vary and is based on the academic, career, and social-emotional need(s) of the student. The number of sessions may be up to, or within, 3-5 sessions lasting no more than 30-minutes in length. The number of counseling sessions is also based on the school counselor's professional opinion and recommendation. When necessary, the school counselor will consult with other professionals while maintaining the confidentiality and privacy rights of the student. Based on the nature and need of the student and based on the professional recommendation and advisement of the school counselor, the number of counseling sessions may lead to a referral to outside or off-campus services (e.g., referral to a medical doctor, psychologist, psychiatrist, mental health counselor, licensed professional counselor, or licensed therapeutic counselor), as the nature and need of the student may warrant a medical or mental health diagnosis. School counselors do not conduct long-term therapeutic counseling services, nor do they conduct mental health assessments that may lead to a diagnosis and shall instead refer students out to other professions
 within or outside the school community or school system.

(1) Elementary School Counselor Services. Elementary school counselors are educators uniquely trained in child development, learning strategies, self-management, and social skills, who understand and promote success for today's diverse students. They implement a school counseling program to support students through this important developmental period. The school counseling program provides education, prevention, and intervention activities, which are integrated into all aspects of students' lives. The program teaches students the knowledge, attitudes, and skills students need to acquire an academic, career, and social/emotional development, which serves as the foundation for future success. The end result of this work is reflected in improvement in academic, attendance and discipline outcomes related to academic development, college and career readiness and social/emotional development.

The delivery of this program includes:

(A) Direct student services including:

- (i) Instruction teaching the school counseling curriculum to students focused through the lens of selected student standards.
- (ii) Appraisal and advisement assessing student abilities, interests and achievement to help them make decisions about their future.
- (iii) Counseling providing professional assistance and support to a student or small group of students during times of transition, heightened stress, critical change or other situations impeding student success. School counselors do not provide

| 1 | therapy or long-term counseling in schools. However, school |
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| 2 | counselors are prepared to recognize and respond to student |
| 3 | mental health needs and assist students and families seeking |
| 4 | resources. |
| 5 | (B) Indirect student services including: |
| 6 | (i) Consultation – share strategies supporting student |
| 7 | achievement with parents, teachers, other educators and |
| 8 | community organizations |
| 9 | (ii) Collaboration – work with other educators, parents |
| 10 | and the community to support student achievement |
| 11 | (iii) Referrals - support for students and families to |
| 12 | school or community resources for additional assistance and |
| 13 | <u>information</u> |
| 14 | (2) Middle School Counselor Services. Middle school counselors |
| 15 | are educators uniquely trained in child and adolescent development, learning |
| 16 | strategies, self-management, and social skills. They implement a school |
| 17 | counseling program to support students through this important developmental |
| 18 | period. The school counseling program provides education, prevention, and |
| 19 | intervention activities, which are integrated into all aspects of students' lives. |
| 20 | The program teaches students the knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary |
| 21 | for academic, career, and social/emotional development. The end result of this |
| 22 | work is reflected in improvement in academic, attendance and discipline |
| 23 | outcomes related to academic development, college and career readiness and |
| 24 | social/emotional development. |
| 25 | The delivery of these services include: |
| 26 | (A) Direct student services including: |

| 1 | (i) Instruction – teaching the school counseling |
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| 2 | curriculum to students focused through the lens of selected |
| 3 | student standards. |
| 4 | (ii) Appraisal and advisement - assessing student |
| 5 | abilities, interests, and achievement to help them make decisions |
| 6 | about their future. |
| 7 | (iii) Counseling – providing professional assistance and |
| 8 | support provided to a student or small group of students during |
| 9 | times of transition, heightened stress, critical change, or other |
| 10 | situations impeding student success. School counselors do not |
| 11 | provide therapy or long-term counseling in schools; however, |
| 12 | school counselors are prepared to recognize and respond to |
| 13 | student mental health needs and to assist students and families |
| 14 | seeking resources. |
| 15 | (B) Indirect student services including: |
| 16 | (i) Consultation – share strategies supporting student |
| 17 | achievement with parents, teachers, other educators and |
| 18 | community organizations. |
| 19 | (ii) Collaboration – work with other educators, parents |
| 20 | and the community to support student achievement |
| 21 | (iii) Referrals - support for students and families to |
| 22 | school or community resources for additional assistance and |
| 23 | information. |
| 24 | (3) High School Counselors services. High school counselors are |
| 25 | educators uniquely trained in child and adolescent development, learning |
| 26 | strategies, self-management and social skills who understand and promote |
| 27 | success for today's diverse students. They implement a school counseling |

program to support students through this important developmental period. The program provides education, prevention and intervention activities, which are integrated into all aspects of students' lives. the program teaches knowledge, attitudes and skills students need to acquire in academic, career, and social/emotional development, which serves as a foundation for future success. The end result of this work is reflected in improvement in academic, attendance and discipline outcomes related to academic development, college and career readiness and social/emotional development.

The delivery of these services includes:

(A) Direct student services including:

- (i) Instruction teaching the school counseling curriculum to students focused through the lens of selected student standards.
- (ii) Appraisal and advisement assessing student abilities, interests and achievement to help them make decisions about their future.
- (iii) Counseling providing professional assistance and support to a student or small group of students during times of transition, heightened stress, critical change or other situations impeding student success. School counselors do not provide therapy or long-term counseling in schools; however, school counselors are prepared to recognize and respond to student mental health needs and to assist students and families seeking resources.

(B) Indirect student services including:

| 1 | (i) Consultation – share strategies supporting student |
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| 2 | achievement with parents, teachers, other educators and |
| 3 | community organizations. |
| 4 | (ii) Collaboration – work with other educators, parents, |
| 5 | and the community to support student achievement. |
| 6 | (iii) Referrals - support for students and families to |
| 7 | school or community resources for additional assistance and |
| 8 | information. |
| 9 | Section 5. Appropriate and Inappropriate Duties & Activities for School |
| 10 | Counselors. Guam certified school counselors will collaborate with administrators |
| 11 | on program priorities, implementation strategies, school counseling organization |
| 12 | such as direct and indirect services. |
| 13 | (a) Appropriate Duties & Activities for School Counselors. The |
| 14 | appropriate duties and activities for school counselors are the delivery of services |
| 15 | school counselors shall provide to all students to provide a Comprehensive School |
| 16 | Counseling Program (CSCP). These appropriate duties and activities include: |
| 17 | (1) Advisement and appraisal for academic planning |
| 18 | (2) Orientation, coordination and academic advising for new |
| 19 | <u>students</u> |
| 20 | (3) Interpreting cognitive, aptitude and achievement tests |
| 21 | (4) Providing counseling to students who are tardy or absent |
| 22 | (5) Providing counseling to students who have disciplinary problems |
| 23 | (6) Providing short-term individual and small group counseling |
| 24 | services to students |
| 25 | (7) Consulting with teachers to schedule and present school |
| 26 | counseling curriculum lessons based on developmental needs |
| 27 | and needs identified through data |

| 1 | (8) Analyzing grade-point averages in relationship to achievement |
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| 2 | (9) Consulting with teachers about building classroom connections, |
| 3 | effective classroom management and the role of noncognitive |
| 4 | factors in student success |
| 5 | (11) Protecting student records and information per state and federal |
| 6 | regulations |
| 7 | (12) Consulting with the school administrators to identify and resolve |
| 8 | student issues, needs and problems |
| 9 | (13) Advocating for students at individual education plan meetings, |
| 10 | student study teams and school attendance review boards, as |
| 11 | necessary |
| 12 | (14) Analyzing disaggregated schoolwide and school counseling |
| 13 | <u>program data</u> |
| 14 | (15) Interpreting student records |
| 15 | (b) Inappropriate Duties & Activities for School Counselors. The |
| 16 | inappropriate duties and activities for school counselors are the services school |
| 17 | counselors shall not be required to provide to students, as these duties may hinder |
| 18 | them from providing a Comprehensive School Counseling Program (CSCP) to all |
| 19 | students. These inappropriate duties and activities include: |
| 20 | (1) Building the master schedule and student scheduling |
| 21 | (2) Coordinating paperwork and data entry of all new students |
| 22 | (3) Coordinating cognitive, aptitude and achievement testing |
| 23 | <u>programs</u> |
| 24 | (4) Signing excuses for students who are tardy or absent |
| 25 | (5) Performing disciplinary actions or assigning discipline |
| 26 | <u>consequences</u> |

| 1 | (6) Providing long-term counseling in schools to address |
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| 2 | psychological disorders |
| 3 | (7) Covering classes when teachers are absent or to create teacher |
| 4 | planning time |
| 5 | (8) Maintaining student records |
| 6 | (9) Computing grade-point averages |
| 7 | (10) Supervising classrooms or common areas |
| 8 | (11) Keeping clerical records |
| 9 | (12) Assisting with duties in the schools' administrators' offices |
| 10 | (13) Coordinating schoolwide individual education plans (IEP), child |
| 11 | or student study teams (CST), educational accommodation plans |
| 12 | (Section 504/EAP), and school attendance review boards |
| 13 | (14) Serving as a data entry clerk |
| 14 | (15) Assessing level of risk for suicide, and assessing and screening |
| 15 | mental health disorders |
| 16 | Section 6. School Counselor Professional Standards and Competencies |
| 17 | (a) Mindsets: The mindset standards include beliefs school |
| 18 | counselors hold about student achievement and success. Although it may be |
| 19 | possible to measure these beliefs, the mindsets are more readily recognized |
| 20 | through the behaviors a school counselor demonstrates as a result of the |
| 21 | implementation of a comprehensive school counseling program. Therefore, |
| 22 | the mindset standards do not have correlating competencies. |
| 23 | (b) Behaviors: The behavior standards include essential behaviors |
| 24 | school counselors demonstrate through the implementation of a |
| 25 | comprehensive school counseling program including: |
| 26 | (1) Professional foundation – the essential skills that are the |
| 27 | basis of a school counselor's professional orientation |

| 1 | (2) Direct and indirect student services – interactions that are |
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| 2 | provided directly to students or indirectly for students in |
| 3 | collaboration with families, teachers, administrators, other |
| 4 | school staff and education stakeholders |
| 5 | (3) Planning and assessment – activities necessary for the |
| 6 | design, implementation and assessment of the |
| 7 | comprehensive school counseling program |
| 8 | Section 7. School Counselor Code of Ethics. School counselors are |
| 9 | advocates, leaders, collaborators and consultants who create systemic change by |
| 10 | providing equitable educational access and success by connecting their school |
| 11 | counseling programs to the district's mission and improvement plans. School |
| 12 | counselors demonstrate their belief that all students have the ability to learn by |
| 13 | advocating for an education system that provides optimal learning environments for |
| 14 | all students. |
| 15 | (a) The purpose of the Code of Ethics <i>shall</i> include, but not be |
| 16 | <u>limited to:</u> |
| 17 | (1) Serve as a guide for the ethical practices of all school |
| 18 | counselors, supervisors/directors of school counseling programs and |
| 19 | school counselor educators regardless of level, area, population served |
| 20 | or membership in this professional association. |
| 21 | (2) Provide support and direction for self-assessment, peer |
| 22 | consultation and evaluations regarding school counselors' |
| 23 | responsibilities to students, parents/guardians, colleagues and |
| 24 | professional associates, schools district employees, communities and |
| 25 | the school counseling profession. |
| 26 | (3) Inform all stakeholders, including students, |
| 27 | parents/guardians, teachers, administrators, community members and |

| 1 | courts of justice of best ethical practices, values and expected behaviors |
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| 2 | of the school counseling professional. |
| 3 | Section 8. School Counselor Director/Coordinator. Leadership, advocacy, |
| 4 | collaboration, and systemic change provide a framework for school counselors, but |
| 5 | these four tenants also help to guide the role of the school counseling district |
| 6 | director/coordinator as they support the school counselor. District |
| 7 | directors/coordinators have an impact on student achievement through the work they |
| 8 | do to support school staff, the advocacy they provide to change district policies and |
| 9 | practices, their ability to form strategic partnerships to support students and support |
| 10 | school counselors and their ability to bring about systemic change through their |
| 11 | work. District leaders also examined data to see their impact on school counseling |
| 12 | programs and the students they serve. |
| 13 | (a) Supervision of Comprehensive School Counseling Programs (CSCP). |
| 14 | The primary responsibility of the school counselor director/coordinator in a district |
| 15 | or state is to support the development and implementation of school counseling |
| 16 | programs based upon the identified needs of the students in the individual school |
| 17 | building, district or state. |
| 18 | (b) School counseling directors/coordinators provide leadership to |
| 19 | ensure: |
| 20 | (1) Process is aligned with the appropriate role of the school |
| 21 | <u>counselor</u> |
| 22 | (2) Implementation of the school counseling program at the school, |
| 23 | district and/or state levels |
| 24 | (3) Integration of school counseling programs with the total |
| 25 | educational curriculum of the school, district and/ or state |
| 26 | (4) Collaboration with administrators to ensure qualified and diverse |
| 27 | school counselors |

| 1 | | <u>(5)</u> | Individual and group supervision to school counselors in practice |
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| 2 | | <u>(6)</u> | School counselor performance appraisal |
| 3 | <u>(c)</u> | Schoo | ol counseling directors/coordinators advocate for: |
| 4 | | <u>(1)</u> | Students' needs, based on school and district data |
| 5 | | <u>(2)</u> | Elimination of barriers to access and equity to a rigorous |
| 6 | | | education for all students |
| 7 | | <u>(3)</u> | Equity in policies and procedures that have an impact on students |
| 8 | | | and policies supporting the implementation of school counseling |
| 9 | | | programs for all students |
| 10 | | <u>(4)</u> | School counselors to participate in school leadership teams |
| 11 | | <u>(5)</u> | A student-to-school-counselor ratio of 250:1 |
| 12 | | <u>(6)</u> | School counselors to spend 80 percent or more of their time in |
| 13 | | | direct and indirect services to students |
| 14 | <u>(d)</u> | Schoo | ol counseling directors/coordinators collaborate with: |
| 15 | | <u>(1)</u> | School counselors to assess the professional development needs |
| 16 | | | of school counselors in the school, district and/or state |
| 17 | | <u>(2)</u> | Adult learning experts to ensure regularly scheduled professional |
| 18 | | | development, consultation, and supervision for the continuous |
| 19 | | | improvement of the school counseling program |
| 20 | | <u>(3)</u> | School staff and community members on district and/or state |
| 21 | | | <u>leadership teams</u> |
| 22 | | <u>(4)</u> | School and community officials regarding crisis response efforts |
| 23 | | | and school counselor educators to ensure school counseling |
| 24 | | | training and preparation is founded on school counseling |
| 25 | | | programs and emphasizes the school counselor's role as |
| 26 | | | educational leader, advocate, collaborator and systemic change |
| 27 | | | agent |

| 1 | <u>(5</u> | 5) | College and university personnel in the supervision of school |
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| 2 | | | counseling interns/fieldwork students and education |
| 3 | | | stakeholders to provide information about the need for a K-12 |
| 4 | | | school counseling program to school-, district- and state-level |
| 5 | | | administrators, school boards and the community |
| 6 | <u>(6</u> | 5) | School counselor professional associations to encourage |
| 7 | | | membership and involvement |
| 8 | <u>(e)</u> Q | <u>uali</u> | fications of a School Counselor Director/Coordinator: |
| 9 | <u>(1</u> | 1) | School counseling directors/coordinators hold a master's degree |
| 10 | | | (or higher in school counseling), or the substantial equivalent; |
| 11 | | | meet certification (Master School Counselor) and credentialing |
| 12 | | | requirements in school counseling as defined by Guam |
| 13 | | | Commission for Educators Certification. |
| 14 | (2 | 2) | School counseling directors/coordinators have advanced training |
| 15 | | | in supervision and school counseling programs and hold a |
| 16 | | | substantial equivalent for administrative and/or supervisory |
| 17 | | | credential in addition to school counseling certification. While |
| 18 | | | they provide feedback and support to school counselors in the |
| 19 | | | development and implementation of a school counseling |
| 20 | | | program, they also provide direction to school administrators if |
| 21 | | | these administrators supervise school counselors. |
| 22 | Section | 9. S | Severability. If any provision of this Act or its application to any |
| 23 | person or circu | <u>ımst</u> | ance is found to be invalid or contrary to law, such invalidity shall |
| 24 | not affect other | r pro | ovisions or applications of this Act that can be given effect without |
| 25 | the invalid pro | ovisi | on or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are |
| 26 | severable." | | |