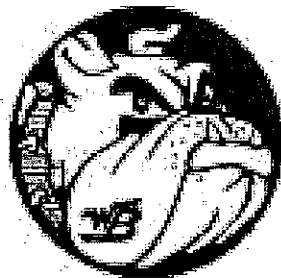


WINDER-BARROW HIGH SCHOOL



College Essentials Night
2016

Myths About Financial Aid

Don't fall for these myths about federal student aid and the application process!

"My parents make too much money, so I won't qualify for aid."

Reality: There is no income cut-off to qualify for federal student aid. Many factors besides income—from the size of your family to the age of your older parent—are taken into account. Your eligibility is determined by a mathematical formula, not by your parents' income alone. And remember: when you fill out the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®), you're also automatically applying for funds from your state, and possibly from your school as well. In fact, some schools won't even consider you for any of their scholarships (including academic scholarships) until you've submitted a FAFSA. Don't make assumptions about what you'll get—fill out the application and find out.

"Only students with good grades get financial aid."

Reality: While a high grade point average will help a student get into a good school and may help with academic scholarships, most of the federal student aid programs do not take a student's grades into consideration. Provided a student maintains satisfactory academic progress in his or her program of study, federal student aid will help a student with an average academic record complete his or her education.

"My ethnicity or age makes me ineligible for federal student aid."

Reality: There are basic eligibility requirements (which you can find at StudentAid.gov/eligibility), but ethnicity and age are not considered.

"I support myself, so I don't have to include parent info on the FAFSA®."

Reality: This is not necessarily true. Even if you support yourself and file taxes on your own, you may still be considered a dependent student for federal student aid purposes. If you are independent, you won't need to include your parents' information on your FAFSA. But if you are dependent, you must provide your parents' information. The FAFSA asks a series of questions to determine your dependency status. You can preview the questions at StudentAid.gov/dependency.

So what's next?

Go to fafsa.gov, fill out the application, and see what you get!

For more information about federal student aid, see StudentAid.gov. For help with the FAFSA process, use the help screens or live chat functionality on fafsa.gov, or contact the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243); TTY: 1-800-730-8913; for inquirers without access to the toll-free number: 334-523-2691; e-mail: studentaid@ed.gov

Find this fact sheet at StudentAid.gov/resources and share it with others!

Financial Aid 101

What is financial aid? Financial aid is money that can help you pay for college. Some aid needs to be paid back or earned, and some aid is a gift. This money is available to all kinds of people. Here are the most important things you should know about financial aid.

4 QUICK FACTS ON FINANCIAL AID

1 MORE THAN \$185 BILLION IN AID IS AVAILABLE

There are four main sources:

- Federal government (largest source)
- State governments
- Colleges and universities
- Private organizations

2 THE FAFSA IS THE PLACE TO START — AND IT'S FREE

To qualify for many types of aid, you'll need to complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). This application gives you access to these types of aid:

- Grants and scholarships: money you don't have to pay back
- Work-study jobs: paid, part-time work that's generally on campus
- Loans: money you need to pay back, usually after you graduate

3 THE FAFSA IS CONVENIENT

Complete the form online at fafsa.gov or download paper forms there. You can even import your family's tax information directly from the IRS website.

- You can begin filling out your FAFSA on Oct. 1.

4 MORE AID IS OUT THERE

Once you have completed the FAFSA, you should apply for these types of aid:

- Financial aid at the colleges to which you are applying
- Private scholarships for which you are eligible

Once you identify a college that is a good fit for you, you should investigate your financial aid options. Each college has its own financial aid policies — guidelines for deciding who qualifies for aid, what type of aid is available, and similar questions.

To be sure you understand what is available, check to see if the answers to these questions appear on the college's website or in their print materials. If not, schedule a phone meeting or an interview with a member of the financial aid staff if you're going to be visiting the college.

Questions for Financial Aid Officers:

- What's the average total cost — including tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, travel, and other personal expenses — for the first year?
- How much have your costs increased over the last three years?
- Does financial need have an effect on admission decisions?
- What is the priority deadline to apply for financial aid, and when am I notified about financial aid award decisions?
- How is financial aid affected if I apply under an early decision or early action program?
- Does the college offer need-based and merit-based financial aid?
- Are there scholarships available that aren't based on financial need, and do I need to complete a separate application for them?
- Does the college require me to fill out the CSS/Financial Aid PROFILE®?
- If the financial aid package the college offers isn't enough, are there any conditions under which it can be reconsidered, such as changes in my family's financial situation or my enrollment status (or that of a family member)?
- How does the aid package change from year to year?
- What are the terms of the programs included in the aid package?
- What are the academic requirements or other conditions for the renewal of financial aid, including scholarships?
- When can I expect to receive bills from the college, and is there an option to spread the yearly payment over equal monthly installments?

What to Do When Your Financial Aid Award Isn't Enough

Colleges want to provide financial aid to their students, but they don't always have enough funds to meet the full need of every student. That means a school may not award you enough financial aid to cover all your college expenses. Or maybe your family's financial situation has changed, and you now need more aid than the college awarded you. If you are in either of these situations, follow these steps.

1

Contact the Financial Aid Office

Call or email the financial aid office. If someone there can't answer your question in a phone call or email, make an appointment to meet with a financial aid officer, if possible.

Talking with a financial aid officer can help you learn how you can make up the difference between what you need and what the college awarded you. Financial aid officers want to help you attend their college, so they will work with you to find the right solution.

You can start by asking questions like the following:

- What are my options for receiving more aid?
- How can I find scholarships to help pay for college?
- Can I talk to someone at the college about finding part-time work?
- Do you have any advice about getting a private loan?

2

File an Appeal

If there is a significant change in your family's finances — such as a drop in income or unexpected medical expenses — you can submit an appeal asking the financial aid office to review your award. Call the office to find out what the college's standard appeals process is so you can follow it. Be ready to provide proof of the change in your circumstances, such as bank statements, pay stubs, or medical bills. But remember, it will take you time to prepare the appeal, and it will take the college time to act on it.

If your appeal is not successful, you may want to consider applying for a private loan or explore other ways to pay for college.

3

Don't Be Shy About Asking for Help

No matter what your situation, don't be shy about contacting the financial aid office. Financial aid officers are there to answer your questions.

Visit bigfuture.collegeboard.org for more information.

 /MyBigFuture  @MyBigFuture  @collegeboard

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FEDERAL STUDENT AID AT A GLANCE

2017–18

WHAT is federal student aid?

Federal student aid comes from the federal government—specifically, the U.S. Department of Education. It's money that helps a student pay for higher education expenses (i.e., college, career school, or graduate school expenses).

Federal student aid covers such expenses as tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, and transportation.

There are three main categories of federal student aid: grants, work-study, and loans. Check with your school's financial aid office to find out which programs the school participates in.

WHO gets federal student aid?

Every student who meets certain eligibility requirements can get some type of federal student aid, regardless of age or family income. Some of the most basic eligibility requirements are that you must

- demonstrate financial need (for most programs—to learn more, visit StudentAid.gov/how-calculated);
- be a U.S. citizen or an eligible noncitizen;
- have a valid Social Security number;
- register (if you haven't already) with Selective Service, if you're a male between the ages of 18 and 25;
- maintain satisfactory academic progress in college or career school; and
- show you're qualified to obtain a college or career school education by
 - having a high school diploma or a General Educational Development (GED) certificate or a state-recognized equivalent; or
 - completing a high school education in a home-school setting approved under state law; or
 - enrolling in an eligible career pathways program.

Find more details about eligibility criteria at StudentAid.gov/eligibility.

Federal
Student
Aid

An OFFICE of the
U.S. DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION

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HOW do you apply for federal student aid?

1. **Create an FSA ID.** Students, parents, and borrowers should create an FSA ID, made up of a username and password, to submit their *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) online and to access U.S. Department of Education websites. Your FSA ID is used to confirm your identity and electronically sign your federal student aid documents. To create an FSA ID, visit StudentAid.gov/fsaid.
2. **Complete the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) at fafsa.gov.** If you plan to attend college from July 1, 2017–June 30, 2018, you'll be able to submit a 2017–18 FAFSA beginning on Oct. 1, 2016. You'll be required to report income and tax information from 2015. Schools and states often use FAFSA information to award nonfederal aid, but their deadlines vary. Check with the schools that you're interested in for their deadlines, and find state deadlines at fafsa.gov.

NOTE: In the past, you couldn't submit the FAFSA until January 1 of the year you planned to attend college. The change to October 1 is a permanent change, and you'll be able to complete and submit your FAFSA as early as October 1 every year.

3. **Review your *Student Aid Report*.** After you apply, you'll receive a *Student Aid Report*, or SAR. Your SAR contains the information reported on your FAFSA and usually includes your Expected Family Contribution (EFC). The EFC is a number (not a dollar amount) used to determine your eligibility for federal student aid. Review your SAR information to make sure it's correct. The school(s) you list on your FAFSA will get your SAR data electronically.
4. **Contact the school(s) you might attend.** Make sure the financial aid office at each school you're interested in has all the information needed to determine your eligibility. If you're eligible, each school's financial aid office will send you an aid offer showing the amount and types of aid (from all sources) the school will offer you. You can compare the aid offers you received and see which school is the most affordable once financial aid is taken into account.

HAVE
QUESTIONS?

Contact or visit the following:

• StudentAid.gov

• a college financial aid office

• studentaid@ed.gov

• 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243) toll-free

• 1-800-730-8913 (toll-free TTY for the hearing impaired)

Program and Type of Aid	Program Information	Annual Award Amount (subject to change)
<p>Federal Pell Grant</p> <p>Grant: does not have to be repaid</p>	For undergraduates with exceptional financial need who have not earned bachelor's or professional degrees.	<p>Amounts can change annually. For 2016–17 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), the award amount is up to \$5,815.</p> <p>Visit StudentAid.gov/pell-grant for more information.</p>
<p>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)</p> <p>Grant: does not have to be repaid</p>	For undergraduates with exceptional financial need.	<p>Up to \$4,000.</p> <p>Visit StudentAid.gov/fseog for more information.</p>
<p>Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant</p> <p>Grant: does not have to be repaid unless student fails to carry out service obligation.</p>	For undergraduate, postbaccalaureate, and graduate students who are completing or plan to complete course work needed to begin a career in teaching. As a condition for receiving this grant, student must sign a TEACH Grant Agreement to Serve in which the student agrees to perform four years of qualifying teaching service and meet other requirements.	<p>Up to \$4,000.</p> <p>Visit StudentAid.gov/teach for more information.</p>
<p>Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant</p> <p>Grant: does not have to be repaid</p>	For students who are not Pell-eligible due only to having less financial need than is required to receive Pell funds; whose parent or guardian died as a result of military service in Iraq or Afghanistan after the events of 9/11.	<p>The grant award can be equal to the maximum Federal Pell Grant amount (see above), but cannot exceed your cost of attending school.</p> <p>Visit StudentAid.gov/Iraq-Afghanistan for more information.</p>
<p>Federal Work-Study</p> <p>Work-Study: money is earned; does not have to be repaid</p>	For undergraduate and graduate students; part-time jobs can be on campus or off campus. Money is earned while attending school.	<p>No annual minimum or maximum amounts.</p> <p>Visit StudentAid.gov/workstudy for more information.</p>
<p>Direct Subsidized Loan</p> <p>Loan: must be repaid with interest</p>	For undergraduate students who have financial need; U.S. Department of Education generally pays interest while the student is in school and during certain other periods; student must be at least half-time. Interest rate is 3.76% for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2016 and before July 1, 2017, and fixed for the life of the loan. Visit StudentAid.gov/interest for more information.	<p>Up to \$5,500 depending on grade level and dependency status.</p> <p>Visit StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub for more information.</p>
<p>Direct Unsubsidized Loan</p> <p>Loan: must be repaid with interest</p>	For undergraduate and graduate or professional students; borrower is responsible for all interest; student must be at least half-time; financial need is not required. Interest rate is 3.76% (undergraduate) and 5.31% (graduate or professional) for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2016 and before July 1, 2017, and fixed for the life of the loan. Visit StudentAid.gov/interest for more information.	<p>Up to \$20,500 (less any subsidized amounts received for same period), depending on grade level and dependency status.</p> <p>Visit StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub for more information.</p>
<p>Direct PLUS Loan</p> <p>Loan: must be repaid with interest</p>	For parents of dependent undergraduate students and for graduate or professional students; borrower is responsible for all interest; student must be enrolled at least half-time; financial need is not required; borrower must not have an adverse credit history. Interest rate is 6.31% for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2016 and before July 1, 2017, and fixed for the life of loan. Visit StudentAid.gov/interest for more information.	<p>Maximum amount is cost of attendance minus any other financial aid received.</p> <p>Visit StudentAid.gov/plus for more information.</p>
<p>Federal Perkins Loan</p> <p>Loan: must be repaid with interest</p>	For undergraduate and graduate students with exceptional financial need. Eligibility depends on the student's financial need and availability of funds at the school. For questions on Perkins Loan eligibility, students must contact the school's financial aid office. Interest rate is 5% and fixed for the life of the loan.	<p>Undergraduate students: up to \$5,500; graduate and professional students: up to \$8,000.</p> <p>Visit StudentAid.gov/perkins for more information.</p>

Note: The information in this document was compiled in spring 2016. For updates or additional information, visit StudentAid.gov.

LOOKING FOR MORE SOURCES FOR FREE MONEY?

Try StudentAid.gov/scholarships for tips on where to look and for a link to a free online scholarship search.

MAY 2016

Federal Student Aid

AN OFFICE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Senior Year Calendar for Students Applying for Financial Aid

SUMMER BEFORE SENIOR YEAR

- Research scholarship opportunities for which you might be eligible.** An early start will give you time to meet deadlines and to prepare a competitive application.
- Create the FSA ID and password for yourself and at least one parent at studentaid.gov/fsaid.

SEPTEMBER

- Ask your school counselor about local scholarships** offered by community groups, civic associations, and businesses in your area.
- Start gathering what you need to complete the FAFSA. Visit FAFSA online at fafsa.gov for a list of required documents.
- If you're going to apply **Early Decision** to a college, and financial aid is an important part of your decision to attend, review application deadlines and requirements carefully.
- Use the online **financial aid calculator** on collegeboard.org to estimate your family's expected family contribution (EFC).
- Complete the Net Price Calculator on the college website. The Net Price Calculator is a tool that students can use to get an early indication of how much and what types of financial aid they might receive.

OCTOBER

- Find out if there's a **family financial aid night** at your high school or in your area.
- If you need to fill out the **CSS /Financial Aid PROFILE**, you can register on student.collegeboard.org/profile starting Oct. 1.
- If any **scholarship applications need recommendations**, request them now, or at least four weeks before the deadline.
- If a college you're applying to has an early **financial aid priority date**, submit your FAFSA as soon as you can. Be sure you have completed any supplemental applications required by the college.
- File the FAFSA and other aid forms now.** Remember: Some funds may be awarded on a first-come, first-served basis. Apply early to ensure you meet deadlines and maximize your aid award.

NOVEMBER

- Check each college's financial aid section of their website** for deadlines and the required forms.

DECEMBER

- ❑ Check the status of your admission and financial aid applications. If any outstanding items are required by your college, ensure you respond by required deadlines. Many colleges provide online resources where you may check the status of your application.

JANUARY

- ❑ If needed, correct or update your **Student Aid Report (SAR)** that follows the FAFSA. Contact the college financial aid office for additional guidance.
- ❑ If you submitted the **CSS/Financial Aid PROFILE**, check **your acknowledgment** and send any corrections, if necessary, directly to the colleges that require it.

MARCH

- ❑ Submit any final, outstanding information or documentation that may be required to process your aid award.

APRIL

- ❑ Most admission decisions and financial aid award letters arrive this month. **Carefully compare financial aid award letters** from the colleges that accept you.
- ❑ Contact the colleges if you have any **questions about the financial aid packages** they've offered you. Make sure you understand all terms and conditions.
- ❑ If you didn't get enough aid to be able to attend a particular college, explore other alternatives to cover the cost. Additional options, might include federal loans, such as the Parent Loan to Undergraduate Students (PLUS), which may not have been included in your initial award. If your family's financial circumstances have changed or you have special circumstances that may impact your eligibility, contact your financial aid office to discuss your options.
- ❑ Make a final decision, **accept the aid package, and mail a deposit check** to the college you select before May 1 (the acceptance deadline for most schools).
- ❑ On the **waiting list** at your first-choice college? Don't let being wait-listed jeopardize your aid at another college that has accepted you. Accept that award in case you don't make it off the waiting list.

MAY

- ❑ **Thank everyone** who wrote you recommendations or otherwise helped with your scholarship applications.

JUNE

- ❑ Think about your summer job options. The more money you make, the easier it will be to finance college — and have some fun during the school year.



is coming to

WINDER-BARROW HIGH SCHOOL

January 28, 2017 // 9:00AM-11:00AM

Receive **FREE** onsite professional assistance completing the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) and learn about other financial aid resources.

To finalize your FAFSA onsite, parents & students must apply for their FSA ID prior to the event. For more information about College Goal Georgia and what you will need to bring to the event, visit www.CollegeGoalGA.com



Seniors,

Do you want FREE money to pay for college?

Get help filling out and submitting the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, or the FAFSA, at this year's College Goal Georgia event. The FAFSA is the application you need to complete to get federal and state financial aid to pay for college.

Join us on **January 28, 2017** at **Winder – Barrow High School** from **9am – 11am**.

Fill out and submit your FAFSA and learn the many ways available to help you pay for college. For more information, visit **collegegoalga.com**

What to bring with you to the event (if applicable):

1. Your Social Security Number
2. Your FSA ID (<https://fsaid.ed.gov/npas/index.htm>)
3. Your driver's license (if any)
4. Your W-2 Forms for the previous year and other records of money earned
5. Your 2015 Federal Income Tax Return — IRS Form 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ, 1040Telefile, foreign tax return, or tax return for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia
6. Your parent's 2015 Federal Income Tax Return
7. Your current bank statements
8. Your current business and investment mortgage information, business and farm records, stock, bond, and other investment records
9. Your documentation that states you are a U.S. permanent resident or other eligible non-citizen.

Parents and students should bring their latest tax information and/or last pay stub from the previous year in order to complete the form. The FAFSA form allows families to estimate their financial information, which can be corrected after their taxes have been completed.

All information reviewed by the CGS volunteers will be kept private and confidential and will not be used for any purpose other than helping the students and families apply for financial aid. Students' and family identities will be protected to the best extent possible and none of the information being requested will be sent to vendors for other purposes besides applying for aid.

SAT Testing Information

www.collegeboard.org

\$45.00; \$57.00 (w/essay); Late fee: \$28.00

Test Date	Reg. Deadline	Late Deadline
October 1, 2016	September 1, 2016	September 20, 2016
November 5, 2016	October 7, 2016	October 25, 2016
December 3, 2016	November 3, 2016	November 22, 2016
January 21, 2017	December 21, 2016	January 10, 2017
March 11, 2017	February 10, 2017	February 28, 2017
May 6, 2017	April 7, 2017	April 25, 2017
June 3, 2017	May 9, 2017	May 24, 2017

**The SAT is offered at WBHS on the dates in BOLD.*

ACT Testing Information

www.actstudent.org

\$42.50; \$58.50 (w/writing); Late fee: \$27.50

Test Date	Reg. Deadline	Late Deadline
September 10, 2016	August 5, 2016	August 19, 2016
October 22, 2016	September 16, 2016	September 30, 2016
December 10, 2016	November 4, 2016	November 18, 2016
February 11, 2017	January 13, 2017	January 20, 2017
April 8, 2017	March 3, 2017	March 17, 2017
June 10, 2017	May 5, 2017	May 19, 2017

The ACT is offered at Apalachee HS on all of the above dates.

TESTING INFORMATION: SAT vs. ACT

SAT WWW.COLLEGEBOARD.ORG

Basic Format:

Math (1 section w/calculator, 1 without)
Reading
Writing and Language
Optional Essay

Philosophy:

Aptitude: Rewards reasoning, meaning of words in context, & focus on knowledge for college/career readiness.

Material Covered:

Math up to Pre-Calculus
Vocabulary
Reading Comprehension
Grammar/Editing
Essay writing (Comprehension of text)

Timing:

3 hours plus 50 min. for optional essay

Scoring:

Each section is graded on a 200-800 scale, with a total range of 400 to 1600. 500 is the national average of each section. Scores range from 10-40 on test and cross-test scores, and components of the essay will each be reported on a 2-8 scale.

Superscoring:

Most schools will superscore the SAT, meaning they will take the best math and best evidence-based reading and writing score, even if they are from different sittings.

Guessing Penalty:

No, meaning a student should never leave an answer blank. Guess!

ACT WWW.ACTSTUDENT.ORG

Basic Format:

Math (Calculator allowed on all questions)
Reading
English
Science
Optional Essay

Philosophy:

Achievement: Rewards hard work in school, general reasoning, and strong grasp of material. (No formulas given.)

Material Covered:

Math up to Trigonometry
Reading Comprehension
Grammar/Editing
Science (critical thinking skills, not science knowledge)
Essay writing (Evaluating/analyzing complex issues)

Timing:

2 hours 55 min. plus 40 min. for optional essay

Scoring:

Each subject is graded on a 1-36 scale. 21 is the national average in each. The four subject scores are averaged, and a composite score is reported on a 1-36 scale. The optional writing score is reported on a 2-12 scale and is not part of the composite score.

Superscoring:

Most schools will not superscore the ACT, but they will take the highest composite score. More schools are beginning to superscore the ACT.

Guessing Penalty:

No, meaning a student should never leave an answer blank. Guess!

TESTING PREPARATION

The SAT and ACT are important components of the college admissions process. Students who take time to study for these tests see positive results. You can study by taking a class, using internet resources, and/or reviewing with a test preparation book. It is highly recommended that you take a practice test prior to your testing date. Also, check out the resources for the COMPASS test and ASVAB if those apply to you.

Below you will find a list of resources that will be beneficial for you:

Internet Resources: *Many of these websites offer free practice or live streaming.*

- www.khanacademy.org/sat
- www.actstudent.org/testprep
- www.princetonreview.com
- www.kaptest.com
- www.prepfactory.com
- www.powerscore.com
- www.eprep.com
- www.prepexpert.com
- www.eknowledge.com
- www.military.com/join-armed-forces/asvab
- official-asvab.com
- www.act.org/compass
- www.mycompassstest.com

Books: *The list below is just a sample of available books. There are many other test prep books available. You can purchase these books online or at most bookstores.*

- *The Official SAT Study Guide, 2016 Edition* by The College Board
- *The Official ACT Prep Guide, 2016 – 2017* by ACT
- *SAT Premier 2017 with 5 Practice Tests: Online + Book* by Kaplan
- *ACT Premier 2016-2017 with 8 Practice Tests: Online + DVD + Book* by Kaplan
- *Cracking the New SAT Premium Edition with 6 Practice Tests, 2016: Created for the Redesigned 2016 Exam* by Princeton Review
- *Cracking the ACT with 6 Practice Tests, 2016 Edition* by Princeton Review
- *Barron's NEW SAT, 28th Edition* by S. Green and I. Wolf
- *Barron's ACT, 2nd Edition* by B. Stewart

Classes: *Classes are available through in-person and online sessions.*

- C2 Education (Hamilton Mill, Dacula)
- Sylvan Learning (Snellville & Suwanee)
- Princeton Review (Atlanta)
- Kaplan (Snellville, Suwanee, Duluth)
- Revolution Prep (Online classes)

WINDER-BARROW HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELORS

MARY BOYKIN

mary.boykin@barrow.k12.ga.us

Freshmen

CORY PEPPERS

cory.peppers@barrow.k12.ga.us

A-HAR

DANIELLE HUBBARD

danielle.hubbard@barrow.k12.ga.us

HAS-PA

CHRISTINA LOWE

christina.lowe@barrow.k12.ga.us

PE-Z

COUNSELING WEBSITE:

www.bit.ly/wbhscounseling

To make an appointment (Students):

- Go to bit.ly/wbhscounseling
- Click "Make an Appointment"
- Select your counselor
- Select an available date & time
- Complete appointment information

To make an appointment (Parents):

Contact your child's counselor through phone or e-mail.

CAREER RESOURCE CENTER:

LIZ LONG

liz.long@barrow.k12.ga.us

(Official transcripts & fee waivers)