

Senate Bill 162 (Substitute S-1)
Sponsor: Senator Sean McCann
Committee: Education

Date Completed: 3-20-23

CONTENT

The bill would amend the Revised School Code to do the following:

- **Modify the requirements for an individual to serve as a school counselor.**
- **Allow an individual with a counseling licenses from out of state, country, or Federally recognized Indian tribe obtain reciprocity if he or she had served as a counselor for three years and successfully completed the Department of Education (MDE) school counselor examination.**
- **Allow the Superintendent of Public Instruction to issue a preliminary counselor license for an individual who had completed at least 30 semester hours in an approved school counselor preparation program and who had completed the MDE school counselor examination.**
- **Allow the Superintendent to issue a temporary school counselor license to an individual with a counseling license from out of state, country, or from a Federally recognized Indian tribe if the individual did not meet certain requirements.**

School Counselor License

Among other things, the Code prescribes qualifications an individual must have in order for the board of a school district or intermediate school district (ISD) to allow him or her to serve as a school counselor. Currently, a board may not allow an individual to serve in a counseling role in the school district unless he or she meets one of the following:

- The individual holds a valid teaching certificate with a school counseling endorsement.
- The individual has a master's degree awarded after the completion of an approved school counselor program that included specified skills and content areas, has completed the MDE's school counselor examination, and has been recommended by an approved school counselor education program to provide school counselor services.
- The individual has at least five years of successful experience serving in a school counseling role in another state within the immediately preceding seven-year period and has completed the MDE's school counselor examination.

The bill would delete these requirements. Instead, under the bill, the board of a school district or ISD could not allow an individual to serve in a counseling role unless the individual held a valid school counselor credential. The Superintendent could issue a school counselor license only to an individual who met one or more of the following requirements:

- The individual held a master's degree awarded after the completion of a school counselor education program that was approved by the Superintendent based on standards developed by the MDE in consultation with practicing school counselors, representatives

from school counselor preparations programs, and State associations representing school counselors and had successfully completed the MDE school counselor examination.

- The individual held a school counselor license from another state, country, or Federally recognized Indian tribe and had at least three years of successful experience serving in a school counseling role or had successfully the MDE school counselor examination.

"Individual holding a school counselor license from another state, country, or Federally recognized Indian tribe" or "individual who holds a school counselor license from another state, country, or Federally recognized Indian tribe" would mean an individual with a valid school counselor credential who is eligible for a school counselor credential in the state or country or with the Federally recognized Indian tribe in which the individual holds the credential or is eligible for the credential.

"School counselor credential" would mean the following:

- A school counselor endorsement on a valid Michigan teaching certificate.
- A preliminary school counselor license, as proposed by the bill.
- A temporary school counselor license, as proposed by the bill.
- A school counselor license.

Under the bill, "school counselor credential" would apply to a school counselor credential from another state, country, or Federally recognized tribe. The bill would allow a Superintendent to deny a Michigan school counselor credential to an individual for fraud, material misrepresentation, or concealment in the individual's application for a license or a conviction for which an individual's State board approval could be suspended under Section 1539b. (Generally, Section 1539b prescribes the penalties to an individual who holds State board approval and has been convicted of a crime.)

Preliminary Counselor License

Under the bill, the Superintendent could issue a preliminary school counselor license to an individual enrolled in an approved school counselor preparation program if he or she met the following requirements:

- The individual had completed at least 30 semester hours in an approved school counselor preparation program.
- The individual had successfully completed the MDE school counselor examination.

Temporary Counselor License

Under the bill, if an individual holding a school counselor license from another state, country, or Federally recognized Indian tribe applied for a Michigan school counselor license and met all the requirements for the license except for passage of the reciprocity requirements, the Superintendent would have to issue a nonrenewable temporary school counselor license that would be valid for one year, to the individual. The bill would prohibit the Superintendent from issuing a Michigan school counselor license to the individual after the temporary license had expired unless the individual completed the licensing requirements

MCL 380.1233

Legislative Analyst: Eleni Lionas

FISCAL IMPACT

The bill would have a negative fiscal impact on the MDE and an indeterminate fiscal impact on local ISDs, school districts, and public school academies (PSAs).

The MDE would experience significant one-time and ongoing costs to update the school counselor credential requirement, certify out-of-State counselors, and issue a preliminary school counselor license. The costs would include one-time information technology costs to update the teacher certification system, and staff to update the new school counselor certification requirements. There would be costs to update the teacher certification system, which could be greater than current appropriations. Ongoing costs would be minimal and likely would be supported with current appropriations.

The bill would have an indeterminate fiscal impact on local ISDs, school districts, and PSAs. Schools likely could hire school counselors who hold a certification from out-of-State more easily, which could reduce the amount of time to hire school counselors. The overall costs throughout the State are indeterminate because of the differing needs and situations for each school.

Fiscal Analyst: Cory Savino, PhD