DEPARTMENT OF COUNSELOR EDUCATION AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY

MASTER OF ARTS IN SCHOOL COUNSELING
&
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CLINICAL MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING

PROGRAM HANDBOOK

2018 – 2019
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MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
MASTER OF ARTS IN SCHOOL COUNSELING &
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CLINICAL MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING

SECTION I

The mission of the Marquette University Master of Arts in School Counseling and the Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling programs is to provide exemplary counselor education based upon the integration of professional counseling knowledge and practice. The program is designed to prepare counselors to be outstanding practitioners, leaders and advocates who are trained to meet the needs of diverse clients and students.

The Marquette University Master of Arts in School Counseling and Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling are administered by the Department of Counselor Education and Counseling Psychology, which is one of the departments in the College of Education. All students in the Master of Arts in School Counseling and the Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program are admitted both to the program and to the Marquette University Graduate School. Therefore, all students in both programs must assume full responsibility for knowledge of the rules and regulations of the Marquette University Graduate School as described in the Graduate Bulletin and meet the deadlines listed in the academic Calendar (e.g., for submitting financial aid forms, submitting theses etc.). All students in the Master of Arts in School Counseling and Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program must also assume full responsibility for knowledge of the rules and regulations and the special requirements of their respective program.

INFORMED CONSENT REQUIREMENT

This Handbook including all appendices serves as a type of contract between the University and the student. If the requirements depicted in this Handbook are fulfilled by a student, then the University will award that student with a Master’s degree in School Counseling or Clinical Mental Health Counseling. Given the importance of these requirements, students in the counseling program are expected to familiarize themselves with the contents of this Handbook, including all appendices. In order to avoid potential problems which could arise even early in students’ programs, we require that students who enter the program familiarize themselves with this Handbook and sign a document indicating that they have read the Handbook and have asked about any issues which are unclear to them (document available on the Department website and in the main office). This document must be signed by the fourth week of students’ first fall semester in the program.

This Handbook provides a detailed description of the Master of Arts in School Counseling Program and the Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program, their requirements, and the policies and procedures of the programs.
GUIDING PRINCIPLES & PHILOSOPHY

The faculty of the Master of Arts in School Counseling and the Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program (hereafter referred to as the “Programs”) endorse the following definition of counseling:

Counseling is a professional relationship that empowers diverse individuals, families, and groups to accomplish mental health, wellness, education, and career goals. (Definition of Counseling; Adopted by the ACA Governing Council, October 28, 2010).

The foundation of the Programs is based upon the eight common core areas which represent the essential knowledge, skills, and dispositions that are fundamental to the counseling profession (CACREP, 2009). The eight areas include: (1) Professional Identity, (2) Social and Cultural Diversity, (3) Human Growth and Development, (4) Career Development, (5) Helping Relationships, (6) Group Work, (7) Assessment, and (8) Research and Program Evaluation.

Cura Personalis

Our counseling programs at Marquette University exist within the context of the Jesuit educational tradition. This includes assisting students to develop a care and respect for self and others consistent with the Jesuit tradition of cura personalis (care for the whole person) and service to others. This age-old Jesuit tradition founded in 1540 emphasizes a care for the whole person and the greater community, a tradition which is also very consistent with the history and emphases of the counseling profession. This orientation is also consistent with the mission of the College of Education at Marquette University, which reads as follows: “The College of Education prepares teachers, researchers, and school administrators for urban public and Catholic schools, and counselors and psychologists for other educational institutions, mental health agencies, and human service organizations. This is done by instilling in our students the basic tenets of our Catholic and Jesuit philosophy, which stress care for the person (cura personalis) and social justice.”

Social Justice

Social Justice and cura personalis are at the heart of our programs, the Department, the College of Education, and Marquette University. The Programs emphasize the impact of social, political, economic, and cultural factors on human development and the understanding of clients’ and students’ lives in these contexts. We strive to instill in our students and graduates the knowledge, skills, and dispositions to effectively advocate for clients and students especially those who are poor and/or marginalized in our societies. Our biopsychosocial and developmental perspectives and emphases necessarily incorporate prevention and the need for proactive systems interventions. For example, fighting poverty, racism, and other destructive societal and community influences may be more important and effective in certain contexts than applying individualized counseling interventions.
Commitment to Diversity and Human Dignity

Marquette University Statement on Human Dignity and Diversity

As a Catholic, Jesuit university, Marquette recognizes and cherishes the dignity of each individual regardless of age, culture, faith, ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, language, disability or social class. Precisely because Catholicism at its best seeks to be inclusive, we are open to all who share our mission and seek the truth about God and the world. Through our admissions and employment policies and practices, our curricular and co-curricular offerings, and our welcoming and caring campus environment, Marquette seeks to become a more diverse and inclusive academic community dedicated to the promotion of justice.

Our commitment to a diverse university community helps us to achieve excellence by promoting a culture of learning, appreciation and understanding. Each member of the Marquette community is charged to treat everyone with care and respect, and to value and treasure differences. This call to action is integral to the tradition which we share.

Departmental Statement, Policies, and Commitment to Diversity

The Program faculty, staff, and students are expected to respectfully recognize differences in an atmosphere of community, trust, and cooperation. To further our commitment to diversity, guide our teaching, and strengthen the program outcomes, the Program faculty has endorsed the Multicultural and Social Justice Counseling Competencies of the Association for the Multicultural Counseling and Development (a division of the American Counseling Association). The Multicultural Counseling Competencies are available on the ACA website at: http://www.counseling.org/knowledge-center/competencies.

Our departmental policies also clarify our commitments with regard to diversity in our programs. Our policy on diversity reads as follows:

The Department of Counselor Education and Counseling Psychology, as well as Marquette University as a whole, are committed to social justice. These commitments are reflected in the Marquette University Statement on Human Dignity and Diversity, which reads, “As a Catholic, Jesuit university, Marquette recognizes and cherishes the dignity of each individual regardless of age, culture, faith, ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, language, disability or social class.” Our Department emphasizes the importance of diversity and multicultural influences on development in all of our programs, including our coursework and research, as well as throughout our practicum and internship training. The Department expects that all faculty and students will engage in respectful explorations of issues regarding diversity and multiculturalism as we develop more fully our commitment to social justice. In addition, faculty and students are all expected to explore their own attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors with regard to various forms of discrimination so that the quality of our research, teaching, and practice improves.
Biopsychosocial Model

The Programs employ a biopsychosocial model to understand human development, processes of change, and mechanisms of change. We believe that sensitivity to biological, psychological, social, cultural and developmental influences on behavior increases students’ effectiveness as counselors as well as the additional roles in which they are likely to engage (e.g., instructor, supervisor, consultant). This approach also helps students develop an appreciation for the importance of prevention with regard to behavioral and emotional issues as well as medical and social problems. Indeed, we view competence in working with all of these factors as necessary for the successful practice of counseling.

Strength-based

The Programs emphasize improving people’s quality of life, and focusing on strengths and resources in addition to psychological and behavioral deficits and problems. The ability to diagnose and treat psychopathology is an essential skill in our graduates, but our program also emphasizes the assessment of strengths and resources, as well as the development of resource-focused interventions designed to maximize the healthy and optimal functioning of individuals and communities. In fact, we consider it an ethical obligation to focus on strengths and resources in addition to deficits and problems when conducting assessments and designing prevention programs and treatment plans for clients and students. Minimizing either one can result in an incomplete conceptualization that is likely to result in less effective interventions and potentially deleterious effects.

PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES

The Programs’ objectives are based upon the Programs’ mission, our guiding principles and philosophy stated above, and based upon the common core areas defined within the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (CACREP) Standards (2009) and the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS, 2018). The Master’s in Clinical Mental Health Counseling and the Master’s in School Counseling have been accredited by CACREP until 2022.

At the completion of a master’s degree in the Department of Counselor Education and Counseling Psychology (CECP), the graduate is able to:

1. Apply knowledge of bio-psycho-social-cultural foundations of behavior and evidence-based counseling approaches to diverse individuals and groups.

Evidence of Knowledge:

- Knowledge (and skills) of the competencies of multicultural counseling practice.
- Knowledge of empirically validated counseling assessments, counseling relationships, and counseling processes, interventions and evaluations. (Helping relationships, group work, career development, research and program evaluations)
- Knowledge of the nature and needs of persons at all developmental levels and multicultural contexts.
Evidence of Counseling Applications
- Counsel proficiently with a variety of clients of different ages, genders, developmental levels, racial/ethnic backgrounds, sexual orientations, religions and socio-economic status.
- Conduct cultural and population appropriate counseling assessments.
- Create a culturally appropriate treatment plan based on assessment
- Establish and maintain a counseling relationship with a variety of clients.
- Implement appropriate counseling interventions for a variety of clients.
- Evaluates own counseling behaviors and client outcomes.

2. Apply professional, ethical, and legal standards in their counseling practices.

Evidence of Knowledge:
- Knowledge of current social, legal, and economic trends affecting the counseling profession
- Knowledge of ethical standards of ACA and of other relevant professional groups.
- Knowledge of federal, state and local legal rules and regulations pertinent to counseling.

Evidence of Counseling Applications
- Behaves in accordance with professional ethical standards
- Operates from a consistent ethical decision making model to solve ethical dilemmas
- Maintains own mental and physical health
- Makes appropriate client referrals on the basis of an awareness of the specialties, skills, and services of other helping professionals.
- Operates with personal and professional integrity (Refrains from misleading or deceptive statements, follows up on commitments)
- Implements appropriate informed consent procedures.

3. Assume advocacy roles for the mental health care of underserved individuals and groups in urban settings.

Evidence of Knowledge
- Knowledge of the various forms of advocacy (e.g., Toporek, Lewis & Crethar, 2009)
- Knowledge of sociopolitical context within which clients live, as well as the barriers presented by this context which impeded access, equity and success for clients (II.G.1.i).
- Knowledge of traditional and common systemic barriers in an urban environment that impact client’s mental health (issues of gender identity, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, religious affiliation, physical & mental ability, social class, language or other characteristics.)
- Knowledge of community resources and services that support and advocate for client mental health issues.
Evidence of Counseling Applications

- Develop an advocacy plan based on the particular needs, context, and barriers being encountered by clients
- Navigates the dual roles of advocate and counselor within ethical and legal standards.
- Participates in school or community advocacy event (e.g., hearing, school board meeting, town hall meeting)

4. Integrate self-awareness, counseling roles and reflective practices into a professional counseling identity.

Evidence of Knowledge

- Knowledge of counseling professional roles and functions: direct counseling services, mental health team member, consultant, advocate, supervisor, collaborator, coordinator and developing cultural self-awareness.
- Knowledge of professional organizations, certification and licensure.
- Knowledge of self-care strategies appropriate to the counselor role.
- Self-knowledge; understands personal and professional strengths and limitations.

Evidence of Counseling Applications

- Effectively manage personal assets in the professional environment, such as knowledge, skills, energy, health, and time.
- Describes own identity development as a counselor
- Introduces self as counselor and can explain professional counseling to others.
- Uses reflective practices before and after counseling interactions.
- Membership in professional organizations
- Seeks appropriate state and/or national credentialing.

5. Meets the educational requirements to be eligible for either School Counseling or Clinical Mental Health Counseling with the following knowledge and skills:

5a. Lead the development and implementation of critical interventions of a Comprehensive School Counseling Program* in culturally diverse, urban PK-12 schools.

Knowledge Evidence:

- Identifies the academic, career and personal/social needs of PK-12 students
- Knowledge of the four components of a Comprehensive School Counseling Program (i.e., Foundation, Management, Delivery Services, Accountability)
- Understands the process and structure of educational system within an urban community
- Understands the roles of the school counselor: leadership, advocacy, collaboration and systemic change.

Counseling Applications Evidence

- Implements an academic intervention plan to assist a student in maximizing her or his academic learning.
• Deliver a classroom guidance lesson to increase student development career development, exploration, and planning.
• Contributes to a school climate that supports the educational achievement for every student.
• Evaluates school counseling interventions and aspects of a school counseling program to understand the effect on students learning

5b. Provide clinical mental health counseling prevention and treatment services for diverse individuals and groups in community settings.

Knowledge Evidence
• Knowledge of counseling processes and theories used in clinical mental health settings: brief, intermediate and long-term intervention strategies, strategies for promoting holistic wellness, models of addiction, crisis and disaster intervention, assessment and diagnostic strategies, risk appraisal, consultation and clinical supervision.
• Knowledge of prevention principles and theories applicable to the clinical mental health counseling setting.
• Knowledge of principles of psychopharmacology relevant to counseling and coordination of care with other health care providers.
• Knowledge of mental health care delivery systems and the role of the counselor in community-based treatment approaches: needs assessment strategies, measuring counseling treatment outcomes, multidisciplinary treatment teams and community resources.
• Knowledge of administrative/business aspects of mental health agencies.

Evidence of Counseling Applications

• Develops and implements counseling treatment and prevention programs based on professional literature for client’s presenting concern(s), counseling assessment and/or diagnosis, and level of risk.
• Reassesses client needs and modifies treatment plan as client needs change over time.

CACREP (2009) COMMON CORE CURRICULAR AREAS

Professional Orientation & Ethical Practice:
Students will develop an understanding of all of the following aspects of professional functioning:
  a. history and philosophy of the counseling profession,
  b. professional roles, functions, and relationships with other human service providers, including strategies for interagency collaboration and communications,
  c. counselors’ roles and responsibilities as members of an interdisciplinary emergency management response team during a local, regional or national crisis, emergency or disaster,
  d. self-care strategies appropriate to the counselor role,
  e. counseling supervision models, practices, and processes,
f. professional organizations, including membership benefits, activities, services to members and current issues,
g. professional credentialing, including certification, licensure, and accreditation practices and standards, and the effects of public policy on these issues,
h. the role and process of the professional counselor advocating on behalf of the profession,
i. advocacy processes needed to address institutional and social barriers that impede access, equity, and success for clients, and
j. ethical standards of professional organizations and credentialing bodies and applications of ethical and legal considerations in professional counseling.

Social & Cultural Diversity:
Students will develop an understanding of the cultural context of relationships, issues and trends in a multicultural society including all of the following:

a. multicultural and pluralistic trends, including characteristics and concerns between and within diverse groups nationally and internationally,
b. attitudes, beliefs, understandings, and acculturative experiences, including specific experiential learning activities that are designed to foster students’ understanding of self and culturally diverse clients,
c. theories of multicultural counseling, identity development, and social justice individual, couple, family, group, and community strategies for working with and advocating for diverse populations, including multicultural competencies,
d. counselors’ roles in developing cultural self-awareness, promoting cultural social justice, advocacy and conflict resolution, and other culturally supported behaviors that promote optimal wellness and growth of the human spirit, mind, or body,
f. counselors’ roles in eliminating biases, prejudices, processes of intentional and unintentional oppression and discrimination.

Human Growth & Development:
Students will develop an understanding of the nature and needs of individuals at all developmental levels, and in multicultural contexts including all of the following:

a. theories of individual and family development and transitions across the life-span,
b. theories of learning and personality development, including current understandings about neurobiological behavior,
c. effects of crisis, trauma and disasters on individuals of all ages,
d. theories and models of individual, cultural, and community resilience,
e. a general framework for understanding exceptional abilities and strategies for differentiated interventions,
f. human behavior including an understanding of developmental crises, disability, psychopathology, and situational and environmental factors that affect both normal and abnormal behavior,
g. theories and etiology of addictions and addictive behaviors including strategies for prevention, intervention and treatment,
h. strategies for facilitating optimum development and wellness over the life-span.
Career Development:
Students will develop an understanding of career development and related life factors, including all of the following:

a. career development theories and decision-making models,
b. career, avocational, educational, occupational and labor market information resources, visual and print media, and career information systems,
c. career development program planning, organization, implementation, administration, and evaluation,
d. interrelationships among and between work, family, and other life roles and factors including the role of multicultural issues in career development,
e. career and educational planning, placement, follow-up, and evaluation,
f. assessment instruments and techniques that are relevant to career planning and decision making, and
g. career counseling processes, techniques, and resources, including those applicable to specific populations.

Helping Relationships:
Students will develop an understanding of the counseling process in a multicultural society, including all of the following:

a. an orientation to wellness and prevention as desired counseling goals,
b. counselor characteristics and behaviors that influence helping processes,
c. an understanding of essential interviewing and counseling skills,
d. counseling theories that provide the student with models to conceptualize client presentation and to assist the student in selecting appropriate counseling interventions. Students will be exposed to models of counseling that are consistent with current professional research and practice in the field so that they begin to develop a personal model of counseling,
e. a systems perspective that provides an understanding of family and other systems theories and major models of family and related interventions,
f. a general framework for understanding and practicing consultation, and
g. an understanding of multidisciplinary immediate, intermediate and long term responses to crises, emergencies and disasters, including the use of psychological first aid strategies.

Group Work:
Students will develop both theoretical and experiential understandings of group purpose, development, dynamics, theories, methods and skills, and other group approaches in a multicultural society, including all of the following:

a. principles of group dynamics, including group process components, developmental stage theories, group members’ roles and behaviors, and therapeutic factors of group work,
b. group leadership or facilitation styles and approaches, including characteristics of various types of group leaders and leadership styles,
c. theories of group counseling, including commonalities, distinguishing characteristics, and pertinent research and literature,
d. group counseling methods, including group counselor orientations and behaviors, appropriate selection criteria and methods, and methods of evaluation of effectiveness, and
e. direct experiences where students participate in a small group activity, approved by the program, for a minimum of 10 clock hours over the course of one academic term.

Assessment:
Students will develop an understanding of individual and group approaches to assessment and evaluation in a multicultural society, including all of the following:

a. historical perspectives concerning the nature and meaning of assessment,
b. basic concepts of standardized and non-standardized testing and other assessment techniques including norm-referenced and criterion-referenced assessment, environmental assessment, performance assessment, individual and group test and inventory methods, psychological testing, behavioral observations,
c. statistical concepts, including scales of measurement, measures of central tendency, indices of variability, shapes and types of distributions, and correlations,
d. reliability (i.e., theory of measurement error, models of reliability, and the use of reliability information),
e. validity (i.e., evidence of validity, types of validity, and the relationship between reliability and validity,
f. social and cultural factors related to the assessment and evaluation of individuals, groups, and specific populations, and
g. ethical strategies for selecting, administering, and interpreting assessment and evaluation instruments and techniques in counseling.

Research & Program Evaluation:
Students will develop an understanding of research methods, statistical analysis, needs assessment, and program evaluation, including all of the following:

a. the importance of research in advancing the counseling profession,
b. research methods such as qualitative, quantitative, single-case designs, action research, and outcome-based research,
c. statistical methods used in conducting research and program evaluation,
d. principles, models, and applications of needs assessment, program evaluation, and use of findings to effect program modifications,
e. use of research to inform evidence-based practice, and
f. ethical and culturally relevant strategies for interpreting and reporting the results of research and/or program evaluation studies.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS
As discussed previously, the foundation of the Programs is based upon the eight common core areas which represent the essential knowledge, skills, and dispositions that are fundamental to the counseling profession (CACREP, 2009). The Programs’ curriculum and co-curricular
activities and experiences are designed to reflect the common core areas and to achieve the program objectives presented above. All students in the Programs are required to demonstrate knowledge and skill competence in each of the eight common core areas.

**Academic Advising**

Upon admission into the Master’s programs, each student is assigned to a full-time faculty member who serves as the student’s academic advisor. The academic advisor’s role is to advise the student regarding such issues as the Program requirements, course selections, preparation for and participation in practicum and internship, and development as a professional counselor. One’s advisor is also normally the first faculty member that a student consults with regard to problems that have emerged or other issues of concern.

**Program Orientation Meeting**

All incoming students are required to attend the Program orientation meeting which is held during the week prior to the start of fall semester classes. During this meeting students are introduced to each other, the Director of Counselor Education, Department Chair, CMHC and SC program coordinators, department staff, and officers of the Graduate Student Organization (GSO). Program guidelines and course sequences are reviewed and students have the opportunity to ask questions regarding the Program. Students are required to complete a background check at this time. Students meet in small groups with the director or program coordinator to discuss the requirements, expectations, and degree-planning. Incoming students and current students are invited to participate in a lunch which is provided by the Department allowing incoming students and current students to socialize and to ask/answer questions regarding the Program, Department, Marquette University, and Milwaukee.

All Program students must meet with their advisors to develop and submit their degree plan (program planning form) no later than September 30th of their first semester. Students must meet with their advisor at least twice each academic year. Students are required to attend the group advising meetings which are facilitated by the Director of Counselor Education. The group advising meetings are typically held twice during the fall and once during the spring semester.

Students may change advisors if a better fit between advisor and student can be obtained with another faculty member. This is done by first discussing the change with both the current advisor and the potential new advisor. If a change then seems preferable, a formal request needs to be submitted in writing to the Director of Counselor Education. Approval by the Department Chair is then needed for the change to be enacted.

**Official Department Communication**

In accord with Marquette University official policy, email communication from the Department administrators, faculty, and staff is official communication. Email is the primary mode of communication from the Department to our students. As such, it is imperative that students adhere to these requirements regarding email communication. All students must use their Marquette University email account. Students are not to forward their email messages from their
Marquette University email account to a different email provider. Although the Marquette University email system has forwarding capabilities, forwarded email may have important attachments and read/delivered receipts stripped. Also, the Marquette University email system will store all undelivered messages in case of system unavailability. Students need to check their Marquette University email account at least daily Monday through Friday. It is strongly recommended that students check their email account in the morning and later afternoon and at least once over the weekends as important and urgent information such as a class being cancelled or moved may be sent.

In cases of inclement weather, students are encouraged to contact their instructors directly and/or contact the CECP Main Office (414.288.5790) to inquire about classes being cancelled. Students should check the Marquette University website for information regarding closing the university due to severe weather.

### Program Credits & Schedule

The Master of Arts in School Counseling Program requires 48 credit hours for completion. The Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program requires 60 credit hours for completion. Following a full-time schedule, the Programs can be completed in two calendar years. The recommended course sequences for each of the programs vary slightly; please see the Program Planning Forms for details. Students rarely complete the Program on a part-time basis, but if they choose to they need to work closely with their academic advisor to develop the appropriate degree plan. All students must complete the Master of Arts in School Counseling and the Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling within six years. Students who are unable to complete their degree within the six-year limit may petition the Graduate School for an extension. Continuous enrollment is also required of all students (i.e., full-time and part-time students) in the degree program, even during semesters when they are not taking courses. Students are not required to continuously enroll during the summer, however. More information regarding continuous enrollment and continuation courses can be found on the Marquette University Graduate School website.

Though course schedules are not entirely controllable for future semesters, the department makes every effort to offer nearly all of the required courses on an annual basis in the semesters that are indicated so that students and faculty can plan their schedules well in advance. A very small number of courses are offered every other year. Several of the courses listed as recommended for the first year in the program are prerequisites for beginning COUN 6986, Internship in Counseling.

#### Transfer of Course Credits

Students who completed graduate courses at other institutions or other Marquette University departments which are equivalent to courses required in our Program may petition to transfer in up to 12 credits of coursework. A Petition for Course Transfer (see Appendix A) must be completed for each course to be considered for transfer. Only courses that earned a grade of "B" (3.0) or better may be transferred. Credits will not be transferred until the student has successfully completed six or more credits as a degree status student in the Program. Students
will need to submit the course syllabi from the original course taken to their advisors. Copies of
course syllabi for our department which can be used for comparison purposes are available from
department assistant. The advisor and department chair both need to sign the form indicating
their approval in order for the Petition for Course Transfer to be forwarded to the Graduate
School for approval. In cases of disagreement between the advisor and chair, the petition will go
to the full department faculty for a vote. Courses taken longer than 6 years previously normally
will not be approved for transfer of credits because the material that was covered is likely no
longer current. The procedure does not need to be followed for courses which a new student
previously completed within the department within the previous 6 years.

Students should also use this procedure for elective courses which are not already pre-approved
or for courses that they wish to take as a substitute for required program courses. Students need
to get pre-approval for substitute courses as the faculty does not necessarily approve all courses
which may appear to be similar to our courses as particular courses may not meet our standards.

Master of Arts in School Counseling and Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health
Counseling Required Common Core Courses

(3 credits per course for a total of 30 credit hours)

COUN 6000 Introduction to Counseling
COUN 6020 Life-Span Human Development
COUN 6030 Theories of Counseling
COUN 6070 Assessment in Counseling
COUN 6010 Professional Ethics and Legal Issues
COUN 6050 Research Methods in Counseling
COUN 6040 Multicultural Counseling
COUN 6060 Psychopathology and Diagnosis
COUN 6080 Career Development and Counseling
COUN 6120 Group Counseling

Master of Arts in School Counseling (48 Credit Hours Total):

The Master of Arts in School Counseling program is detailed in Section II. The program is a
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) approved program. The College of Education
is accredited by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE). The
NCATE scope includes all programs designed to lead to a degree, licensure or certification,
endorsement, and/or other credential to teach or work in P–12 schools which includes our school
counseling specialization.

Required Courses (in addition to Core Courses above):

COUN 6001 Foundations of School Counseling
COUN 6160 Counseling with Children and Adolescents
COUN 6410 Leadership and Educational Administration for School Counseling
COUN 6970 School Counseling Practicum (3 credits)
COUN 6990  Internship in School Counseling (6 credits)

Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling (60 Credit Hours Total):

The Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program contains two optional specializations: (1) Child and Adolescent Counseling, and (2) Addictions Counseling. Students admitted to the CMHC program can either elect a specialization or elect a general CMHC track.

Required Courses for Clinical Mental Health Counseling (in addition to Core Courses above):

- COUN 6003  Foundations of Clinical Mental Health Counseling
- COUN 6965  Counseling Practicum (3 credits)
- COUN 6986  Internship in Counseling (6 credits)
- COUN 6150  Addictions Counseling
- COUN 6130  Family Counseling
- COUN 6170  Trauma Counseling
- COUN 6180  Advanced Diagnosis and Treatment in Counseling
- ELECTIVES  (2 Elective courses-6 credits)

Required Courses for Child/Adolescent Specialization (in addition to Core Courses above):

- COUN 6965  Counseling Practicum (3 credits)
- COUN 6986  Internship in Counseling (6 credits)
- COUN 6160  Counseling with Children and Adolescents
- ELECTIVES  (1 Elective course-3 credits)

Required Courses for Addictions Specialization* (in addition to Core Courses above):

- COUN 6965  Counseling Practicum (3 credits)
- COUN 6986  Internship in Counseling (6 credits)
- COUN 6230  Psychopharmacology
- ELECTIVES  (1 Elective courses-3 credits)

*The Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling-Addictions Specialization is an Approved Program by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) for the educational requirements for Certification as a Substance Abuse Counselor.

Practicum

The Counseling Program requires that students complete one semester (3 credit hours) of counseling practicum (Clinical Mental Health Counseling- COUN 6965 Counseling Practicum; School Counseling – COUN 6970 School Counseling Practicum) including a minimum of 100 hours of supervised, on-site counseling practicum experience. Full-time students complete the counseling practicum in the Spring semester of the first year. The counseling practicum requirements are detailed in the Master’s Practicum and Internship Handbook available on the Program website.
Internship

The Master of Arts in School Counseling and the Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program requires that students complete a minimum of 600 hours of School Counseling or Counseling Internship (approximately 20 hours per week over 2 semesters or may be completed over one calendar year). These internships are completed in mental health and educational agencies that are approved by the CECP Department. The internship placements are targeted toward the career goals, specialization and concentration of the individual student.

Students normally begin their internship in the second year after they have completed the prerequisite coursework (i.e., Introduction to Counseling, Lifespan Human Development, Psychopathology and Diagnosis, Theories of Counseling, Career Development and Counseling, Professional Ethics and Legal Issues, Assessment in Counseling) and one semester of COUN 6965 Counseling Practicum (or COUN 6970 School Counseling Practicum) plus any additional courses indicated on the Program Planning Form for each of the specializations. The counseling internship requirements are detailed in the Master’s Practicum and Internship Handbook. COUN 6986 Counseling Internship (600 hour minimum; 6 credits total).

Comprehensive Examination

Master’s in School Counseling and Clinical Mental Health Counseling students are required to pass a Comprehensive Examination as part of their degree requirements. The exam is taken at the end of students’ programs after all or nearly all of their coursework has been completed.

The Program utilizes the Counselor Preparation Comprehensive Examination (CPCE) as the Program’s comprehensive examination as part of the Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling and Master’s in School Counseling degree requirements. The Center for Credentialing & Education (CCE), an affiliate of the National Board for Certified Counselors, Inc. (NBCC), developed the CPCE to assess counseling knowledge viewed as important by counselor educators. The CPCE is a knowledge-based examination that reflects the eight core curriculum areas approved by the Council for the Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (CACREP). The CPCE is designed as a summative evaluation that serves as an educational resource to measure pertinent and professionally relevant knowledge obtained by students during our counselor preparation program. The CPCE is not intended or designed as an alternate credentialing examination*. Currently, the cost per student is $50.00. The examination fee is set by the CCE and the CCE notifies the Department of fee changes. Applications and fees will be collected through the CECP Department. Application dates, fees, and deadlines are posted on the CECP Department website.

*Students interested in the credentialing examination should review the GSA-NCC exam. Information regarding this exam can be obtained through the NBCC website http://www.nbcc.org/Exams. More information will be provided by the CECP Department regarding the GSA-NCC Examination. Note. The GSA-NCC Exam does not serve as the Program comprehensive examination.
CPCE Format

The CPCE consists of 160 items with 20 items per common core areas. Of the 20 items per section, 17 will be scored items and the remaining three will be pretest items that are not identified to the student. The purpose of embedding pretesting is to generate actual score performance data on items. This allows CCE to select items for future test construction that have the most desirable psychometric attributes. Scores for each section and a total score will be reported to the CECP Department for each student. The CCE will provide statistics on the program's students as well as national data. The Program reserves the right to add components to the examination such as essay questions or questions from specialty areas (e.g., addiction counseling, school counseling, child/adolescent counseling). The CCE leaves the responsibility for scoring additional sections to the Program. If the Program decides to add any components, students will be informed of the addition(s) no later than 90 days prior to the examination. A demographic questionnaire will be included on the answer sheet for research purposes. Students are allowed four hours to complete the examination including the demographic questionnaire. The demographic questionnaire will ask each student for information regarding the following: ethnicity; gender; education; specialty; credentialing; preparation; and internship/practicum experience. CCE will obtain a program's permission prior to the use of this information in any research conducted.

Any special needs which require alternative testing procedures (e.g., any deviations from the administration procedures described above) must be reported to the Department Chair at least one month in advance of the administration of the exam.

The Comprehensive Examination is normally administered in April, on a Friday between 8:30 a.m. until 12:30. Exact dates will be posted on the CECP website.

Passing Score on CPCE

Students who score higher than one half a standard deviation below the national mean score for the CPCE will have passed the Comprehensive Examination for the M.S. in Clinical Mental Health Counseling and the M.A. in School Counseling.

Students who score lower than one half of a standard deviation below the CPCE national mean score will have failed the examination. Students who fail the CPCE must meet with their academic advisor and the Director of Counselor Education within 7 days of notification of the failing grade in order to develop a remediation plan to address the failing grade. Students who fail the comprehensive exam twice are dismissed from the program. If the second examination is failed, no further examination is permitted (see the Marquette University Graduate School Bulletin). Those students who fail the CPCE have the following options regarding the Comprehensive Examination:

1. Retake the CPCE examination the next time it is offered.
   • If the student scores higher than one half a standard deviation below the national mean score, the student will have passed the Comprehensive Examination.
• A student who scores lower than one half of a standard deviation below the national mean will have failed the examination.
  o Unless an oral examination is requested following the directives in #2 below, the student will have failed the Comprehensive Examination twice and is dismissed from the Program.

2. Oral Examination.
• Any student scoring lower than one half of a standard deviation below the national mean on the CPCE may request an oral examination. The request is made in writing to the Department Chair within 7 days of the student being notified of failing the CPCE.
• The oral examination may be taken after the first and/or second failure of the CPCE examination.
• The oral examination is administered by a committee of 3 full-time CECP Department faculty members. A 2/3 majority vote of this committee is required for a student to pass the oral examination.
• A student who passes this oral examination passes the Program comprehensive examination.
• A student who fails this oral examination fails the Program comprehensive examination.
• The combination of the first failed CPCE and the first failed oral examination constitutes one failed attempt to successfully complete the Comprehensive Examination requirement for the Program.
• The combination of the second failed CPCE and the second failed oral examination constitutes the second failed attempt to successfully complete the Comprehensive Examination requirement for the Program. In this case, no further examination is permitted and the student is dismissed from the Program (see the Marquette University Graduate School Bulletin).

Continuous enrollment

Students must maintain continuous enrollment during their graduate studies at Marquette University. They must enroll in coursework, practicum or internship, thesis credits, or for one of the continuous enrollment each of their Fall and Spring semesters. Registration in the summer is only required if the student intends to graduate in August. Students who fail to enroll through one of these mechanisms are technically withdrawn from the University, so it is very important that students enroll in continuation course if they are not taking other credits during the Fall and Spring semesters. More information regarding continuous enrollment and continuation courses can be found on the Marquette University Graduate School website.

A brief written agreement must be reached between students and their advisors about the activities that will be completed during the continuation course. The written agreement must be submitted with the appropriate continuation course form (available online at the Graduate School website) to the Department Chair. Continuation courses are graded by advisors on an S/U basis.
Time limitations to complete the Program

At Marquette University, the deadline for completing a graduate degree is six years. Extensions may be granted for students who are making satisfactory progress toward meeting program requirements, however (see the Graduate Bulletin). Students must submit a completed “Request for Extension of Time” form (available online through the Graduate School website) to the Department Chair so that the request can be considered at the next regularly scheduled faculty meeting. All of these requests need to receive a majority vote from the program faculty before the requests are forwarded to the Graduate School for their approval.

Graduation

Students must complete all course work and other requirements for the master’s degree within a six-year period. Once all of the program requirements have been met, including the comprehensive examination, application to the Graduate School for graduation is made. The Marquette University Graduate School Bulletin includes the deadlines for making these applications.

Professional Counselor Licensure

Professional counselors must become licensed before they can independently provide behavioral health services to the public (except for some exempt state and federal institutions). The licenses to practice professional counseling are controlled by state governments, however, and not by universities, professional organizations, or the federal government. In Wisconsin and many other states, a license to practice professional counseling requires that one has graduated with a master’s degree in counseling (such as from the program described above), passed the various licensure examinations required by the individual states, and completed a minimum of 3000 hours (but in not less than two years) of supervised post-graduate professional experience. Our department students are allowed to take the Graduate Student Administration of the National Counselor Examination (NCE), the exam required for licensure as a professional counselor in Wisconsin and most other states, while they are still students. Doing so has several benefits, so students should consider this option as they near the end of their programs (more information regarding this test is distributed to students every semester). It is important to note that the attainment of a master’s degree in counseling does not guarantee the student a license in any state, but that the master’s degree is a required part of the licensure process.

Graduates who desire to be certified as professional counselors in Wisconsin will need to contact the Department of Safety and Professional Services (http://drl.wi.gov/profession.asp?profid=43&locid=0) for application materials. Graduates who desire to become licensed as professional counselors in another state will need to contact the appropriate Examining Board in the state in which they wish to become licensed.

School Counselor Licensure

To provide school counseling services in schools, graduates must become licensed as a professional school counselor in the state in which they intend to practice. All states require licensing to practice as a professional school counselor and all states establish administrative guidelines that determine who may qualify for licensing in that respective state. In Wisconsin,
applicant must graduate from a Department of Public Instruction (DPI) approved program, pass the PRAXIS Professional School Counselor Test (CDT Code, 5421; PDT Code, 0421) with a qualifying score of 156 or higher, and have completed a minimum of 600 hours of internship under the supervision of a qualified school counselor (i.e., minimum of 3 years of post-degree professional experience as a licensed professional school counselor). Outside of Wisconsin, students should consult the Department of Education in the states that students may wish to apply. It is the responsibility of each student to verify all training programs for states they are interested in apply for licensing to ensure that program planning can account for any variations between CECP program requirements and the requirements for licensing in other states. It is important to note that the attainment of a master’s degree in counseling does not guarantee the student a license in any state, but that the master’s degree is a minimal required component of the licensure process in all states. Students applying for a license in Wisconsin should work with the Coordinator of the School Counseling program.

For further information on the licensing as a professional school counselor, see DPI’s frequently asked questions fact sheet (http://sspw.dpi.wi.gov/sspw_slicensure). For further information on licensing in Wisconsin, contact the Department of Public Instruction or see their website (http://dpi.wi.gov/).

**Endorsement for Licensure**

The CECP department will complete educational verification forms for licensure for graduates of our program. The CMHC graduates will have completed the 60-credit CMHC degree, which includes passing the CPCE (CMHC master’s comprehensive exam) and at least 6 credits (600 supervised hours) of internship at an approved site. Graduates of the SC degree will have completed the 48-credit SC degree, which included at least 6 credits (600 supervised hours) of Internship at an approved site and passing the CPCE.

**Clinical Mental Health Counseling Graduates**

All documentation needed for endorsement for licensing or certifications or employment is to be submitted to the CECP Department Chair. Upon conferral of the degree, Clinical Mental Health Counseling graduates are eligible to apply to the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services for a Professional Counselor Training License. Application for this training license requires a completed Wisconsin Department of Regulation PROFESSIONAL COUNSELOR CERTIFICATE OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION form: http://dsps.wi.gov/Default.aspx?Page=327ccb79-1373-4ce9-8a68-bfdd52ea3566

This form is submitted to the CECP Department Chair for completion.

It is imperative that graduates seeking licensure as a Professional Counselor in Wisconsin obtain the Professional Counselor Training License soon after graduation. This license is needed for the required post-graduate supervised hours to be recognized for licensure as a Professional Counselor in Wisconsin.

Students who complete the educational requirements for licensure as a Professional Counselor are
• A Professional Counselor training license allows a person to use the title “professional counselor” while acquiring the supervised experience required for licensure.

• The Wisconsin Statutes provide that the Professional Counselor Section will grant a Professional Counselor Training license to any applicant who submits an application, pays the required fee, satisfies the educational requirement, and submits evidence satisfactory to the Professional Counselor Section that he or she is in a position or has an offer for a position as a Professional Counselor in a supervised professional counseling practice, or in a position which the applicant will, in the opinion of the Professional Counselor Section, receive training and supervision equivalent to the training and supervision received in a supervised professional counseling practice.

• To satisfy this requirement, an employer must complete the affidavit to verify that the applicant will be receiving acceptable supervision by a qualified supervisor as specified in MPSW 12.02(2), Wisconsin Administrative Code.

• A Professional Counselor Training License is valid for 48 months and may be renewed at the discretion of the Professional Counselor Section.

• The holder of a Professional Counselor Training License may use the title “Professional Counselor” and may practice professional counseling within the scope of his or her training or supervision during the period in which the license is valid.

It is important to note that the attainment of a master’s degree clinical mental health counseling does not guarantee the student a license in any state, but that the master’s degree is a required part of the licensure process. Graduates who desire to become licensed as professional counselors in another state will need to contact the appropriate Examining Board in the state in which they wish to become licensed (see the American Association of State Counseling Boards [AASCB] http://www.aascb.org/).

School Counseling Graduates

Students who complete the educational requirements for licensure as a School Counselor are eligible to apply for a school counselor license through the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI). Upon conferral of the degree, School counseling students may submit the DPI standard form for endorsement to the College of Education Licensure Officer (Kirsten Lathrop). The school counseling specialty within the Program is a Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) approved program. All documentation for endorsement for licensing or certifications not directly related to DPI is to be submitted to the CECP Department Chair.

It is important to note that the attainment of a master’s degree in counseling does not guarantee the student a license in any state, but that the master’s degree is a required part of the licensure process. Graduates who desire to become a licensed school counselor in another state will need to contact the appropriate state department of public instruction.

STUDENT EVALUATION

Students receive comprehensive and regular feedback regarding their progress toward the training goals and objectives of our Master’s in School Counseling and Master’s in Clinical
Mental Health Counseling Programs. The Programs rely on several levels of evaluation to provide this feedback. These occur at the end of each semester, each spring semester (i.e., the annual evaluation), and near the end of one’s program (i.e., the comprehensive examination).

**Minimum grades**

Per Graduate School policy (see the *Graduate Bulletin*), students enrolled in the Programs are expected to maintain an average of at least a “B” (3.0 cumulative GPA) in all graduate level courses. Any student who fails to maintain a minimum of 3.0 grade point average in any given semester will be reviewed by the faculty, and this may serve as grounds for termination from the program.

Students in the Programs also must obtain grades of “B-” or higher in order for courses to count for credit in the Program. Courses may be repeated once if grades of “C+” or lower are earned the first time the course is taken. In addition, students must earn a grade of “B-” or higher in each of the prerequisite courses for internship in order to begin internship. A student receiving the grade of “F” in any course (or a “C” in a repeated course) will be reviewed by the department faculty, and this may also be grounds for termination from the program.

**Portfolio**

Students are required to develop and maintain a portfolio of their educational experience in the department in order to help guide their self-evaluation as well as the evaluation by the faculty with regard to their progress toward their degree. Specific instructions for developing this portfolio are provided during the Fall semester of each year and are available on the department website and at the end of this Handbook. Students in Clinical Mental Health Counseling and School Counseling have different portfolio requirements.

Portfolios are a collection of evidence or materials that demonstrate an individual’s growth, development, and acquisition of knowledge and skills. Our portfolios are designed to document students’ completion of program requirements over time, provide evidence of a student’s developing competencies, and showcase students’ best work. Another equally important goal of our portfolio, however, is to engage students in a continual process of self-reflection on their learning. This portfolio is also an important part of the annual evaluation of students’ progress (see below).

*Students are to maintain with the utmost care the security of all clinical materials included in their portfolios. Students are required to ensure that all of the materials submitted as part of their portfolio are de-identified (i.e., all information that identifies individuals must be removed consistent with the department HIPAA Compliance Policy in Appendix I).*

**Minimal levels of acceptable achievement on evaluations.** Students are expected to achieve ratings of at least a 2 (i.e., a focus for growth) on every item of Supervisor Evaluation forms. When a student’s performance falls below this minimally accepted threshold, the department adheres to the following policy:
• On the Supervisor Evaluation of Practicum/Internship Student Form, which is completed at midterm and end-of-term for every semester in which a student is engaged in clinical activities, any item rated as a 1 (i.e., far below expectations, needs much improvement, a concern), will trigger a required meeting between the student, the site supervisor, the student’s advisor, and possibly also the course instructor. The purpose of the meeting will be to explore the nature of the student’s difficulty, and also to discuss what measures can be taken to aid the student’s development in the area(s) in which s/he needs to improve.

• If a student’s performance repeatedly falls below minimally accepted thresholds (i.e., several “1” ratings), the student, the advisor, and the Director of Counselor Education are to address the performance concerns in the annual self- and faculty evaluation. A pattern of such performance might also be cause for the institution of a remediation plan.

Annual Evaluation of Students’ Progress

An annual evaluation of each student’s performance in the Program is conducted by the faculty in the spring of each year. This evaluation involves an interactive process between students, their advisors, and the Program faculty as a whole which focuses on each student’s progress toward the Program training goals. Clear indications of excellence or deficiency are noted, and specific remediation plans may be developed if a student’s progress is clearly deficient in any manner.

The annual evaluation process begins with a self-assessment conducted by each student after the beginning of the spring semester. Students are to review their progress in a variety of areas related to the training goals of their program. Areas of strength and areas where growth would be helpful are to be identified as well as professional goals for the coming year (see Appendix D for the Student Annual Self-Evaluation Form).

The annual review also includes a review of students’ portfolios which document progress toward one’s degree. Students are to submit their portfolio materials, along with their annual self-evaluation form, a current copy of their vita, and a cover letter to their advisors by March 1. The annual review also includes evaluation of students’ readiness to begin their internship in the following summer or fall semester. Students and advisors are to then meet and discuss each student’s progress before March 25. Students and advisors are to sign each annual self-evaluation form to indicate that they have reviewed and discussed the information. Advisors will keep all of the evaluation materials for the full faculty review which follows. The portfolio materials are returned to the students after the faculty review is completed.

The department faculty review all of the available materials regarding the progress of each student at the spring faculty meetings when annual evaluations are conducted. After the faculty review each student’s progress, advisors complete a summary evaluation letter for each student. Two copies of this letter are given to each student, one of which is for the student’s own records. The other copy must be signed to indicate that the student has received and read the evaluation, even if she or he disagrees with its findings, and returned to a department assistant. A student may write a response to the advisor’s letter if he or she so wishes, and the advisor will then respond in writing. If students wish to appeal the evaluation, they should contact the Department
Chair. If serious problems regarding professional impairment or problematic behaviors are identified, the procedures described below in the section on Remediation and Dismissal of Students are followed.

Grade appeals

Students may appeal course grades which they believe are in error by following the grade appeal policy established by the College of Education. Students must first attempt to resolve their disagreement regarding the grade received with the relevant course instructor. If not resolved, the student may initiate an appeal by writing the CECP Department Chair no later than the final day for removing incompletes for the semester in which the grade was received (approximately four weeks into the next term), stating the reasons why she or he believes the grade is in error. The Chair will then make a decision regarding the appeal. If the student believes that decision is in error, she or he can appeal the decision to the Dean of the College of Education. The Dean of the College of Education makes the final decision with regard to grade appeals.

Other appeals

Other possible matters of appeal include, but are not limited to, decisions regarding termination from a program, disenrollment from a course, a graduation decision, and accusations of academic dishonesty. Ordinarily, efforts to resolve the appeal informally with the relevant individuals must be made before a student can submit a written appeal to the department chair. This appeal must be made within 30 days of the notification of the action being appealed. The appeal must be made in writing, and be specific and substantiated. Per Graduate School policy (see the Graduate Bulletin for details), appeals of the departmental decisions must be made in writing to the Vice Provost for Research and Graduate Studies within 30 days of the action being appealed. The final responsibility for resolving all student appeals other than grade appeals rests with the Vice Provost for Research and Graduate Studies.

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW POLICY

CECP and Marquette University are committed to fostering personal and professional excellence in graduates, developing leaders who are ethical and informed, and forming graduates who are committed to the service of others. These goals are particularly salient to CECP students who will provide counseling and mental health care to clients, students, and families that are often vulnerable and in need of assistance. To accomplish these goals, students must feel safe, sustained, engaged, challenged, and appreciated. Forming such an academic and professional culture is the responsibility of and requires the contributions of every member of the department. To this end, all members must act with integrity and compassion; take responsibility when confronting difficult situations and solving these difficulties; and behave in ways that reflect respect, honesty, and care for others. Finally, all members of the department (e.g., students, faculty, staff) have a responsibility to promote a culture that values learning and understanding and the development of a professional identity.

Although all members of CECP share responsibility for nurturing a positive and professional departmental environment, it is important that students understand the nature of this responsibility and the range of behaviors and beliefs encompassed by these responsibilities.
Students are responsible for becoming familiar with the Student Conduct Code developed by the Office of Student Development for university students (i.e., http://www.marquette.edu/osd/policies/) and the Academic Regulations of the Graduate School (i.e., http://bulletin.marquette.edu/grad/). In addition to these University and Graduate School policies, students should familiarize themselves with appropriate Ethical and Professional Code of Conduct, Social Media Policy, and the CECP Procedures for Violations of Academic and Professional Performance, below. These policies and procedures address a range of academic and professional behavior, including student conduct in clinical settings.

**Ethical and Professional Code of Conduct**

It is incumbent upon all students to follow professional, ethical, and legal standards throughout their graduate studies in our department. In addition to Marquette University’s Student Conduct Code, the American Counseling Association (ACA) has developed a code of ethics that all members of the Association are expected to observe and by which CECP students are expected to abide. The ACA Code of Ethics (2014) is available on the ACA website at: http://www.counseling.org/resources/aca-code-of-ethics.pdf and is also available on CECP’s website and at the end of this Handbook. Whether or not students are members of ACA, they are expected to be familiar with, and adhere to, ACA’s most recent code.

In order to familiarize students with ethical and legal issues in professional counseling, ethical and legal issues are addressed early in, and throughout, the curriculum. The ACA Code of Ethics (2014) is introduced to master’s students in the first year with particular attention given in COUN 6000, Introduction to Counseling and COUN 6010, Professional Ethics and Legal Issues. Students are required to review the CECP Master’s Student Handbook and the Marquette Student Handbook upon entering the program, and students must sign a program form indicating that they have read and understood all aspects of the handbook. As such, students are encouraged to ask about any aspects of the ethics code that are unclear. The group supervision meetings attended by master’s students completing their Practicum COUN 6965/6970 and Internship COUN 6986 also address professional and ethical issues involved in the delivery of counseling services.

In addition, the faculty expects professional behavior from students throughout their program. Such behavior includes treating everyone with respect; attending class, colloquia, and meetings with faculty or administrators regularly and punctually; and demonstrating professional conduct at all practicum/internship and other professional settings.

**Social Media**

Students who use social networking sites (e.g., Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter) or other forms of electronic communication (e.g., Snapchat) should be mindful of how their communication may be perceived by clients, colleagues, faculty, supervisors, and other mental health professionals. Thus, students should avoid visual or printed material that may be deemed inappropriate for a professional counselor. We urge students to set all security settings to “private” and neither to post information/photos nor use language that could jeopardize their professional image.
Students need to consider limiting the amount of personal information they post on these sites and should carefully consider whom they include as part of their social network.

Students must never include clients in such social networks, for doing so is a boundary violation and also breaches clients’ rights to confidentiality. Engaging in such unethical behavior shall trigger remediation procedures with the student, one outcome of which could be the student’s dismissal from the program.

CECP PROCEDURES FOR VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE

The overarching goal of our Master’s in School Counseling Program and Master’s in Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program is to prepare counselors to assume roles as responsible, ethical, competent members of the counseling profession. Program faculty are responsible for ensuring that program graduates are ready to enter a profession that cares for vulnerable client and student populations. As such, the CECP faculty take their role as “gatekeepers” of the profession seriously and act when necessary to ensure that the community is protected. The procedures below will be used to identify performance issues and to assist students in remediation where possible, or to dismiss the student from the program when remediation is not deemed advisable.

Academic and professional performance concerns regarding student conduct may be identified in a variety of ways. For instance, a formal evaluation of each student’s progress takes place annually as described above, and concerns may be identified at that time. Problems may also be identified at any point in a student’s academic career by a faculty member, supervisor, or fellow student. The following sections describe the procedures used for the formal identification of performance concerns; and the review, remediation, or dismissal procedures once a concern is identified.

Methods for Identification of Academic and Professional Performance Concerns

Any faculty member, supervisor, or student may become aware of, and then need to report to an appropriate person, a concern regarding a student’s academic or professional performance. The guidelines found in Section H – Resolving Ethical Issues of the ACA Code of Ethics (2014) are useful for formally handling such problems.

These guidelines recommend that any party who believes that an ethical violation may have occurred first bring it to the attention of the individual involved, if (1) an informal resolution of the problem appears appropriate, and (2) the confidentiality of the parties involved is protected.

If the problem appears inappropriate for informal resolution or is not satisfactorily resolved, the parties are directed to take further action.

CECP’s procedures below reflect these guidelines found in the ACA Code of Ethics.
Reports by Students. Students concerned about the behavior of a fellow student should first discuss the behavior directly with the other student, if feasible, and if no confidentiality rights are violated. If the concerns are not satisfactorily resolved in this manner, students must then discuss the concerns with their advisor, who will then raise the concerns with the Director of the Counselor Education Program. The Director may consult with the Department Chair or department faculty as needed. Advisors and faculty members will endeavor to protect the confidentiality of the student reporting the potential problem, unless such disclosure is required by law or policy. They may request that the student meet with them to provide additional information. Further exploration of information may be required to determine if additional action is needed to resolve the student concern.

Possible outcomes of this initial exploration include the following:
- no further action will be taken;
- a student may be formally warned that her/his behavior is of concern;
- the Director or CECP faculty will determine that further action is required, and a formal review will be conducted by a faculty committee.

Reports by Site Supervisors. In our Master’s in Counseling Program and Master’s in Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program, practicum and internship site supervisors concerned about the performance of a supervisee should initially discuss their concerns with the student. If the problems are not satisfactorily resolved in this manner, supervisors must then inform the Marquette course instructor who has that student in her or his practicum or internship course. If satisfactory resolution of the concerns is not achieved at that point, the Director of the Counselor Education Program must be informed, and he or she will gather additional information and raise the issue with the faculty if warranted.

Review Procedures for Academic and Professional Performance Concerns

Not all conduct difficulties can be resolved informally between the concerned individuals. When an informal resolution is not possible or appropriate, or when a student conduct concern has been identified or persists and requires further action, the department faculty will use the following procedures to address the concern. The procedures described below are specific to CECP program; students should also be aware that separate or further action may be taken by the Graduate School and students are advised to consult the Graduate Bulletin to determine Graduate School procedures and resolutions.

1. Student Notice. The student in question will be officially notified by email that a student conduct concern has been identified and needs immediate attention, and that a Faculty Review Committee will be formed to address the concern.

2. Faculty Review Committee Meeting. A faculty review committee will be comprised of at least two CECP faculty members and the student. This review committee will meet with the student to explore the nature of the concern. The student will be informed of the concerns and provided an opportunity to explain the situation. Additionally, the committee will gather all related evidence, which may include meeting or discussing the concern with other students, supervisors, faculty or other people with knowledge of the concern.

Prior to, or as a part of the initial meeting, the student may be given direction to
immediately cease some behaviors. A student’s failure to follow such a direction may lead to further immediate action, up to, and including, a recommendation to the Graduate School of dismissal from the program.

A single consultant is allowed at these meetings, and the student may elect to bring an attorney as his/her consultant. However, the student is expected to inform the faculty of this decision so that the university may also have legal counsel present. The role of legal counsel at such a meeting is limited to that of a consultant. The student’s attorney will not be permitted to speak for the student, make legal objections or arguments, or directly question the committee.

3. Decision. After the faculty review committee has gathered all information and reviewed the academic or professional performance concern(s), it will have the option of rendering several possible decisions. Below are several possible actions, and the Graduate School Bulletin should be reviewed for all potential actions (http://bulletin.marquette.edu/grad/).

a. No Action. The committee may decide that no action is required.

b. Program Warning. For some concerns, a formal written warning may be issued to the student, which will outline specific directions for future conduct.

c. Referral to Alternative University Office. Some conduct concerns (e.g., academic dishonesty or academic performance) may require further action by the Graduate School or the Office of Student Development. In these cases, the conduct matter will be referred to the appropriate office for further action.

d. Remediation Plan. In some situations, the committee may decide that an action/learning plan will be developed to address the concern and appropriate attitudinal or behavioral changes. This remediation plan must include scheduled review dates and target dates for each issue identified. Examples of actions that may be included in the remediation plan are an increase in didactic instruction; a decrease in course load; a decrease in, or temporary suspension of, clinical responsibilities; or increased supervision or faculty advisement. The plan will be documented using the Student Performance Remediation Plan form (see Appendix F). After the faculty members involved have presented their recommendations to the student and answered his or her questions, the student must sign the Student Performance Review Cover Sheet (see Appendix E), indicating that the recommendations have been presented and explained. The student will be given the opportunity to accept the recommendations or to submit a written appeal (see the CECP Appeal Procedures below for the conditions and process for an appeal). Progress must be reviewed at least once every semester by the Director of the Counselor Education Program in consultation with the Department Chair. Additional reviews may be scheduled as necessary. After each review, a copy of the Student Performance Remediation Plan form, including student comments and faculty signatures, must be completed and filed in the student’s departmental file. If the faculty believe student progress toward remediation is insufficient, they may recommend either a change in the remediation plan or the student’s dismissal from the program by the Graduate School.

e. Administrative Withdrawal. Some performance concerns warrant immediate action, and as such, students can be administratively withdrawn at any time from
classes or clinical settings as deemed appropriate at the discretion of Marquette University. Administrative Withdrawals fall under the purview of the Graduate School, and thus the CECP department can only make a recommendation that a student be withdrawn from a class.

f. Dismissal. Some concerns are of such a serious concern that they may warrant dismissal from the program. In this circumstance, the student will be informed that the review committee is recommending dismissal from the program and that the issue is being referred to the Graduate School for their review and action.

CECP Appeal Conditions and Procedures

Students may believe that the decision rendered by the faculty review committee is not appropriate. Consistent with fair practices, students have the right to appeal faculty decisions, as noted above, if the student believes that one of the following three conditions is applicable:

1. New evidence emerges that was not available during the review process and that would affect the review decision.
2. There was a denial of a fair hearing.
3. The evidence presented was not sufficient to establish student responsibility.

It should be noted the student will need to clearly address which condition(s) is applicable for this appeal and present evidence to that effect.

Appeal Procedures. If a student wishes to appeal a CECP department decision, he/she must submit a written appeal to the CECP Department Chair or an appointed designee. This appeal should address the following issues:

1. Identify the basis for the appeal. This statement should identify the specific condition(s), of the three noted above, that provides the basis for the appeal.
2. Provide clear evidence that addresses the condition upon which the appeal is based.
3. If more than one decision has been rendered, the student must identify which decisions are being appealed.
4. Any appeal must be submitted within five business days of the date of the faculty review committee decision.
5. After an appeal has been submitted, the Department Chair or designee will make a decision as to whether the appeal meets the conditions for an appeal. Students will be notified by email if the appeal is to proceed or is denied.
6. If the appeal is approved for consideration, the Department Chair or designee will review all documentation related to the academic and professional performance concern, and will meet with the student and other appropriate individuals. This review will be expedited, typically occurring within five business days. After the Department Chair or designee has met with or reviewed all information, the decision regarding the appeal will be communicated to the student through the Department Chair. Additionally, this appeal will be reviewed and made in collaboration with the College Dean and the Graduate School.

The above procedures are specific to CECP. Students should be aware that decisions involving an Administrative Withdrawal or Dismissal are rendered by the Graduate School. Thus, an appeal of an Administrative Withdrawal or a Dismissal must be submitted directly to the Graduate School. Students are encouraged to review the Graduate School appeal procedures as cited in the Graduate School Bulletin.
DEPARTMENT FACULTY FOR 2017-2018 (* = COUN Core Faculty)

Titles, Research Interests and Specializations

Faculty

Alan W. Burkard, Ph.D. (Fordham University)
Professor and CECP Department Chair and Coordinator of School Counseling Program; Licensed Psychologist; multicultural counseling and supervision, counselor training and development, school counseling

Karisse A. Callender, Ph.D. (Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi)
Assistant Professor; Licensed Professional Counselor, Substance Abuse Counselor; trauma, addiction, and supervision.

Jennifer M. Cook, Ph.D. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)*
Assistant Professor; Licensed Professional Counselor, Nationally Certified Counselor (NCC); Multicultural counseling, social justice and advocacy, counselor development and supervision

Lisa M. Edwards, Ph.D. (University of Kansas)*
Professor and Director of Counselor Education Program and Coordinator of Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program; Licensed Psychologist; multicultural issues, strengths and optimal functioning, perinatal mental health

Lynne Knobloch-Fedders, Ph.D. (Miami University)
Assistant Professor; couples’ interpersonal behavior, systemically-based psychotherapy, psychological well-being of military couples

Sarah Knox, Ph.D. (University of Maryland)*
Professor and Director of Training for COPS Program; Licensed Psychologist; therapy relationship, therapy process, supervision and training, qualitative research

Timothy P. Melchert, Ph.D. (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Professor; Licensed Psychologist; child maltreatment and family influences on development, biopsychosocial approach to professional psychology education and practice

Lee Za Ong, PhD (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Assistant Professor; WI Licensed Professional Counselor, Certified Rehabilitation Counselor; rehabilitation counseling issues, multicultural issues, refugees and immigrants with disabilities, curriculum evaluation.
Affiliated Faculty

Kathleen Cepelka, Ph.D. (Marquette University)
Superintendent of Milwaukee Catholic Schools

Kelly Groh, Ph.D. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Counselor, Oak Creek High School

Christine Hanson, Ph.D. (The Ohio State University)
Clinical Psychologist, Mercy Health Wisconsin and Illinois

Mark Kuranz, M.S. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Retired School Counseling Director, Case High School, Racine, WI

Chad Wetterneck, Ph.D. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Rogers Memorial Hospital

Terry Young, Psy.D. (Illinois School of Professional Psychology)
Clinical Assistant Professor; neuropsychology, supervision, learning disabilities, medical-legal disabilities.

The Counseling and Counseling Psychology Administrative Team

The Counseling and Counseling Psychology Administrative Team is chaired by the CECP Department Chair and is currently comprised of the Director of Counselor Education and the Counseling Psychology Director of Training. This committee works closely with the Practicum and Internship Coordinator to address issues related to practicum and internship training.

FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND SUPPORT

Departmental Facilities & Services

The Department of Counselor Education and Counseling Psychology is housed in the College of Education on the first floor of the Schroeder Health and Education Complex. Most of the Department classes meet in the conference rooms and classrooms located on the first floor of the building or in the adjacent Cramer Hall. In addition, there are various learning resources in the Education Computer Lab and the Hartman Literacy and Learning Center that are also utilized by department students. There are several offices for research and teaching assistants, and there is a student lounge available to all students in the department.

Behavior Clinic. The Behavior Clinic was founded in 2003 by Marquette University’s College of Education in partnership with Penfield Children’s Center, a large, community-based agency serving inner-city families with young children who have developmental disabilities. The Behavior Clinic offers free mental health services for children who are experiencing significant behavior and emotional problems. Graduate students receive specialized training and gain
supervised clinical experiences working directly with the children and their families. The clinic also has an ongoing applied research program that regularly contributes new findings to the relatively new field of pediatric mental health. Dr. Burkard is the Director of the Behavior Clinic. http://www.marquette.edu/education/centers_clinics/behavior_clinic.shtml

**Culture & Well-Being Research Lab.** The mission of the Culture & Well-Being Research Lab is to conduct ongoing research about multicultural issues in psychology, with a particular focus on understanding individual, family, and community strengths that help individuals of diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds experience well-being. To this end, the lab provides a setting in which students, faculty, and other colleagues can engage in project development, implementation, and dissemination of findings about various topics. Dr. Edwards is the Director of the Culture & Well-Being Research Lab. http://www.marquette.edu/education/centers_clinics/cwb.shtml

**Financial Support**

Students in the Program are eligible to apply for several scholarships offered through Marquette University or our Department. Master’s students who are primary and secondary school teachers in southeastern Wisconsin are eligible for two scholarship opportunities that Marquette offers. The first is the Milwaukee Area Teachers Scholarship which provides scholarships for K-12 teachers from the greater Milwaukee area. The second is the Catholic Schools Scholarship which covers part of the tuition for students employed by schools in the Archdiocese of Milwaukee (more information is available at http://www.grad.mu.edu/financialaid/index.html). These scholarships are available only to students enrolled at Marquette. In addition, only students enrolled in the department are eligible for the Patricia Janz Scholarship and the GSO Minority Student Scholarship which are awarded annually. Each year the Department typically offers 2-4 tuition scholarships (1-3 credits) to students in the Program. Typically teaching and research assistantships are offered to doctoral students in the department, however occasionally assistantships have been offered to master’s students. Over the last several years, several students have been funded through the Behavior Clinic and grant-funded projects. Information regarding scholarships and employment are sent to students via email. Students are encouraged to ask their advisors, faculty, and administrators about opportunities for scholarships or employment. For more information about scholarships and awards through the Graduate School, please go to the link for Financial Aid and Support at the Graduate School website (http://www.grad.mu.edu/financialaid/index.html).

**Graduate Student Organization**

The Graduate Student Organization (GSO) in the Department of Counselor Education and Counseling Psychology is a very active organization which serves a number of very useful functions. In addition to offering various social activities for its members, it provides important opportunities for advancing the professional development of students including the mentoring of new students, organizing and advertising professional development information and activities, providing systematic student feedback to the faculty regarding the training programs, and student representation at departmental faculty meetings. Because of its important role in providing social and academic support and fostering students’ professional development, all departmental
students are strongly encouraged to become active members of the Graduate Student Organization.

**Diversity Gala**

A very impressive event coordinated by the GSO is the Diversity Gala, held in the spring of each year. The GSO has been concerned about the under-representation of minority counselors and therapists in the U.S. and wanted to help attract more minority students into the department and the profession. Therefore, in 2004 they endowed a Diversity Scholarship which is open to departmental students. The Scholarship Gala is the main fund raising event for this scholarship. Each year the GSO awards several Diversity Scholarships. The purpose of the Diversity Gala and the Diversity Scholarship as stated by the GSO:

*Purpose: Our night to come together and celebrate the backgrounds, perspectives and cultures that make up our distinctive tapestry, the Diversity Gala is an exciting annual Marquette tradition. We learn from our professors and we learn from our coursework, but time spent at a university is also a time of exposure to people and traditions from every corner of the globe. The Diversity Gala brings us all together in respect for one another, and it brings us all together in a colorful celebration.*

In an effort to endorse the Marquette University Department of Counselor Education and Counseling Psychology's commitment to diversity and social justice, the department's Graduate Student Organization has established a Diversity Scholarship. The purpose of this student-initiated scholarship is to:

1. Foster an academic, professional, and social environment in our department that embraces diversity
2. Encourage enrollment of persons with diverse backgrounds
3. Promote leadership among persons with diverse backgrounds in the field of counseling psychology. Our goal is to award this scholarship annually to masters and/or doctoral students within our department.

The GSO serves many important functions and roles. Several of the key positions are the student-faculty representative who is the primary liaison to the faculty and attends portions of the faculty meetings, the Representative to the Wisconsin Counseling Association and the Representative to the Wisconsin School Counselor Association.

**Professional Organizations**

Professional organizations play very important roles in the counseling field, and becoming affiliated with these organizations provides important opportunities for professional development.

*The American Counseling Association (ACA)*

All counseling students in our program are expected to become student members of the American Counseling Association (ACA) and other organizations pertinent to their educational
and career goals. The ACA and its divisions and branches offer many opportunities for development as a Professional Counselor. Student membership is relatively inexpensive and many valuable resources are available to student members of ACA www.counseling.org

**The Wisconsin Counseling Association (WCA)**

The Wisconsin Counseling Association (WCA) is a branch of the ACA and students are strongly encouraged to become active members of the WCA. Information regarding the WCA can be found at http://wicounseling.org/ and students are also encouraged to contact the GSO representative to the WCA. http://www.wicounseling.org/

**Wisconsin School Counselor Association; American School Counselor Association**

Students in the School Counseling specialty are encouraged to join the Wisconsin School Counselor Association (WSCA; http://www.wscaweb.com/) and the American School Counselor Association (a division of ACA; http://www.schoolcounselor.org/). Membership information can be found at the respective websites students are also encouraged to contact the GSO representative to WSCA.

**International Association of Addictions and Offender Counselors**

Students in the Addiction-Mental Health track are encouraged to join the International Association of Addictions and Offender Counselors (a division of ACA; http://www.iaaoc.org/).

**Library Resources**

The John P. Raynor, S.J., Library opened August 4, 2003. It offers state-of-the-art facilities, research librarians and services in the Information Commons, a mix of seating choices, all current journals, Special Collections, and access to the collections housed in Memorial Library. Memorial Library, accessed via the second level bridge, houses the bulk of the more than 1.5 million volume collection, including most books and all journals 1990 to present. Circulation Services and Interlibrary Loan staff are available adjacent to the bridge to assist with questions.

The Law Library (1103 W. Wisconsin Ave., Sensenbrenner Hall) is administered by the Law School. Marquette faculty and students are encouraged to contact the Library directly with questions. All Law holdings are included in the online catalog, MARQCAT.

**Library Resources for Counseling Students**

Marquette’s Raynor Memorial Libraries maintain a collection of over 1.7 million electronically indexed volumes; 30,000 electronic periodicals; and more than 1.2 million books. Electronic resources include 1,207 online counseling-related journals, including the full-text of 20 ACA journals, ERIC, PsycInfo, Dissertation Abstracts, Health and Psychosocial Instruments, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research and Medline. The Library’s collection in the area of counseling is multidisciplinary and extensive. Thousands of titles can be found under subject headings such as counseling, psychology, psychotherapy, and education.
**Research Resources**

Access to library materials is via MARQCAT, the Marquette University Libraries catalog, covering all three campus libraries with dial-up access 24-hours daily. Access to MARQCAT, as well as to other library catalogs, is available via the Libraries’ homepage found at [http://www.marquette.edu/library](http://www.marquette.edu/library). A collection of Internet sites arranged by subject is also available. Computers for browsing the Internet are available in the Libraries, and any campus computer connected to MarquetteNet also has access to these resources. Marquette participates in the Federal Depository program, acquiring a wide variety of state and federal documents which assist research.

**Library Special Services**

**Norman H. Ott Memorial Writing Center.** The writing center offers one-to-one tutoring to all Marquette students, staff, and faculty on all kinds of writing projects, from first year English papers to graduate theses, from history papers to personal statements for law school.

**Research Consultation.** Marquette University students may request an individual or small group appointment with a reference librarian in which you may discuss your research and information needs. Reference librarians will provide you with guidance on appropriate library research tools including both print and electronic sources. Research consultations may also include one-on-one training on using electronic library databases.

**Remote Access – Access from home.** Library e-resources such as indexing and abstracting databases, full-text resources, and e-books are available via cable modems, dial-up, and DSL.

**Semester borrowing** of monographic materials for all Graduate Students.

**Open 104 hours weekly plus 24/7** access to Raynor Library 1st floor during fall and spring semesters.

**Free interlibrary borrowing** of books and articles via libraries' InterLibrary Loan Service.

**Private study carrels** for graduate students by application. Contact the Raynor Library Circulation Desk (288-7555) for more information.

**Group study rooms** in Raynor Library (some equipped with overhead projectors and screens.) Available on a first-come, first serve basis, however, some can be reserved ahead of time. For availability contact the Raynor Library Circulation Desk (288-7555).

**Two PC-equipped teaching labs** available for classes by appointment and for student use when not scheduled for classes.

**Over 230 networked PCs and Macs** with access to electronic library resources as well as Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Access, Publisher and photo editing software.

**Laptops available** to be checked-out for in-library use.
RefWorks, Web-based personal bibliography software.

Accommodations for Students with Special Needs

Marquette University and the Raynor Memorial Libraries offer assistance to accommodate library usage for those with special needs. The University's Office of Student Educational Services in the Alumni Memorial Union (Room 317, phone 288-1645 Voice/TDD) should be the first contact point for anyone requiring additional assistance. Staff in that office will direct users to the appropriate librarians for specific library services. Those librarians will establish an approach that will enable special users to utilize the resources of the libraries throughout their stay at Marquette.

Library Services
The best assisted service can be obtained by contacting the appropriate librarian BEFORE coming to the library. An optimal approach to accommodate individual needs can be determined prior to arrival, including preparing any needed equipment and assuring the availability of the necessary staff. While the libraries will attempt to provide assisted services on demand, there are times during the open hours when staffing is at a minimal level and assisted service may be difficult or impossible.

Online Catalog Access
Information on the holdings of the Marquette Libraries is available via the online catalog, MARQCAT, which can be accessed from PCs located throughout the libraries. Most of the PCs are low HEIGHT accessible.

Book Retrieval
Books and periodicals are shelved on open stacks on all floors. Access to these floors is available by public elevator. The 4th floor in Memorial Library has two levels; access to the lower level housing books in the JX 1000 – PQ 6611 collections must be arranged for those in wheelchairs. In addition, many of the aisles in the shelving areas do not accommodate wheelchairs. For any assistance in retrieving needed material, ask at the Raynor 1st floor Circulation Desk.

Reference Assistance and Interlibrary Loans
The Raynor Memorial Information Desk is located on the first level of Raynor. Assistance with both print and electronic sources can be provided; best service is available if arrangements are made PRIOR to coming to the libraries. Reference librarians will also assist in obtaining needed material from other libraries via Interlibrary Loan.

Adaptive Technology
Raynor Library has some adaptive equipment for blind/partially sighted users and students with learning disabilities. A VisualTek reader will enlarge printed material for partially sighted users. A Kurzweil Reading machine will provide synthesized voice output of printed material. A Kurzweil Omni 1000/3000 computer setup that will scan material and then read the material to the user. The Kurzweil also accepts material from computer disks, permitting users to type assignments on a computer, save it to disk, and have the assignment read back to them. Users
can adjust the speed of the reader, the voice, and the size of the displayed type. All of this equipment is located on the lower level of Raynor. Ask at the Class Reserve / Media Services Desk for assistance.

**Photocopying Service**

Photocopying may present problems for users in wheelchairs. Photocopiers in Raynor Library are located on the lower, 1st and 2nd levels. In Memorial Library photocopiers are located near the Bridge Circulation Desk and on the lower level next to the bound periodicals. Assistance in the use of the photocopiers can be arranged at the Raynor Circulation Desk on the first level, the Class Reserve / Media Services Desk on the lower level or the Bridge Circulation Desk in Memorial Library. Staff at the Class Reserve / Media Services Desk will also assist in the use of the microform reader/printers.

**University Student Services**

There are numerous offices at Marquette University that offer support services to graduate students. These include the Office of Student Financial Aid, the Graduate School, the Health Center, and the Office of Student Development.

**Housing**

The Office of University Apartments & Off-campu Student Services (UAOCSS), located at 1500 W. Wells Street, can assist graduate students with finding appropriate housing in the Marquette University neighborhood. UAOCSS publishes the *Tenant Guide*, an annual listing of properties in the Marquette neighborhood. Current and prospective students may request a *Tenant Guide* from the office via e-mail at muuaocss@marquette.edu or by phone at (414) 288-7281.

**Counseling Center**

The Marquette University Counseling Center serves students by supporting healthy personal and career development. The center’s staff consists of experienced mental health professionals trained to assist with the emotional challenges, academic choices, and career decisions. All counseling services are free of charge for full time students. Part time students may receive one free session for personal assessment and possible referral to other mental health professionals in the community for further counseling. A counselor is on call 24 hours a day. During the day, the counselor can be contacted by contacting the Counseling Center directly, 414-288-7172. The Counseling Center does serve as a practicum site for students in our doctoral program. Students in our Program who seek services at the Counseling Center are assured that no students in our department will provide services to them. Students in our program who are Counseling Center Clients are assured that the utmost care is taken to ensure that practicum students from our department do not have access to protected healthcare information for our students.

There are community-based counseling services available for those students who seek counseling services, but have concerns about receiving services at the university Counseling Center. The Milwaukee First Call for Help – dial 211, is a fast and anonymous way to locate
services. Students may contact the Counseling Center for referral information and are also free to talk with the faculty about referral information.

**Student Health Services**

Marquette’s Student Health Service provides quality primary care as well as preventive health education and wellness programs to our student community. More information regarding Student Health Services can be found at [http://www.marquette.edu/shs/clinical/index.shtml](http://www.marquette.edu/shs/clinical/index.shtml).

**Student Injury & Sickness Insurance Plan**

Marquette University does not offer a voluntary health insurance plan. More information about the Affordable Care Act and student health insurance for international students can be found at [http://www.marquette.edu/riskunit/riskmanagement/student_health_insurance.shtml](http://www.marquette.edu/riskunit/riskmanagement/student_health_insurance.shtml).

**Diversity Resources**

*Intercultural Engagement.* The Office of Intercultural Engagement focuses on the promotion of cultural inclusiveness through its services and programs. To increase the effectiveness of these efforts, the staff in the Intercultural Engagement office collaborate with students, administrators and faculty from a variety of schools, colleges, and departments on the campus to create a more open and educational environment regarding cross-cultural relations. The staff is also available to consult with student organizations, residence hall floors, classes and university departments on issues related to valuing diversity and diverse cultures.

The Office coordinates a wide variety of programs each year including regular cultural celebrations that feature speakers, performers, music, films, dinners, exhibits, and workshops. These programs are examples of the university’s philosophy articulated in its Statement on Human Dignity and Diversity. They provide the university community with opportunities to recognize and cherish the dignity of each individual by promoting a campus climate that fosters learning, appreciation, and understanding of other cultures as well as the importance of intercultural relations.

The Intercultural Engagement Center is located in room 121 of the Alumni Memorial Union. Many activities and events are held there, including Lunch Time Flicks, cooking demonstrations, and Outspoken discussions. For more information, please contact the Center for Intercultural Engagement at 414-288-7205 or stop by Room 121 in the Alumni Memorial Union.

**Campus Ministry**

Campus Ministry is directed particularly toward the education and pastoral care of students of all faith traditions and other members of the university community. Campus Ministry offers a wide range of services and resources for students of all faith traditions. These include worship services, retreats, pastoral care, support groups, and service opportunities. More information can be found at: [http://www.marquette.edu/um/](http://www.marquette.edu/um/).
Office of Disability Services

The Office of Disability Services (ODS) assists students with disabilities in obtaining assistance (accommodations) that give them equal access to Marquette's programs and services. ODS does not provide diagnostic treatment or learning support services specifically for students with disabilities.

Once a student is officially enrolled as a student at Marquette, if a disability is documented, a student may be eligible to receive assistance (accommodations) to enable him/her to participate in all university functions the same as his or her peers. In order to receive accommodations, students must follow the process summarized below.

1. Provide appropriate documentation to the ODS Coordinator,
2. Meet with the coordinator each semester PRIOR to the need for requested accommodations,
3. Identify in that meeting the courses for which accommodations are requested,
4. Deliver accommodations letters provided by the Coordinator to each instructor, and
5. Discuss classroom needs with the instructor.

Some common academic accommodations include: alternate testing arrangements such as extra time or quiet locations, notetakers, texts in alternate formats including books on CD, and sign language interpreters, realtime captioning or C-Print to access classes.

For a more detailed description of the accommodations process, see: [http://www.marquette.edu/disability-services/ds_policy_officialdoc.shtml](http://www.marquette.edu/disability-services/ds_policy_officialdoc.shtml)

This is the official policy document that defines this process.

If you are a student with a disabilities and you have questions about the services available to you at Marquette please see the ODS website at: [http://www.marquette.edu/disability-services/](http://www.marquette.edu/disability-services/) or contact Jack Bartelt, the Director of Disability Services by email (jonathan.bartelt@marquette.edu) or by phone at (414) 288-1645(VT) for more information.

Information Technology Services

*The Help Desk* provides a single point of contact to IT Services; assists students, faculty and staff with computing and telecommunications questions and problems; escalates unresolved problems to appropriate IT Services staff. Information Technology Services is headquartered on the second floor of Katharine Reed Cudahy Hall. Call the IT Services Help Desk at (414) 288-7799 or e-mail helpdesk@marquette.edu for computing, network or phone-related questions or problems.

*The CheckMarq Student System* allows students to review course listings, register for classes, and download various computer resources. [https://checkmarq.mu.edu/psp/sa9prod/?cmd=login&languageCd=ENG](https://checkmarq.mu.edu/psp/sa9prod/?cmd=login&languageCd=ENG)

Marquette University Police Department

*August 2018 LME*
With a combined philosophy of service and prevention, the Marquette University Police Department is dedicated to maintaining a safe environment conducive to learning, living and working at Marquette University. The department is staffed year-round, 24 hours a day by highly trained professionals who serve the campus and adjacent areas where students and employees reside and socialize. DPS Homepage: http://www.marquette.edu/dps/index.shtml

In an effort to provide the opportunity for members of the Marquette and surrounding community to contact Public Safety, the university has implemented the use of the Blue Light and Service Phone system. Blue light Phones, most frequently recognized by their blue light on the top of the phone, and Service Phones, most frequently recognized by a red label, are placed throughout university buildings, apartments, parking areas and the near off-campus areas. Currently, Public Safety monitors in excess of 150 Blue Light and Service Phones, providing a direct link to the Public Safety Communications Center.

A branch of the MU Police Department, Student Safety Programs provides walking escorts and mobile transports to Marquette students, faculty, staff and guests to insure their safe travel throughout the campus area. More information is available at: http://www.marquette.edu/dps/ssp/index.shtml

Career Services Center

The Career Services Center staff is available to provide comprehensive career and employment services for undergraduate students, graduate students, and alumni.

The Career Services Center web site provides many services and resources are accessible online http://www.marquette.edu/csc/about/index.shtml. In addition, students may find that a personal visit through an individual appointment with a career counselor or a 15-minute walk-in appointment with a career intern will best suit your needs. The Career Services Center also welcomes questions by telephone or e-mail.

Recreational Sports

The Department of Recreational Sports also offers a wide range of facilities and activities to Marquette students. The facilities include 2 state of the art recreational sport facilities, the Rec Plex and the Rec Center, and Valley Fields Athletic and Recreational Sports Complex. More information can be found at: http://www.gomarquette.edu/recsports/index.htm.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

All applications to the Master of Arts in School Counseling and Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling must originate with the Graduate School. New students enter the program in the fall semester of each year, and the application deadline for the Master of Arts in School Counseling and Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling programs is February 1—all application materials must be received by this date. Students with a variety of backgrounds are admitted to the program. Some enter with a bachelor’s degree, others have
completed some graduate courses, and a few others even have a master’s degree in another field but wish to retrain as professional counselors. All applicants must have at least attained a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university, however.

Individuals interested in applying to the program must apply via the online application, which can be found at www.grad.mu.edu/future/apply. Applicants may obtain application information by contacting the Graduate School at (414) 288-7137 or visiting the Graduate School website for future students: http://www.marquette.edu/grad/future_index.shtml

Materials to be submitted for Application

All of the following materials must be submitted to the Graduate School by **February 1**:

1. **Graduate School Application Form** and application fee.
   http://www.marquette.edu/grad/future_apply.shtml

2. **Official transcripts** from all undergraduate and graduate institutions attended except for Marquette University.

3. **Test scores** for the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) General Test
   The GRE subject test -Psychology is **not** required. Applicants need to be aware of the time it takes ETS to report GRE scores to Marquette University. Applicants need to allow adequate time between taking of the GRE and the reporting of the scores to Marquette University. Please see www.gre.org for score reporting schedules.

   **International students** whose language of instruction for their bachelor's degree education (or master's, if applicable) was not English must take the **TOEFL**.

4. **Three (3) letters of recommendation** and the accompanying **recommendation forms** from individuals who can address one’s academic and professional potential. (forms are located at: http://www.marquette.edu/grad/forms_index.shtml )

5. A current **resume or vita**.

6. **A statement of purpose**. Your statement of purpose reflects the clarity and commitment of your vision in pursuing a Master of Arts in School Counseling or Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling. It is a way to show the Admissions Committee that you have the motivation to succeed. You show that you have investigated the program, found that it fits your interests and aptitudes, and planned how you will succeed in it.

   A statement of purpose usually begins by indicating your reasons for undertaking graduate study at Marquette University, the Department of Counselor Education and Counseling Psychology, and the School Counseling or Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program. As a part of your statement of purpose, also describe your academic objectives, counseling interests, research interests, and your career plans. Include your related qualifications, including collegial, professional, and community
activities, and any other substantial accomplishments not already mentioned on the application form.

There is no minimum or maximum length for the statement of purpose. The typical statements range in length from 3 – 6 pages.

7. Specialization Ranking Form. Prospective Masters in Clinical Mental Health Counseling students need to rank their preference for specialization if they would like to choose a specialization in Child and Adolescent or Addictions counseling. Ranking a specialization does not affect an applicant's probability of being accepted into the program. Applicants should only rank those areas in which they have a genuine interest in pursuing. We make every attempt to accommodate applicants' first choice. However, the rankings assist us greatly in course planning and advising. Applicants must fill out and include this form with the application packet. The Specialization Ranking Form is available on the Department website or you may contact the Department office at 414.288.5790.

8. After all applications are reviewed; the highest ranking applicants will be contacted for an interview, which is required for admission. International applicants and others for whom the interview would be prohibitively expensive are invited to interview over the phone. These interviews normally are held in early March.

Marquette University's Admissions Process for Applicants with a Disability

Students with disabilities who apply to Marquette must meet the same admissions criteria as all students seeking to enter the university. It is an applicant’s decision as to how and when a disability is disclosed. If an applicant identifies himself/herself as a student with a disability on the Admissions application, it is unlawful for the University to deny you admission based upon disability factors alone. Any information you choose to provide the Admissions Committee about your disability will be forwarded to the Office of Disability Services (ODS), the area of the University that serves students with disabilities. For information on Marquette University's admissions process and disability services go to: http://www.marquette.edu/disability-services/

Applicant Evaluation by the Departmental Faculty The department faculty reviews applicant files comprehensively, emphasizing all aspects of applicants’ backgrounds. Academic transcripts, test scores, letters of recommendation, statements of purpose, and professional backgrounds receive special attention in the first phase of the application process. Those applicants who are judged to show good potential for graduate study in our department are then invited for an interview with the department faculty. Potential for graduate study and the fit between the applicant and the Program are the focus of these interviews. Students active in the Graduate Student Organization participate in the applicant interviews. Although the students have no access to application materials, they do provide important input to the faculty about the applicants’ fit with the Program. The student input is given very serious consideration in making admission decisions. After the interviews have been completed, the entire faculty again reviews each application and makes decisions about whom to offer admission.
Section II
MASTER OF ARTS IN SCHOOL COUNSELING

Students in the Master of Arts in School Counseling program develop a focused area of school counseling practice which is built upon the competencies outlined by the American School Counselor Association (ASCA). The School Counseling Specialization is based upon the Guiding Principles and Philosophy and the Program objectives of the Master of Arts in School Counseling described in Section I of this handbook. All students in the School Counseling program must assume full responsibility for knowledge of the rules and regulations and the special requirements of the Master of Arts in School Counseling Program.

The School Counseling program is a Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) approved program. The Master’s in School Counseling program is accredited by the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (CACREP) until 2022.

School Counseling Conceptual Framework

As an area of practice, school counseling has changed dramatically in recent years. Just a few decades ago, school counselors responded to the immediate mental health and vocational needs of students, often reaching a limited number of students, and the services they provided were typically reactive. The contemporary practice of school counseling is based on prevention practices that are founded in developmental theory, are systematic and comprehensive in scope, and are also founded in evidence-based practices of the American School Counselor Association (ASCA; 2003, 2005). As such, the contemporary practice of school counseling seeks to reach all students and seeks to influence their academic, career, and personal/social growth and development. These guiding principles, then, serve as the foundation for the development of a comprehensive school counseling program.

As such, candidates of Marquette University’s School Counseling program are prepared to understand the theoretical and empirical foundations for and components of effective school counseling services as outlined by the ASCA National Model (2003, 2005, 2012) and the Wisconsin Developmental Guidance Model (WDGM; 1997). The ASCA National Model specifically identifies four essential components of an effective school counseling program and Marquette’s school counseling candidates gain the knowledge, skills, and dispositions important to developing a philosophical foundation, delivering school counseling services, managing a school counseling program, and assessing the effectiveness and efficacy of a comprehensive school counseling program. Upon graduation, candidates from Marquette University’s Master of Arts in School Counseling are immediately able to contribute to the development, maintenance, implementation and evaluation of an institution’s school counseling program.

To prepare a candidate as a school counseling professional requires the academic program to have a clear and specific vision of the knowledge, performance, and disposition outcomes necessary to effectively function as an entry-level professional in a PK-12 educational setting. In the following sections, identified by 6 NCA standards and the 12 standards of School Counseling and for the state of Wisconsin, we outline the philosophical foundations that underlie and guide the preparation of candidates for school counseling practice in a culturally pluralistic society.
Leadership Knowledge Base

NCA Goal 1: Analyze educational issues using theoretical and research perspectives from the social sciences (history, psychology, sociology, education).

Standard 1: Human Development. Given that school counselors work with students from ages four to eighteen they must have knowledge of the cognitive, psychological and social abilities that normally develop in these students across these diverse ages. Furthermore, school counselors must understand how biological culture and familial factors influence and mediate the development of these abilities and student’s learning and behavior. Understanding the process of human development, then, helps school counselors design inventions that are age and culturally appropriate. As such, human development theories, then, serve as a foundation for and affect virtually every aspect of a school counselor’s practice. Since understanding human development processes is so essential to school counseling practice, candidates from Marquette University’s school counseling specialization learn theories of cognitive development (e.g., Kohlberg, 1978; Piaget, 1950), psychosocial development (e.g., Erikson, 1968), and cultural and social influences (Bronfenbrenner, 1989, 1995; Gilligan 1982). It must also be acknowledged that this standard, understanding human development, learning, and behavior, serves as a foundation for and influences what candidates learning throughout the course of their academic program.

Standard 8: Ethical Standards. It is critical that school counselors have awareness of the state statutes that govern their work with children (e.g., the State of Wisconsin “Children’s Code”), the federal laws which govern their work (e.g., FERPA, IDEA), the policies and rules of the particularly institution where they are employed, as well as the ethical standards of ASCA (2004). Though knowledge of these codes and laws is essential for effective practice, it also is insufficient for practicing in an appropriately ethical manner because in the daily practice of school counseling one commonly encounters a variety of conflicting and competing interests and obligations. Merely memorizing sets of laws, codes, and rules will result in insufficient guidance or justification for engaging in certain acts or refraining from others for many of these complex situations. Therefore, it is critical that school counselor candidates have some familiarity with the theoretical rationales underlying the various codes and laws so that the many complex situations encountered in school counseling practice can be weighed and balanced appropriately. This approach is particularly important when integrating a social justice perspective into one’s practice. Consequently, an integrative, comprehensive approach to applying ethical theories, principles, and rules to reaching judgments in particular cases is necessary for informing the ethical and legal practice of school counseling (Beauchamp & Childress, 2001).

NCA Goal 2: Apply psychological, historical, and educational research literature to improve educational service in schools.

Standard 2: School Counseling Specialization. Marquette University school counseling candidates will demonstrate an understanding of the ASCA National Standards for Students (2004). These standards are grounded in developmental and psychological theory and research and they were developed by ASCA to help the school counselor establish a school counseling specialization that can effectively address the needs of students. As such, the standards represent recognized priorities for student competencies (i.e., attitudes, knowledge, skills) that students
develop as consequence of their involvement and participation in a school counseling program. The focus of these standards is on students’ academic, career and personal/social development. Knowledge of these standards provides a foundation and content for the development of a comprehensive school counseling program. In addition to having a conceptual foundation for school counseling practice, candidates need to have knowledge and experience with a delivery system that describes the activities of a school counselor and the intent of a school counseling program. The ASCA National Model (2003) and the WDGM (1997) offer a framework for the delivery of a school counseling program that is guided by prevention, collaboration, reflective practice, and that is driven by data on student outcomes. Simply providing counseling services to meet the needs of a few students is insufficient practice as a school counselor. Instead, school counselors must embrace a delivery system that is comprehensive and is designed to meet the needs of all students (Gysbers & Henderson, 2000). This perspective is critical if school counselors intend to narrow the educational achievement gap that is evident in students who feel disenfranchised from school and if our candidates are to fulfill the social justice mission endorsed by the School of Education. Consequently, candidates must be ready to employ a comprehensive approach to initiate the development and implementation of a school counseling program. This approach will include a guidance curriculum, individual student planning, responsive services (e.g., counseling, crisis intervention, consultations) and system support components.

**Standard 5: Individual and Group Counseling Skills.** Perhaps no set of abilities is more central to the identity of a school counselor than the individual and group counseling skills they develop during their graduate training. Candidates of Marquette’s school counseling program, then, will have a strong foundation in a broad problem-solving based model (Hill, 2005) that is applicable to a wide-range of counseling situations (e.g., academic, career, social-emotional). However, the developmental needs of students across the PK-12 schools settings is quite divergent, and as such, candidates will also need a strong foundation in theories and skills that can be adapted to children and adolescents. Candidates will receive specific training in individual counseling strategies that address the varied cognitive and emotional needs of students (Wicks-Nelson & Israel, 2006) as well as group counseling approaches that are also appropriate (Yalom, 1995). Finally, candidates will learn to adapt their conceptual models and counseling skills to meet the needs of a culturally pluralistic student population.

**Standard 6: Career Development.** Whether candidates work in elementary, middle, or high schools, school counselors deliver interventions aimed at enhancing the career development of students, as appropriate for their age group. As such, candidates will have foundation in the student standards for career development identified by ASCA (2004). Relatedly, school counselors must also have a solid understanding of theories of career development (e.g., Holland’s Theory of Vocational Personalities and Work Environments; Dawis & Lofquist’s Theory of Work Adjustment; Super and Gottfredson’s developmental theories; Krumboltz’s Social Learning Theory of Career Choice and Counseling; Lent, Brown, & Hackett’s Social Cognitive Career Theory) to guide their conceptualization of students’ career development and for the identification of appropriate career counseling interventions. In addition, candidates must be able to apply their knowledge of these theories to the effective delivery of career services that address the diverse developmental needs of students in PK-12 school settings and the needs of culturally diverse populations (Gysbers, Heppner, & Johnston, 2004; Herr, Cramer, & Niles, 2005; Swanson & Fouad, 1999).
Standard 7: Educational Transition. Marquette University school counseling candidates will demonstrate an understanding of developmental issues and interventions appropriate to assisting students and their parents/guardians at expected points of educational transition. Common transitions include home to elementary school, elementary to middle school, middle to high school, and high school to post-secondary education or other academic/career options. Knowledge of developmental theory (ASCA, 2003; Bronfenbrenner, 1989, 1995; Gysbers & Henderson, 2000) will provide the foundation for candidates understanding how students’ navigate academic, career, and personal-social transitions throughout their educational life. Candidates will also have knowledge and practice experience with school counselor delivery services that focus on educational transition points that are grounded in the ASCA National Model (2004) and the WDGM (1997). As such, candidates will have experience delivering transitional information through parental/guardian educational programs, developmental guidance activities, career counseling, and parent/guardian consultations. Candidates, then, must be ready to intervene with students and parents/guardians at important points of academic, career and personal-social transition points for students in their prospective schools of employment.

Standard 10: Technology Standard. Contemporary school counseling practice requires that candidates demonstrate an understanding of current and emerging technology in education and school counseling that can be used to assist students and their families in making informed academic, career and personal/social choices. Candidates will demonstrate their ability to use the internet for identifying information and the use of technology to improve their research and practice and for communicating with students, parents, and educators. The demonstration of an appreciation for the value of technology is as important as the actual ability to use existing technology. This appreciation is most saliently demonstrated through the use of technology during school counseling practicum experiences.

NCA Goal 3: Advocate for and implement school programs that support the learning and well-being of a diverse student population.

Standard 4: Diversity, Inclusion, Gender, and Equity. Given the current demographics of schools in the United States, school counselors face new challenges in providing culturally competent services to students and their families (ASCA, 2005; Gysbers & Henderson, 2000; Gysbers et al., 2004). The ability to demonstrate cultural competency in the three broad categories of awareness, knowledge, and skills is essential (Sue & Sue, 2003). More specifically these broad-base competencies include: (a) the candidate’s own self awareness; (b) candidate’s understanding of the historical and cultural factors related to clients’ ethnic, racial, and gender role backgrounds; and (c) the candidate’s demonstrated ability to develop and implement culturally sensitive school counseling practices with diverse clients. To facilitate the candidate’s education and self-reflection, candidates are presented with theoretical, empirical, and practice-focused literature, and are asked to progressively develop their personal and professional selves in pursuit of becoming a culturally competent school counselor.

With a particular emphasis on social justice in school counseling, students are presented with models that emphasize power differentials within U.S. society, and the environmental impact such differentials potentially have on client’s, their families, school systems, and society at large (e.g., Bronfenbrenner, 1989; Sue & Sue, 2003). Candidates are expected to demonstrate the
integration of culturally sensitive theory, research, and practice in assessing and counseling diverse clients, developing and implementing school-based interventions individually, in groups, and in consultation with parents, families, schools, and school personal. Learning in a culturally different context cannot be confined to the classroom setting, and thus candidates are presented with opportunities to learn about diverse groups in school settings in which meaningful experiential learning can take place. Congruent with our social justice framework for school counselor training, candidates are presented throughout their program, with opportunities to self-assess around diversity awareness, to become more adaptive and flexible, to work on culturally sensitive school counseling interventions, and to master culturally specific course work. We recognize the ongoing nature of this process, and help to bridge candidates post-graduation with a value for life-long learning and personal and professional exploration with the goal of mastery in providing culturally sensitive school counseling services.

Skills of Educational Leaders

NCA 4: Evaluate own leadership using a variety of educational frameworks and data sources.

Standard 9: Student Data and Institutional Assessment. A cornerstone of the ASCA National School Counseling model is accountability. This focus has emerged nationally because of No Child Left Behind legislation, but it has also emerged because of school counselors’ commitment to increasing the effectiveness of their comprehensive school counseling program (ASCA, 2003, 2004; Gysbers & Henderson, 2000). As such, candidates of Marquette’s school counseling program will understand how to evaluate research pertaining to students in PK-12 school settings, use assessment instruments to better understand the difficulties or concerns that students face, and implement program evaluation or action-based research to assess the effectiveness and efficacy of their school counseling interventions and programs. Candidates, then, will have knowledge of the basic principles of research design, statistical analysis, and measurement. They will apply ethical principles and guidelines in the planning of research for school counseling programs, and candidates will understand and be sensitive to the role of diversity in the appropriate application of research findings in school counseling and evaluation.

Standard 11: Professional Development. The lives of students are in constant flux due to development and maturation, rapid changes in technology, and a society that is constantly changing and growing. Additionally, legislative changes such as No Child Left Behind provide other challenges to school counselors, which may require assessment and adjustment of their school counseling practice. For these various reasons, candidates must be capable of assessing their current abilities and their school counseling practice and seek additional professional development experiences to expand their skills or make necessary changes to their school counseling program to address these needs. The knowledge, skills, and dispositions required to be an outstanding school counselor, then, are not static. Consequently, candidates must perceive their own professional development as a continuous, lifelong process. Additionally, candidates need to have the abilities to evaluate their school counseling practice, and they should also value the opportunity to understand whether their program is effectively addressing the academic, career, and personal/social needs of students in a culturally diverse school setting.
NCA 5: Demonstrate communication and collaboration skills that support educational leadership.

Standard 3: School Teaming and Collaboration. Students learn in an environment that consists of a unique collection of professionals who are dedicated to their growth and development. Considering the complex and dynamic development of each student, it follows that collaboration between educational professionals from a variety of disciplines (e.g., education, nursing, school counseling, social work, social psychology) is needed to maximize each student’s development. Consequently, it is essential that candidates in school counseling training programs learn about the expertise of educational professionals from other disciplines. More specifically, when student referral concerns arise or when new prevention/intervention programs are considered, candidates will know when and how to initiate collaborative relationships with a pupil service staff member, a non-pupil service professional, as well as parents and other caregivers are warranted. Students also will need to understand problem-solving models that enhance the effectiveness of collaborative ventures and how to evaluate their effectiveness.

Standard 12: Supervised Practicum and Internship. The supervised practicum and internship experiences serve as the primary opportunity for candidates to apply their learning to the school settings in which they will eventually work. Through the practicum and internship experiences, candidates will demonstrate their understanding of the roles, functions, and responsibilities of a school counselor in culturally diverse PK-12 school settings. They generally begin their practicum by observing licensed school counselors perform their duties, and the candidate gradually will take on more responsibilities and autonomy over the course of their practicum internship experiences (Stoltenberg, McNeill, & Delworth, 1997). To successfully complete the practicum and internship, then, students must demonstrate competence with the ASCA National Model (2003, 2005), and also with the Wisconsin Developmental Guidance Model (1997). As reflected in prior standards, they must also demonstrate the ability to practice ethically and with cultural sensitivity as a school counselor.

References


**State of Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction Standards for School Counseling**

In addition to these overall goals, our School Counseling program is also designed to meet more specific standards set by the State of Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction for school counselors. These standards include the following:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the psychological and sociological foundations of human development, learning, and behavior.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of skills required to develop, organize, administer, evaluate, and promote a comprehensive developmental school counseling program based on the Wisconsin Developmental Guidance Model in collaboration with educators, families, and community resources.
3. Demonstrate the skills required to work effectively with school teams to promote a safe and healthy school climate, including prevention and intervention strategies such as conflict resolution, peer mediation, and crisis management.
4. Demonstrate an understanding of the role that diversity, inclusion, gender and equity have on students’ academic achievement, personal/social and career development.
5. Demonstrate individual and group counseling skills, which facilitate students’ personal/social, academic, and career development throughout their PK-12 school experience.
6. Demonstrate an understanding of “PK-16” career development theories, practices and programs including the ability to facilitate student skill development.

7. Demonstrate knowledge of developmental approaches to assist all students and parents at points of educational transition such as home to elementary school, elementary to middle to high school, and high school to postsecondary options.

8. Demonstrate an understanding of relevant state and federal laws, institutional rules and regulations, and national and ethical standards of the American School Counselor Association.

9. Demonstrate the ability to utilize research, student data and institutional assessments to improve school counseling programs and recommend systematic changes that will improve the learning environment for all students.

10. Demonstrate an understanding of current and emerging technology in education and school counseling to assist students, families, and educators in making informed academic, career, and personal/social choices.

11. Demonstrate an understanding of the need for ongoing professional development and reflection to continually evaluate school counseling services.

12. Demonstrate acquired skills in understanding the role, function and responsibilities of a school counselor by acquiring a minimum of 600 hours of supervised practicum in a school setting at the appropriate level(s).

CACREP (2009) SCHOOL COUNSELING LEARNING OUTCOMES

Students who are preparing to work as school counselors will demonstrate the professional knowledge, skills, and practices necessary to promote the academic, career, and personal/social development of all K–12 students. In addition to the common core curricular experiences outlined above, students in this program will show evidence that learning has occurred in the following areas:

Foundations
A. Knowledge
1. Knows history, philosophy, and trends in school counseling and educational systems.
2. Understands ethical and legal considerations specifically related to the practice of school counseling.
3. Knows roles, functions, settings, and professional identity of the school counselor in relation to the roles of other professional and support personnel in the school.
4. Knows professional organizations, preparation standards, and credentials that are relevant to the practice of school counseling.
5. Understands current models of school counseling programs (e.g., American School Counselor Association [ASCA] National Model) and their integral relationship to the total educational program.
6. Understands the effects of (a) atypical growth and development, (b) health and wellness, (c) language, (d) ability level, (e) multicultural issues, and (f) factors of resiliency on student learning and development.
7. Understands the operation of the school emergency management plan and the roles and responsibilities of the school counselor during crises, disasters, and other trauma-causing events.
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B. Skills and Practices
1. Demonstrates the ability to apply and adhere to ethical and legal standards in school counseling.
2. Demonstrates the ability to articulate, model, and advocate for an appropriate school counselor identity and program.

COUNSELING, PREVENTION, AND INTERVENTION

C. Knowledge
1. Knows the theories and processes of effective counseling and wellness programs for individual students and groups of students.
2. Knows how to design, implement, manage, and evaluate programs to enhance the academic, career, and personal/social development of students.
3. Knows strategies for helping students identify strengths and cope with environmental and developmental problems.
4. Knows how to design, implement, manage, and evaluate transition programs, including school-to-work, postsecondary planning, and college admissions counseling.
5. Understands group dynamics—including counseling, psycho-educational, task, and peer helping groups—and the facilitation of teams to enable students to overcome barriers and impediments to learning.
6. Understands the potential impact of crises, emergencies, and disasters on students, educators, and schools, and knows the skills needed for crisis intervention.

D. Skills and Practices
1. Demonstrates self-awareness, sensitivity to others, and the skills needed to relate to diverse individuals, groups, and classrooms.
2. Provides individual and group counseling and classroom guidance to promote the academic, career, and personal/social development of students.
3. Designs and implements prevention and intervention plans related to the effects of (a) atypical growth and development, (b) health and wellness, (c) language, (d) ability level, (e) multicultural issues, and (f) factors of resiliency on student learning and development.
4. Demonstrates the ability to use procedures for assessing and managing suicide risk.
5. Demonstrates the ability to recognize his or her limitations as a school counselor and to seek supervision or refer clients when appropriate.

DIVERSITY AND ADVOCACY

E. Knowledge
1. Understands the cultural, ethical, economic, legal, and political issues surrounding diversity, equity, and excellence in terms of student learning.
2. Identifies community, environmental, and institutional opportunities that enhance—as well as barriers that impede—the academic, career, and personal/social development of students.
3. Understands the ways in which educational policies, programs, and practices can be developed, adapted, and modified to be culturally congruent with the needs of students and their families.
4. Understands multicultural counseling issues, as well as the impact of ability levels, stereotyping, family, socioeconomic status, gender, and sexual identity, and their effects on student achievement.

F. Skills and Practices
1. Demonstrates multicultural competencies in relation to diversity, equity, and opportunity in student learning and development.
2. Advocates for the learning and academic experiences necessary to promote the academic, career, and personal/social development of students.
3. Advocates for school policies, programs, and services that enhance a positive school climate and are equitable and responsive to multicultural student populations.
4. Engages parents, guardians, and families to promote the academic, career, and personal/social development of students.

ASSESSMENT
G. Knowledge
1. Understands the influence of multiple factors (e.g., abuse, violence, eating disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, childhood depression) that may affect the personal, social, and academic functioning of students.
2. Knows the signs and symptoms of substance abuse in children and adolescents, as well as the signs and symptoms of living in a home where substance abuse occurs.
3. Identifies various forms of needs assessments for academic, career, and personal/social development.

H. Skills and Practices
1. Assesses and interprets students’ strengths and needs, recognizing uniqueness in cultures, languages, values, backgrounds, and abilities.
2. Selects appropriate assessment strategies that can be used to evaluate a student’s academic, career, and personal/social development.
3. Analyzes assessment information in a manner that produces valid inferences when evaluating the needs of individual students and assessing the effectiveness of educational programs.
4. Makes appropriate referrals to school and/or community resources.
5. Assesses barriers that impede students’ academic, career, and personal/social development.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION
I. Knowledge
1. Understands how to critically evaluate research relevant to the practice of school counseling.
2. Knows models of program evaluation for school counseling programs.
3. Knows basic strategies for evaluating counseling outcomes in school counseling (e.g., behavioral observation, program evaluation).
4. Knows current methods of using data to inform decision making and accountability (e.g., school improvement plan, school report card).
5. Understands the outcome research data and best practices identified in the school counseling research literature.

J. Skills and Practices
1. Applies relevant research findings to inform the practice of school counseling.
2. Develops measurable outcomes for school counseling programs, activities, interventions, and experiences.
3. Analyzes and uses data to enhance school counseling programs.

ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT
K. Knowledge
1. Understands the relationship of the school counseling program to the academic mission of the school.
2. Understands the concepts, principles, strategies, programs, and practices designed to close the achievement gap, promote student academic success, and prevent students from dropping out of school.
3. Understands curriculum design, lesson plan development, classroom management strategies, and differentiated instructional strategies for teaching counseling- and guidance-related material.

L. Skills and Practices
1. Conducts programs designed to enhance student academic development.
2. Implements strategies and activities to prepare students for a full range of postsecondary options and opportunities.
3. Implements differentiated instructional strategies that draw on subject matter and pedagogical content knowledge and skills to promote student achievement.

COLLABORATION AND CONSULTATION
M. Knowledge
1. Understands the ways in which student development, well-being, and learning are enhanced by family-school-community collaboration.
2. Knows strategies to promote, develop, and enhance effective teamwork within the school and the larger community.
3. Knows how to build effective working teams of school staff, parents, and community members to promote the academic, career, and personal/social development of students.
4. Understands systems theories, models, and processes of consultation in school system settings.
5. Knows strategies and methods for working with parents, guardians, families, and communities to empower them to act on behalf of their children.
6. Understands the various peer programming interventions (e.g., peer meditation, peer mentoring, peer tutoring) and how to coordinate them.

N. Skills and Practices
1. Works with parents, guardians, and families to act on behalf of their children to address problems that affect student success in school.
2. Locates resources in the community that can be used in the school to improve student achievement and success.
3. Consults with teachers, staff, and community-based organizations to promote student academic, career, and personal/social development.
4. Uses peer helping strategies in the school counseling program.
5. Uses referral procedures with helping agents in the community (e.g., mental health centers, businesses, service groups) to secure assistance for students and their families.

LEADERSHIP
O. Knowledge
1. Knows the qualities, principles, skills, and styles of effective leadership.
2. Knows strategies of leadership designed to enhance the learning environment of schools.
3. Knows how to design, implement, manage, and evaluate a comprehensive school counseling program.
4. Understands the important role of the school counselor as a system change agent.
5. Understands the school counselor’s role in student assistance programs, school leadership, curriculum, and advisory meetings.

P. Skills and Practices
1. Participates in the design, implementation, management, and evaluation of a comprehensive developmental school counseling program.
2. Plans and presents school-counseling-related educational programs for use with parents and teachers (e.g., parent education programs, materials used in classroom guidance and advisor/advisee programs for teachers).

School Counseling Program Requirements
In addition to the 30 credit hours required in the common core of the Master of Arts and Master of Science in CMHC, students complete 18 credit hours in School Counseling. Students in the School Counseling program must meet the practicum and internship requirements of the Program. Successful completion of the Program Comprehensive Examination is required. See details in Section I.

School Counseling

Required Courses (in addition to Counseling Core Courses):

- COUN 6001 Foundations of School Counseling
- COUN 6160 Counseling with Children and Adolescents
- COUN 6410 Leadership and Educational Administration for School Counseling
- COUN 6970 School Counseling Practicum-1 semester; 100 hours (3 credits)
- COUN 6990 Internship in School Counseling -2 semesters; 600 hours (6 credits total)
Section III
MASTER OF SCIENCE
CLINICAL MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING

Students in the Clinical Mental Health Counseling (CMHC) Program develop a focused area of counseling practice which is built upon the foundation of the general practice of professional counseling. The program is based upon the Guiding Principles and Philosophy and the Program Learning The Master’s in Clinical Mental Health Counseling program is accredited by the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (CACREP) until 2022. The CMHC program is also a Department of Safety and Professional Services approved program that prepares students for licensure as professional counselors in the state of Wisconsin. Outcomes of the over-arching Masters programs described in Section I of this handbook. All students in the CMHC program must assume full responsibility for knowledge of the rules and regulations and the special requirements of the Master of Science in Counseling Program.

The Masters of Science in CMHC faculty endorse the following definition as the cornerstone of the CMHC program:

Clinical mental health counseling is the provision of professional counseling services including the application of principles of counseling and psychotherapy, human development, multicultural counseling competencies, learning theory, group dynamics, and the etiology of mental illness and dysfunctional behavior to individuals, couples, families, and groups for the purposes of promoting optional mental health, dealing with normal problems of living, and treating psychopathology. The Clinical Mental Health Counseling program includes, but is not limited to, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, psychoeducation designed to prevent emotional problems, consultation, and research into more effective psychotherapeutic treatment modalities. The Clinical Mental Health Counseling program employs a developmental perspective which emphasizes growth and development, improving individuals’ quality of life, and focusing on strengths and resources in addition to psychological deficits and problems.

[Adapted from the Definition of Mental Health Counseling developed by the American Mental Health Counselors Association (AMHCA), 1999, pp. 1-2]

The Clinical Mental Health Counseling program is dedicated to educating counselors in evidence-based practices and emerging-best practices in a variety clinical mental health settings geared for clients across the lifespan. These settings include community mental health centers, inpatient and residential programs, hospitals, Department of Corrections, universities and colleges, and businesses. Students receive specialized training and gain supervised clinical experiences working directly with adults. Counseling services include the application of principles of counseling and psychotherapy, human development, multicultural counseling competencies, learning theory, group dynamics, and the etiology of mental illness and dysfunctional behavior to adults, for the purposes of promoting optional mental health, dealing with normal problems of living, and treating psychopathology. The program includes, but is not limited to, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, psychoeducation designed to prevent emotional problems, consultation, and research into more effective psychotherapeutic treatment
modalities. The program employs a developmental perspective which emphasizes growth and development, improving individuals' quality of life, and focusing on strengths and resources in addition to psychological deficits and problems.

By completing the CMHC master’s program, students will be eligible for the Licensed Professional Counselor-Initial Training (LPC-IT) license from the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services. For more information please see: http://dsps.wi.gov/Default.aspx?Page=327ccb79-1373-4ce9-8a68-bfdd52ea3566. Students not in the Addictions Counseling specialization who complete optional curricular experiences will also be eligible to pursue a Substance Abuse Counselor-In Training (SAC-IT) certification while enrolled in the program or upon graduation. Students interested in this option should talk with the Director of Counselor Education to obtain more information on possible pathways towards certification. For more information about the SAC-IT, please see: http://dsps.wi.gov/Default.aspx?Page=3503c97d-e369-4766-a5c2-8e926c097842

In addition to the 30 credit hours required in the common core of the Masters programs, students complete 30 additional credits for the CMHC degree.

**Required Courses for Clinical Mental Health Counseling (in addition to Counseling Core Courses):**

- COUN 6003 Foundations of Clinical Mental Health Counseling
- COUN 6965 Counseling Practicum (3 credits)
- COUN 6986 Internship in Counseling (6 credits)
- COUN 6150 Addictions Counseling
- COUN 6130 Family Counseling
- COUN 6170 Trauma Counseling
- COUN 6180 Advanced Diagnosis and Treatment in Counseling
- ELECTIVES (2 Elective courses-6 credits)

**Clinical Mental Health Counseling CACREP (2009) Learning Outcomes:**

In addition to the common core curricular experiences outlined in Section I of this handbook, students in the Clinical Mental Health Counseling program will show evidence that learning has occurred in the following domains:

*Foundations*

1. Understand the history, philosophy, and trends in clinical mental health counseling.
2. Understands ethical and legal considerations specifically related to the practice of clinical mental health counseling.
3. Understands the roles and functions of clinical mental health counselors in various practice settings and the importance of relationships between counselors and other professionals, including interdisciplinary treatment teams.

4. Know the professional organizations, preparation standards, and credentials relevant to the practice of clinical mental health counseling.

5. Understands a variety of models and theories related to clinical mental health counseling, including the methods, models, and principles of clinical supervision.

6. Recognizes the potential for substance use disorders to mimic and coexist with a variety of medical and psychological disorders.

7. Be aware of professional issues that affect clinical mental health counselors (e.g., core provider status, expert witness status, access to and practice privileges within managed care systems).

8. Develop an understanding of the management of mental health services and programs, including areas such as administration, finance, and accountability.

9. Understand the impact of crises, disasters, and other trauma-causing events on people.

10. Understand the operation of an emergency management system within clinical mental health agencies and in the community.

B. Skills and Practices

1. Demonstrate the ability to apply and adhere to ethical and legal standards in clinical mental health counseling.

2. Apply knowledge of public mental health policy, financing, and regulatory processes to improve service delivery opportunities in clinical mental health counseling.

Counseling, Prevention, and Intervention

C. Knowledge

1. Describe the principles of mental health, including prevention, intervention, consultation, education, and advocacy, as well as the operation of programs and networks that promote mental health in a multicultural society.

2. Know the etiology, the diagnostic process and nomenclature, treatment, referral, and prevention of mental and emotional disorders.

2. Know the models, methods, and principles of program development and service delivery (e.g., support groups, peer facilitation training, parent education, self-help).
3. Know the disease concept and etiology of addiction and co-occurring disorders.

4. Understand the range of mental health service delivery—such as inpatient, outpatient, partial treatment and aftercare—and the clinical mental health counseling services network.

5. Understand the principles of crisis intervention for people during crises, disasters, and other trauma-causing events.

6. Know the principles, models, and documentation formats of biopsychosocial case conceptualization and treatment planning.

7. Recognize the importance of family, social networks, and community systems in the treatment of mental and emotional disorders.

8. Understand professional issues relevant to the practice of clinical mental health counseling.

D. Skills and Practices

1. Use the principles and practices of diagnosis, treatment, referral, and prevention of mental and emotional disorders to initiate, maintain, and terminate counseling.

2. Apply multicultural competencies to clinical mental health counseling involving case conceptualization, diagnosis, treatment, referral, and prevention of mental and emotional disorders.

3. Promote optimal human development, wellness, and mental health through prevention, education, and advocacy activities.

4. Apply effective strategies to promote client understanding of and access to a variety of community resources.

5. Demonstrate appropriate use of culturally responsive individual, couple, family, group, and systems modalities for initiating, maintaining, and terminating counseling.

6. Demonstrate the ability to use procedures for assessing and managing suicide risk.

5. Apply current record-keeping standards related to clinical mental health counseling.

8. Provide appropriate counseling strategies when working with clients with addiction and co-occurring disorders.

9. Demonstrate the ability to recognize his or her own limitations as a clinical mental health counselor and to seek supervision or refer clients when appropriate.


**Diversity and Advocacy**

**E. Knowledge**

1. Understand how living in a multicultural society affects clients who are seeking clinical mental health counseling services.

2. Understand the effects of racism, discrimination, sexism, power, privilege, and oppression on one’s own life and career and those of the client.

3. Understand current literature that outlines theories, approaches, strategies, and techniques shown to be effective when working with specific populations of clients with mental and emotional disorders.

4. Understand effective strategies to support client advocacy and influence public policy and government relations on local, state, and national levels to enhance equity, increase funding, and promote programs that affect the practice of clinical mental health counseling.

5. Understand the implications of concepts such as internalized oppression and institutional racism, as well as the historical and current political climate regarding immigration, poverty, and welfare.

6. Know public policies on the local, state, and national levels that affect the quality and accessibility of mental health services.

**F. Skills and Practices**

1. Maintain information regarding community resources to make appropriate referrals.

2. Advocate for policies, programs, and services that are equitable and responsive to the unique needs of clients.

3. Demonstrate the ability to modify counseling systems, theories, techniques, and interventions to make them culturally appropriate for diverse populations.

**Assessment**

**G. Knowledge**

1. Know the principles and models of assessment, case conceptualization, theories of human development, and concepts of normalcy and psychopathology leading to diagnoses and appropriate counseling treatment plans.

2. Understand various models and approaches to clinical evaluation and their appropriate uses, including diagnostic interviews, mental status examinations, symptom inventories, and psychoeducational and personality assessments.
3. Understand basic classifications, indications, and contraindications of commonly prescribed psychopharmacological medications so that appropriate referrals can be made for medication evaluations and so that the side effects of such medications can be identified.

4. Identify standard screening and assessment instruments for substance use disorders and process addictions.

H. Skills and Practices

1. Select appropriate comprehensive assessment interventions to assist in diagnosis and treatment planning, with an awareness of cultural bias in the implementation and interpretation of assessment protocols.

2. Demonstrate skill in conducting an intake interview, a mental status evaluation, a biopsychosocial history, a mental health history, and a psychological assessment for treatment planning and caseload management.

3. Screen for addiction, aggression, and danger to self and/or others, as well as co-occurring mental disorders.

4. Apply the assessment of a client’s stage of dependence, change, or recovery to determine the appropriate treatment modality and placement criteria within the continuum of care.

Research and Evaluation

I. Knowledge

1. Understand how to critically evaluate research relevant to the practice of clinical mental health counseling.

2. Know models of program evaluation for clinical mental health programs.

3. Know evidence-based treatments and basic strategies for evaluating counseling outcomes in clinical mental health counseling.

J. Skills and Practices

1. Apply relevant research findings to inform the practice of clinical mental health counseling.

2. Develop measurable outcomes for clinical mental health counseling programs, interventions, and treatments.

3. Analyze and uses data to increase the effectiveness of clinical mental health counseling interventions and programs.
Diagnosis

K. Knowledge

1. Know the principles and models of the diagnostic process, including differential diagnosis, and the use of current diagnostic tools, such as the current edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)*.

2. Understand the established diagnostic criteria for mental and emotional disorders, and describes treatment modalities and placement criteria within the continuum of care.

3. Know the impact of co-occurring substance use disorders on medical and psychological disorders.

4. Understand the relevance and potential biases of commonly used diagnostic tools with multicultural populations.

5. Understand appropriate use of diagnosis during a crisis, disaster, or other trauma-causing event.

L. Skills and Practices

1. Demonstrate appropriate use of diagnostic tools, including the current edition of the *DSM*, to describe the symptoms and clinical presentation of clients with mental and emotional impairments.

2. Be able to conceptualize an accurate multi-axial diagnosis of disorders presented by a client and discuss the differential diagnosis with collaborating professionals.

4. Differentiate between diagnosis and developmentally appropriate reactions during crises, disasters, and other trauma-causing events.

The Clinical Mental Health Counseling program has two optional specializations: Child and Adolescent Counseling and Addictions Counseling.

Clinical Mental Health Counseling: Child and Adolescent Counseling Specialization

The Child and Adolescent specialization is dedicated to educating counselors in evidence-based practices and emerging-best practices in clinical mental health services for children, adolescents, and their families. Graduate students receive specialized training and gain supervised clinical experiences working directly with the children, adolescents, and their families. Additionally, students electing this specialization tailor their course assignments and projects to address topics in the area of child and adolescent counseling. Counseling services include the application of principles of counseling and psychotherapy, human development, multicultural counseling...
competencies, learning theory, group dynamics, and the etiology of mental illness and dysfunctional behavior to children, adolescents, and their families, for the purposes of promoting optional mental health, dealing with normal problems of living, and treating psychopathology. The Child/Adolescent specialization includes, but is not limited to, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, psychoeducation designed to prevent emotional problems, consultation, and research into more effective psychotherapeutic treatment modalities. The Child and Adolescent specialization employs a developmental perspective which emphasizes growth and development, improving individuals' quality of life, and focusing on strengths and resources in addition to psychological deficits and problems.

Practicum and internship placements are available in various sites within the community. A main training site is the Behavior Clinic. The Behavior Clinic was founded in 2003 by Marquette University’s College of Education in partnership with Penfield Children’s Center, a large, community-based agency serving inner-city families with young children who have developmental disabilities. The Behavior Clinic offers free mental health services for children who are experiencing significant behavior and emotional problems. Graduate students receive specialized training and gain supervised clinical experiences working directly with the children and their families. The clinic also has an ongoing applied research program that regularly contributes new findings to the relatively new field of pediatric mental health.


Required Courses for Child/Adolescent Specialization (in addition to Counseling Core Courses):

- COUN 6003 Foundations of Clinical Mental Health Counseling
- COUN 6965 Counseling Practicum (3 credits)
- COUN 6986 Internship in Counseling (6 credits)
- COUN 6130 Family Counseling
- COUN 6160 Counseling with Children and Adolescents
- COUN 6150 Addictions Counseling
- COUN 6170 Trauma Counseling
- COUN 6180 Advanced Diagnosis and Treatment in Counseling
- ELECTIVES (1 Elective course-3 credits)

Clinical Mental Health Counseling: Addictions Specialization

The Addictions specialization is dedicated to educating counselors in evidence-based practices and emerging-best practices in clinical mental health counseling and the integrated treatment of addictions and co-occurring mental health issues. Strong emphasis is given to working with marginalized and under-served populations including racial/ethnic minorities, people who are poor, and people who are homeless. Students electing this specialization should tailor their course assignments and projects to address topics in the area of addictions counseling. Students also select practicum and internship sites that focus on addictions counseling. Practicum and internship sites include a variety of settings that provide inpatient and/or outpatient AODA services to adults, including hospital settings, community mental health settings, homeless shelters, and community agencies affiliated with the department of corrections. Students are generally able to apply for their Wisconsin Substance Abuse Counselor-In Training (SAC-IT)
certificate at the beginning of their 2nd year in the program after completing requisite educational training. For additional information please see: http://dps.wi.gov/LicensesPermitsRegistrations/Credentialing-Division-Home-Page/Health-Professions/Substance-Abuse-Counselor-in-Training

The Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling-Addictions Specialization is an Approved Program by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) for the educational requirements for Certification as a Substance Abuse Counselor.

Required Courses for Addictions Specialization (in addition to Counseling Core Courses):
- COUN 6003 Foundations of Clinical Mental Health Counseling
- COUN 6965 Counseling Practicum (3 credits)
- COUN 6986 Internship in Counseling (6 credits)
- COUN 6150 Addictions Counseling
- COUN 6230 Psychopharmacology
- COUN 6130 Family Counseling
- COUN 6170 Trauma Counseling
- COUN 6180 Advanced Diagnosis and Treatment in Counseling
- ELECTIVES (1 Elective course-6 credits)
Appendix A
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF COUNSELOR EDUCATION AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY

PETITION FOR COURSE WAIVER OR TRANSFER

Student’s Name ________________________________________ Date ___________________

MU Course Requested to be substituted __________________________

Department, Number, and Title of Course Considered to be Equivalent to the MU Course
_____________________________________________________________________________

Institution Where Taken ____________________________________________

Date Taken ______________________Number of Credits Earned_____Grade Obtained_______

1. Attach a copy of the original course syllabus (including information regarding required readings, course activities, assignments, examinations, and other relevant data). Attach any other information regarding significant aspects of the course which are not readily apparent from the syllabus. Note that courses taken more than 6 years previously are not normally waived.

2. Outline the correspondence between the Marquette course that one is requesting to be substituted and the one previously taken if it is not readily apparent. Keep in mind that the department is interested in assessing equivalence and not duplication of course content. Syllabi for our current departmental courses are available from the department academic coordinator for comparison purposes.

3. Submit this material to your advisor. Advisors will recommend acceptance or rejection of this petition to the department chair. If the advisor and chair disagree regarding the petition, the petition will go to the full department faculty for a vote. Students will be given a copy of this form after a decision has been reached.

4. If the department approves the transfer of course credits, students must also complete the first section of the “Master’s Degree Transfer of Credit Request” form downloadable from the Marquette Graduate School website. This must then be submitted to the department chair for processing and the Graduate School must also receive an official transcript for the course in order for the transfer to become official and the credits to count toward the degree.

Transfer of credits recommended:   Yes ______  No_______
Reasoning: ______________________________________________________________

Advisor’s Signature ________________________________________ Date _____________

Transfer of credits recommended:   Yes ______  No_______
Reasoning: ______________________________________________________________

Chair’s Signature ________________________________________ Date _____________

Department recommends transfer of credits:   Yes ______  No_______
# Appendix B

**Master of Arts in School Counseling**

**Recommended Course Sequence**

**Admitted Fall 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall Year 1</th>
<th>Spring Year 1</th>
<th>Summer Year 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6000* Introduction to Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6001* Introduction to School Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6080* Career Development and Counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6020* Human Development</td>
<td>COUN 6010* Professional Ethics and Legal Issues in School Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6160** Counseling with Children and Adolescents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6030* Introduction to Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6120** Group Counseling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6060* Psychopathology and Diagnosis</td>
<td>COUN 6970* School Counseling Practicum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall Year 2</th>
<th>Spring Year 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6070* Assessment in Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6410 Leadership &amp; Educational Admin for School Counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6040** Multicultural Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6990 Internship in School Counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6050** Research Methods in Counseling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6990 Internship in School Counseling</td>
<td><strong>CPCE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Prerequisite for COUN 6990 Internship in School Counseling

**Must be taken prior to or concurrently with COUN 6990 Internship in School Counseling**
Master of Science in Clinical Mental Health Counseling

**Recommended Course Sequence**

**Admitted Fall 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall Year 1</th>
<th>Spring Year 1</th>
<th>Summer Year 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6000* Introduction to Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6003* Foundations of Clinical Mental Health Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6080** Career Development and Counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6020* Life-Span Human Development</td>
<td>COUN 6012 Professional Ethics and Legal Issues in CMHC</td>
<td>COUN 6150 Addictions Counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6030* Theories of Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6120** Group Counseling</td>
<td>TWO ELECTIVES/ SPECIALIZATION REQUIREMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6060* Psychopathology and Diagnosis</td>
<td>COUN 6965 or 6968/6966 Counseling Practicum***</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall Year 2</th>
<th>Spring Year 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6040** Multicultural Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6180 Advanced Diagnosis and Treatment in Counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6050** Research Methods in Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6130 Family Counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6070* Assessment in Counseling</td>
<td>COUN 6170 Trauma Counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6986 or 6989/6987 Internship in Counseling***</td>
<td>COUN 6986 or 6989/6987 Internship in Counseling***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Prerequisite for COUN 6986/6989/6987 Internship in Counseling

**Must be taken prior to or concurrently with COUN 6986/6989/6987 Internship in Counseling

***COUN 6989 Internship in Addictions Counseling; 6987 Internship in Child and Adolescent Counseling; COUN 6966 Child and Adolescent Counseling Practicum; COUN 6968 Addictions Counseling Practicum

**Specialization Requirements/Electives**

(Note these courses can be electives for CMHC students without a specialization)

- **Addictions Specialization**
  - COUN 6230 Psychopharmacology *(Typically offered in Summer)*

- **Child/Adolescent Specialization**
  - COUN 6160 Counseling with Children and Adolescents *(Typically offered in Summer)*

**Possible Elective for All Students (may be required for certain sites)**

- COUN 6986/6989/6987 Internship in Counseling

(May be required for certain sites; *Typically offered in Summer*)
Appendix C
Counseling Student Annual Self-Evaluation Form

Student’s Name ____________________________________ Date ________________

This form is to be completed and submitted, along with appropriate documentation, to students’ advisors by March 1. This self-evaluation covers the previous 12 months.

Month & year when entered program: ______________

Student’s intended career goal: ____________________________________________________

1. Courses taken, grades received, and mean Professor Evaluation of Student Form ratings for each course (report mean rating for each of the three sections; see Appendix A):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester (e.g., Fall, 13)</th>
<th>Course number</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Skills</th>
<th>Dispositions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUN 6000</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Reflect on the grades and feedback received from your professors this past year, covering each of the four areas noted above.

Grades:

Knowledge:

Skills:

Dispositions:

3. Discuss your progress toward developing multicultural counseling competencies.

4. Level of participation in the CECP Graduate Student Organization this past year:

5. List all current professional memberships (including local, state, and national):

6. List other professional development activities (e.g., professional organization involvement, conferences and workshops, etc. attended this past year):
7. Note you plan for taking the master’s comprehensive exam:

8. Comment on your annual self-evaluation from last year and last year’s faculty annual evaluation (skip if this is your first year in the department).

9. If you are working on developing competencies in any specialized area of practice or track (e.g., school, community – adult, child/adolescent, addictions), discuss your plan for developing those competencies.

10. Assess both your strengths as well as areas where change, growth, or improvement is desired or needed with respect to your educational and career goals.

11. Assess how well you have attended to self-care in the past year.

12. Identify your educational and professional goals for the coming year.

13. How do you see advocacy playing a role in your work as a counselor?

14. What are your plans for obtaining licensure?

15. Include a copy of your current vita under the appropriate tab in your portfolio.

16. After the student and advisor discuss the above information, the advisor may want to offer additional comments below. Both should then sign as indicated below.

Student’s signature ________________________________ Date _____________

Advisor’s signature ________________________________ Date _____________
Appendix D
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF COUNSELOR EDUCATION
AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY (CECP)

CREATING A PORTFOLIO
FOR THE MASTER'S PROGRAM IN SCHOOL COUNSELING

101175888. Portfolios are a collection of evidence or materials that demonstrate an individual’s growth, development, and acquisition of knowledge and skills. An important goal of portfolios is to engage students in a continual process of self-reflection on their learning. These portfolios will also be used to help evaluate the effectiveness of our programs, and will be examined by both internal and external evaluators and accrediting agencies.

101175889. Students from School Counseling programs are specifically required by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) to maintain a portfolio as part of their licensure application, and Graduate Programs in School Counseling are required to periodically examine and evaluate these portfolios. Of particular importance to this evaluation is establishing students’ understanding of and proficiency in the following Ten Standards for Teacher Development and Licensure:

1. Teachers know the subjects they are teaching.
The teacher understands the central concepts, tools of inquiry, and structures of the disciplines she or he teaches and can create learning experiences that make these aspects of subject matter meaningful for pupils.

2. Teachers know how children grow.
The teacher understands how children with broad ranges of ability learn and provides instruction that supports their intellectual, social, and personal development.

3. Teachers understand that children learn differently.
The teacher understands how pupils differ in their approaches to learning and the barriers that impede learning and can adapt instruction to meet the diverse needs of pupils, including those with disabilities and exceptionalities.

4. Teachers know how to teach.
The teacher understands and uses a variety of instructional strategies, including the use of technology, to encourage children's development of critical thinking, problem solving, and performance skills.

5. Teachers know how to manage a classroom.
The teacher uses an understanding of individual and group motivation and behavior to create a learning environment that encourages positive social interaction, active engagement in learning, and self-motivation.

6. Teachers communicate well.
The teacher uses effective verbal and nonverbal communication techniques as well as in-
structional media and technology to foster active inquiry, collaboration, and supportive interaction in the classroom.

7. **Teachers are able to plan different kinds of lessons.**
The teacher organizes and plans systematic instruction based upon knowledge of subject matter, pupils, the community, and curriculum goals.

8. **Teachers know how to test for student progress.**
The teacher understands and uses formal and informal assessment strategies to evaluate and ensure the continuous intellectual, social, and physical development of the pupil.

9. **Teachers are able to evaluate themselves.**
The teacher is a reflective practitioner who continually evaluates the effects of his or her choices and actions on pupils, parents, professionals in the learning community and others and who actively seeks out opportunities to grow professionally.

10. **Teachers are connected with other teachers and the community.**
The teacher fosters relationships with school colleagues, parents, and agencies in the larger community to support pupil learning and well-being and acts with integrity, fairness and in an ethical manner.

These Ten Teacher Standards also provide a philosophical foundation for the program and the Performance Assessment Section of the portfolio (see Section A), while the Pupil Service Standards and the School Counseling Content Standards provide more specific content for program instruction and student assessment. Consequently, this portfolio is designed to establish student proficiency in DPI Pupil Service Standards and the School Counseling Content Standards.

101175890. In addition to meeting DPI requirements, the CECP portfolio system is intended to serve two additional purposes. First, the portfolios should provide a repository of important artifacts of interest to potential employers, and thus may be of assistance to students as they begin searching for their initial professional positions. Second, it is often difficult or impossible to predict one’s professional development over the lifespan, so we strongly recommend that you keep this portfolio for the remainder of your careers. It is possible that you might apply for licensure in several states before you completely retire from professional work, and it may be necessary to document that you did indeed complete the various educational requirements that might be needed as part of those future licensure applications. Relatedly, some students may have interest in pursuing doctoral studies. As such, having access to course syllabi, practicum/internship hours, and supervisor evaluations through your portfolio will be very useful.

101175891. **Submission and Evaluation of Your Portfolio**

The portfolio is an important component of our annual student review process. Students complete the Student Annual Self-Evaluation Form (see the Master’s Program Handbook) and then submit their Self-Evaluation, Curriculum Vita, and Portfolio to the advisors by March 2nd. Students then meet with their advisors to review their portfolios before March 26th, after which the whole department faculty will review the progress of each student. Appointments with advisors for the 2011-2012 academic year should be scheduled between March 2nd and March 26th. Students should contact their advisors to schedule these appointments well in advance. Students can bring their portfolios to these individual meetings.
Security of Portfolio Materials

Students are to maintain the security of all confidential materials in the portfolio with the utmost care. All materials submitted that document your work with students must be deidentified (i.e., all names, addresses, and other identifying information should be completely blocked out; see the departmental HIPAA Compliance Policy in your Program Handbooks for more information). To protect the confidentiality and anonymity of your clients, do not include copies of video- or audiotapes of your counseling in your portfolio.

CONTENTS OF THE PORTFOLIO

Portfolio development is an on-going process. In addition to these instructions, periodically course instructors and advisors will provide guidance on preparing the portfolio in various classes and in advisory meetings. Students are responsible for maintaining the portfolios and keeping the contents up to date.

101175892. The student should use a three-ring binder and distinct sections (or another organizing system) in preparing the portfolio. Students should file the required materials under the appropriate section headings as listed below. Within each section, file items in reverse chronological order (i.e., put the most recent item on top).

101175893. Section A. School Counseling Performance Assessments

In compliance with National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) and DPI standards, the faculty and administration of the College of Education have designed an assessment system, which aligns with the twelve School Counseling Content Standards and the seven Pupil Service Standards established by DPI. This assessment system also reflects the guidelines for school counseling practice established by the National School Counseling Model, which was authored by the American School Counselor Association (ASCA). An important aspect of this assessment system is five key performance assessments, which are to be completed during practicum and internship experiences as class assignments and included in this section of the portfolio. These performance assessments provide opportunities for program students to demonstrate the knowledge, skills and dispositions of professional school counselors. Complete instructions for the five performance assessments are provided below.

Entry 1. Maximizing Academic Learning: Individual Counseling

In this entry, you present a 15-minute video recording during the internship class (guidelines for video recording are in Appendix A and the actual recording is not to be included in your portfolio) on an academic intervention plan taken from an academic counseling session. This entry captures evidence of your ability to develop an academic intervention plan to assist a student in maximizing academic learning.

This entry will assess the following Department of Public Instruction (DPI) Pupil Service and School Counseling Standards:

Pupil Service Standards

Standard 1: Teacher Standards
Standard 2: Student Learning and Safety
Standard 3: Research and Evaluation
School Counseling Content Standards

Standard 1: Human Growth and Development
Standard 2: Comprehensive School Counseling Program Development
Standard 3: Collaboration on School Teams
Standard 4: Diversity
Standard 5: Individual and Group Counseling
Standard 6: Address Limits to Student Achievement
Standard 7: Transition
Standard 8: Ethics and Legal Issues
Standard 9: Research and Program Evaluation
Standard 10: Professional Development and Reflective Practice
Standard 11: Role and Function of School Counselor/600 Hour Internship

This entry captures evidence of your ability to develop an academic intervention plan to assist a student in maximizing her or his academic learning. In this entry, you:

- demonstrate your ability to monitor student academic progress and use effective academic counseling for an individual student;
- select a student and collaboratively create an academic intervention plan while using excellent individual academic counseling skills and techniques.

For this entry, you must present the following during the internship class (see the course syllabus):

A. One video recording that shows you supporting academic learning through academic counseling for the purpose of creating an academic intervention plan with the featured student. You select a 15-minute unedited, continuous segment from a counseling session in which you are assisting a student with her or his academic learning;

B. During the internship class your presentation will address the following questions under each of the following sections:

1. Counseling Context
   - What is the age and grade of the student featured in this entry? How long have you known the student? What was the student’s attendance rate? Please describe any important behavioral issues or concerns.
   - What was the academic concern that you identified as needing intervention? How did you learn of this need?
   - What student characteristics influenced your planning for this academic intervention (i.e., age, cultural background, exceptional needs)?

2. Planning and Implementation
   - What data did you analyze to inform you of this student’s needs?
   - Describe the academic intervention. What were the goals for this academic intervention?
   - Describe how human development and growth concepts and counseling theories informed your academic intervention.
   - What specific counseling techniques did you use during the session?
• How will the academic plan be monitored? What would be considered a successful outcome? What school personnel did you collaborate with in the implementation of this plan? How did you collaborate?
• Describe any ethical concerns important to the implementation of this plan and how you will address these concerns.

3. Reflection
• How did your intervention and this session affect the academic learning of the student?
• What went well and not well in the session? What would you do differently if given the chance to work with such a situation in the future?

For this entry, you must include the following in your portfolio entry:
C. Academic intervention plan including supporting materials (the plan should not contain any student names).
D. A written summary of the questions for item B above.

Entry 2. Exploring Career Development: Classroom Guidance

In this entry, you demonstrate your knowledge and ability to deliver a classroom guidance lesson that increases student knowledge in the area of career development. You will present a video recording of this classroom guidance lesson during the internship class.

This entry will assess the following Department of Public Instruction (DPI) Pupil Service and School Counseling Standards:

Pupil Service Standards
Standard 1: Teacher Standards
Standard 2: Student Learning and Safety
Standard 3: Research and Evaluation
Standard 4: Ethics and Legal Issues
Standard 5: Comprehensive Services in Educational Setting
Standard 6: Address Limits to Student Achievement

School Counseling Content Standards
Standard 1: Human Growth and Development
Standard 2: Comprehensive School Counseling Program Development
Standard 5: Individual and Group Counseling
Standard 6: Career Development
Standard 7: Transitions
Standard 8: Ethics and Legal Issues
Standard 9: Research and Program Evaluation
Standard 10: Technology
Standard 11: Professional Development and Reflective Practice
Standard 12: Role and Function of School Counselor/600 Hour Internship

This entry captures evidence of your ability to work with and manage a classroom guidance lesson to increase student knowledge in the area of career development, exploration, and planning. You should feature a whole class in this entry, and the class should be one in which
you engage a group of students about career development. The focus here is on your practice, not on the level of student performance. Select a lesson that demonstrates the following:

- shows your ability to explain and illustrate an important career development topic;
- actively involves and engages students;
- focuses on concepts and problems that are challenging and appropriate for the class;
- shows your ability to use appropriate technology to enhance student learning of the career development topic.

In this entry, you demonstrate your ability to deliver a guidance lesson that advances student understanding in the area of career development.

For this entry, you must present the following in the internship class in a PowerPoint presentation:

A. One video recording that demonstrates your ability to help students further their learning in the area of career development. You select a 15-minute segment from a lesson in which you are providing instruction in the area of career development. This recording will be presented during the internship class but will not be included in the portfolio (directions for the video recording can be found in Appendix A).

For this entry, you must present the following information in class and submit this information in your portfolio entry:

B. Guidance Lesson Plan including supporting instructional materials;

C. The internship class presentation will address the following questions under each of the following sections:

1. Instructional Context
   - What are the number, grades, and ages of the students featured in this entry?
   - What student characteristics influenced your planning for this instruction (i.e., age, diversity, exceptional needs)? What, if any, behavioral concerns do you need to consider in planning for this lesson?

2. Planning and Implementation
   - What is the career development topic?
   - What are the goals for the lesson including skills, concepts or attitudes?
   - Describe the lesson. What career development theories influenced this lesson?
   - Describe the classroom management strategies used in this lesson.
   - Describe how technology was integrated into this lesson.
   - How is the career development lesson integrated into the school counseling program and school mission?
   - Describe any ethical concerns important to the implementation of this plan and how you will address these concerns.

3. Reflection
   - How did your determine students’ comprehension of the important topics/concepts from the guidance lesson?
   - Describe student-to-student interactions during the guidance lesson.
   - If you offered this guidance lesson again, what would you do differently?

Entry 3. Addressing Personal/Social Needs: Group Counseling

In this entry, you identify a critical student need, gather and analyze data related to that need, and use that analysis to design a small-group intervention that includes a structured activity and student work. You provide a description of the assignment, a set of instructions, and work
samples from two students in your small group. You will also submit a written commentary in which you focus on the processes and techniques you used to generate student involvement in the group-counseling session, describe the structure activity, analyze the student work samples, and reflect on your school counseling practice.

This entry will assess the following Department of Public Instruction (DPI) Pupil Service and School Counseling Standards:

Pupil Service Standards
Standard 1: Teacher Standards
Standard 2: Student Learning and Safety
Standard 3: Research and Evaluation
Standard 4: Ethics and Legal Issues
Standard 5: Comprehensive Services in Educational Setting
Standard 6: Address Limits to Student Achievement
Standard 7: Collaborate with Stakeholders

School Counseling Content Standards
Standard 1: Human Growth and Development
Standard 2: Comprehensive School Counseling Program Development
Standard 3: Collaboration on School Teams
Standard 5: Individual and Group Counseling
Standard 8: Ethics and Legal Issues
Standard 9: Research and Program Evaluation
Standard 11: Professional Development and Reflective Practice
Standard 12: Role and Function of School Counselor/600 Hour Internship

This entry captures evidence of your ability to facilitate the development of a school climate that contributes to educational achievement for every student. In this entry, you:

- identify a critical student need common to your internship school within the personal/social domain;
- collect and analyze data related to that need;
- use that analysis to design and implement a structured activity within a small-group that provides responsive services related directly to that need;
- provide evidence that you involve significant others on behalf of the students, while considering the ethical codes of the profession at all times.

For this entry, you must submit the following:
A. Description/Set of directions for student work samples (1 page maximum);
B. Student work samples (one sample) from two students in your small group;
C. Written commentary (four page maximum) that addresses the questions under each of the following sections (use the section titles below as heading in your commentary):
   1. Instructional Context (suggest a half page)
      - What are the number, grades, and ages of the students featured in this entry?
      - What is the critical student need you identified? How did you identify this need?
      - Who did you collaborate with to identify this need?
   2. Planning and Implementation (suggested two pages)
      - What goals did you establish for this group?
      - Describe your small-group and related activities.
3. Reflection (suggest no more than one-and-a-half pages)
   • What went well in the group and what did not go well? Why do you think this occurred?
   • What were the results found in the data?
   • If you offered this group again, what would you do differently if you were to offer another such session?

Entry 4. Leader/Collaborator: Contributions to Student Learning
In this entry, you illustrate your partnerships with students’ families and community, and your development as a leader/collaborator with other professionals, by submitting descriptions and documents of your activities and accomplishments in those areas.

This entry will assess the following Department of Public Instruction (DPI) Pupil Service and School Counseling Standards:

Pupil Service Standards
- Standard 1: Teacher Standards
- Standard 2: Student Learning and Safety
- Standard 3: Research and Evaluation
- Standard 4: Ethics and Legal Issues
- Standard 5: Comprehensive Services in Educational Setting
- Standard 6: Address Limits to Student Achievement
- Standard 7: Collaborate with Stakeholders

School Counseling Content Standards
- Standard 2: Comprehensive School Counseling Program Development
- Standard 3: Collaboration on School Teams
- Standard 11: Professional Development and Reflective Practice
- Standard 12: Role and Function of School Counselor/600 Hour Internship

This entry captures evidence of the way in which your role as a school counselor is broader than what you do with regard to delivery services. In this entry, you demonstrate:

- your commitment to student learning and to the improvement of the school counseling program through your work with students’ families and community and through your development as a collaborator and/or leader;
- your commitment, through evidence of your efforts to establish and maintain partnerships with students’ families and the community, and through work that you do with other school counselors at a local, state, or national level;
- how what you do beyond explicit student counseling contributes to student learning and to improving your school counseling program.

For this entry, you must submit the following:
A. A written Description and Analysis for 4 accomplishments (not to exceed 8 pages for the 4 accomplishments). Each Description and Analysis must clearly and specifically describe why each accomplishment is significant for your internship(s) and what impact each has had on student learning and the improvement of the school counseling program at your internship. The written description and analysis must address the following five questions for each accomplishment:

1. What is the nature of this accomplishment? Be specific.
2. Why is this accomplishment significant? To be significant, the accomplishment must be an important effort or achievement that demonstrates your work as a partner with students’ families or their community and as a collaborator and/or leader with colleagues or professionals.
3. What student characteristics influenced your planning for this academic intervention (i.e., age, cultural background, exceptional needs)?
4. How has what you have described had an impact on students’ learning? Cite specific examples where appropriate.
5. How does what you have described contribute to the improvement of the school counseling program at your internship settings? Connect your accomplishments to the improvement of the school counseling program at your internship settings. Cite specific examples where appropriate.

B. Documentation that supports the activities or accomplishments that you have chosen to describe. This documentation may include activities, workshops, descriptions of accomplishments

C. Reflective Summary (2-page maximum) that reflects on the significance of your accomplishments taken together and your future plans to impact student learning and improve the school counseling program at our internship settings. You may choose to demonstrate discrete accomplishments in both categories, or you may address broader accomplishments that cut across multiple categories. These accomplishments must demonstrate an impact (direct or indirect) on student learning and how each contributed to improving the school counseling program at your internship settings. This written summary should not restate your Description and Analysis; rather, it should analyze the effectiveness of your accomplishments by addressing the following three questions:

1. In your work outside of student counseling, what was most effective in affecting student learning and improving the school counseling program at your internship setting? Why?
2. Considering the patterns evident in all of your collective accomplishments, what is your plan to further impact student learning in the future?
3. Considering the patterns evident in all of your collective accomplishments, what is your plan to further improve the school counseling program at your internship setting?

Entry 5: Support Personnel Accountability Report Card for Wisconsin (SPARC-W)

In this entry, you will develop a SPARC-W for one of your practicum/internship setting sites. This entry demonstrates your knowledge of a comprehensive school counseling program, capacity to collaborate with other pupil service and educational professionals, to assist students in learning, career development and personal-social growth, and ability to use data and program evaluation strategies to inform your practice.
This entry will assess the following Department of Public Instruction (DPI) Pupil Service and School Counseling Standards:

Pupil Service Standards
- Standard 1: Teacher Standards
- Standard 2: Student Learning and Safety
- Standard 3: Research and Evaluation
- Standard 5: Comprehensive Services in Educational Setting
- Standard 6: Address Limits to Student Achievement
- Standard 7: Collaborate with Stakeholders

School Counseling Content Standards
- Standard 2: Comprehensive School Counseling Program Development
- Standard 3: Collaboration on School Teams
- Standard 4: Diversity
- Standard 6: Career Development
- Standard 9: Research and Program Evaluation
- Standard 10: Technology
- Standard 11: Professional Development and Reflective Practice
- Standard 12: Role and Function of School Counselor/600 Hour Internship

For this entry, you must submit the following:

A. A completed SPARC-W for one of your practicum/internship settings. Please use the most recent guidelines for writing the SPARC-W, which can be found at: [WWW.WSCAWEB.COM](http://www.wscaweb.com). Please note the following:
   1. The entire SPARC-W must fit on one 11” x 17” page (double sided) and folded into an 8-1/2” x 11” format.
   2. The font size for the SPARC-W must be within 10 to 12 range, although 8-point font is acceptable for graphs. All text should be legible and it is recommended that you use Arial or Time New Roman font.
   3. The SPARC-W should not have any typographical or grammatical errors.
   4. Optional: You are encouraged to complete the SPARC-W, and submit it for review by the Wisconsin School Counselor Association and consider for an award. Typically, the deadline is mid-December but please check the website.

B. A completed SPARC-W scoring rubric needs to be submitted with your SPARC-W.

Section B. Vita
A vita addressing your educational and professional experiences should be prepared each time the portfolio is submitted. General guidance on constructing a vita along with a sample can be found on the department website: [http://www.marquette.edu/education/current_students/cecp_department_forms.shtml](http://www.marquette.edu/education/current_students/cecp_department_forms.shtml). Place only the most recent versions of your vita in this section.

Section C. Program Planning Form
New Master’s students in the Department will meet with their academic advisors before the end of September of their first year in the Department to complete the Program Planning Form. A copy of the signed form should be filed in Section B of the portfolio.

Section D. Student Annual Self-Evaluation Form and Department Evaluation Letter(s)
Copies of the Student Annual Self-Evaluation Form (completed each spring semester) should be retained in Section C. This form includes important sections which ask students to reflect on their strengths and areas where growth or improvement would be helpful, as well as develop plans to reach their educational and professional goals. These sections, which should integrate the goals and self-assessments that are conducted for each semester of practicum that students complete, provide important opportunities for students to regularly reflect on their learning and development as professionals.

The summary evaluation letter received (usually in May) from the students’ advisor and the department chair following the annual evaluation process should also be included in this Section. Both of these items should be retained for each year the student completes in the program.

Sections E. School Counseling Practicum (COUN 6970) and Internship (COUN 6990) Documentation

101175894. Items to be included are items such as practicum/internship hour logs, supervision agreements, internship learning agreements, and all supervisor evaluations (one of each of these items for each semester of practicum/internship). The Department keeps the original copies of most of these forms, but it is important that students also keep copies of each of the items listed and file them as indicated.

101175895.

101175896. Section F. Syllabi

101175897. Include copies of each course syllabi in this section.

101175898. Note that all confidential student information must be thoroughly de-identified according to the departmental HIPAA Compliance Policy guidelines.
CREATING A PORTFOLIO OF COUNSELOR EXPERIENCE
FOR THE MASTER’S PROGRAMS IN CLINICAL MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING

Portfolios are a collection of evidence or materials that demonstrate an individual’s growth, development, and acquisition of knowledge and skills. Portfolio assessment can be used to measure students’ growth over time, particularly in areas not covered by traditional academic measures. Three common models for portfolios serve the following purposes:

a) *Showcase portfolios* highlight the student’s best work.

b) *Descriptive portfolios* document students’ progress and the completion of program requirements over time.

c) *Evaluative portfolios* are used to evaluate student’s progress and provide evidence of a student’s developing competencies.

Another equally important goal of portfolios is to engage students in a continual process of self-reflection on their learning, something which this portfolio is also designed to do. These portfolios will also be used to help evaluate the effectiveness of our programs, and will be examined by both internal and external evaluators and accrediting agencies. Some programs require a portfolio as part of the licensure application (including our School Counseling specialization), and virtually all professional licensure applications require documentation that program requirements have been successfully completed. Another purpose of portfolios is to help students prepare the documentation that they will need to begin their job search as they approach graduation. The portfolio described below is designed to support each of these purposes.

Because it is difficult or impossible to predict one’s professional development over the lifespan, we strongly recommend that you keep this portfolio for the remainder of your careers. It is possible that you might apply for licensure in several states before you completely retire from professional work, and it may be necessary that you be able to document that you did indeed complete the various educational requirements that might be needed as part of those future licensure applications. For students interested in pursuing doctoral degrees, having access to course syllabi through your portfolio will be very useful.
Submission and Evaluation of Your Portfolio

The portfolio is an important component of our annual student review process. Students complete the Student Annual Self-Evaluation Form (see the Master’s Program Handbook) and then submit their Self-Evaluation and Curriculum Vita to their advisors by March 1st. Students then meet with their advisors to review their portfolios before March 28th, after which the whole department faculty will review the progress of each student. For the 2014-2015 school year, appointments with advisors should be scheduled between March 2nd and March 27th. Students should contact their advisors soon to schedule these appointments well in advance. Students can bring their portfolios to these individual meetings.

Security of Portfolio Materials

Students are to maintain the security of all confidential materials in the portfolio with the utmost care. All materials submitted which document your work with clients or students must be deidentified (i.e., all names, addresses, and other identifying information should be completely blocked out; see the departmental HIPAA Compliance Policy in your Program Handbooks for more information). To protect the confidentiality and anonymity of your clients, do not include copies of video- or audiotapes of your counseling in your portfolio.

CONTENTS OF THE PORTFOLIO

Portfolio development is an on-going process. In addition to these instructions, periodically course instructors and advisors will provide guidance on preparing the portfolio in various classes and in advisory meetings. Students are responsible for maintaining the portfolios and keeping the contents up to date.

101175899. The student may elect to use a three-ring binder and index Sections (or another organizing system) in preparing the portfolio. A copy of the Counseling Portfolio Index for your program is provided in Appendix A, and the index provides information that is to be included in your portfolio. Students should file the required materials under the appropriate section listed in the index. Within each section, file items in reverse chronological order (i.e., put the most recent item on top).

Section A. Curriculum Vita

August 2018 LME
General guidance on constructing a Curriculum Vita (CV) along with a sample can be found on the department website: http://www.marquette.edu/education/current_students/cecp_department_forms.shtml. Place only the most recent versions of your cover letter and vita in this section.

Section B. Program Planning Form

New Master’s students in the Department will meet with their academic advisors before the end of September of their first year in the Department to complete the Program Planning Form. At this time, students will discuss their plans for completing their degree requirements and decide which of the four specialization programs they intend to pursue. A copy of the signed form should be filed in Section B of the portfolio.

Section C. Student Annual Self-Evaluation Form and Department Evaluation Letter

Copies of the Student Annual Self-Evaluation Form (completed each spring semester) should be retained in Section C. This form includes important sections which ask students to reflect on their strengths and areas where growth or improvement would be helpful, as well as develop plans to reach their educational and professional goals. These sections, which should integrate the goals and self-assessments that are conducted for each semester of practicum that students complete, provide important opportunities for students to regularly reflect on their learning and development as professionals.

The summary evaluation letter received (usually in May) from the students’ advisor and the department chair following the annual evaluation process should also be included in this Section. Both of these items should be retained for each year the student completes in the program.

Sections D – Y. Required Items for Academic Courses (except for the Sections for the COUN 6965/6986 practicum/internship courses)

Portfolio materials related to individual academic courses taken should be placed under the corresponding Section number for that course. If a particular course has been waived, place a copy of the approved course waiver form and a copy of the syllabus for the course originally
taken at the appropriate Section. If a course is not required in your particular specialization, there is no need to include a tab in your portfolio.

Place the following items for each academic course behind the appropriate Section:

a. Course Syllabus
b. The most important paper or project completed in that course, if there was one, with the professor’s feedback on it (multiple smaller papers can be included if there was no major written assignment for that course). Examples of the primary forms of assessment for each course are provided on the Index.

Sections Z and AA. Required Items for Counseling Practicum (COUN 6965) and Internship (COUN 6986)

Items to be included for each semester of practicum/internship are listed in the course syllabus and include such items practicum/internship hour logs, internship learning agreements, supervision agreements, case presentations, and all supervisor evaluations (one of each of these items for each semester of practicum/internship. The Department keeps the original copies of most of these forms (with the exception of the case presentation), but it is important that students also keep copies of each of the items listed and file them as indicated.

Section BB. Professional Development Activities & Certifications

Included here are artifacts related to professional development activities that you engaged in as part of your preparation for your degree and your career. These might include materials documenting your involvement in various Graduate Student Organization activities, copies of certificates received for specialized training that was completed (conducted as part of practicum or during another part of the program); awards or letters recognizing professional contributions you made; brochures describing local, state or national conferences you attended; special items you developed at a practicum site such as program evaluations or lesson plans. Please also include a listing of department colloquia attended in this section.

Students in the Addictions specialization will apply for the SAC-IT at the end of the summer of their first year in the program. Copies paperwork submitted for the SAC-IT, a copy of the SAC-IT, etc. should be included in this section.
# Marquette University
**Department of Counselor Education and Counseling Psychology**

## Master’s in Clinical Mental Health Counseling Program

### Portfolio Index

| A | Curriculum Vita |
| B | Program Planning Form |
| C | Student Annual Self-Evaluation Form and Department Evaluation Letter |
| D | COUN 6000 Introduction to Counseling |
| E | COUN 6003 Foundations in Clinical Mental Health Counseling |
| F | COUN 6020 Life-Span Human Development |
| G | COUN 6051 Introduction to Research Methods in Counseling |
| H | COUN 6030 Theories of Counseling |
| I | COUN 6060 Psychopathology |
| J | COUN 6010 Professional Ethics and Legal Issues |
| K | COUN 6150 Addictions Counseling |
| L | COUN 6070 Assessment in Counseling |
| M | COUN 6120 Group Counseling (*Include copy of group manual) |
| N | COUN 6040 Multicultural Counseling (*Include copy of advocacy project) |
| O | COUN 6080 Career Development |
| P | COUN 6130 Family Counseling |
| Q | COUN 6170 Trauma Counseling |
| R | COPS 6410 Psychopharmacology |
| S | COUN 6180 Advanced Diagnosis and Treatment in Counseling |
| T | COUN 6300 Counseling with Children and Adolescents |
| U | Elective or Specialization Course |
| V | Elective or Specialization Course |
| W | Elective or Specialization Course |

August 2018 LME
INDEX OF COUN 6965 PRACTICUM AND COUN 6986 INTERNSHIP PORTFOLIO ITEMS

1) COUN 6965/6986 Course Syllabus
2) Log of Practicum/Internship Hours (End of Term)
3) Supervisor Evaluation of Student for Practicum/Internship (Midterm)
4) Supervisor Evaluation of Student for Practicum/Internship (End of Term)
5) Student Evaluation of Practicum/Internship Site (End of Term)
6) Professor Evaluation of Student Form
7) Case Presentation and Instructor’s Evaluation (completed rubric)
8) Agreement for the Conduct of a Supervised Counseling Practicum/Internship
9) Practicum/Internship Learning Agreement – initial goals.
10) Practicum/Internship Learning Agreement – revisited.

Note that all confidential client information must be thoroughly de-identified according to the departmental HIPAA Compliance Policy guidelines
Appendix F
Student Performance Review Cover Sheet

Student: __________________________ Date of Initial Meeting with Student: __________

Faculty Members Present (must include the Student’s Advisor and one other faculty member):

Summary of Problem (include specific behaviors, setting, and who first identified the problem):
Date of Faculty Review Meeting: _____________

Faculty Recommendation:

___ No action required
___ Remediation required (attach copy of plan)
___ Dismissal recommended (must be reviewed and approved by Department Chair and Dean)

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED:

Student’s Advisor __________________________ Date _____________

Program Director __________________________ Date _____________

Date of Student Feedback Meeting: _____________

Student Comments:

Signature of Student __________________________ Date _____________
(Does not necessarily indicate agreement)
Appendix G
Student Performance Remediation Plan

Student: _______________________________________________________

(check one) ____ Initial Plan Review  ____ Follow-up  ____ Final Review

Identified Areas of Concern:

A.

B.

C.

Remediation Plan and Schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Behavioral Objectives and Target Dates</th>
<th>Method of Remediation</th>
<th>Met? Y/N</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Progress Since Last Review (if applicable): ___ Sufficient ___ Insufficient

Comments and Recommendations:

Date of Next Review (if applicable): ________________

Student Reactions:

Student Signature: ___________________________ Date: __________

Advisor Signature: ___________________________ Date: __________

Program Director Signature: ___________________________ Date: __________
Appendix H
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF COUNSELOR EDUCATION AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY

HIPAA Compliance Policy

Adopted April 14, 2003

The Department requires all of its students and faculty involved in offering health care services and/or protected health information to familiarize themselves with the requirements of HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996). This includes all full-time department staff and faculty and all students in counseling and counseling psychology. School counseling students and others whose primary work involves educational rather than health records also need to follow the requirements of FERPA (Family Educational Records and Privacy Act). They also need to be aware of HIPAA requirements, however, because they are likely to handle protected health information from various psychological and medical providers (e.g., school nurses; students’ therapists, psychologists, and pediatricians) on a regular basis.

The Department’s Privacy Officer is currently the Department Chair, Dr. Tim Melchert. He is responsible for developing the Department’s HIPAA Compliance Policy, ensuring that students, staff and faculty about informed about the policy, and handling inquiries with regard to HIPAA requirements.

**Departmental HIPAA requirements**

1. Complying with agency policies for ensuring HIPAA compliance. The CECP Department does not offer health care services directly to the public because we do not maintain an in-house counseling clinic. Instead, we rely on departments and agencies in other units of the University or off campus for all of our field experiences and practicum training. When offering services to clients in these other departments and agencies, all faculty and students are required to familiarize themselves with and observe the requirements of those agencies with regard to HIPAA compliance.

2. Student work samples submitted for evaluation. We normally ask students who complete practicum and field experiences outside of the department to submit samples of their written clinical work to the faculty for evaluation and grading. All of these materials must be completely de-identified to protect the anonymity of the clients.

According to HIPAA, protected health information is de-identified if all of the following have been removed with regard to the individual client, her or his relatives, employers, or household members of the client (see Chpt. 165.514):

1. Names;
2. All geographic subdivisions smaller than a State, including street address, city, county, precinct, zip code, and their equivalent geocodes, except for the initial three digits of a
zip code if, according to the current publicly available data from the Bureau of the Census:

a. The geographic unit formed by combining all zip codes with the same three initial digits contains more than 20,000 people; and

b. The initial three digits of a zip code for all such geographic units containing 20,000 or fewer people is changed to 000.

3. All elements of dates (except year) for dates directly related to an individual, including birth date, admission date, discharge date, date of death; and all ages over 89 and all elements of dates (including year) indicative of such age, except that such ages and elements may be aggregated into a single category of age 90 or older;

4. Telephone numbers;
5. Fax numbers;
6. Electronic mail addresses;
7. Social security numbers;
8. Medical record numbers;
9. Health plan beneficiary numbers;
10. Account numbers;
11. Certificate/license numbers;
12. Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers, including license plate numbers;
13. Device identifiers and serial numbers;
14. Web Universal Resource Locators (URLs);
15. Internet Protocol address numbers;
16. Biometric identifiers, including finger and voice prints;
17. Full face photographic images and any comparable images; and
18. Any other unique identifying number, characteristic, or code.

Video or audio recordings of students’ clinical work. Students in human service fields commonly record samples of their clinical work to submit for faculty evaluation. We are not aware of any statute or case law governing the recordings of counseling sessions made for student performance evaluation purposes. Nonetheless, these recordings could be considered to be medical records, and consequently the department currently treats them as medical records. As a result, we require that students protect recordings of their clinical work in the same way that they would protect other health information.

In general, however, it is very difficult to de-identify audio or video recordings of counseling sessions (e.g., through altering voices and images). As a result, department students cannot submit recordings of their clinical work to the faculty for purposes of evaluation unless the following conditions are met: (1) the agency maintains the original recording for the appropriate number of years for medical records in that agency; (2) the original is not allowed to leave the agency; (3) the
clients signs an authorization that a copy of that original recording can be made for the specific purpose of student evaluation by a faculty supervisor; and (4) the copy will be destroyed after the evaluation has been completed.

4. Supervision of students’ clinical work. Our students’ clinical work is always supervised by both an on-site supervisor(s) and a department faculty supervisor(s). As a result, students’ adult clients must sign an authorization for the disclosure of their health information for the purposes of supervision, and parents or guardians of a minor client must provide such an authorization when the minor is not able to legally provide such an authorization him or herself (see the relevant Wisconsin administrative statutes). Agency forms for this purpose are usually sufficient, but students need to ensure that the informed consent forms that they use with clients note that they are being supervised by both an on-site supervisor and a University supervisor, that their supervisors have access to the client’s clinical records and are monitoring the progress of the case, and that the student also participates in a consultation and supervision team comprised of their supervisor(s) and other student counselors and therapists.

5. Emailing or FAXing information to faculty supervisors. When students consult with faculty supervisors regarding their clinical work, they may find it convenient to transmit related case information via email or FAX. Email transmissions are not secure unless they are well encrypted, however. Because the Department does not have the resources for handling encryption, email transmission of client records that are not de-identified to faculty supervisors is not permitted. Because of potential problems with the security of FAXed information (e.g., misdialed phone numbers, someone is not present at the receiver’s FAX machine to receive the transmission at the time it occurs), students are also not allowed to FAX protected health information to faculty supervisors.

6. Disciplinary actions for noncompliance with this policy. HIPAA includes significant penalties for violations of its requirements (ranging from administrative actions to fines of up to $250,000 and 10 years imprisonment). The University enforces compliance with HIPAA requirements for faculty and staff through its Human Resources policies. Student violations of HIPAA compliance requirements will be handled through the departmental policy on the Remediation and Dismissal of Students. Minor violations of these requirements will result in relatively minor disciplinary actions, while serious or multiple minor violations of these requirements can result in dismissal from the program.
Appendix I

ACA Code of Ethics
As approved by the ACA Governing Council
2014
AMERICAN COUNSELING ASSOCIATION
www.counseling.org

Mission

The mission of the American Counseling Association is to enhance the quality of life in society by promoting the development of professional counselors, advancing the counseling profession, and using the profession and practice of counseling to promote respect for human dignity and diversity.

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ACA Code of Ethics Preamble

The American Counseling Association (ACA) is an educational, scientific, and professional organization whose members work in a variety of settings and serve in multiple capacities. Counseling is a professional relationship that empowers diverse individuals, families, and groups to accomplish mental health, wellness, education, and career goals.

Professional values are an important way of living out an ethical commitment. The following are core professional values of the counseling profession:

1. enhancing human development throughout the life span;
2. honoring diversity and embracing a multicultural approach in support of the worth, dignity, potential, and uniqueness of people within their social and cultural contexts;
3. promoting social justice;
4. safeguarding the integrity of the counselor–client relationship; and
5. practicing in a competent and ethical manner.

These professional values provide a conceptual basis for the ethical principles enumerated below. These principles are the foundation for ethical behavior and decision making. The fundamental principles of professional ethical behavior are

- **autonomy**, or fostering the right to control the direction of one’s life;
- **nonmaleficence**, or avoiding actions that cause harm;
- **beneficence**, or working for the good of the individual and society by promoting mental health and well-being;
- **justice**, or treating individuals equitably and fostering fairness and equality;
- **fidelity**, or honoring commitments and keeping promises, including fulfilling one’s responsibilities of trust in professional relationships; and
- **veracity**, or dealing truthfully with individuals with whom counselors come into professional contact.

ACA Code of Ethics Purpose

The ACA Code of Ethics serves six main purposes:

1. The Code sets forth the ethical obligations of ACA members and provides guidance intended to inform the ethical practice of professional counselors.
2. The Code identifies ethical considerations relevant to professional counselors and counselors-in-training.
3. The Code enables the association to clarify for current and prospective members, and for those served by members, the nature of the ethical responsibilities held in common by its members.
4. The Code serves as an ethical guide designed to assist members in constructing a course of action that best serves those utilizing counseling services and establishes expectations of conduct with a primary emphasis on the role of the professional counselor.
5. The Code helps to support the mission of ACA.
6. The standards contained in this Code serve as the basis for processing inquiries and ethics complaints concerning ACA members.

The ACA Code of Ethics contains nine main sections that address the following areas:

- **Section A**: The Counseling Relationship
- **Section B**: Confidentiality and Privacy
- **Section C**: Professional Responsibility
- **Section D**: Relationships With Other Professionals
- **Section E**: Evaluation, Assessment, and Interpretation
- **Section F**: Supervision, Training, and Teaching
- **Section G**: Research and Publication
- **Section H**: Distance Counseling, Technology, and Social Media
- **Section I**: Resolving Ethical Issues

Each section of the ACA Code of Ethics begins with an introduction. The introduction to each section describes the ethical behavior and responsibility to which counselors aspire. The introductions help set the tone for each particular section and provide a starting point that invites reflection on the ethical standards contained in each part of the ACA Code of Ethics. The standards outline professional responsibilities and provide direction for fulfilling those ethical responsibilities.

When counselors are faced with ethical dilemmas that are difficult to resolve, they are expected to engage in a carefully considered ethical decision-making process, consulting available resources as needed. Counselors acknowledge that resolving ethical issues is a process; ethical reasoning includes consideration of professional values, professional ethical principles, and ethical standards.

Counselors’ actions should be consistent with the spirit as well as the letter of these ethical standards. No specific ethical decision-making model is always most effective, so counselors are expected to use a credible model of decision making that can bear public scrutiny of its application. Through a chosen ethical decision-making process and evaluation of the context of the situation, counselors work collaboratively with clients to make decisions that promote clients’ growth and development. A breach of the standards and principles provided herein does not necessarily constitute legal liability or violation of the law; such action is established in legal and judicial proceedings.

The glossary at the end of the Code provides a concise description of some of the terms used in the ACA Code of Ethics.
Section A
The Counseling Relationship

Introduction
Counselors facilitate client growth and development in ways that foster the interest and welfare of clients and promote formation of healthy relationships. Trust is the cornerstone of the counseling relationship, and counselors have the responsibility to respect and safeguard the client’s right to privacy and confidentiality. Counselors actively attempt to understand the diverse cultural backgrounds of the clients they serve. Counselors also explore their own cultural identities and how these affect their values and beliefs about the counseling process. Additionally, counselors are encouraged to contribute to society by devoting a portion of their professional activities for little or no financial return (pro bono publico).

A.1. Client Welfare

A.1.a. Primary Responsibility
The primary responsibility of counselors is to respect the dignity and promote the welfare of clients.

A.1.b. Records and Documentation
Counselors create, safeguard, and maintain documentation necessary for rendering professional services. Regardless of the medium, counselors include sufficient and timely documentation to facilitate the delivery and continuity of services. Counselors take reasonable steps to ensure that documentation accurately reflects client progress and services provided. If amendments are made to records and documentation, counselors take steps to properly note the amendments according to agency or institutional policies.

A.1.c. Counseling Plans
Counselors and their clients work jointly in devising counseling plans that offer reasonable promise of success and are consistent with the abilities, temperament, developmental level, and circumstances of clients. Counselors and clients regularly review and revise counseling plans to assess their continued viability and effectiveness, respecting clients’ freedom of choice.

A.1.d. Support Network Involvement
Counselors recognize that support networks hold various meanings in the lives of clients and consider enlisting the support, understanding, and involvement of others (e.g., religious/spiritual/community leaders, family members, friends) as positive resources, when appropriate, with client consent.

A.2. Informed Consent in the Counseling Relationship

A.2.a. Informed Consent
Clients have the freedom to choose whether to enter into or remain in a counseling relationship and need adequate information about the counseling process and the counselor. Counselors have an obligation to review in writing and verbally with clients the rights and responsibilities of both counselors and clients. Informed consent is an ongoing part of the counseling process, and counselors appropriately document discussions of informed consent throughout the counseling relationship.

A.2.b. Types of Information Needed
Counselors explicitly explain to clients the nature of all services provided. They inform clients about issues such as, but not limited to, the following: the purposes, goals, techniques, procedures, limitations, potential risks, and benefits of services; the counselor’s qualifications, credentials, relevant experience, and approach to counseling; continuation of services upon the incapacitation or death of the counselor; the role of technology; and other pertinent information. Counselors take steps to ensure that clients understand the implications of diagnosis and the intended use of tests and reports. Additionally, counselors inform clients about fees and billing arrangements, including procedures for nonpayment of fees. Clients have the right to confidentiality and to be provided with an explanation of its limits (including how supervisors and/or treatment or interdisciplinary team professionals are involved), to obtain clear information about their records, to participate in the ongoing counseling plans, and to refuse any services or modality changes and to be advised of the consequences of such refusal.

A.2.c. Developmental and Cultural Sensitivity
Counselors communicate information in ways that are both developmentally and culturally appropriate. Counselors use clear and understandable language when discussing issues related to informed consent. When clients have difficulty understanding the language that counselors use, counselors provide necessary services (e.g., arranging for a qualified interpreter or translator) to ensure comprehension by clients. In collaboration with clients, counselors consider cultural implications of informed consent procedures and, where possible, counselors adjust their practices accordingly.

A.2.d. Inability to Give Consent
When counseling minors, incapacitated adults, or other persons unable to give voluntary consent, counselors seek the assent of clients to services and include them in decision making as appropriate. Counselors recognize the need to balance the ethical rights of clients to make choices, their capacity to give consent or assent to receive services, and parental or familial legal rights and responsibilities to protect these clients and make decisions on their behalf.

A.2.e. Mandated Clients
Counselors discuss the required limitations to confidentiality when working with clients who have been mandated for counseling services. Counselors also explain what type of information and with whom that information is shared prior to the beginning of counseling. The client may choose to refuse services. In this case, counselors will, to the best of their ability, discuss with the client the potential consequences of refusing counseling services.

A.3. Clients Served by Others
When counselors learn that their clients are in a professional relationship with other mental health professionals, they request release from clients to inform the other professionals and strive to establish positive and collaborative professional relationships.

A.4. Avoiding Harm and Imposing Values

A.4.a. Avoiding Harm
Counselors act to avoid harming their clients, trainees, and research participants and to minimize or to remedy unavoidable or unanticipated harm.
A.4.b. Personal Values
Counselors are aware of—and avoid imposing—their own values, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Counselors respect the diversity of clients, trainees, and research participants and seek training in areas in which they are at risk of imposing their values onto clients, especially when the counselor’s values are inconsistent with the client’s goals or are discriminatory in nature.

A.5. Prohibited Noncounseling Roles and Relationships

A.5.a. Sexual and/or Romantic Relationships Prohibited
Sexual and/or romantic counselor-client interactions or relationships with current clients, their romantic partners, or their family members are prohibited. This prohibition applies to both in-person and electronic interactions or relationships.

A.5.b. Previous Sexual and/or Romantic Relationships
Counselors are prohibited from engaging in counseling relationships with persons with whom they have had a previous sexual and/or romantic relationship.

A.5.c. Sexual and/or Romantic Relationships With Former Clients
Sexual and/or romantic counselor-client interactions or relationships with former clients, their romantic partners, or their family members are prohibited for a period of 5 years following the last professional contact. This prohibition applies to both in-person and electronic interactions or relationships. Counselors, before engaging in sexual and/or romantic interactions or relationships with former clients, their romantic partners, or their family members, demonstrate forethought and document (in written form) whether the interaction or relationship can be viewed as exploitive in any way and/or whether there is still potential to harm the former client; in cases of potential exploitation and/or harm, the counselor avoids entering into such an interaction or relationship.

A.5.d. Friends or Family Members
Counselors are prohibited from engaging in counseling relationships with friends or family members with whom they have an inability to remain objective.

A.5.e. Personal Virtual Relationships With Current Clients
Counselors are prohibited from engaging in a personal virtual relationship with individuals with whom they have a current counseling relationship (e.g., through social and other media).

A.6. Managing and Maintaining Boundaries and Professional Relationships

A.6.a. Previous Relationships
Counselors consider the risks and benefits of accepting as clients those with whom they have had a previous relationship. These potential clients may include individuals with whom the counselor has had a casual, distant, or past relationship. Examples include mutual or past membership in a professional association, organization, or community. When counselors accept these clients, they take appropriate professional precautions such as informed consent, consultation, supervision, and documentation to ensure that judgment is not impaired and no exploitation occurs.

A.6.b. Extending Counseling Boundaries
Counselors consider the risks and benefits of extending current counseling relationships beyond conventional parameters. Examples include attending a client’s formal ceremony (e.g., a wedding/commitment ceremony or graduation), purchasing a service or product provided by a client (excepting unrestricted bartering), and visiting a client’s ill family member in the hospital. In extending these boundaries, counselors take appropriate professional precautions such as informed consent, consultation, supervision, and documentation to ensure that judgment is not impaired and no harm occurs.

A.6.c. Documenting Boundary Extensions
If counselors extend boundaries as described in A.6.a. and A.6.b., they must officially document, prior to the interaction (when feasible), the rationale for such an interaction, the potential benefit, and anticipated consequences for the client or former client and other individuals significantly involved with the client or former client. When unintentional harm occurs to the client or former client, or to an individual significantly involved with the client or former client, the counselor must show evidence of an attempt to remedy such harm.

A.6.d. Role Changes in the Professional Relationship
When counselors change a role from the original or most recent contracted relationship, they obtain informed consent from the client and explain the client’s right to refuse services related to the change. Examples of role changes include, but are not limited to:

1. changing from individual to relationship or family counseling, or vice versa;
2. changing from an evaluative role to a therapeutic role, or vice versa; and
3. changing from a counselor to a mediator role, or vice versa.

Clients must be fully informed of any anticipated consequences (e.g., financial, legal, personal, therapeutic) of counselor role changes.

A.6.e. Nonprofessional Interactions or Relationships (Other Than Sexual or Romantic Interactions or Relationships)
Counselors avoid entering into nonprofessional relationships with former clients, their romantic partners, or their family members when the interaction is potentially harmful to the client. This applies to both in-person and electronic interactions or relationships.

A.7. Roles and Relationships at Individual, Group, Institutional, and Societal Levels

A.7.a. Advocacy
When appropriate, counselors advocate at individual, group, institutional, and societal levels to address potential barriers and obstacles that inhibit access and/or the growth and development of clients.

A.7.b. Confidentiality and Advocacy
Counselors obtain client consent prior to engaging in advocacy efforts on behalf of an identifiable client to improve the provision of services and to work toward removal of systemic barriers or obstacles that inhibit client access, growth, and development.
A.8. Multiple Clients
When a counselor agrees to provide counseling services to two or more persons who have a relationship, the counselor clarifies at the outset which person or persons are clients and the nature of the relationships the counselor will have with each involved person. If it becomes apparent that the counselor may be called upon to perform potentially conflicting roles, the counselor will clarify, adjust, or withdraw from roles appropriately.

A.9. Group Work
A.9.a. Screening
Counselors screen prospective group counseling/therapy participants. To the extent possible, counselors select members whose needs and goals are compatible with the goals of the group, who will not impede the group process, and whose well-being will not be jeopardized by the group experience.

A.9.b. Protecting Clients
In a group setting, counselors take reasonable precautions to protect clients from physical, emotional, or psychological trauma.

A.10. Fees and Business Practices
A.10.a. Self-Referral
Counselors working in an organization (e.g., school, agency, institution) that provides counseling services do not refer clients to their private practice unless the policies of a particular organization make explicit provisions for self-referrals. In such instances, the clients must be informed of other options open to them should they seek private counseling services.

A.10.b. Unacceptable Business Practices
Counselors do not participate in fee splitting, nor do they give or receive commissions, rebates, or any other form of remuneration when referring clients for professional services.

A.10.c. Establishing Fees
In establishing fees for professional counseling services, counselors consider the financial status of clients and locality. If a counselor’s usual fees create undue hardship for the client, the counselor may adjust fees, when legally permissible, or assist the client in locating comparable, affordable services.

A.10.d. Nonpayment of Fees
If counselors intend to use collection agencies or take legal measures to collect fees from clients who do not pay for services as agreed upon, they include such information in their informed consent documents and also inform clients in a timely fashion of intended actions and offer clients the opportunity to make payment.

A.10.e. Bartering
Counselors may barter only if the bartering does not result in exploitation or harm, if the client requests it, and if such arrangements are an accepted practice among professionals in the community. Counselors consider the cultural implications of bartering and discuss relevant concerns with clients and document such agreements in a clear written contract.

A.10.f. Receiving Gifts
Counselors understand the challenges of accepting gifts from clients and recognize that in some cultures, small gifts are a token of respect and gratitude. When determining whether to accept a gift from clients, counselors take into account the therapeutic relationship, the monetary value of the gift, the client’s motivation for giving the gift, and the counselor’s motivation for wanting to accept or decline the gift.

A.11. Termination and Referral
A.11.a. Competence Within Termination and Referral
If counselors lack the competence to be of professional assistance to clients, they avoid entering or continuing counseling relationships. Counselors are knowledgeable about culturally and clinically appropriate referral resources and suggest these alternatives. If clients decline the suggested referrals, counselors discontinue the relationship.

A.11.b. Values Within Termination and Referral
Counselors refrain from referring prospective and current clients based solely on the counselor’s personally held values, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Counselors respect the diversity of clients and seek training in areas in which they are at risk of imposing their values onto clients, especially when the counselor’s values are inconsistent with the client’s goals or are discriminatory in nature.

A.11.c. Appropriate Termination
Counselors terminate a counseling relationship when it becomes reasonably apparent that the client no longer needs assistance, is not likely to benefit, or is being harmed by continued counseling. Counselors may terminate counseling when in jeopardy of harm by the client or by another person with whom the client has a relationship, or when clients do not pay fees as agreed upon. Counselors provide pretermination counseling and recommend other service providers when necessary.

A.11.d. Appropriate Transfer of Services
When counselors transfer or refer clients to other practitioners, they ensure that appropriate clinical and administrative processes are completed and open communication is maintained with both clients and practitioners.

A.12. Abandonment and Client Neglect
Counselors do not abandon or neglect clients in counseling. Counselors assist in making appropriate arrangements for the continuation of treatment, when necessary, during interruptions such as vacations, illness, and following termination.

Section B
Confidentiality and Privacy

Introduction
Counselors recognize that trust is a cornerstone of the counseling relationship. Counselors aspire to earn the trust of clients by creating an ongoing partnership, establishing and upholding appropriate boundaries, and maintaining confidentiality. Counselors communicate the parameters of confidentiality in a culturally competent manner.

B.1. Respecting Client Rights
B.1.a. Multicultural/Diversity Considerations
Counselors maintain awareness and sensitivity regarding cultural meanings of confidentiality and privacy. Counselors respect differing views toward disclosure of information. Counselors hold ongoing discussions with clients as to how, when, and with whom information is to be shared.

B.1.b. Respect for Privacy
Counselors respect the privacy of prospective and current clients. Counselors request private information from clients only when it is beneficial to the counseling process.
B.1.c. Respect for Confidentiality
Counselors protect the confidential information of prospective and current clients. Counselors disclose information only with appropriate consent or with sound legal or ethical justification.

B.1.d. Explanation of Limitations
At initiation and throughout the counseling process, counselors inform clients of the limitations of confidentiality and seek to identify situations in which confidentiality must be breached.

B.2. Exceptions

B.2.a. Serious and Foreseeable Harm and Legal Requirements
The general requirement that counselors keep information confidential does not apply when disclosure is required to protect clients or identified others from serious and foreseeable harm or when legal requirements demand that confidential information must be revealed. Counselors consult with other professionals when in doubt as to the validity of an exception. Additional considerations apply when addressing end-of-life issues.

B.2.b. Confidentiality Regarding End-of-Life Decisions
Counselors who provide services to terminally ill individuals who are considering hastening their own deaths have the option to maintain confidentiality, depending on applicable laws and the specific circumstances of the situation and after seeking consultation or supervision from appropriate professional and legal parties.

B.2.c. Contagious, Life-Threatening Diseases
When clients disclose that they have a disease commonly known to be both communicable and life threatening, counselors may be justified in disclosing information to identifiable third parties, if the parties are known to be at serious and foreseeable risk of contracting the disease. Prior to making a disclosure, counselors assess the intent of clients to inform the third parties about their disease or to engage in any behaviors that may be harmful to an identifiable third party. Counselors adhere to relevant state laws concerning disclosure about disease status.

B.2.d. Court-Ordered Disclosure
When ordered by a court to release confidential or privileged information without a client’s permission, counselors seek to obtain written, informed consent from the client or take steps to prohibit the disclosure or have it limited as narrowly as possible because of potential harm to the client or counseling relationship.

B.2.e. Minimal Disclosure
To the extent possible, clients are informed before confidential information is disclosed and are involved in the disclosure decision-making process. When circumstances require the disclosure of confidential information, only essential information is revealed.

B.3. Information Shared With Others

B.3.a. Subordinates
Counselors make every effort to ensure that privacy and confidentiality of clients are maintained by subordinates, including employees, supervisees, students, clerical assistants, and volunteers.

B.3.b. Interdisciplinary Teams
When services provided to the client involve participation by an interdisciplinary or treatment team, the client will be informed of the team’s existence and composition, information being shared, and the purposes of sharing such information.

B.3.c. Confidential Settings
Counselors discuss confidential information only in settings in which they can reasonably ensure client privacy.

B.3.d. Third-Party Payers
Counselors disclose information to third-party payers only when clients have authorized such disclosure.

B.3.e. Transmitting Confidential Information
Counselors take precautions to ensure the confidentiality of all information transmitted through the use of any medium.

B.3.f. Deceased Clients
Counselors protect the confidentiality of deceased clients, consistent with legal requirements and the documented preferences of the client.

B.4. Groups and Families

B.4.a. Group Work
In group work, counselors clearly explain the importance and parameters of confidentiality for the specific group.

B.4.b. Couples and Family Counseling
In couples and family counseling, counselors clearly define who is considered “the client” and discuss expectations and limitations of confidentiality. Counselors seek agreement and document in writing such agreement among all involved parties regarding the confidentiality of information. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the couple or family is considered to be the client.

B.5. Clients Lacking Capacity to Give Informed Consent

B.5.a. Responsibility to Clients
When counseling minor clients or adult clients who lack the capacity to give voluntary, informed consent, counselors protect the confidentiality of information received—in any medium—in the counseling relationship as specified by federal and state laws, written policies, and applicable ethical standards.

B.5.b. Responsibility to Parents and Legal Guardians
Counselors inform parents and legal guardians about the role of counselors and the confidential nature of the counseling relationship, consistent with current legal and custodial arrangements. Counselors are sensitive to the cultural diversity of families and respect the inherent rights and responsibilities of parents/guardians regarding the welfare of their children/charges according to law. Counselors work to establish, as appropriate, collaborative relationships with parents/guardians to best serve clients.

B.5.c. Release of Confidential Information
When counseling minor clients or adult clients who lack the capacity to give voluntary consent to release confidential information, counselors seek permission from an appropriate third party to disclose information. In such instances, counselors inform clients consistent with their level of understanding and take appropriate measures to safeguard client confidentiality.

B.6. Records and Documentation

B.6.a. Creating and Maintaining Records and Documentation
Counselors create and maintain records and documentation necessary for rendering professional services.
B.6.b. Confidentiality of Records and Documentation
Counselors ensure that records and documentation kept in any medium are secure and that only authorized persons have access to them.

B.6.c. Permission to Record
Counselors obtain permission from clients prior to recording sessions through electronic or other means.

B.6.d. Permission to Observe
Counselors obtain permission from clients prior to allowing any person to observe counseling sessions, review session transcripts, or view recordings of sessions with supervisors, faculty, peers, or others within the training environment.

B.6.e. Client Access
Counselors provide reasonable access to records and copies of records when requested by competent clients. Counselors limit the access of clients to their records, or portions of their records, only when there is compelling evidence that such access would cause harm to the client. Counselors document the request of clients and the rationale for withholding some or all of the records in the files of clients. In situations involving multiple clients, counselors provide individual clients with only those parts of records that relate directly to them and do not include confidential information related to any other client.

B.6.f. Assistance With Records
When clients request access to their records, counselors provide assistance and consultation in interpreting counseling records.

B.6.g. Disclosure or Transfer
Unless exceptions to confidentiality exist, counselors obtain written permission from clients to disclose or transfer records to legitimate third parties. Steps are taken to ensure that receivers of counseling records are sensitive to their confidential nature.

B.6.h. Storage and Disposal After Termination
Counselors store records following termination of services to ensure reasonable future access, maintain records in accordance with federal and state laws and statutes such as licensure laws and policies governing records, and dispose of client records and other sensitive materials in a manner that protects client confidentiality. Counselors apply careful discretion and deliberation before destroying records that may be needed by a court of law, such as notes on child abuse, suicide, sexual harassment, or violence.

B.6.i. Reasonable Precautions
Counselors take reasonable precautions to protect client confidentiality in the event of the counselor’s termination of practice, incapacity, or death and appoint a records custodian when identified as appropriate.

B.7. Case Consultation
B.7.a. Respect for Privacy
Information shared in a consulting relationship is discussed for professional purposes only. Written and oral reports present only data germane to the purposes of the consultation, and every effort is made to protect client identity and to avoid undue invasion of privacy.

B.7.b. Disclosure of Confidential Information
When consulting with colleagues, counselors do not disclose confidential information that reasonably could lead to the identification of a client or other person or organization with whom they have a confidential relationship unless they have obtained the prior consent of the person or organization or the disclosure cannot be avoided. They disclose information only to the extent necessary to achieve the purposes of the consultation.

Section C
Professional Responsibility

Introduction
Counselors aspire to open, honest, and accurate communication in dealing with the public and other professionals. Counselors facilitate access to counseling services, and they practice in a nondiscriminatory manner within the boundaries of professional and personal competence; they also have a responsibility to abide by the ACA Code of Ethics. Counselors actively participate in local, state, and national associations that foster the development and improvement of counseling. Counselors are expected to advocate to promote changes at the individual, group, institutional, and societal levels that improve the quality of life for individuals and groups and remove potential barriers to the provision or access of appropriate services being offered. Counselors have a responsibility to the public to engage in counseling practices that are based on rigorous research methodologies. Counselors are encouraged to contribute to society by devoting a portion of their professional activity to services for which there is little or no financial return (pro bono publico). In addition, counselors engage in self-care activities to maintain and promote their own emotional, physical, mental, and spiritual well-being to best meet their professional responsibilities.

C.1. Knowledge of and Compliance With Standards
Counselors have a responsibility to read, understand, and follow the ACA Code of Ethics and adhere to applicable laws and regulations.

C.2. Professional Competence
C.2.a. Boundaries of Competence
Counselors practice only within the boundaries of their competence, based on their education, training, supervised experience, state and national professional credentials, and appropriate professional experience. Whereas multicultural counseling competency is required across all counseling specialties, counselors gain knowledge, personal awareness, sensitivity, dispositions, and skills pertinent to being a culturally competent counselor in working with a diverse client population.

C.2.b. New Specialty Areas of Practice
Counselors practice in specialty areas new to them only after appropriate education, training, and supervised experience. While developing skills in new specialty areas, counselors take steps to ensure the competence of their work and protect others from possible harm.

C.2.c. Qualified for Employment
Counselors accept employment only for positions for which they are qualified given their education, training, supervised experience, state and national professional credentials, and appropriate professional experience. Counselors hire for professional counseling positions only individuals who are qualified and competent for those positions.

C.2.d. Monitor Effectiveness
Counselors continually monitor their effectiveness as professionals and take steps to improve when necessary. Counselors take reasonable steps to seek peer supervision to evaluate their efficacy as counselors.
C.2.e. Consultations on Ethical Obligations
Counselors take reasonable steps to consult with other counselors, the ACA Ethics and Professional Standards Department, or related professionals when they have questions regarding their ethical obligations or professional practice.

C.2.f. Continuing Education
Counselors recognize the need for continuing education to acquire and maintain a reasonable level of awareness of current scientific and professional information in their fields of activity. Counselors maintain their competence in the skills they use, are open to new procedures, and remain informed regarding best practices for working with diverse populations.

C.2.g. Impairment
Counselors monitor themselves for signs of impairment from their own physical, mental, or emotional problems and refrain from offering or providing professional services when impaired. They seek assistance for problems that reach the level of professional impairment, and, if necessary, they limit, suspend, or terminate their professional responsibilities until it is determined that they may safely resume their work. Counselors assist colleagues or supervisors in recognizing their own professional impairment and provide consultation and assistance when warranted with colleagues or supervisors showing signs of impairment and intervene as appropriate to prevent imminent harm to clients.

C.2.h. Counselor Incapacitation, Death, Retirement, or Termination of Practice
Counselors prepare a plan for the transfer of clients and the dissemination of records to an identified colleague or records custodian in the case of the counselor’s incapacitation, death, retirement, or termination of practice.

C.3. Advertising and Soliciting Clients
C.3.a. Accurate Advertising
When advertising or otherwise representing their services to the public, counselors identify their credentials in an accurate manner that is not false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent.

C.3.b. Testimonials
Counselors who use testimonials do not solicit them from current clients, former clients, or any other persons who may be vulnerable to undue influence. Counselors discuss with clients the implications of and obtain permission for the use of anytestimonial.

C.3.c. Statements by Others
When feasible, counselors make reasonable efforts to ensure that statements made by others about them or about the counseling profession are accurate.

C.3.d. Recruiting Through Employment
Counselors do not use their places of employment or institutional affiliation to recruit clients, supervisors, or consultees for their private practices.

C.3.e. Products and Training Advertisements
Counselors who develop products related to their profession or conduct workshops or training events ensure that the advertisements concerning these products or events are accurate and disclose adequate information for consumers to make informed choices.

C.3.f. Promoting to Those Served
Counselors do not use counseling, teaching, or supervisory relationships to promote their products or training events in a manner that is deceptive or would exert undue influence on individuals who may be vulnerable. However, counselor educators may adopt textbooks they have authored for instructional purposes.

C.4. Professional Qualifications
C.4.a. Accurate Representation
Counselors claim or imply only professional qualifications actually completed and correct any known misrepresentations of their qualifications by others. Counselors truthfully represent the qualifications of their professional colleagues. Counselors clearly distinguish between paid and volunteer work experience and accurately describe their continuing education and specialized training.

C.4.b. Credentials
Counselors claim only licenses or certifications that are current and in good standing.

C.4.c. Educational Degrees
Counselors clearly differentiate between earned and honorary degrees.

C.4.d. Implying Doctoral-Level Competence
Counselors clearly state their highest earned degree in counseling or a closely related field. Counselors do not imply doctoral-level competence when possessing a master’s degree in counseling or a related field by referring to themselves as “Dr.” in a counseling context when their doctorate is not in counseling or a related field. Counselors do not use “ABD” (all but dissertation) or other such terms to imply competency.

C.4.e. Accreditation Status
Counselors accurately represent the accreditation status of their degree program and college/university.

C.4.f. Professional Membership
Counselors clearly differentiate between current, active memberships and former memberships in associations. Members of ACA must clearly differentiate between professional membership, which implies the possession of at least a master’s degree in counseling, and regular membership, which is open to individuals whose interests and activities are consistent with those of ACA but are not qualified for professional membership.

C.5. Nondiscrimination
Counselors do not condone or engage in discrimination against prospective or current clients, students, employees, supervisees, or research participants based on age, culture, disability, ethnicity, race, religion/spirituality, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, marital/partnership status, language preference, socioeconomic status, immigration status, or any basis proscribed by law.

C.6. Public Responsibility
C.6.a. Sexual Harassment
Counselors do not engage in or condone sexual harassment. Sexual harassment can consist of a single intense or severe act, or multiple persistent or pervasive acts.

C.6.b. Reports to Third Parties
Counselors are accurate, honest, and objective in reporting their professional activities and judgments to appropriate third parties, including courts, health insurance companies, those who are the recipients of evaluation reports, and others.

C.6.c. Media Presentations
When counselors provide advice or comment by means of public lectures, demonstrations, radio or television programs, recordings, technology-based applications, printed articles, mailed material, or other media, they take reasonable precautions to ensure that

1. the statements are based on appropriate professional counseling literature and practice,
2. the statements are otherwise consistent with the ACA Code of Ethics, and
3. the recipients of the information are not encouraged to infer that a professional counseling relationship has been established.

C.6.d. Exploitation of Others
Counselors do not exploit others in their professional relationships.

C.6.e. Contributing to the Public Good
(Pro Bono Publico)
Counselors make a reasonable effort to provide services to the public for which there is little or no financial return (e.g., speaking to groups, sharing professional information, offering reduced fees).

C.7. Treatment Modalities
C.7.a. Scientific Basis for Treatment
When providing services, counselors use techniques/procedures/modalities that are grounded in theory and/or have an empirical or scientific foundation.

C.7.b. Development and Innovation
When counselors use developing or innovative techniques/procedures/modalities, they explain the potential risks, benefits, and ethical considerations of using such techniques/procedures/modalities. Counselors work to minimize any potential risks or harm when using these techniques/procedures/modalities.

C.7.c. Harmful Practices
Counselors do not use techniques/procedures/modalities when substantial evidence suggests harm, even if such services are requested.

C.8. Responsibility to Other Professionals
C.8.a. Personal Public Statements
When making personal statements in a public context, counselors clarify that they are speaking from their personal perspectives and that they are not speaking on behalf of all counselors or the profession.

Section D
Relationships With Other Professionals

Introduction
Professional counselors recognize that the quality of their interactions with colleagues can influence the quality of services provided to clients. They work to become knowledgeable about colleagues within and outside the field of counseling. Counselors develop positive working relationships and systems of communication with colleagues to enhance services to clients.

D.1. Relationships With Colleagues, Employers, and Employees

D.1.a. Different Approaches
Counselors are respectful of approaches that are grounded in theory and/or have an empirical or scientific foundation but may differ from their own. Counselors acknowledge the expertise of other professional groups and are respectful of their practices.

D.1.b. Forming Relationships
Counselors work to develop and strengthen relationships with colleagues from other disciplines to best serve clients.

D.1.c. Interdisciplinary Teamwork
Counselors who are members of interdisciplinary teams delivering multifaceted services to clients remain focused on how to best serve clients. They participate in and contribute to decisions that affect the well-being of clients by drawing on the perspectives, values, and experiences of the counseling profession and those of colleagues from other disciplines.

D.1.d. Establishing Professional and Ethical Obligations
Counselors who are members of interdisciplinary teams work together with team members to clarify professional and ethical obligations of the team as a whole and of its individual members. When a team decision raises ethical concerns, counselors first attempt to resolve the concern within the team. If they cannot reach resolution among team members, counselors pursue other avenues to address their concerns consistent with client well-being.

D.1.e. Confidentiality
When counselors are required by law, institutional policy, or extraordinary circumstances to serve in more than one role in judicial or administrative proceedings, they clarify role expectations and the parameters of confidentiality with their colleagues.

D.1.f. Personnel Selection and Assignment
When counselors are in a position requiring personnel selection and/or assigning of responsibilities to others, they select competent staff and assign responsibilities compatible with their skills and experiences.

D.1.g. Employer Policies
The acceptance of employment in an agency or institution implies that counselors are in agreement with its general policies and principles. Counselors strive to reach agreement with employers regarding acceptable standards of client care and professional conduct that allow for changes in institutional policy conducive to the growth and development of clients.

D.1.h. Negative Conditions
Counselors alert their employers of inappropriate policies and practices. They attempt to effect changes in such policies or procedures through constructive action within the organization. When such policies are potentially disruptive or damaging to clients or may limit the effectiveness of services provided and change cannot be affected, counselors take appropriate further action. Such action may include referral to appropriate certification, accreditation, or state licensure organizations, or voluntary termination of employment.

D.1.i. Protection From Punitive Action
Counselors do not harass a colleague or employee or dismiss an employee who has acted in a responsible and ethical manner to expose inappropriate employer policies or practices.

D.2. Provision of Consultation Services

D.2.a. Consultant Competency
Counselors take reasonable steps to ensure that they have the appropriate resources and competencies when providing consultation services. Counselors provide appropriate referral resources when requested or needed.

D.2.b. Informed Consent in Formal Consultation
When providing formal consultation services, counselors have an obligation to review, in writing and verbally, the rights and responsibilities of both counselors and consultees. Counselors use clear and understandable language to inform all parties involved about the purpose of the services to be provided, relevant costs, potential risks and benefits, and the limits of confidentiality.
Section E
Evaluation, Assessment, and Interpretation

Introduction
Counselors use assessment as one component of the counseling process, taking into account the clients’ personal and cultural context. Counselors promote the well-being of individual clients or groups of clients by developing and using appropriate educational, mental health, psychological, and career assessments.

E.1. General
E.1.a. Assessment
The primary purpose of educational, mental health, psychological, and career assessment is to gather information regarding the client for a variety of purposes, including, but not limited to, client decision making, treatment planning, and forensic proceedings. Assessment may include both qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

E.1.b. Client Welfare
Counselors do not misuse assessment results and interpretations, and they take reasonable steps to prevent others from misusing the information provided. They respect the client’s right to know the results, the interpretations made, and the bases for counselors’ conclusions and recommendations.

E.2. Competence to Use and Interpret Assessment Instruments
E.2.a. Limits of Competence
Counselors use only those testing and assessment services for which they have been trained and are competent. Counselors using technology-assisted test interpretations are trained in the construct being measured and the specific instrument being used prior to using its technology-based application. Counselors take reasonable measures to ensure the proper use of assessment techniques by persons under their supervision.

E.2.b. Appropriate Use
Counselors are responsible for the appropriate application, scoring, interpretation, and use of assessment instruments relevant to the needs of the client, whether they score and interpret such assessments themselves or use technology or other services.

E.2.c. Decisions Based on Results
Counselors responsible for decisions involving individuals or policies that are based on assessment results have a thorough understanding of psychometrics.

E.3. Informed Consent in Assessment
E.3.a. Explanation to Clients
Prior to assessment, counselors explain the nature and purposes of assessment and the specific use of results by potential recipients. The explanation will be given in terms and language that the client (or other legally authorized person on behalf of the client) can understand.

E.3.b. Recipients of Results
Counselors consider the client’s and/or examinee’s welfare, explicit understandings, and prior agreements in determining who receives the assessment results. Counselors include accurate and appropriate interpretations with any release of individual or group assessment results.

E.4. Release of Data to Qualified Personnel
Counselors release assessment data in which the client is identified only with the consent of the client or the client’s legal representative. Such data are released only to persons recognized by counselors as qualified to interpret the data.

E.5. Diagnosis of Mental Disorders
E.5.a. Proper Diagnosis
Counselors take special care to provide proper diagnosis of mental disorders. Assessment techniques (including personal interviews) used to determine client care (e.g., locus of treatment, type of treatment, recommended follow-up) are carefully selected and appropriately used.

E.5.b. Cultural Sensitivity
Counselors recognize that culture affects the manner in which clients’ problems are defined and experienced. Clients’ socioeconomic and cultural experiences are considered when diagnosing mental disorders.

E.5.c. Historical and Social Prejudices in the Diagnosis of Pathology
Counselors recognize historical and social prejudices in the misdiagnosis and pathologizing of certain individuals and groups and strive to become aware of and address such biases in themselves or others.

E.5.d. Refraining From Diagnosis
Counselors may refrain from making and/or reporting a diagnosis if they believe that it would cause harm to the client or others. Counselors carefully consider both the positive and negative implications of a diagnosis.

E.6. Instrument Selection
E.6.a. Appropriateness of Instruments
Counselors carefully consider the validity, reliability, psychometric limitations, and appropriateness of instruments when selecting assessments and, when possible, use multiple forms of assessment, data, and/or instruments in forming conclusions, diagnoses, or recommendations.

E.6.b. Referral Information
If a client is referred to a third party for assessment, the counselor provides specific referral questions and sufficient objective data about the client to ensure that appropriate assessment instruments are utilized.

E.7. Conditions of Assessment Administration
E.7.a. Administration Conditions
Counselors administer assessments under the same conditions that were established in their standardization. When assessments are not administered under standard conditions, as may be necessary to accommodate clients with disabilities, or when unusual behavior or irregularities occur during the administration, those conditions are noted in interpretation, and the results may be designated as invalid or of questionable validity.

E.7.b. Provision of Favorable Conditions
Counselors provide an appropriate environment for the administration of assessments (e.g., privacy, comfort, freedom from distraction).

E.7.c. Technological Administration
Counselors ensure that technologically administered assessments function properly and provide clients with accurate results.
E.7.d. Unsupervised Assessments
Unless the assessment instrument is designed, intended, and validated for self-administration and/or scoring, counselors do not permit unsupervised use.

E.8. Multicultural Issues/Diversity in Assessment
Counselors select and use with caution assessment techniques normed on populations other than that of the client. Counselors recognize the effects of age, color, culture, disability, ethnic group, gender, race, language preference, religion, spirituality, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status on test administration and interpretation, and they place test results in proper perspective with other relevant factors.

E.9. Scoring and Interpretation of Assessments

E.9.a. Reporting
When counselors report assessment results, they consider the client’s personal and cultural background, the level of the client’s understanding of the results, and the impact of the results on the client. In reporting assessment results, counselors indicate reservations that exist regarding validity or reliability due to circumstances of the assessment or inappropriateness of the norms for the person tested.

E.9.b. Instruments With Insufficient Empirical Data
Counselors exercise caution when interpreting the results of instruments not having sufficient empirical data to support respondent results. The specific purposes for the use of such instruments are stated explicitly to the examinee. Counselors qualify any conclusions, diagnoses, or recommendations made that are based on assessments or instruments with questionable validity or reliability.

E.9.c. Assessment Services
Counselors who provide assessment, scoring, and interpretation services to support the assessment process confirm the validity of such interpretations. They accurately describe the purpose, norms, validity, reliability, and applications of the procedures and any special qualifications applicable to their use. At all times, counselors maintain their ethical responsibility to those being assessed.

E.10. Assessment Security
Counselors maintain the integrity and security of tests and assessments consistent with legal and contractual obligations. Counselors do not appropriate, reproduce, or modify published assessments or parts thereof without acknowledgment and permission from the publisher.

E.11. Obsolete Assessment and Outdated Results
Counselors do not use data or results from assessments that are obsolete or outdated for the current purpose (e.g., noncurrent versions of assessments/instruments). Counselors make every effort to prevent the misuse of obsolete measures and assessment data by others.

E.12. Assessment Construction
Counselors use established scientific procedures, relevant standards, and current professional knowledge for assessment design in the development, publication, and utilization of assessment techniques.


E.13.a. Primary Obligations
When providing forensic evaluations, the primary obligation of counselors is to produce objective findings that can be substantiated based on information and techniques appropriate to the evaluation, which may include examination of the individual and/or review of records. Counselors form professional opinions based on their professional knowledge and expertise that can be supported by the data gathered in evaluations. Counselors define the limits of their reports or testimony, especially when an examination of the individual has not been conducted.

E.13.b. Consent for Evaluation
Individuals being evaluated are informed in writing that the relationship is for the purposes of an evaluation and is not therapeutic in nature, and entities or individuals who will receive the evaluation report are identified. Counselors who perform forensic evaluations obtain written consent from those being evaluated or from their legal representative unless a court orders evaluations to be conducted without the written consent of the individuals being evaluated. When children or adults who lack the capacity to give voluntary consent are being evaluated, informed written consent is obtained from a parent or guardian.

E.13.c. Client Evaluation Prohibited
Counselors do not evaluate current or former clients, clients’ romantic partners, or clients’ family members for forensic purposes. Counselors do not counsel individuals they are evaluating.

E.13.d. Avoid Potentially Harmful Relationships
Counselors who provide forensic evaluations avoid potentially harmful professional or personal relationships with family members, romantic partners, and close friends of individuals they are evaluating or have evaluated in the past.

Section F
Supervision, Training, and Teaching

Introduction
Counselor supervisors, trainers, and educators aspire to foster meaningful and respectful professional relationships and to maintain appropriate boundaries with supervisees and students in both face-to-face and electronic formats. They have theoretical and pedagogical foundations for their work; have knowledge of supervision models; and aim to be fair, accurate, and honest in their assessments of counselors, students, and supervisees.

F.1. Counselor Supervision and Client Welfare

F.1.a. Client Welfare
A primary obligation of counseling supervisors is to monitor the services provided by supervisees. Counseling supervisors monitor client welfare and supervisee performance and professional development. To fulfill these obligations, supervisors meet regularly with supervisees to review the supervisees’ work and help them become prepared to serve a range of diverse clients. Supervisees have a responsibility to understand and follow the ACA Code of Ethics.

F.1.b. Counselor Credentials
Counseling supervisors work to ensure that supervisees communicate their...
qualifications to render services to their clients.

F.1.c. Informed Consent and Client Rights
Supervisors make supervisees aware of client rights, including the protection of client privacy and confidentiality in the counseling relationship. Supervisees provide clients with professional disclosure information and inform them of how the supervision process influences the limits of confidentiality. Supervisees make clients aware of who will have access to records of the counseling relationship and how these records will be stored, transmitted, or otherwise reviewed.

F.2. Counselor Supervision Competence

F.2.a. Supervisor Preparation
Prior to offering supervision services, counselors are trained in supervision methods and techniques. Counselors who offer supervision services regularly pursue continuing education activities, including both counseling and supervision topics and skills.

F.2.b. Multicultural Issues/Diversity in Supervision
Counseling supervisors are aware of and address the role of multiculturalism/diversity in the supervisory relationship.

F.2.c. Online Supervision
When using technology in supervision, counselor supervisors are competent in the use of those technologies. Supervisors take the necessary precautions to protect the confidentiality of all information transmitted through any electronic means.

F.3. Supervisory Relationship

F.3.a. Extending Conventional Supervisor Relationships
Counseling supervisors clearly define and maintain ethical professional, personal, and social relationships with their supervisees. Supervisors consider the risks and benefits of extending current supervisory relationships in any form beyond conventional parameters. In extending these boundaries, supervisors take appropriate professional precautions to ensure that judgment is not impaired and that no harm occurs.

F.3.b. Sexual Relationships
Sexual or romantic interactions or relationships with current supervisees are prohibited. This prohibition applies to both in-person and electronic interactions or relationships.

F.3.c. Sexual Harassment
Counseling supervisors do not condone or subject supervisees to sexual harassment.

F.3.d. Friends or Family Members
Supervisors are prohibited from engaging in supervisory relationships with individuals with whom they have an inability to remain objective.

F.4. Supervisor Responsibilities

F.4.a. Informed Consent for Supervision
Supervisors are responsible for incorporating into their supervision the principles of informed consent and participation. Supervisors inform supervisees of the policies and procedures to which supervisors are to adhere and the mechanisms for due process appeal of individual supervisor actions. The issues unique to the use of distance supervision are to be included in the documentation as necessary.

F.4.b. Emergencies and Absences
Supervisors establish and communicate to supervisees procedures for contacting supervisors or, in their absence, alternative on-call supervisors to assist in handling crises.

F.4.c. Standards for Supervisees
Supervisors make their supervisees aware of professional and ethical standards and legal responsibilities.

F.4.d. Termination of the Supervisory Relationship
Supervisors or supervisees have the right to terminate the supervisory relationship with adequate notice. Reasons for considering termination are discussed, and both parties work to resolve differences. When termination is warranted, supervisors make appropriate referrals to possible alternative supervisors.

F.5. Student and Supervisee Responsibilities

F.5.a. Ethical Responsibilities
Students and supervisees have a responsibility to understand and follow the ACA Code of Ethics. Students and supervisees have the same obligation to clients as those required of professional counselors.

F.5.b. Impairment
Students and supervisees monitor themselves for signs of impairment from their own physical, mental, or emotional problems and refrain from offering or providing professional services when such impairment is likely to harm a client or others. They notify their faculty and/or supervisors and seek assistance for problems that reach the level of professional impairment, and, if necessary, they limit, suspend, or terminate their professional responsibilities until it is determined that they may safely resume their work.

F.5.c. Professional Disclosure
Before providing counseling services, students and supervisees disclose their status as supervisees and explain how this status affects the limits of confidentiality. Supervisors ensure that clients are aware of the services rendered and the qualifications of the students and supervisees rendering those services. Students and supervisees obtain client permission before they use any information concerning the counseling relationship in the training process.

F.6. Counseling Supervision Evaluation, Remediation, and Endorsement

F.6.a. Evaluation
Supervisors document and provide supervisees with ongoing feedback regarding their performance and schedule periodic formal evaluative sessions throughout the supervisory relationship.

F.6.b. Gatekeeping and Remediation
Through initial and ongoing evaluation, supervisors are aware of supervisee limitations that might impede performance. Supervisors assist supervisees in securing remedial assistance when needed. They recommend dismissal from training programs, applied counseling settings, and state or voluntary professional credentialing processes when those supervisees are unable to demonstrate that they can provide competent professional services to a range of diverse clients. Supervisors seek consultation and document their decisions to dismiss or refer supervisees for assistance. They ensure that supervisees are aware of options available to them to address such decisions.
F.6.c. Counseling for Supervisees
If supervisees request counseling, the supervisor assists the supervisee in identifying appropriate services. Supervisors do not provide counseling services to supervisees. Supervisors address interpersonal competencies in terms of the impact of these issues on clients, the supervisory relationship, and professional functioning.

F.6.d. Endorsements
Supervisors endorse supervisees for certification, licensure, employment, or completion of an academic or training program only when they believe that supervisees are qualified for the endorsement. Regardless of qualifications, supervisors do not endorse supervisees whom they believe to be impaired in any way that would interfere with the performance of the duties associated with the endorsement.

F.7. Responsibilities of Counselor Educators

F.7.a. Counselor Educators
Counselor educators who are responsible for developing, implementing, and supervising educational programs are skilled as teachers and practitioners. They are knowledgeable regarding the ethical, legal, and regulatory aspects of the profession; are skilled in applying that knowledge; and make students and supervisees aware of their responsibilities. Whether in traditional, hybrid, and/or online formats, counselor educators conduct counselor education and training programs in an ethical manner and serve as role models for professional behavior.

F.7.b. Counselor Educator Competence
Counselors who function as counselor educators or supervisors provide instruction within their areas of knowledge and competence and provide instruction based on current information and knowledge available in the profession. When using technology to deliver instruction, counselor educators develop competence in the use of the technology.

F.7.c. Infusing Multicultural Issues/Diversity
Counselor educators infuse material related to multiculturalism/diversity into all courses and workshops for the development of professional counselors.

F.7.d. Integration of Study and Practice
In traditional, hybrid, and/or online formats, counselor educators establish education and training programs that integrate academic study and supervised practice.

F.7.e. Teaching Ethics
Throughout the program, counselor educators ensure that students are aware of the ethical responsibilities and standards of the profession and the ethical responsibilities of students to the profession. Counselor educators infuse ethical considerations throughout the curriculum.

F.7.f. Use of Case Examples
The use of client, student, or supervisee information for the purposes of case examples in a lecture or classroom setting is permissible only when (a) the client, student, or supervisee has reviewed the material and agreed to its presentation or (b) the information has been sufficiently modified to obscure identity.

F.7.g. Student-to-Student Supervision and Instruction
When students function in the role of counselor educators or supervisors, they understand that they have the same ethical obligations as counselor educators, trainers, and supervisors. Counselor educators make every effort to ensure that the rights of students are not compromised when their peers lead experiential counseling activities in traditional, hybrid, and/or online formats (e.g., counseling groups, skills classes, clinical supervision).

F.7.h. Innovative Theories and Techniques
Counselor educators promote the use of techniques/procedures/modalities that are grounded in theory and/or have an empirical or scientific foundation. When counselor educators discuss developing or innovative techniques/procedures/modalities, they explain the potential risks, benefits, and ethical considerations of using such techniques/procedures/modalities.

F.7.i. Field Placements
Counselor educators develop clear policies and provide direct assistance within their training programs regarding appropriate field placement and other clinical experiences. Counselor educators provide clearly stated roles and responsibilities for the student or supervisee, the site supervisor, and the program supervisor. They confirm that site supervisors are qualified to provide supervision in the formats in which services are provided and inform site supervisors of their professional and ethical responsibilities in this role.

F.8. Student Welfare

F.8.a. Program Information and Orientation
Counselor educators recognize that program orientation is a developmental process that begins upon students’ initial contact with the counselor education program and continues throughout the educational and clinical training of students. Counselor education faculty provide prospective and current students with information about the counselor education program’s expectations, including

1. the values and ethical principles of the profession;
2. the type and level of skill and knowledge acquisition required for successful completion of the training;
3. technology requirements;
4. program training, goals, objectives, and mission, and subject matter to be covered;
5. bases for evaluation;
6. training components that encourage self-growth or self-disclosure as part of the training process;
7. the type of supervision settings and requirements of the sites for required clinical field experiences;
8. student and supervisor evaluation and dismissal policies and procedures; and
9. up-to-date employment prospects for graduates.

F.8.b. Student Career Advising
Counselor educators provide career advisement for their students and make them aware of opportunities in the field.

F.8.c. Self-Growth Experiences
Self-growth is an expected component of counselor education. Counselor educators are mindful of ethical principles when they require students to engage in self-growth experiences. Counselor educators and supervisors inform students that they have a right to decide what information will be shared or withheld in class.

F.8.d. Addressing Personal Concerns
Counselor educators may require students to address any personal concerns that have the potential to affect professional competency.
F.9. Evaluation and Remediaiton

F.9.a. Evaluation of Students
Counselor educators clearly state to students, prior to and throughout the training program, the levels of competency expected, appraisal methods, and timing of evaluations for both didactic and clinical competencies. Counselor educators provide students with ongoing feedback regarding their performance throughout the training program.

F.9.b. Limitations
Counselor educators, through ongoing evaluation, are aware of and address the inability of some students to achieve counseling competencies. Counselor educators do the following:

1. assist students in securing remedial assistance when needed;
2. seek professional consultation and document their decision to dismiss or refer students for assistance, and
3. ensure that students have recourse in a timely manner to address decisions requiring them to seek assistance or to dismiss them and provide students with due process according to institutional policies and procedures.

F.9.c. Counseling for Students
If students request counseling, or if counseling services are suggested as part of a remediation process, counselor educators assist students in identifying appropriate services.

F.10. Roles and Relationships Between Counselor Educators and Students

F.10.a. Sexual or Romantic Relationships
Counselor educators are prohibited from sexual or romantic interactions or relationships with students currently enrolled in a counseling or related program and over whom they have power and authority. This prohibition applies to both in-person and electronic interactions or relationships.

F.10.b. Sexual Harassment
Counselor educators do not condone or subject students to sexual harassment.

F.10.c. Relationships With Former Students
Counselor educators are aware of the power differential in the relationship between faculty and students. Faculty members discuss with former students potential risks when they consider engaging in social, sexual, or other intimate relationships.

F.10.d. Nonacademic Relationships
Counselor educators avoid nonacademic relationships with students in which there is a risk of potential harm to the student or which may compromise the training experience or grades assigned. In addition, counselor educators do not accept any form of professional services, fees, commissions, reimbursement, or remuneration from a site for student or supervisor placement.

F.10.e. Counseling Services
Counselor educators do not serve as counselors to students currently enrolled in a counseling or related program and over whom they have power and authority.

F.10.f. Extending Educator–Student Boundaries
Counselor educators are aware of the power differential in the relationship between faculty and students. If they believe that a nonprofessional relationship with a student may be potentially beneficial to the student, they take precautions similar to those taken by counselors when working with clients. Examples of potentially beneficial interactions or relationships include, but are not limited to, attending a formal ceremony; conducting hospital visits; providing support during a stressful event; or maintaining mutual membership in a professional association, organization, or community. Counselor educators discuss with students the rationale for such interactions, the potential benefits and drawbacks, and the anticipated consequences for the student. Educators clarify the specific nature and limitations of the additional role(s) they will have with the student prior to engaging in a nonprofessional relationship. Nonprofessional relationships with students should be time limited and/or context specific and initiated with student consent.

F.11. Multicultural/Diversity Competence in Counselor Education and Training Programs

F.11.a. Faculty Diversity
Counselor educators are committed to recruiting and retaining a diverse faculty.

F.11.b. Student Diversity
Counselor educators actively attempt to recruit and retain a diverse student body. Counselor educators demonstrate commitment to multicultural/diversity competence by recognizing and valuing the diverse cultures and types of abilities that students bring to the training experience. Counselor educators provide appropriate accommodations that enhance and support diverse student well-being and academic performance.

F.11.c. Multicultural/Diversity Competence
Counselor educators actively infuse multicultural/diversity competence in their training and supervision practices. They actively train students to gain awareness, knowledge, and skills in the competencies of multicultural practice.

Section G
Research and Publication

Introduction
Counselors who conduct research are encouraged to contribute to the knowledge base of the profession and promote a clearer understanding of the conditions that lead to a healthy and more just society. Counselors support the efforts of researchers by participating fully and willingly whenever possible. Counselors minimize bias and respect diversity in designing and implementing research.

G.1. Research Responsibilities

G.1.a. Conducting Research
Counselors plan, design, conduct, and report research in a manner that is consistent with pertinent ethical principles, federal and state laws, host institutional regulations, and scientific standards governing research.

G.1.b. Confidentiality in Research
Counselors are responsible for understanding and adhering to state, federal, agency, or institutional policies or applicable guidelines regarding confidentiality in their research practices.

G.1.c. Independent Researchers
When counselors conduct independent research and do not have access to an institutional review board, they are bound to the same ethical principles and
federal and state laws pertaining to the review of their plan, design, conduct, and reporting of research.

G.1.d. Deviation From Standard Practice
Counselors seek consultation and observe stringent safeguards to protect the rights of research participants when research indicates that a deviation from standard or acceptable practices may be necessary.

G.1.e. Precautions to Avoid Injury
Counselors who conduct research are responsible for their participants' welfare throughout the research process and should take reasonable precautions to avoid causing emotional, physical, or social harm to participants.

G.1.f. Principal Researcher Responsibility
The ultimate responsibility for ethical research practice lies with the principal researcher. All others involved in the research activities share ethical obligations and responsibility for their own actions.

G.2. Rights of Research Participants

G.2.a. Informed Consent in Research
Individuals have the right to decline requests to become research participants. In seeking consent, counselors use language that

1. accurately explains the purpose and procedures to be followed;
2. identifies any procedures that are experimental or relatively untried;
3. describes any attendant discomforts, risks, and potential power differentials between researchers and participants;
4. describes any benefits or changes in individuals or organizations that might reasonably be expected;
5. discloses appropriate alternative procedures that would be advantageous for participants;
6. offers to answer any inquiries concerning the procedures;
7. describes any limitations on confidentiality;
8. describes the format and potential target audiences for the dissemination of research findings; and
9. instructs participants that they are free to withdraw their consent and discontinue participation in the project at any time, without penalty.

G.2.b. Student/Supervisee Participation
Researchers who involve students or supervisees in research make clear to them that the decision regarding participation in research activities does not affect their academic standing or supervisory relationship. Students or supervisees who choose not to participate in research are provided with an appropriate alternative to fulfill their academic or clinical requirements.

G.2.c. Client Participation
Counselors conducting research involving clients make clear in the informed consent process that clients are free to choose whether to participate in research activities. Counselors take necessary precautions to protect clients from adverse consequences of declining or withdrawing from participation.

G.2.d. Confidentiality of Information
Information obtained about research participants during the course of research is confidential. Procedures are implemented to protect confidentiality.

G.2.e. Persons Not Capable of Giving Informed Consent
When a research participant is not capable of giving informed consent, counselors provide an appropriate explanation to obtain agreement for participation from, and obtain the appropriate consent of a legally authorized person.

G.2.f. Commitments to Participants
Counselors take reasonable measures to honor all commitments to research participants.

G.2.g. Explanations After Data Collection
After data are collected, counselors provide participants with full clarification of the nature of the study to remove any misconceptions participants might have regarding the research. Where scientific or human values justify delaying or withholding information, counselors take reasonable measures to avoid causing harm.

G.2.h. Informing Sponsors
Counselors inform sponsors, institutions, and publication channels regarding research procedures and outcomes. Counselors ensure that appropriate bodies and authorities are given pertinent information and acknowledgment.

G.2.i. Research Records Custodian
As appropriate, researchers prepare and disseminate to an identified colleague or records custodian a plan for the transfer of research data in the case of their incapacitation, retirement, or death.

G.3. Managing and Maintaining Boundaries

G.3.a. Extending Researcher–Participant Boundaries
Researchers consider the risks and benefits of extending current research relationships beyond conventional parameters. When a nonresearch interaction between the researcher and the research participant may be potentially beneficial, the researcher must document, prior to the interaction (when feasible), the rationale for such an interaction, the potential benefit, and anticipated consequences for the research participant. Such interactions should be initiated with appropriate consent of the research participant. Where unintentional harm occurs to the research participant, the researcher must show evidence of an attempt to remedy such harm.

G.3.b. Relationships With Research Participants
Sexual or romantic counselor–research participant interactions or relationships with current research participants are prohibited. This prohibition applies to both in-person and electronic interactions or relationships.

G.3.c. Sexual Harassment and Research Participants
Researchers do not condone or subject research participants to sexual harassment.

G.4. Reporting Results

G.4.a. Accurate Results
Counselors plan, conduct, and report research accurately. Counselors do not engage in misleading or fraudulent research, distort data, misrepresent data, or deliberately bias their results. They describe the extent to which results are applicable for diverse populations.

G.4.b. Obligation to Report Unfavorable Results
Counselors report the results of any research of professional value. Results that reflect unfavorably on institutions, programs, services, prevailing opinions, or vested interests are not withheld.

G.4.c. Reporting Errors
If counselors discover significant errors in their published research, they take
reasonable steps to correct such errors in a correction erratum or through other appropriate publication means.

G.4.d. Identity of Participants
Counselors who supply data, aid in the research of another person, report research results, or make original data available take due care to disguise the identity of respective participants in the absence of specific authorization from the participants to do otherwise. In situations where participants self-identify their involvement in research studies, researchers take active steps to ensure that data are adapted/changed to protect the identity and welfare of all parties and that discussion of results does not cause harm to participants.

G.4.e. Replication Studies
Counselors are obligated to make available sufficient original research information to qualified professionals who may wish to replicate or extend the study.

G.5. Publications and Presentations

G.5.a. Use of Case Examples
The use of participants’, clients’, students’, or supervisees’ information for the purpose of case examples in a presentation or publication is permissible only when (a) participants, clients, students, or supervisees have reviewed the material and agreed to its presentation or publication or (b) the information has been sufficiently modified to obscure identity.

G.5.b. Plagiarism
Counselors do not plagiarize; that is, they do not present another person’s work as their own.

G.5.c. Acknowledging Previous Work
In publications and presentations, counselors acknowledge and give recognition to previous work on the topic by others or self.

G.5.d. Contributors
Counselors give credit through joint authorship, acknowledgment, footnote statements, or other appropriate means to those who have contributed significantly to research or concept development in accordance with such contributions. The principal contributor is listed first, and minor technical or professional contributions are acknowledged in notes or introductory statements.

G.5.e. Agreement of Contributors
Counselors who conduct joint research with colleagues or students/supervisors establish agreements in advance regarding allocation of tasks, publication credit, and types of acknowledgment that will be received.

G.5.f. Student Research
Manuscripts or professional presentations in any medium that are substantially based on a student’s course papers, projects, dissertations, or theses are used only with the student’s permission and list the student as lead author.

G.5.g. Duplicate Submissions
Counselors submit manuscripts for consideration to only one journal at a time. Manuscripts that are published in whole or in substantial part in one journal or published work are not submitted for publication to another publisher without acknowledgment and permission from the original publisher.

G.5.h. Professional Review
Counselors who review material submitted for publication, research, or other scholarly purposes respect the confidentiality and proprietary rights of those who submitted it. Counselors make publication decisions based on valid and defensible standards. Counselors review article submissions in a timely manner and based on their scope and competency in research methodologies. Counselors who serve as reviewers at the request of editors or publishers make every effort to only review materials that are within their scope of competency and avoid personal biases.

Section H
Distance Counseling, Technology, and Social Media

Introduction
Counselors understand that the profession of counseling may no longer be limited to in-person, face-to-face interactions. Counselors actively attempt to understand the evolving nature of the profession with regard to distance counseling, technology, and social media and how such resources may be used to better serve their clients. Counselors strive to become knowledgeable about these resources. Counselors understand the additional concerns related to the use of distance counseling, technology, and social media and make every attempt to protect confidentiality and meet any legal and ethical requirements for the use of such resources.

H.1. Knowledge and Legal Considerations

H.1.a. Knowledge and Competency
Counselors who engage in the use of distance counseling, technology, and/or social media develop knowledge and skills regarding related technical, ethical, and legal considerations (e.g., special certifications, additional course work).

H.1.b. Laws and Statutes
Counselors who engage in the use of distance counseling, technology, and social media within their counseling practice understand that they may be subject to laws and regulations of both the counselor’s practicing location and the client’s place of residence. Counselors ensure that their clients are aware of pertinent legal rights and limitations governing the practice of counseling across state lines or international boundaries.

H.2. Informed Consent and Security

H.2.a. Informed Consent and Disclosure
Clients have the freedom to choose whether to use distance counseling, social media, and/or technology within the counseling process. In addition to the usual and customary protocol of informed consent between counselor and client for face-to-face counseling, the following issues, unique to the use of distance counseling, technology, and/or social media, are addressed in the informed consent process:

• distance counseling credentials, physical location of practice, and contact information;
• risks and benefits of engaging in the use of distance counseling, technology, and/or social media;
• possibility of technology failure and alternate methods of service delivery;
• anticipated response time;
• emergency procedures to follow when the counselor is not available;
• time zone differences;
• cultural and/or language differences that may affect delivery of services;
• possible denial of insurance benefits; and
• social media policy.

H.2.b. Confidentiality Maintained by the Counselor
Counselors acknowledge the limitations of maintaining the confidentiality of electronic records and transmissions. They inform clients that individuals might have authorized or unauthorized access to such records or transmissions (e.g., colleagues, supervisors, employees, information technologists).

H.2.c. Acknowledgment of Limitations
Counselors inform clients about the inherent limits of confidentiality when using technology. Counselors urge clients to be aware of authorized and/or unauthorized access to information disclosed using this medium in the counseling process.

H.2.d. Security
Counselors use current encryption standards within their websites and/or technology-based communications that meet applicable legal requirements. Counselors take reasonable precautions to ensure the confidentiality of information transmitted through any electronic means.

H.3. Client Verification
Counselors who engage in the use of distance counseling, technology, and/or social media to interact with clients take steps to verify the client’s identity at the beginning and throughout the therapeutic process. Verification can include, but is not limited to, using code words, numbers, graphics, or other nondescriptive identifiers.

H.4. Distance Counseling Relationship

H.4.a. Benefits and Limitations
Counselors inform clients of the benefits and limitations of using technology applications in the provision of counseling services. Such technologies include, but are not limited to, computer hardware and/or software, telephones and applications, social media and Internet-based applications and other audio and/or video communication, or data storage devices or media.

H.4.b. Professional Boundaries in Distance Counseling
Counselors understand the necessity of maintaining a professional relationship with their clients. Counselors discuss and establish professional boundaries with clients regarding the appropriate use and/or application of technology and the limitations of its use within the counseling relationship (e.g., lack of confidentiality, times when not appropriate to use).

H.4.c. Technology-Assisted Services
When providing technology-assisted services, counselors make reasonable efforts to determine that clients are intellectually, emotionally, physically, linguistically, and functionally capable of using the application and that the application is appropriate for the needs of the client. Counselors verify that clients understand the purpose and operation of technology applications and follow up with clients to correct possible misconceptions, discover appropriate use, and assess subsequent steps.

H.4.d. Effectiveness of Services
When distance counseling services are deemed ineffective by the counselor or client, counselors consider delivering services face-to-face. If the counselor is not able to provide face-to-face services (e.g., lives in another state), the counselor assists the client in identifying appropriate services.

H.4.e. Access
Counselors provide information to clients regarding reasonable access to pertinent applications when providing technology-assisted services.

H.4.f. Communication Differences in Electronic Media
Counselors consider the differences between face-to-face and electronic communication (nonverbal and verbal cues) and how these may affect the counseling process. Counselors educate clients on how to prevent and address potential misunderstandings arising from the lack of visual cues and voice intonations when communicating electronically.

H.5. Records and Web Maintenance

H.5.a. Records
Counselors maintain electronic records in accordance with relevant laws and statutes. Counselors inform clients on how records are maintained electronically. This includes, but is not limited to, the type of encryption and security assigned to the records, and if/or how long archival storage of transaction records is maintained.

H.5.b. Client Rights
Counselors who offer distance counseling services and/or maintain a professional website provide electronic links to relevant licensure and professional certification boards to protect consumer and client rights and address ethical concerns.

H.5.c. Electronic Links
Counselors regularly ensure that electronic links are working and are professionally appropriate.

H.5.d. Multicultural and Disability Considerations
Counselors who maintain websites provide accessibility to persons with disabilities. They provide translation capabilities for clients who have a different primary language, when feasible. Counselors acknowledge the imperfect nature of such translations and accessibilities.

H.6. Social Media

H.6.a. Virtual Professional Presence
In cases where counselors wish to maintain a professional and personal presence for social media use, separate professional and personal web pages and profiles are created to clearly distinguish between the two kinds of virtual presence.

H.6.b. Social Media as Part of Informed Consent
Counselors clearly explain to their clients, as part of the informed consent procedure, the benefits, limitations, and boundaries of the use of social media.

H.6.c. Client Virtual Presence
Counselors respect the privacy of their clients’ presence on social media unless given consent to view such information.

H.6.d. Use of Public Social Media
Counselors take precautions to avoid disclosing confidential information through public social media.

Section I
Resolving Ethical Issues

Introduction
Professional counselors behave in an ethical and legal manner. They are aware that client welfare and trust in
the profession depend on a high level of professional conduct. They hold other counselors to the same standards and are willing to take appropriate action to ensure that standards are upheld. Counselors strive to resolve ethical dilemmas with direct and open communication among all parties involved and seek consultation with colleagues and supervisors when necessary. Counselors incorporate ethical practice into their daily professional work and engage in ongoing professional development regarding current topics in ethical and legal issues in counseling. Counselors become familiar with the ACA Policy and Procedures for Processing Complaints of Ethical Violations and use it as a reference for assisting in the enforcement of the ACA Code of Ethics.

I.1. Standards and the Law

1.1.a. Knowledge
Counselors know and understand the ACA Code of Ethics and other applicable ethics codes and the law from professional organizations or certification and licensure bodies of which they are members. Lack of knowledge or misunderstanding of an ethical responsibility is not a defense against a charge of unethical conduct.

1.1.b. Ethical Decision Making
When counselors are faced with an ethical dilemma, they use and document, as appropriate, an ethical decision-making model that may include, but is not limited to, consultation; consideration of relevant ethical standards, principles, and laws; generation of potential courses of action; deliberation of risks and benefits; and selection of an objective decision based on the circumstances and welfare of all involved.

1.1.c. Conflicts Between Ethics and Laws
If ethical responsibilities conflict with the law, regulations, and/or other governing legal authority, counselors make known their commitment to the ACA Code of Ethics and take steps to resolve the conflict. If the conflict cannot be resolved using this approach, counselors, acting in the best interest of the client, may adhere to the requirements of the law, regulations, and/or other governing legal authority.

I.2. Suspected Violations

1.2.a. Informal Resolution
When counselors have reason to believe that another counselor is violating or has violated an ethical standard and substantial harm has not occurred, they attempt to first resolve the issue informally with the other counselor if feasible, provided such action does not violate confidentiality rights that may be involved.

1.2.b. Reporting Ethical Violations
If an apparent violation has substantially harmed or is likely to substantially harm a person or organization and is not appropriate for informal resolution or is not resolved properly, counselors take further action depending on the situation. Such action may include referral to state or national committees on professional ethics, voluntary national certification bodies, state licensing boards, or appropriate institutional authorities. The confidentiality rights of clients should be considered in all actions. This standard does not apply when counselors have been retained to review the work of another counselor whose professional conduct is in question (e.g., consultation, expert testimony).

1.2.c. Consultation
When uncertain about whether a particular situation or course of action may be in violation of the ACA Code of Ethics, counselors consult with other counselors who are knowledgeable about ethics and the ACA Code of Ethics, with colleagues, or with appropriate authorities, such as the ACA Ethics and Professional Standards Department.

I.2.d. Organizational Conflicts
If the demands of an organization with which counselors are affiliated pose a conflict with the ACA Code of Ethics, counselors specify the nature of such conflicts and express to their supervisors or other responsible officials their commitment to the ACA Code of Ethics and, when possible, work through the appropriate channels to address the situation.

I.2.e. Unwarranted Complaints
Counselors do not initiate, participate in, or encourage the filing of ethics complaints that are retaliatory in nature or are made with reckless disregard or willful ignorance of facts that would disprove the allegation.

I.2.f. Unfair Discrimination Against Complainants andRespondents
Counselors do not deny individuals employment, advancement, admission to academic or other programs, tenure, or promotion based solely on their having made or their being the subject of an ethics complaint. This does not preclude taking action based on the outcome of such proceedings or considering other appropriate information.

I.3. Cooperation With Ethics Committees
Counselors assist in the process of enforcing the ACA Code of Ethics. Counselors cooperate with investigations, proceedings, and requirements of the ACA Ethics Committee or ethics committees of other duly constituted associations or boards having jurisdiction over those charged with a violation.
Glossary of Terms

Abandonment – the inappropriate ending or arbitrary termination of a counseling relationship that puts the client at risk.

Advocacy – promotion of the well-being of individuals, groups, and the counseling profession within systems and organizations. Advocacy seeks to remove barriers and obstacles that inhibit access, growth, and development.

Assent – to demonstrate agreement when a person is otherwise not capable or competent to give formal consent (e.g., informed consent) to a counseling service or plan.

Assessment – the process of collecting in-depth information about a person in order to develop a comprehensive plan that will guide the collaborative counseling and service provision process.

Bartering – accepting goods or services from clients in exchange for counseling services.

Client – an individual seeking or referred to the professional services of a counselor.

Confidentiality – the ethical duty of counselors to protect a client’s identity, identifying characteristics, and private communications.

Consultation – a professional relationship that may include, but is not limited to, seeking advice, information, and/or testimony.

Counseling – a professional relationship that empowers diverse individuals, families, and groups to accomplish mental health, wellness, education, and career goals.

Counselor Educator – a professional counselor engaged primarily in developing, implementing, and supervising the educational preparation of professional counselors.

Counselor Supervisor – a professional counselor who engages in a formal relationship with a practicing counselor or counselor-in-training for the purpose of overseeing that individual’s counseling work or clinical skill development.

Culture – membership in a socially constructed way of living, which incorporates collective values, beliefs, norms, boundaries, and lifestyles that are cocreated with others who share similar worldviews comprising biological, psychosocial, historical, psychological, and other factors.

Discrimination – the prejudicial treatment of an individual or group based on their actual or perceived membership in a particular group, class, or category.

Distance Counseling – The provision of counseling services by means other than face-to-face meetings, usually with the aid of technology.

Diversity – the similarities and differences that occur within and across cultures, and the intersection of cultural and social identities.

Documents – any written, digital, audio, visual, or artistic recording of the work within the counseling relationship between counselor and client.

Encryption – process of encoding information in such a way that limits access to authorized users.

Examinee – a recipient of any professional counseling service that includes educational, psychological, and career appraisal, using qualitative or quantitative techniques.

Exploitation – actions and/or behaviors that take advantage of another for one’s own benefit or gain.

Fee Splitting – the payment or acceptance of fees for client referrals (e.g., percentage of fee paid for rent, referral fees).

Forensic Evaluation – the process of forming professional opinions for court or other legal proceedings, based on professional knowledge and expertise, and supported by appropriate data.

Gatekeeping – the initial and ongoing academic, skill, and dispositional assessment of students’ competency for professional practice, including remediation and termination as appropriate.

Impairment – a significantly diminished capacity to perform professional functions.

Incapacitation – an inability to perform professional functions.

Informed Consent – a process of information sharing associated with possible actions clients may choose to take, aimed at assisting clients in acquiring a full appreciation and understanding of the facts and implications of a given action or actions.

Instrument – a tool, developed using accepted research practices, that measures the presence and strength of a specified construct or constructs.

Interdisciplinary Teams – teams of professionals serving clients that may include individuals who may not share counselors’ responsibilities regarding confidentiality.

Minors – generally, persons under the age of 18 years, unless otherwise designated by statute or regulation. In some jurisdictions, minors may have the right to consent to counseling without consent of the parent or guardian.

Multicultural/Diversity Competence – counselors’ cultural and diversity awareness and knowledge about self and others, and how this awareness and knowledge are applied effectively in practice with clients and client groups.

Multicultural/Diversity Counseling – counseling that recognizes diversity and embraces approaches that support the worthy, dignity, potential, and uniqueness of individuals within their historical, cultural, economic, political, and psychosocial contexts.

Personal Virtual Relationship – engaging in a relationship via technology and/or social media that blurs the professional boundary (e.g., friending on social networking sites); using personal accounts as the connection point for the virtual relationship.

Privacy – the right of an individual to keep oneself and one’s personal information free from unauthorized disclosure.

Privilege – a legal term denoting the protection of confidential information in a legal proceeding (e.g., subpoena, deposition, testimony).

Pro bono publico – contributing to society by devoting a portion of professional activities for little or no financial return (e.g., speaking to groups, sharing professional information, offering reduced fees).

Professional Virtual Relationship – using technology and/or social media in a professional manner and maintaining appropriate professional boundaries; using business accounts that cannot be linked back to personal accounts as the connection point for the virtual relationship (e.g., a business page versus a personal profile).

Records – all information or documents, in any medium, that the counselor keeps about the client, excluding personal and psychotherapy notes.

Records of an Artistic Nature – products created by the client as part of the counseling process.

Records Custodian – a professional colleague who agrees to serve as the caretaker of client records for another mental health professional.

Self-Growth – a process of self-examination and challenging of a counselor’s assumptions to enhance professional effectiveness.
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Section I: Resolving Ethical Issues

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