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Divider Title: **13**

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES SUPPORT PRESIDENT CLINTON'S HIGHER EDUCATION INITIATIVES

(Updated April 25, 1997)

MAJOR EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS

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A. Lee Fritschler	President	Annapolis Group (Private Colleges)/Dickinson Coll.
Montez Martin, Jr.	Chair	Association of Community College Trustees
J. Donald Monan, SJ	Interim Pres.	Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities
Robert C. Andringa	President	Coalition for Christian Colleges and Universities
C. Peter McGrath	President	National Association of State Universities & Land Grant Colleges
Marvin G. Carmichael and Dallas Martin	Nat'l Chair President	National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators

ALABAMA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Stafford L. Thompson	President	Enterprise State Junior College

American Council on Education Board of Directors

Cordell Wynn	President	Stillman College

ALASKA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Amos Agnasagga	Trustee	Ilisagvik College
Harold Ivanoff	Trustee	Ilisagvik College
George Kingik	Trustee	Ilisagvik College
Edna A. MacLean	President	Ilisagvik College

ARIZONA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Dorothy Fulton	Board Chair	Central Arizona College
Rick Gibson	Trustee	Central Arizona College
Jan Guy	Trustee	Cochise Community College District

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Bill Williams	President	Grand Canyon University

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Lattie F. Coor	President	Arizona State University

American Council on Education Board of Directors

Raul Cardenas	President	Paradise Valley Community College
Manuel T. Pacheco	President	University of Arizona

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Genevieve Watson	Fin. Aid. Dir.	Phoenix College

ARKANSAS

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

John E. Barnes	Board Chairman	Pulaski Tech College
Richard Blankenbeker	Trustee	Pulaski Tech College
Shelia Jones	Trustee	Pulaski Tech College
Philip H. Merry	Trustee	Westark Community College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. LeVon Balzer	President	John Brown University
Dr. Jerol Swaim	President	Williams Baptist College

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Arkansas Tech University
Ouachita Baptist University

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Gerald E. Craig	Dir. of Fin. Aid	Arkansas State University
Carlia Sproles	Dir. of Fin. Aid	Hendrix College

CALIFORNIA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Fred Gaskin	President	Cerritos Community College
Bob Verderber	Board President	Cerritos Community College
Isobel F. Dvorsky	Trustee	Chabot-Las Positas Comm. College Dist.
Paul Gomez	Board Vice President	Chaffey Community College
Andrea D. Shorter	Trustee	City College of San Francisco
John Schwitters	President	College of Oceaneering
Kenneth D. Yglesias	President	Golden West College
Richard D. Alexander	Trustee	Grossmont-Cuyamaca Comm. College Dist.
Rebecca Clark	Trustee	Grossmont-Cuyamaca Comm. College Dist.
Richard Jacoby	Trustee	Hancock College
Patricia Lofland	Trustee	Long Beach City College
George R. Boggs	President	Palomar College
Ralph Jensen	Trustee	Palomar College
Enriqueta Ramos	Board Chair	Rancho Santiago Comm. College District
Mary Figuerca	Board Secretary	Riverside Community College District
Mark Takano	Board President	Riverside Community College District
Marcia Milchiker	Trustee	Saddleback Community College District
Kenneth James Moser	Trustee	San Diego Community College District
Evonne Seron Schulze	Board President	San Diego Community College District
Maria Nieto Senour	Board Chair	San Diego Community College District
Leo P. Burke	Trustee	San Joaquin Delta Community College
Nancy Pyle	Trustee	San Joaquin Delta Community College
Bill Thurston	Board President	Solano Co Community College District
G. Gordon Browning	Trustee	Southwestern Community College Dist.
Philip Westin	Chancellor	Ventura County Community College District
Allister A. Allen	Trustee	Yosemite Community College Dist.
Pamila Fisher	Chancellor	Yosemite Community College
Nancy Rosasco	Board Chair	Yosemite Community College Dist.

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Janet L. Holmgren	President	Mills College
John Brooks Slaughter	President	Occidental College
Marilyn Chapin Massey	President	Pitzer College
Nancy Bekavac	President	Scripps College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Clyde Cook	President	Biola University
Dr. Ronald Ellis	President	California Baptist College
Dr. LeRoy Lawson	President	Pacific Christian College
Dr. Jim Bond	President	Point Loma Nazarene College

Dr. James Grant	President	Simpson College
Mr. Wayne Kraiss	President	Southern California College
Dr. David Winter	President	Westmont College

California State University System Endorsement Letter

Dr. Manuel A. Esteban	President	CSU Chico
Dr. Robert C. Detweiler	President	CSU Dominguez Hills
Dr. John D. Welty	President	CSU Fresno
Dr. Milton A. Gordon	President	CSU Fullerton
Dr. Alistair W. McCrone	President	Humboldt State University
Dr. Robert C. Maxson	President	CSU Long Beach
Dr. James M. Rosser	President	CSU Los Angeles
Mr. Jerry A. Aspland	President	California Maritime Academy
Dr. Peter P. Smith	President	CSU Monterey Bay
Dr. Blenda J. Wilson	President	CSU Northridge
Dr. Bob Suzuki	President	Ca. State Polytechnic Univ., Pomona
Dr. Donald R. Gerth	President	CSU Sacramento
Dr. Anthony H. Evans	President	CSU San Bernardino
Dr. Stephen L. Weber	President	San Diego State University
Dr. Robert A. Corrigan	President	San Francisco State University
Dr. Robert L. Caret	President	San Jose State University
Dr. Warren J. Baker	President	Ca. Poly. State U., San Luis Obispo
Dr. Bill W. Stacy	President	CSU San Marcos
Dr. Ruben Arminana	President	Sonoma State University
Dr. Marvalene Hughes	President	CSU Stanislaus
Mr. J. Handel Evans	President	CSU Channel Islands

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

Tomas Arciniega	President	California State University, Bakersfield
Norma S. Rees	President	California State University, Hayward

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Laurel L. Wilkening	Chancellor	University of California, Irvine
M.R.C. Greenwood	Chancellor	University of California, Santa Cruz

American Council on Education Board of Directors

Barry Munitz	Chancellor	The California State University System
John P. Schlegel, SJ	President	University of San Francisco

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Susan Murphy	Dean of Acad. Ser.	University of San Francisco
Janis Linfield	Ex. Director, S.R.S.	Calif. State University, Hayward
Jerry Sims	Dir. of Fin. Aid	Art Center College of Design

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

San Francisco State University (President Robert Corrigan, Steering Committee Chair)
California State University System (Chancellor Barry Munitz, Steering Committee Member)
California Institute of Technology
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
California State University, Bakersfield
California State University, Dominguez Hills
California State University, Fresno
California State University, Hayward
California State University, Los Angeles
California State University, Monterey Bay
California State University, Northridge
California State University, Sacramento
California State University, San Bernardino
California State University, San Marcos
California State University, Stanislaus
Claremont McKenna College
College of Alameda
Glendale Community College
Humbolt State University
Loma Linda University
Occidental College
San Bernardino Valley College
San Diego Mesa College
San Diego State University
Simpson College
Sonoma State University
United States International University
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Riverside
University of Redlands
University of San Diego

COLORADO

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

John C. Giardino	Trustee	Colorado Mountain College
Cynthia M. Heelan	President	Colorado Mountain College
Richard J. Morton	Trustee	Colorado Mountain College
Donald G. Salanty	Trustee	Colorado Mountain College
Jeanne Sheriff	Trustee	Colorado Mountain College
Joe D. May	President	Pueblo Community College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Kathryn J. Mohrman	President	The Colorado College
Dr. Ronald Schmidt	President	Colorado Christian University

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

Shelia Kaplan	President	Metropolitan State College of Denver

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Roger Koester	Dir. of Fin. Aid	Colorado School of Mines

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Community College of Denver (President Byron McClenney, Steering Committee Member)
Metropolitan State College of Denver
Pikes Peak Community College
Pueblo Community College
Trinidad State Junior College
University of Northern Colorado

CONNECTICUT

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Evan Dobelle	President	Trinity College

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

David G. Carter	President	Eastern Connecticut State University

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Connecticut College

DELAWARE

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

William B. DeLauder	President	Delaware State University

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

American Council on Education Board of Directors

F. Patrick Ellis	President	The Catholic University of America

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge
Georgetown University (President Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J., Steering Committee Member)
American University
Catholic University of America
Gallaudet University
George Washington University
Howard University
Trinity College

FLORIDA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Mary Bennett	Trustee	Daytona Beach Community College
Philip R. Day	President	Daytona Beach Community College
Martha Barrett	Trustee	Florida Community College/Jacksonville
Mary Ann Stiles	Board Chair	Hillsborough Community College
Doris Weatherford	Trustee	Hillsborough Community College
Donald Pruitt	Trustee	Indian River Community College
Linda Gallen	Trustee	Manatee Community College
Eltse B. Carter	Trustee	Okaloosa-Walton Community College
Sally R. Merrifield	Trustee	Okaloosa-Walton Community College
James. R. Richburg	President	Okaloosa-Walton Community College
Mark E. Browning	Trustee	Pasco-Hernando
Lucille F. DuCharme	Trustee	Polk Community College
Maryly V. Peck	President	Polk Community College
Herbert S. Stewart	Trustee	Polk Community College
Russell L. Moncrief	Trustee	Seminole Community College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Peter H. Armacost	President	Eckerd College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Paul Corts	President	Palm Beach Atlantic College
Dr. Gregory Hall	President	Warner Southern College

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Frederick S. Humphries	President	Florida A&M University

American Council on Education Board of Directors

Eduardo J. Padron	President	Miami-Dade Community College
Rita Bornstein	President	Rollins College

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Karen Fooks	Dir. of Fin. Aid	University of Florida

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge
Miami Dade Community College (District Pres. Eduardo Padron, Steering Committee Member)
Florida State University

GEORGIA

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Mary Brown Bullock	President	Agnes Scott College

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Charles B. Knapp (Chair)	President	University of Georgia

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Willie Williams	Dir. of Fin. Aid	Morris Brown College

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Loretta W. Franklin	Dean, Student Fin.	DeVRY Institute of Technology

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge
Morehouse College (President Walter E. Massey, Steering Committee Member)
Dalton College
DeKalb College
Georgia State University
State University of West Georgia

ILLINOIS

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Kenneth R. Joseph	Trustee	Belleville Area College
Thomas H. Colclasure	Trustee	Belleville Area College
Donald G. Crist	President	Carl Sandburg College
Joyce Green	Trustee	Carl Sandburg College
Gretchen J. Naff	President	College of Lake County
John Duffy	Trustee	Elgin Community College
Clare M. Ollayos	Trustee	Elgin Community College
Ellen N. Roberts	Trustee	Elgin Community College
Don Cavallini	Trustee	Heartland Community College
Ruth Mercedes Smith	President	Highland Community College

Franklin Walker	Board Chair	Highland Community College
Joyce Heap	Trustee	Joliet Junior College
Eleanor McGuan-Boza	Trustee	Joliet Junior College
Jim Russell	Trustee	Joliet Junior College
Vernon O. Crawley	President	Moraine Valley Community College
John J. Daley	Trustee	Moraine Valley Community College
Patricia J. Fortunato	Trustee	Morton College
Mark Fazzini	Trustee	Prairie State College
Judith Hess	Trustee	William Rainey Harper College
Kris Howard	Trustee	William Rainey Harper College
Paul N. Thompson	President	William Rainey Harper College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Thomas Tredway	President	Augustana College
David Spadafora	President	Lake Forest College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. John Bowling	President	Olivet Nazarene University
Dr. AJ Anglin	President	Trinity Christian College

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

James J. Stukel	President	University of Illinois

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Chicago State University (President Delores Cross, Steering Committee Member)
Southern Illinois University (President Ted Sanders, Steering Committee Member)
City Colleges of Chicago
Rend Lake College
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville
Truman College

Other

Ronald J. Temple	Chancellor	City Colleges of Chicago

INDIANA

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Eugene S. Mills	President	Earlham College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Shirely Showalter	President	Goshen College

Dr. Ronald Manahan	President	Grace College
Dr. Blair Dowden	President	Huntington College
Dr. James Barnes	President	Indiana Wesleyan University
Dr. Richard Hagood	President	Northwest Nazarene College
Dr. Jay Kesler	President	Taylor University

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

John Worthen	President	Ball State University

American Council on Education Board of Directors

Myles Brand	President	Indiana University

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Terrill Cosgray	Assoc. Dir of F.A.	Indiana University, Bloomington

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis
University of Evansville

IOWA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Mary Lou Engler	Trustee	Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.
John W. Fagerland	Trustee	Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.
John W. Frampton	Trustee	Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.
Richard Haiston	Trustee	Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.
Kirby L. Kleffmann	Board Chairman	Eastern Iowa Community College Dist.
Mark Birdnow	Trustee	Hawkeye Community College
Willie Culpepper	Trustee	Hawkeye Community College
William J. Hierstein	President	Hawkeye Community College
Ervin A. Dennis	Trustee	Hawkeye Community College
Gary Faust	Trustee	Iowa Western Community College
Wayne Kobberdahl	Trustee	Iowa Western Community College
Randy Pash	Trustee	Iowa Western Community College
Wanda Rosenbaugh	Trustee	Iowa Western Community College
Mervin L. Cronbaugh	Trustee	Kirkwood Community College
Robert Davidson	Trustee	Kirkwood Community College
Karen Gorham	Trustee	Kirkwood Community College
Wayne Newton	Board Chair	Kirkwood Community College
Norm Nielsen	President	Kirkwood Community College
James Sauter	Trustee	Kirkwood Community College
Jim Benjegerdes	Board Chair	North Iowa Area Community College

David L. Buettner	President	North Iowa Area Community College
Linda Upmeyer	Trustee	North Iowa Area Community College
Janet Fife	Trustee	Southeastern Community College
Moudy Nabulsi	Trustee	Southeastern Community College
Dale Rickert	Trustee	Southeastern Community College
George Rogerson	Trustee	Southeastern Community College
Edward E. Schiefer	President	Southeastern Community College- South
Dr. Carl Zylstra	President	Dordt College
Dr. James Bultman	President	Northwestern College

American Council on Education Board of Directors

Martin C. Jischke	President	Iowa State University

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

John Parker	Asst. VP for Bus/Fin	Drake University

KANSAS

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

George Tregellas	Trustee	Barton County Community College
Robert Burch	Trustee	Butler County Community College
Jacqueline Vietti	President	Butler County Community College
Gayle A Krause	Trustee	Butler County Community College
Floris Jean Hampton	Board Chair	Dodge City Community College
Althea White	Trustee	Dodge City Community College
Ed Nicklaus	Trustee	Garden City Community College
Mary Beth Williams	Trustee	Garden City Community College
Mary Ann Flunder	Trustee	Kansas City KS Community College
Nita Barnes Clontz	Trustee	Pratt Community College
Darrell Shumway	Trustee	Pratt Community College
Jo Ann Sharp	Trustee	Seward County Community College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Richard Spindle	President	MidAmerica Nazarene College
Dr. Robert Campbell	President	Sterling College
Dr. David Brandt	President	Tabor College

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Emporia State University
Washburn University

KENTUCKY

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Richard Blanchard	Board Chair	Lexington Community College
Janice N. Friedel	President	Lexington Community College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Larry D. Shinn	President	Berea College

American Council on Education Board of Directors

Michael F. Adams	President	Centre College
Elisabeth Zinser	Chancellor	University of Kentucky, Lexington Campus

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Centre College

LOUISIANA

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Gregory M. St. L. O'Brien	Chancellor	University of New Orleans

MAINE

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Donald W. Harward	President	Bates College
William R. Cotter	President	Colby College

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Bates College
Colby College

MARYLAND

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Beverly Anderson	Board Chair	Prince George's Community College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Judy Jolley Mohraz	President	Goucher College
Christopher B. Nelson	President	St. John's College

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Donald N. Langenberg	Chancellor	University of Maryland System
William E. Kirwan	President	University of Maryland at College Park

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

University of Maryland, College Park (Pres. William E. Kirwan, Steering Committee Member)
Bowie State University
Frostburg State University

MASSACHUSETTS

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Philip Tortorella	Trustee	Massasoit Community College
Sheryl Savage	Trustee	Massasoit Community College
Nancy Smith	Trustee	Massasoit Community College
Gloria E. Striggles	Trustee	Massasoit Community College
Richard Early	Trustee	Northern Essex Community College
David Hartleb	President	Northern Essex Community College
Byron Matthews	Trustee	Northern Essex Community College
Catherine Frazer	Trustee	Northern Essex Community College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Richard P. Traina	President	Clark University
Rev. Gerard Reedy	President	College of the Holy Cross
Gregory S. Prince, Jr.	President	Hampshire College
Joanne V. Creighton	President	Mount Holyoke College
Dale Rogers Marshall	President	Wheaton College
Harry C. Payne	President	Williams College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Judson Carlberg	President	Gordon College

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

Adrian Tinsley	President	Bridgewater State College

American Council on Education Board of Directors

John A. DiBiaggio	President	Tufts University
Sherry H. Penney	Chancellor	University of Massachusetts Boston

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Barbara Tornow	Dir. of Fin. Assist.	Boston University
Yvonne Gittens	Assoc. Dir. of F.A.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge
Northeastern University
Wheaton College
Wheelock College

MICHIGAN

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Jeff Patton	Trustee	Kalamazoo Valley Community College
Harold E. Traxler	Trustee	Kalamazoo Valley Community College
Brian Hice	Trustee	Kellogg Community College
Richard J. Pappas	President	Lake Michigan College
Pat Moody	Trustee	Lake Michigan College
Steven Silcox	Trustee	Lake Michigan College
Karen A. Carbonelli	Trustee	Montcalm Community College
Beatrice Doser	Board Chair	Montcalm Community College
Judith A. Riessen	Trustee	Montcalm Community College
Allen Arnold	President	Mott Community College
Lenore Croudy	Trustee	Mott Community College
Edward Thorne	Trustee	Mott Community College
Frank Marczak	President	Muskegon Community College
Nancy Rubinski	Trustee	Muskegon Community College
Michael A. McManus	Trustee	Northwestern Michigan College
Richard Thompson	Chancellor	Oakland Community College
Denise Wellons-Glover	Trustee	Wayne County Community College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Melvin L. Vulgamore	President	Albion College
Alan J. Stone	President	Alma College
James F. Jones, Jr.	President	Kalamazoo College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Gaylen Byker	President	Calvin College
Dr. James McHann	President	William Tyndale College

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Judy Layer Florian	Dir. of F.A.	Macomb Community College

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge
Baker College
Calvin College
Central Michigan University

Eastern Michigan University
Ferris State University
Grand Valley State University
Kalamazoo College
Saginaw Valley State University
University of Detroit - Mercy
University of Michigan
Washtenaw Community College
Wayne County Community College
Western Michigan University

MINNESOTA

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Axel D. Steuer	President	Gustavus Adolphus College
Brother Dietrich Reinhart	President	St. John's University

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. George Brushaber	President	Bethel College
Dr. Gordon Anderson	President	North Central Bible College

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Richard Battig	Dir., Student F.A.	University of St. Thomas

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Metropolitan State University

MISSISSIPPI

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

William Dodson	Trustee	Hinds Community College District
Ray Holloway	Trustee	Hinds Community College District
Jobie Martin	Board President	Hinds Community College District
Clyde Muse	President	Hinds Community College District
John Patrick	Trustee	Hinds Community College District
Talmadge Portis	Trustee	Hinds Community College District
Lelia Rhodes	Trustee	Hinds Community College District
Cardell Williams	Trustee	Hinds Community College District
Jeanette Atkins	Trustee	Itawamba Community College
Martha Gordon	Trustee	Itawamba Community College
Gertrude Allen	Trustee	Mississippi Gulf Coast Comm. College Dist.

Geraldine Barnes	Trustee	Mississippi Gulf Coast Comm. College Dist.
Sylvia Bradley	Trustee	Mississippi Gulf Coast Comm. College Dist.
James V. Cerra	Trustee	Mississippi Gulf Coast Comm. College Dist.
Billy Hewes	Trustee	Mississippi Gulf Coast Comm. College Dist.
Barry L. Mellinger	President	Mississippi Gulf Coast Comm. College
Lillian C. Randall	Trustee	Mississippi Gulf Coast Comm. College Dist.
Delores Sumrall	Trustee	Mississippi Gulf Coast Comm. College Dist.
Robert Watters	Trustee	Mississippi Gulf Coast Comm. College Dist.

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge
University of Mississippi (President Robert C. Khayat, Steering Committee Member)
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College

MISSOURI

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Boyd H. Eversole	Trustee	East Central College
Cliff Davis	Trustee	Ozarks Technical Community College
Norman K. Myers	President	Ozarks Technical Community College
Michael P. Rohrbacker	Trustee	St. Louis Community College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Robert Spence	President	Evangel College
Dr. Pat Taylor	President	Southwest Baptist University

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

Ed M. Elliott	President	Central Missouri State University

American Council on Education Board of Directors

Gwendolyn W. Stephenson	Chancellor	St. Louis Community College Center

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Pamela Fowler	V.P. Fin. Aid	Sanford-Brown College

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge
Metropolitan Community Colleges

MONTANA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

David Beyer	President	Flathead Valley Community College
Jeanne Tallman	Board Chair	Flathead Valley Community College

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Michael P. Malone	President	Montana State University

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Susan Weinreis	Asst. Dir. of F.A	Montana State University-Billings

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

University of Montana (President George M. Dennison, Steering Committee Member)
Flathead Valley Community College
Montana State University, Bozeman
Montana State University College of Technology, Great Falls
Montana Tech of the University of Montana

NEBRASKA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Louis Stithem	Trustee	Mid-Plains Community College Area
Helen Griffin	Board Chair	Southeast Community College
Mary A. Harding	Trustee	Southeast Community College
Lynn Schluckebier	Trustee	Southeast Community College

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Janet Dodson	Dir. of Fin. Aid	Doane College

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Saint Anselm College
University of Nebraska at Kearney
University of Nebraska at Lincoln
University of Nebraska at Omaha

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Joan R. Leitzel	President	University of New Hampshire

NEW JERSEY

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

William K. McDaniel	Trustee	Burlington Community College
Robert C. Messina	President	Burlington Community College
Carol H. Talbot	Trustee	Burlington Community College
Marilyn Williamson	Trustee	Burlington Community College
Ronald D. Winthers	Trustee	Burlington Community College
Ronald Casella	Trustee	Cumberland Community College
J. Alan Woodruff	Trustee	Cumberland Community College
Frank Digaetano	Trustee	Essex County College
Yolanda Gehring	Trustee	Essex County College
Gwendelyn Sanford	Trustee	Essex County College
Richard J. D'Orazio	Trustee	Gloucester County College
Virginia N. Scott	Board Chair	Gloucester County College
Irene G. Almeida	Trustee	Hudson County Community College
Glen Gabert	President	Hudson County Community College
Lourdes I. Santiago	Trustee	Hudson County Community College
Elizabeth Spinelli	Board Chair	Hudson County Community College
Thomas D. Sepe	President	Mercer County Community College
William A. Connor	President	Sussex County Community College
James Perry	Trustee	Union County College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Thomas Kean	President	Drew University

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Sussex County Community College

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

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National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Michael Bennett	Dir. of Fin. Aid	Brookdale Community College

Other

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NEW MEXICO

Johnathan Ortiz	Dir. Student F.A	Luna Vocational Tech. Inst.

NEW YORK

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Judith C. Peckham	Trustee	Broome County Community College
Cynthia Emmer	Trustee	Corning Community College
Virginia B. Adams	Trustee	Genesee Community College
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Anthony T. Zambito	Trustee	Genesee Community College
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Rosalyn Udow	Board Chair	Nassau Community College
Joan Wolfgang	Trustee	Niagara County Community College
Stephen Goldberg	Trustee	Rockland Community College
Patricia R. Feeser	Trustee	Schenectady County College
Mary Ellen Duncan	President	SUNY College of Technology- Delhi
Richard C. Van Donsel	Trustee	Tompkins Cortland Community College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

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Roger L. Hull	President	Union College
Frances D. Fergusson	President	Vassar College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Daniel Chamberlain	President	Houghton College
Dr. David Schroeder	President	Nyack College
Dr. William Crothers	President	Roberts Wesleyan College

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

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American Council on Education Board of Directors

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New York University (President L. Jay Oliva, Steering Committee Member)
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City University of New York
Marist College
Marymount College
Marymount Manhattan College
Pace University
St. John's University
SUNY at Old Westbury

NORTH CAROLINA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Herman E. Davis	Trustee	Blue Ridge Community College
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P. Anthony Zeiss	President	Central Piedmont Community College
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Dewitt E. Rhoades	Trustee	Forsyth Technical Community College
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Charles E. Russell	President	Pitt Community College
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Nellie J. Fennell	Trustee	Roanoke-Chowan Community College
Harold E. Mitchell	President	Roanoke-Chowan Community College
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Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

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Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Mr. William Hurt	President	Montreat College

American Council on Education Board of Directors

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Cape Fear Community College
Carteret Community College
Catawba Valley Community College
Duke University
East Carolina University
Elon College
Guilford College
North Carolina State University
Queens College
University of North Carolina, Asheville
University of North Carolina, Charlotte
University of North Carolina, Greensboro
University of North Carolina, Wilmington
Wake Forest University

NORTH DAKOTA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Donna S. Thigpen	President	Bismarck State College

OHIO

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Cathryn S. Balas	Trustee	Clark State Community College
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Than Johnson	Trustee	Clark State Community College
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Thomas M. Brown	Board Chair	Terra State Community College
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Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

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Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Lee Snyder	President	Bluffton College
Dr. Ronald Johnson	President	Malone College
Dr. LeBron Fairbanks	President	Mount Vernon Nazarene College

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

Clair Van Ummersen	President	Cleveland State University

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Carol A. Cartwright	President	Kent State University
E. Gordon Gee	President	The Ohio State University

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Deb Heineman	Dir., Student F.A.	Medical College of Ohio

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Ohio State University (President E. Gordon Gee, Steering Committee Member)
Cleveland State University

OKLAHOMA

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Paul Mills	President	Bartlesville Wesleyan College
Dr. Loren Gresham	President	Southern Nazarene University

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Ernest L. Holloway	President	Langston University

OREGON

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

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Dan Smith	Trustee	Southwestern Oregon Community College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Michael Mooney	President	Lewis and Clarke College
Steven S. Koblik	President	Reed College
Jerry E. Hudson	President	Willamette University

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Edward Stevens	President	George Fox University
Dr. David Miller	President	Western Baptist College
Dr. Jay Barber	President-Elect	Warner Pacific College

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

David E. Gilbert	President	Eastern Oregon State College

American Council on Education Board of Directors

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National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Rick Weems	Dir., Fin. Aid	Warner Pacific College

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Portland State University (President Judith A. Ramaley, Steering Committee Member)
Portland Community College

PENNSYLVANIA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

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Augustus C. Martin	Trustee	Lehigh Carbon Community College
Michael J. Torbert	Trustee	Lehigh Carbon Community College
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Rose Tucker	Trustee	Luzerne County Community College
Joseph Giles	Trustee	Northwest Pennsylvania Tech. Institute
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Victor Yarnell	Trustee	Reading Area Community College
Gust Zogas	President	Reading Area Community College
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Hugh M. Dempsey	Trustee	Westmoreland County Community College
Daniel C. Krezenski	President	Westmoreland County Community College
Gene E. McDonald	Trustee	Westmoreland County Community College
Jerome R. Yasher	Trustee	Westmoreland County Community College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

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Richard J. Cook	President	Allegheny College
Rev. Daniel G. Gambet	President	Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales
Daniel N. De Lucca	President	Alvernia College
Bette E. Landman	President	Beaver College
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James P. Gallagher	President	Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science
Katherine U. Henderson	President	Point Park College
Margaret M. Healy	President	Rosemont College
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C. Carlyle Haaland	President	Thiel College
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John Strassburger	President	Ursinus College
Rev. Edmund J. Dobbin	President	Villanova University
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Robert J. Bruce	President	Widener University
Christopher N. Breiseth	President	Wilkes University
Gwendolyn Evans Jensen	President	Wilson College
George W. Waldner	President	York College of Pennsylvania

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Harold Howard	Co-President	Eastern College
Dr. John Schauss	Co-President	Eastern College
Dr. John White	President	Geneva College
Dr. Rodney Sawatsky	President	Messiah College

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

Dr. John M. Lilley	Provost/Dean	Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Graham B. Spanier	President	Pennsylvania State University

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Betty Davis	Dir. & Lead F.A.A.	Community College of Allegheny County
William Irwin	Dir., Student F.A	Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

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Pennsylvania State University, (President Graham Spanier, Steering Committee Member)
University of Pennsylvania (Dr. Judith Rodin, Steering Committee Member)
Allegheny College
Community College of Philadelphia
Dickinson College

Eastern College
Franklin & Marshall College
Lafayette College
Northampton Community College
Slippery Rock University
Susquehanna University
Wilson College

SOUTH CAROLINA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Alvin DeWitt	Board Chair	Florence-Darlington Technical College
Charles Gould	President	Florence-Darlington Technical College
Mary Langston	Trustee	Florence-Darlington Technical College
Carlene Lowery	Trustee	Florence-Darlington Technical College
Thomas R. Perrin	Trustee	Florence-Darlington Technical College
James L. Hudgins	President	Midlands Technical College
Robert C. Lentz	Trustee	Midlands Technical College
A. Eugene Roundtree	Trustee	Midlands Technical College
Peter E. Sercer	Board Chair	Midlands Technical College
Robert Wilkins	Trustee	Midlands Technical College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

David E. Shi	President	Furman University

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

Constantine W. Curris	President	Clemson University

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Marvin Carmichael	Chairman	Clemson University

SOUTH DAKOTA

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Thomas Johnson	President	University of Sioux Falls

TENNESSEE

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. William Brown	President	Bryan College
Dr. Gregory Jordan	President	King College

Dr. Paul Conn	President	Lee College
Dr. Millard Reed	President	Trevecca Nazarene University
Dr. David Dockery	President	Union University

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge
Martin Methodist College
Union University
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

James E. Walker	President	Middle Tennessee State University

National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Board of Directors

Joel Harrell	Director of F.A	University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

TEXAS

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Lillian Davis	Trustee	Austin Community College
Sharon Green	Trustee	Austin Community College
Bennie Matthews	Trustee	College of the Mainland
Chris Oliver	Trustee	Houston Community College System
Bill Blake	Board Chair	Lee College
Jess D. Navarre	Trustee	Lee College
Jackston N. Sasser	President	Lee College
Eugene Caldcleugh	Trustee	N. Harris Montgomery Comm. College Dist.
Priscilla Kelly	Trustee	N. Harris Montgomery Comm. College Dist.
Mary L. Matteson	Trustee	N. Harris Montgomery Comm. College Dist.
John E. Pickelman	Chancellor	N. Harris Montgomery Comm. Coll. District
David Vogt	Trustee	N. Harris Montgomery Comm. College Dist.
Stephanie Wentzel	Trustee	N. Harris Montgomery Comm. College Dist.
J. D. Bruce	Board Chair	San Jacinto College District
James F. Horton	Chancellor	San Jacinto College District
John W. Nichols	Trustee	San Jacinto College District
Ruede M. Wheeler	Trustee	San Jacinto College District
Larry J. Wilkerson	Board Chair	Temple College
Bea Wohleb	Trustee	Temple College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Ronald K. Calgaard	President	Trinity University

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Gary Cook	President	Dallas Baptist University
Dr. Bob Riley	President	East Texas Baptist University
Dr. Alvin Austin	President	LeTourneau University

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

Jerome H. Supple	President	Southwest Texas State University

American Council on Education Board of Directors

Franklyn G. Jenifer	President	University of Texas at Dallas

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

University of Texas at El Paso (President Diana S. Natalicio, Steering Committee Member)
El Paso Community College
Le Tourneau University
Lee College
Texas Women's University

VERMONT

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Vermont State Colleges System (Chancellor Charles Bunting, Steering Committee Member)
Castleton State College (Vermont State Colleges System)
Community College of Vermont (Vermont State Colleges System)
Johnson State College (Vermont State Colleges System)
Lyndon State College (Vermont State Colleges System)
Vermont Technical College (Vermont State Colleges System)

VIRGINIA

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Ladell Payne	President	Randolph-Macon College
John W. Elrod	President	Washington and Lee University

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Joseph Lapp	President	Eastern Mennonite University
Dr. Terry Lindvall	President	Regent University

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Piedmont Virginia Community College

WASHINGTON

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Frank Russell	Trustee	Bates Technical College
Gloria Mitchell	Trustee	Cascadia Community College
Arland Lyons	Trustee	Centralia College
James E. Sherrill	Trustee	Centralia College
Darrell D. Beers	Board Chair	Columbia Basin College
Lee Thornton	President	Columbia Basin College
Charles D. Kee	Trustee	Edmonds Community College
Mary Helen Roberts	Trustee	Edmonds Community College
Alison W. Sing	Board Chair	Edmonds Community College
Virginia Sprenkle	Board Chair	Everett Community College
Jim D. Avers	Board Chair	Green River Community College
Richard A. Rutkowski	President	Green River Community College
Linda Sprenger	Trustee	Green River Community College
Bob Patterson	Trustee	Lake Washington Technical College
Barbara Stephenson	Trustee	Olympic College
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Katie Philbrick	Trustee	Skagit Valley College
Julie A. Grant	Trustee	South Puget Sound Community College
John Lantz	Trustee	Tacoma Community College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Susan Resneck Pierce	President	University of Puget Sound
Thomas E. Cronin	President	Whitman College

Coalition for Christian Colleges Endorsement Letter

Dr. Dennis Davis	President	Northwest College
Dr. William Robinson	President	Whitworth College

NASULGC (State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Samuel H. Smith	President	Washington State University

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

Community College of Spokane
University of Puget Sound

WEST VIRGINIA

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Travis Parker Kirkland	President	Southern West Va. Comm. & Tech College

AASCU Board of Directors Signatories

Clifford M. Trump	Chancellor	State College System of West Virginia

WISCONSIN

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Frank J. Marsden	Trustee	Blackhawk Technical College
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Marge A. Linse	Board Chair	Chippewa Valley Technical College
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Robert A. Lyle	Trustee	Fox Valley Technical College
Jerald W. Schoenike	Trustee	Fox Valley Technical College
DeDe M. Yankoski	Trustee	Fox Valley Technical College
Victor Hildebrandt	Trustee	Lakeshore Technical College
Robert A. Beaver	Board Chair	Mid-State Technical College
Sandra Haasl	Trustee	Mid-State Technical College
Brenda Rhinehart	Trustee	Mid-State Technical College
Lauren Baker	Trustee	Milwaukee Area Technical College
John R. Birkholz	President	Milwaukee Area Technical College
Sheila D. Cochran	Trustee	Milwaukee Area Technical College
William L. Hegge	Trustee	Milwaukee Area Technical College
Julian Jasper	Trustee	Milwaukee Area Technical College
Mae D. Killebrew	Trustee	Milwaukee Area Technical College
Edgardo Ocasio	Board Chair	Milwaukee Area Technical College
Joseph Rice	Trustee	Milwaukee Area Technical College
Daniel Klawitter	Board Chair	Morraine Park Technical College
John J. Shanahan	President	Moraine Park Technical College
Robert C. Ernst	President	Northcentral Technical College
Bettye Nall	Trustee	Northcentral Technical College
Ronald L. Bertieri	Trustee	Waukesha County Technical College
Susan E. Bischmann	Trustee	Waukesha County Technical College
Joan S. Jenstead	Board Chair	Waukesha County Technical College
Thomas E. Neill	Trustee	Waukesha County Technical College
David R. Hildebrand	President	Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College

Dickinson College Endorsement Letter

Victor E. Ferrall, Jr.	President	Beloit College
Richard Warch	President	Lawrence University

American Council on Education Board of Directors

Beverly Simone	President	Madison Area Technical College
Eleanor J. Smith	Chancellor	University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Colleges and Universities Committed to America Reads Challenge

University of Wisconsin, Platteville

WYOMING

AACC/ACCT (Community Colleges) Endorsement Letter

Dennis E. Christensen	Trustee	Central Wyoming College
John R. Kaiser	Trustee	Laramie County Community College
Jane Vondrak-Brown	Board Chair	Laramie County Community College

Table of Contents

President Clinton's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997

March 20, 1997

TODAY, THE PRESIDENT WILL SEND TO CONGRESS NEW LEGISLATION TO HELP OPEN THE DOORS OF COLLEGE TO MORE AMERICANS. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 -- part of President Clinton's five-year balanced budget -- includes a $10,000 tuition tax deduction, a $1,500 Hope Scholarship tax credit, a substantial Pell Grant expansion and increase, a cut in student loan fees, new educational assistance from employers, and other provisions. The new legislation provides:

- √ **$38.4 billion over five years in tax relief** for middle-income families struggling to pay for college and make ends meet.
- √ **At least $40 billion in Pell Grants** over five years to provide more tuition assistance to low- and moderate-income families, the largest increase in two decades.
- √ **$2.6 billion in savings over five years in reduced loan fees** for student loan borrowers -- putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.
- √ **Financial support for worker training** through the tuition deduction and the extension of the tax-free treatment of up to $5,250 per employee in employer-provided educational assistance.

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE HOPE ACT OF 1997

- **Includes a $1,500 per student HOPE Scholarship tax credit** for tuition and fees in the student's first year and another $1,500 in the second year if the student earns at least a B minus average. That credit will help 4.2 million students in 1998.
- **Provides a $10,000 tuition tax deduction** for higher education and training, which is expected to help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.
- **Provides the largest Pell Grant increase in two decades** -- from $2,700 in FY 1997 to $3,000 in FY 1998. Over 3.6 million students now eligible will receive an increase of up to $300. This increase and other changes will make an additional 348,000 families eligible for the grant.
- **Lowers fees and reduces interest rates for millions of student borrowers.**

OVER 250 COLLEGE PRESIDENTS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S HIGHER EDUCATION PLAN. Already, over 250 college presidents -- representing community colleges, public and private colleges and universities -- have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives.

NEW STATE-BY-STATE ANALYSIS SHOWS EVERY REGION OF THE COUNTRY BENEFITTING FROM THE HOPE ACT. For the 1998-99 academic year, these proposals will provide nearly $1.7 billion in Federal benefits for students in California, and over $300 million for students in Virginia.

Benefits to Students under Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education Act of 1997

(dollars in millions)

State	Total Pell Budget Authority in Award Year 1998-99	Combined Tax Benefits for Calendar Year 1998	Cut in Student Loan Fees for Award Year 1998-99	Total Benefits for Award Year 1998-99
Alabama	$144.2	$92	$5.8	$242.0
Alaska	8.7	13	0.3	21.9
Arizona	135.8	115	10.3	261.1
Arkansas	76.3	37	3.0	116.3
California	873.8	777	46.0	1696.7
Colorado	98.2	103	8.5	209.6
Connecticut	47.2	70	5.2	122.3
Delaware	10.4	20	1.0	31.4
District of Columbia	19.8	35	6.4	61.2
Florida	358.5	260	19.5	638.0
Georgia	168.8	125	11.6	305.4
Hawaii	14.5	29	0.8	44.2
Idaho	40.8	24	2.2	67.1
Illinois	275.1	314	20.0	609.0
Indiana	139.0	122	11.1	272.1
Iowa	93.0	71	8.4	172.4
Kansas	82.3	71	4.6	157.9
Kentucky	125.6	72	5.6	203.3
Louisiana	175.9	78	9.1	263.0
Maine	28.1	24	2.2	54.3
Maryland	99.0	114	6.1	219.1
Massachusetts	153.1	180	18.9	352.0
Michigan	248.7	231	15.3	495.0
Minnesota	128.9	121	9.6	259.6
Mississippi	111.4	45	3.7	160.2
Missouri	146.5	122	11.2	279.7
Montana	34.2	15	1.9	51.1
Nebraska	50.4	49	3.9	103.4
Nevada	15.9	28	1.1	45.0
New Hampshire	23.5	27	2.7	53.1
New Jersey	145.5	143	7.9	296.4
New Mexico	64.6	41	2.5	108.1
New York	744.6	422	42.6	1209.2
North Carolina	157.4	157	10.8	325.1
North Dakota	28.4	16	1.8	46.2
Ohio	288.4	226	20.7	535.1
Oklahoma	129.8	73	6.1	208.9
Oregon	74.8	69	5.8	149.6
Pennsylvania	294.7	256	27.9	578.6
Puerto Rico	412.3	--	2.6	414.9
Rhode Island	32.2	32	3.5	67.6
South Carolina	94.3	71	5.5	170.8
South Dakota	29.9	14	1.9	45.8
Tennessee	136.9	99	8.1	244.0
Texas	495.7	395	25.1	915.8
Utah	82.1	59	3.2	144.3
Vermont	16.2	15	2.2	33.4
Virginia	143.8	151	11.4	306.2
Washington	132.7	120	8.9	261.7
West Virginia	59.2	35	3.0	97.2
Wisconsin	115.7	130	8.5	254.3
Wyoming	16.1	13	0.7	29.9
Outlying Areas	12.1	0	0.0	12.1
TOTAL	**$7,635.0**	**$5,921.0**	**$466.5**	**$14,022.5**

Pell Benefits to Students under the President's FY1998 Budget Policy

(Recipients in thousands, dollars in millions)

State	Total Pell Recipients in Award Year 1998-99	Increase in Pell Recipients From Award Year 1997-98	Total Pell Budget Authority in Award Year 1998-99	Increase in 1998 Pell Budget Authority from 1997
Alabama	79.3	6.9	$144.2	$32.4
Alaska	4.6	0.4	8.7	1.9
Arizona	72.7	6.3	135.8	30.5
Arkansas	39.1	3.4	76.3	17.2
California	431.6	37.5	873.8	196.4
Colorado	53.7	4.7	98.2	22.1
Connecticut	26.9	2.3	47.2	10.6
Delaware	6.1	0.5	10.4	2.3
District of Columbia	10.6	0.9	19.8	4.5
Florida	189.5	16.4	358.5	80.6
Georgia	99	8.6	168.8	37.9
Hawaii	7.7	0.7	14.5	3.3
Idaho	21	1.8	40.8	9.2
Illinois	149.7	13	275.1	61.8
Indiana	77.4	6.7	139.0	31.2
Iowa	51.8	4.5	93.0	20.9
Kansas	45.2	3.9	82.3	18.5
Kentucky	65.2	5.7	125.6	28.2
Louisiana	86.2	7.5	175.9	39.5
Maine	15.2	1.3	28.1	6.3
Maryland	55.1	4.8	99.0	22.3
Massachusetts	82.1	7.1	153.1	34.4
Michigan	138.6	12	248.7	55.9
Minnesota	73.9	6.4	128.9	29.0
Mississippi	54.8	4.8	111.4	25.0
Missouri	80.5	7	146.5	32.9
Montana	17.5	1.5	34.2	7.7
Nebraska	29.3	2.5	50.4	11.3
Nevada	9.1	0.8	15.9	3.6
New Hampshire	13.2	1.1	23.5	5.3
New Jersey	75.7	6.6	145.5	32.7
New Mexico	33.7	2.9	64.6	14.5
New York	369.5	32.1	744.6	167.3
North Carolina	85.9	7.5	157.4	35.4
North Dakota	15	1.3	28.4	6.4
Ohio	158.3	13.7	288.4	64.8
Oklahoma	67.8	5.9	129.8	29.2
Oregon	40.5	3.5	74.8	16.8
Pennsylvania	156.4	13.6	294.7	66.2
Puerto Rico	180.5	15.7	412.3	92.7
Rhode Island	17.9	1.6	32.2	7.2
South Carolina	53.1	4.6	94.3	21.2
South Dakota	16.2	1.4	29.9	6.7
Tennessee	72.7	6.3	136.9	30.8
Texas	266.4	23.1	495.7	111.4
Utah	46	4	82.1	18.4
Vermont	9.3	0.8	16.2	3.6
Virginia	79.4	6.9	143.8	32.3
Washington	69.6	6	132.7	29.8
West Virginia	29.7	2.6	59.2	13.3
Wisconsin	64.5	5.6	115.7	26.0
Wyoming	8.7	0.8	16.1	3.6
Outlying Areas	6	0.5	12.1	2.7
TOTAL	**4,009.4**	**348**	**$7,635.0**	**$1,716.0**

Explanation of State-by-State Tables

Table 1 -- Benefits to Students under the HOPE Act

The first column provides the total estimated Pell Grant funding in the 1998-99 academic year for students attending postsecondary institutions in the State.

The second column provides the total estimated reduction in taxes (as a result of the HOPE Scholarship and the higher education tax deduction) in the 1998 calendar year for students attending postsecondary institutions in the State.

The third column provides the total estimated reduction in loan fees in the 1998-99 academic year for students and parents attending postsecondary institutions in the State.

The final column is a total of the first three columns: **the total benefit for students in the State.**

Table 2 -- Pell Grant Benefits to Students

For students attending postsecondary institutions in the State in the 1998-99 academic year:

- the first column shows the number of Pell Grant recipients;
- the second column shows the increase in the number of recipients over the previous year;
- the third column shows the total Pell Grant funding; and
- the fourth column shows the increased Pell Grant funding over the previous year.

Methodology of State-by-State Analysis

Pell Grant Budget Authority for Academic Year 1998-99
Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

Combined Tax Benefits for Calendar Year 1998
Using a nationally-representative sample of postsecondary students, we first determined the likelihood of a Pell and non-Pell recipient receiving a tax benefit. Using these data and the Pell Grant distributions discussed above, we estimated the number of students that would receive a tax benefit in each state. We then used this relative distribution of tax beneficiaries to allocate calendar year 1998 benefit amounts ($5.9 billion) among the States.

Cuts in Student Loan Origination Fees for Academic Year 1998-99
Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State. Two percent of Stafford (subsidized) loan volume and one percent of unsubsidized loan volume equal the estimated student savings by State.

Highlights of the
Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	IMPACT
	Title I: Higher Education Tax Incentives		
HOPE Scholarship Tax Credit	Up to $1,500 per-student tax credit for tuition and fees in student's first year and another $1,500 in the second year if student earns at least a B- average.	$18.6 billion over five years.	Expected to help 4.2 million students in 1998.
$10,000 Tax Deduction for Higher Education and Training	Phases up from $5,000 in 1997 to a $10,000 maximum deduction in 1999 for tuition and fees. Also available for training and lifelong learning.	$17.5 billion over five years.	Expected to help 8.1 million students in 1998.
Tax-Free Education Savings*	Families with incomes up to $100,000 would be eligible for IRAs, and could make penalty-free withdrawals for higher education.	Education specific estimates not available.	Combined with tax deduction, IRA used for education will never be taxed. Will make over 20 million families eligible for such a benefit.
Educational Assistance from Employers	Extends tax exclusion for employer-provided education assistance through 2000, for both undergraduate and graduate education. Also provides tax credit to small businesses.	$2.4 billion between 1997-2001.	Benefits 1.7 million employees a year.
Community Service: Loan Forgiveness	Tax relief for community service loan forgiveness and for borrowers who repay through the income contingent repayment plan for 25 years.	$15 million over five years.	Not available.
	Title II: Financial Aid for Needy Students		
Pell Grant Increase and Expansion	Largest increase in two decades -- from $2,700 in FY97 to $3,000 in FY98. Combined with the FY97 increase, the maximum grant has increased $530 since FY96.	At least $40 billion over five years. $1.7 billion more in 1998 than the FY97 appropriation -- a 25% increase in aid.	Over 3.6 million students now eligible will receive an increase up to $300. This increase will also make an additional 130,000 families eligible for the grant.
Pell Grant Expansion for Older, Low-Income Students	Increases eligibility for older, low-income students to receive a Pell Grant.	$3.9 billion over five years.	An additional 218,000 low-income students generally aged 24 or over will be newly eligible for Pell Grants. The new recipients will receive, on average, a grant of $1,431.
Cut in Student Loan Fees	Cuts loan fees from 4% to 2% on need-based Stafford loans -- and to 3% on other loans for students and parents.	$2.6 billion in savings for borrowers over five years	Loan fees will be cut in half for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and by a quarter for 2.5 million other loans.

*The IRA proposal is not part of the HOPE Act but will be transmitted to Congress separately.

Summary of the Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997

March 20, 1997

Today's employers look for job applicants with more than a high school diploma. Since the success of the post-World War II GI Bill, the Federal Government has expanded college aid, making it possible for more Americans to attend college. But for too many, the financial strains of continuing their education are still severe. The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 ensures that these barriers to higher education continue to fall for all Americans and provides tax relief for middle-income families struggling to pay for college.

Title I: HIGHER EDUCATION TAX INCENTIVES

HOPE Scholarship Tax Credits

- Up to a $1,500 per student credit for tuition and fees for course work beginning on or after July 1, 1997.
- Credit can be claimed in two tax years for any student who has not finished 13th and 14th years of education.
- The tax credit is expected to help 4.2 million students (1998), and would save families $18.6 billion over five years.

The non-refundable tax credit is available for students enrolled on at least a half-time basis during the first two years of postsecondary education. The credit may be claimed in no more than two years. To receive the credit for the second time, the student must have at least a B minus grade point average in course work completed before that year. Federal grants (but not loans or work-study) generally would reduce the allowable tax credit. No credit would be available for any student convicted of a drug-related felony.

The credit would be phased out for taxpayers filing a joint return with adjusted gross income between $80,000 and $100,000. For taxpayers filing single and head-of-household returns, the credit would be phased out for adjusted gross income between $50,000 and 70,000. (The phase-out ranges and the amount of the credit would be indexed).

Tax Deduction for Higher Education and Training

- $10,000 per family maximum deduction for lifelong learning ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998).
- Available for job training and re-training, in addition to traditional undergraduate and graduate education.
- Deduction is "above the line" -- available even if the taxpayer does not itemize.
- Expected to help 8.1 million students (1998), and would save families $17.5 billion over five years.

Community Service: Loan Forgiveness

- Tax-free loan cancellation for public service and forgiveness under the income contingent repayment plan.

Under current law, a charity or private educational institution that forgives a loan as part of a program that enables graduates working in certain professions (such as rural medicine or teaching) to pay off their student loans through community service must report the loan forgiveness as income to the graduate. This proposal would exclude the loan forgiveness from an individual's income and clarify that the same treatment would be provided for forgiveness under the income contingent loan repayment plan for direct loans.

Title II: FINANCIAL AID FOR NEEDY STUDENTS

Pell Grant Increase and Expansion

- Largest increase in Pell Grants in two decades.

- $300 boost in the Pell Grant maximum, to a $3,000 maximum award. Since FY 1996, the maximum award will have increased $530.

- A 25 percent funding increase over last year -- $1.7 billion more than the FY 1997 appropriation.

- 3.6 million students now receiving Pell Grants will be eligible to receive an increase of up to $300. The increase will make 130,000 more moderate-income families eligible for the grant.

- Older student provision will make Pell Grants available to additional 218,000 low-income students generally aged 24 or over.

- With these changes, the number of Pell Grant recipients will exceed 4 million in FY 1998.

- At least $40 billion available for Pell Grants for needy students over five years.

Pell Grants are the foundation of student aid for low- and moderate-income families. Increasing the maximum award to $3,000 provides more aid to currently eligible students, and makes an additional 130,000 students eligible for the grants. In addition, the proposal would increase the eligibility of older, low-income students. With this change, more low-income students who are 24 years old or older and financially independent from parents would receive a Pell Grant. Pell Grants are particularly beneficial for low-income students who have little or no tax liability because of the high award level and its availability for all four years of undergraduate education.

Cut Student Loan Fees and Interest

- Borrower-paid loan fees cut in half for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and by a quarter for 2.5 million other loans to student and parent borrowers.

- $2.6 billion in borrower savings over five years produced by the fee cut alone.

The deduction could be claimed for out-of-pocket tuition and fees paid for any student enrolled at least half-time in a degree or certificate program, including graduate programs, at an eligible postsecondary institution. In addition, the deduction would be available for the cost of training -- whether or not it leads to a degree -- that helps the student, older worker, or job-seeker improve or acquire job skills. A student in the first two years of postsecondary education could choose either the credit or the deduction, but not both. The deduction phases in, beginning with a $5,000 maximum per family for payments made after December 31, 1996 to cover course work beginning on or after July 1, 1997. It increases to a $10,000 maximum deduction beginning in 1999. The deduction would be phased out at the same income levels as the credit.

*Tax-free Education Savings**

- Families with incomes up to $100,000 would be eligible for IRAs, and could make penalty-free withdrawals for higher education.

- Combined with tuition deduction (above), the IRA savings spent by middle-income families on tuition and fees would never be taxed.

* As part of his balanced budget plan, the President has proposed a number of changes to IRAs to make it possible for families to use them to pay for education tax-free. Although the specific legislation providing for these changes is not included in the HOPE Act, it will be transmitted to Congress soon.

The President's budget plan would allow IRAs to be used for postsecondary education expenses free from early withdrawal tax penalties, and would make over 20 million families eligible to make tax-deductible IRA contributions. Currently, if an individual (or spouse) already participates in an employer's retirement plan, eligibility is phased out for taxpayers filing a joint return with adjusted gross income between $40,000 and $50,000 (between $25,000 and $35,000 for single filers). The proposal would expand the phase-out ranges for 1997 through 1999 to $70,000 to $90,000 for joint filers ($45,000 to $65,000 for single). Beginning in 2000, the phase-out range would match the ranges described for the higher education tax credit. The proposal would also create a special IRA that could be used to save for education and other needs, subject to the same income limits.

Educational Assistance from Employers

- Extends tax exclusion for employer-provided education assistance (Section 127) through the year 2000, for both undergraduate and graduate education.

- Tax credit to encourage small businesses to offer educational assistance to employees.

- Benefits 1.7 million employees a year.

The current exclusion from an employee's income of up to $5,250 per year of postsecondary educational assistance provided by an employer expires this year, and expired for graduate-level assistance last year. The President would extend the exclusion, and reinstate the graduate-level component, through the year 2000. In addition, for 1998-2000, small businesses would be given a new incentive to provide educational assistance to their employees through a ten-percent tax credit for amounts paid under an employer-provided educational assistance program for education provided by a third party.

- Interest rate during in-school period cut for 2 million students, saving them an additional $1 billion.

Before 1993, borrowers lost up to 8 percent of their student loans in required fees before the money ever reached them. In 1993, the President's aggressive student loan reforms spurred a 50 percent cut in allowable fees that has already saved families nearly $2 billion. The President's plan proposes -- for both the Direct and guaranteed loan programs -- to cut loan fees from 4 percent to just 2 percent on need-based Stafford loans, and to 3 percent on other loans for students and parents.

The Congressional Budget Office and other analysts have noted that lender costs during the in-school period -- when students are not required to make payments on their loans -- are very low. The budget reduces the interest rate during that period by one percentage point.

The proposal provides these benefits to students while saving taxpayers $3.5 billion over five years by streamlining the guaranty agency system to make it more efficient and cost effective and by eliminating excess lender profits.

College Work-Study*

- Budget funds 1 million College Work-Study slots by the year 2000.

- Incentives to reach the goal of 100,000 work-study reading tutors by 1999.

The President's 1998 budget also increases aid for students through subsidized jobs in the College Work-Study program. The President has called on colleges to commit half of the increased funding since FY 1996, $120 million for FY 1998, to supporting community service jobs. The Secretary of Education recently waived the institution's required portion of the awards for students that participate as reading tutors -- part of America's Reading Challenge, helping to ensure that every child can read independently and well by the end of third grade. The President's budget is on a path to achieve the President's goal to raise the number of Work-Study recipients to a million by the year 2000, and 100,000 reading tutors by 1999.

* College Work-Study proposal is included in the President's budget request and appropriations language but not in the HOPE Act.

Case Studies:
How the President's Higher Education Proposals Benefit Typical American Families

<u>Two Examples of How to Save for College Tax-Free</u>

Taken together, the Administration's proposal to allow penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs for college tuition and the tuition tax deduction allow families to save tax-free for their children's education. Families pay no income taxes on money they contribute to an IRA, and the interest accumulates tax-free. Under the Administration's proposal, families would be allowed to withdraw money from their IRA to pay higher education expenses without paying the usual excise tax. And because they can deduct tuition expenses of up to $10,000 per year from taxable income, they will not have to pay the income tax normally due on IRA withdrawals. *This adds up to tax-free saving for college.*

The following examples demonstrate how the Administration's proposals help families save for their children's college tuition:

Example 1
$35,000 Family Income

A family with combined income of $35,000 per year in a 15% marginal tax bracket saving for college expenses of $10,000 per year for 4 years. The family earns an 8% annual return.

- Under the Administration's proposal this family would need to put $955 per year in before tax savings into an IRA for 18 years.
- Without the Administration's proposal, the same family would need to put away almost $1,090 per year *after taxes*. That means that they need to earn more than $1,280 per year *before taxes*, **a difference of $325 per year to reach the same savings goal.**

Example 2
$60,000 Family Income

A family with combined income of $60,000 per year in a 28% marginal tax bracket saving for college expenses of $10,000 per year for 4 years. The family earns an 8% annual return.

- Under the Administration's proposal this family would need to put $955 per year in before-tax savings into an IRA for 18 years.
- Without the Administration's proposal, the same family would need to put away $1,220 per year *after taxes*. That means that they need to earn nearly $1,700 per year *before taxes*, **a difference of almost $750 per year to reach the same savings goal.**

Four Examples of How the HOPE Act Works

The tax liabilities used in the following four examples are based on the personal exemption, standard deduction and the beginning point for the 28 percent rate bracket assumed to be in effect in 1998, the first year the increased Pell Grants will be available under the President's proposal. Under the proposal, the maximum tuition deduction for 1998 is $5,000. It is $10,000 for years thereafter. Tax liabilities are estimated on the assumption that itemized deductions of 18 percent of adjusted gross income are claimed if that amount exceeds the standard deduction.

Example 3
$60,000 Family Income
Married Couple With One Child in College
1998 Benefit: $1,500

Larry and Jill O'Neill are a married couple with two children. Larry and Jill earn $60,000 in 1998. They claim both children as dependents because they provide more than half of their support. Bobby, the O'Neills' older child, enrolls as a freshman in a community college in the fall of 1998 and is charged $1,500 in tuition and required fees. Bobby's parents pay his tuition. Under the President's proposals, the O'Neill are entitled to a HOPE Scholarship tuition credit of $1,500. (Because a credit is being claimed for Bobby's freshman year, his grade point average does not affect his eligibility for the credit.) The credit reduces their tax liability by $1,500. **Thus, the O'Neills get a total benefit of $1,500 from the President's proposals.**

Without the President's Proposals	With the President's Proposals
Tuition cost: $1,500	Tuition cost: $1,500
Pell grant: $0	Pell grant: $0
Tax liability: $5,760	Tax liability: $4,260

Example 4
$10,000 income
Independent College Student
1998 Benefit: $3,458

Joe Jefferson is a college freshman in the fall of 1998. He is single and supports himself. He earns $10,000 in 1998. In September 1998, Joe enrolls in college and pays $3,025 in tuition and required fees for the fall semester. In December he is charged $3,025 in tuition and fees for the spring semester. Under the President's proposals, Joe is entitled to a Pell grant of $3,000 that he uses to pay part of his tuition. He pays the remaining $3,050 with a combination of savings and loans. Under the President's proposals, he is entitled to a tuition deduction for his $3,050 payment. The deduction reduces Joe's tax bill by $458, which is more than his total tax liability for the year. **Thus, Joe gets a total benefit of $3,458 from the President's proposals, $3000 in Pell Grants and $458 in reduced taxes.**

Without the President's Proposals	With the President's Proposals
Tuition cost: $6,050	Tuition cost: $6,050
Pell grant: $0	Pell grant: $3,000
Tax liability: $458 (less $3 EITC)	Tax liability: $0 (plus $3 EITC refund)

Example 5
$30,000 Family Income
Married Couple with One Child in College
1998 Benefit: $1,050

Victor and Susan Montoya are a married couple with one child, Maria. Tom and Susan earn $30,000 in 1998. They claim Maria as a dependent because they provide more than half of her support. Maria attends college for two semesters in 1998 and is charged $6,850 in tuition and required fees at the beginning of the year. Under the President's proposals, Maria receives a Pell grant for $1,850. Her parents pay $1,000 of her tuition. She pays the rest of the tuition bill with a combination of savings and loans. Under the President's proposals, the Montoyas are entitled to a tuition deduction for the $5,000 their family has paid in tuition and required fees. The deduction reduces the Montoyas' tax bill by $750. **Thus, the Montoyas get a total benefit of $1,050 from the President's proposals, $300 in additional Pell Grants and $750 in reduced taxes.**

Without the President's Proposals	With the President's Proposals
Tuition cost: $6,850	Tuition cost: $6,850
Pell grant: $1,550	Pell grant: $1,850
Tax liability: $2,220	Tax liability: $1,470

Example 6
$90,000 Family Income
Married Couple With Two Children in College
1998 Benefit: $1,450

Paul and Debbie Green are a married couple with two children, David and Barbara. Paul and Debbie have income of $90,000 in 1998 (including income from an IRA withdrawal, described below). They claim David and Barbara as dependents because they provide more than half of their support. In 1998, David is enrolled in college for the second semester of his junior year and the first semester of his senior year. Barbara is enrolled in the second semester of her freshman year and the first semester of her sophomore year. At the beginning of 1998, Barbara has a B+ grade point average. David's bill for tuition and required fees is $5,000, and Barbara's is $1,500. Paul and Debbie pay their children's tuition and required fees with a combination of savings, including $2,000 they withdraw from their IRAs, and loans. Under the President's proposals, they avoid any penalty for early withdrawal from their IRAs, and they are entitled to a credit of $750 for Barbara's tuition and a deduction of $2,500 for David's tuition. (Because their income places them in the middle of the $80,000 to $100,000 phase-out range, they claim half the maximum credit and deduction.) The credit and the deduction reduce their tax liability by $1,450. **Thus, the Greens get a total benefit of $1,450 from the President's proposals.**

Without the President's Proposals	With the President's Proposals
Tuition cost: $6,500	Tuition cost: $6,500
Pell grant: $0	Pell grant: $0
Tax liability: $12,128	Tax liability: $10,678
Penalty for early withdrawal: $200.	

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS SUPPORT PRESIDENT CLINTON'S HIGHER EDUCATION INITIATIVE

Already, over 250 college presidents -- representing community colleges, public and private colleges and universities -- have expressed support for President Clinton's higher education initiatives.

- 70 community college presidents and 280 community college trustees signed the American Association of Community Colleges and Trustees letter of support for the President's higher education initiatives
- 105 private college presidents joined the president of Dickinson College in signing a letter of support for the President's initiatives
- 23 California State University presidents joined the Chancellor of the California State University System in a letter of support for the President's initiatives
- 63 Christian college presidents signed the Coalition for Christian Colleges & Universities letter commending the President for his higher education efforts
- The American Council on Education Board of Directors, which represents 1,700 college and university presidents, passed a resolution in support of the President's initiatives
- The National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, representing over 3,100 colleges and universities, expressed support for the President's initiatives

Clinton Presidential Records
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Divider Title: **14**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997

State-by-State

April 11, 1997

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ALABAMA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $242 Million for Students in Alabama

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

ALABAMA

Under the President's plan, Alabama students would receive an estimated $242 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $92 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $144.2 million in Pell Grants for 79,300 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $32.4 million in 1998, and would benefit 6,900 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $5.8 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ALASKA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $21.9 Million for Students in Alaska

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

ALASKA

Under the President's plan, Alaska students would receive an estimated $21.9 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $13 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $8.7 million in Pell Grants for 4,600 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $1.9 million in 1998, and would benefit 400 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $0.3 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ARIZONA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $261.1 Million for Students in Arizona

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

ARIZONA

Under the President's plan, Arizona students would receive an estimated $261.1 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $115 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $135.8 million in Pell Grants for 72,700 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $30.5 million in 1998, and would benefit 6,300 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $10.3 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ARKANSAS

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $116.3 Million for Students in Arkansas

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

ARKANSAS

Under the President's plan, Arkansas students would receive an estimated $116.3 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $37 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $76.3 million in Pell Grants for 39,100 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $17.2 million in 1998, and would benefit 3,400 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $3 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CALIFORNIA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $1.7 Billion for Students in California

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

CALIFORNIA

Under the President's plan, California students would receive an estimated $1.7 billion in 1998, including:

- An estimated $777 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $873.8 million in Pell Grants for 431,600 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $196.4 million in 1998, and would benefit 37,500 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $46 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COLORADO

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $209.6 Million for Students in Colorado

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

COLORADO

Under the President's plan, Colorado students would receive an estimated $209.6 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $103 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $98.2 million in Pell Grants for 53,700 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $22.1 million in 1998, and would benefit 4,700 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $8.5 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CONNECTICUT

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $122.3 Million for Students in Connecticut

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

CONNECTICUT

Under the President's plan, Connecticut students would receive an estimated $122.3 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $70 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $47.2 million in Pell Grants for 26,900 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $10.6 million in 1998, and would benefit 2,300 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $5.2 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DELAWARE

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $31.4 Million for Students in Delaware

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

DELAWARE

Under the President's plan, Delaware students would receive an estimated $31.4 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $20 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $10.4 million in Pell Grants for 6,100 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $2.3 million in 1998, and would benefit 500 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $1 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

1 Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

2 Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

3 Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $61.2 Million for Students in the District of Columbia

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Under the President's plan, the District of Columbia students would receive an estimated $61.2 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $35 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $19.8 million in Pell Grants for 10,600 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $4.5 million in 1998, and would benefit 900 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $6.4 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FLORIDA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $638 Million for Students in Florida

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

FLORIDA

Under the President's plan, Florida students would receive an estimated $638 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $260 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $358.5 million in Pell Grants for 189,500 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $80.6 million in 1998, and would benefit 16,400 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $19.5 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GEORGIA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $305.4 Million for Students in Georgia

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

GEORGIA

Under the President's plan, Georgia students would receive an estimated $305.4 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $125 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $168.8 million in Pell Grants for 99,000 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $37.9 million in 1998, and would benefit 8,600 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $11.6 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

HAWAII

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $44.2 Million for Students in Hawaii

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

HAWAII

Under the President's plan, Hawaii students would receive an estimated $44.2 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $29 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $14.5 million in Pell Grants for 7,700 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $3.3 million in 1998, and would benefit 700 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $0.8 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

IDAHO

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $67.1 Million for Students in Idaho

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

IDAHO

Under the President's plan, Idaho students would receive an estimated $67.1 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $24 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $40.8 million in Pell Grants for 21,000 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $9.2 million in 1998, and would benefit 1,800 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $2.2 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ILLINOIS

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $609 Million for Students in Illinois

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

ILLINOIS

Under the President's plan, Illinois students would receive an estimated $609 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $314 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $275.1 million in Pell Grants for 149,700 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $61.8 million in 1998, and would benefit 13,000 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $20 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

INDIANA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $272.1 Million for Students in Indiana

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

INDIANA

Under the President's plan, Indiana students would receive an estimated $272.1 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $122 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $139 million in Pell Grants for 77,400 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $31.2 million in 1998, and would benefit 6,700 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $11.1 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

IOWA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $172.4 Million for Students in Iowa

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

IOWA

Under the President's plan, Iowa students would receive an estimated $172.4 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $71 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $93 million in Pell Grants for 51,800 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $20.9 million in 1998, and would benefit 4,500 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $8.4 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

KANSAS

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $157.9 Million for Students in Kansas

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

KANSAS

Under the President's plan, Kansas students would receive an estimated $157.9 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $71 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $82.3 million in Pell Grants for 45,200 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $18.5 million in 1998, and would benefit 3,900 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $4.6 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

KENTUCKY

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $203.3 Million for Students in Kentucky

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

KENTUCKY

Under the President's plan, Kentucky students would receive an estimated $203.3 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $72 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $125.6 million in Pell Grants for 65,200 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $28.2 million in 1998, and would benefit 5,700 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $5.6 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

LOUISIANA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $263 Million for Students in Louisiana

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

LOUISIANA

Under the President's plan, Louisiana students would receive an estimated $263 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $78 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $175.9 million in Pell Grants for 86,200 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $39.5 million in 1998, and would benefit 7,500 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $9.1 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MAINE

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $54.3 Million for Students in Maine

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

MAINE

Under the President's plan, Maine students would receive an estimated $54.3 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $24 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $28.1 million in Pell Grants for 15,200 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $6.3 million in 1998, and would benefit 1,300 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $2.2 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MARYLAND

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $219.1 Million for Students in Maryland

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

MARYLAND

Under the President's plan, Maryland students would receive an estimated $219.1 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $114 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $99 million in Pell Grants for 55,100 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $22.3 million in 1998, and would benefit 4,800 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $6.1 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MASSACHUSETTS

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $352 Million for Students in Massachusetts

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

MASSACHUSETTS

Under the President's plan, Massachusetts students would receive an estimated $352 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $180 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $153.1 million in Pell Grants for 82,100 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $34.4 million in 1998, and would benefit 7,100 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $18.9 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MICHIGAN

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $495 Million for Students in Michigan

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

MICHIGAN

Under the President's plan, Michigan students would receive an estimated $495 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $231 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $248.7 million in Pell Grants for 138,600 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $55.9 million in 1998, and would benefit 12,000 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $15.3 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MINNESOTA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $259.6 Million for Students in Minnesota

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

MINNESOTA

Under the President's plan, Minnesota students would receive an estimated $259.6 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $121 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $128.9 million in Pell Grants for 73,900 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $29 million in 1998, and would benefit 6,400 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $9.6 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MISSISSIPPI

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $160.2 Million for Students in Mississippi

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

MISSISSIPPI

Under the President's plan, Mississippi students would receive an estimated $160.2 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $45 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $111.4 million in Pell Grants for 54,800 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $25 million in 1998, and would benefit 4,800 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $3.7 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MISSOURI

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $279.7 Million for Students in Missouri

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

MISSOURI

Under the President's plan, Missouri students would receive an estimated $279.7 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $122 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $146.5 million in Pell Grants for 80,500 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $32.9 million in 1998, and would benefit 7,000 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $11.2 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MONTANA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $51.1 Million for Students in Montana

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

MONTANA

Under the President's plan, Montana students would receive an estimated $51.1 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $15 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $34.2 million in Pell Grants for 17,500 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $7.7 million in 1998, and would benefit 1,500 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $1.9 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NEBRASKA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $103.4 Million for Students in Nebraska

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

NEBRASKA

Under the President's plan, Nebraska students would receive an estimated $103.4 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $49 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $50.4 million in Pell Grants for 29,300 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $11.3 million in 1998, and would benefit 2,500 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $3.9 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NEVADA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $45 Million for Students in Nevada

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

NEVADA

Under the President's plan, Nevada students would receive an estimated $45 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $28 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $15.9 million in Pell Grants for 9,100 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $3.6 million in 1998, and would benefit 800 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $1.1 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $53.1 Million for Students in New Hampshire

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Under the President's plan, New Hampshire students would receive an estimated $53.1 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $27 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $23.5 million in Pell Grants for 13,200 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $5.3 million in 1998, and would benefit 1,100 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $2.7 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NEW JERSEY

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $296.4 Million for Students in New Jersey

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

NEW JERSEY

Under the President's plan, New Jersey students would receive an estimated $296.4 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $143 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $145.5 million in Pell Grants for 75,700 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $32.7 million in 1998, and would benefit 6,600 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $7.9 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NEW MEXICO

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $108.1 Million for Students in New Mexico

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

NEW MEXICO

Under the President's plan, New Mexico students would receive an estimated $108.1 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $41 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $64.6 million in Pell Grants for 33,700 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $14.5 million in 1998, and would benefit 2,900 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $2.5 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NEW YORK

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $1.2 Billion for Students in New York

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

NEW YORK

Under the President's plan, New York students would receive an estimated $1.2 billion in 1998, including:

- An estimated $422 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $744.6 million in Pell Grants for 369,500 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $167.3 million in 1998, and would benefit 32,100 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $42.6 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NORTH CAROLINA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $325.1 Million for Students in North Carolina

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

NORTH CAROLINA

Under the President's plan, North Carolina students would receive an estimated $325.1 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $157 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $157.4 million in Pell Grants for 85,900 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $35.4 million in 1998, and would benefit 7,500 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $10.8 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NORTH DAKOTA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $46.2 Million for Students in North Dakota

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Under the President's plan, North Dakota students would receive an estimated $46.2 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $16 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $28.4 million in Pell Grants for 15,000 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $6.4 million in 1998, and would benefit 1,300 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $1.8 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OHIO

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $535.1 Million for Students in Ohio

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

OHIO

Under the President's plan, Ohio students would receive an estimated $535.1 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $226 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $288.4 million in Pell Grants for 158,300 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $64.8 million in 1998, and would benefit 13,700 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $20.7 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OKLAHOMA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $208.9 Million for Students in Oklahoma

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

OKLAHOMA

Under the President's plan, Oklahoma students would receive an estimated $208.9 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $73 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $129.8 million in Pell Grants for 67,800 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $29.2 million in 1998, and would benefit 5,900 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $6.1 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OREGON

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $149.6 Million for Students in Oregon

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

OREGON

Under the President's plan, Oregon students would receive an estimated $149.6 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $69 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $74.8 million in Pell Grants for 40,500 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $16.8 million in 1998, and would benefit 3,500 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $5.8 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PENNSYLVANIA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $578.6 Million for Students in Pennsylvania

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

PENNSYLVANIA

Under the President's plan, Pennsylvania students would receive an estimated $578.6 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $256 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $294.7 million in Pell Grants for 156,400 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $66.2 million in 1998, and would benefit 13,600 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $27.9 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

RHODE ISLAND

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $67.6 Million for Students in Rhode Island

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

RHODE ISLAND

Under the President's plan, Rhode Island students would receive an estimated $67.6 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $32 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $32.2 million in Pell Grants for 17,900 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $7.2 million in 1998, and would benefit 1,600 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $3.5 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SOUTH CAROLINA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $170.8 Million for Students in South Carolina

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Under the President's plan, South Carolina students would receive an estimated $170.8 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $71 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $94.3 million in Pell Grants for 53,100 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $21.2 million in 1998, and would benefit 4,600 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $5.5 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SOUTH DAKOTA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $45.8 Million for Students in South Dakota

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Under the President's plan, South Dakota students would receive an estimated $45.8 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $14 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $29.9 million in Pell Grants for 16,200 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $6.7 million in 1998, and would benefit 1,400 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $1.9 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TENNESSEE

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $244 Million for Students in Tennessee

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

TENNESSEE

Under the President's plan, Tennessee students would receive an estimated $244 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $99 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $136.9 million in Pell Grants for 72,700 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $30.8 million in 1998, and would benefit 6,300 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $8.1 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TEXAS

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $915.8 Million for Students in Texas

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

TEXAS

Under the President's plan, Texas students would receive an estimated $915.8 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $395 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $495.7 million in Pell Grants for 266,400 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $111.4 million in 1998, and would benefit 23,100 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $25.1 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

UTAH

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $144.3 Million for Students in Utah

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

UTAH

Under the President's plan, Utah students would receive an estimated $144.3 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $59 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $82.1 million in Pell Grants for 46,000 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $18.4 million in 1998, and would benefit 4,000 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $3.2 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

VERMONT

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $33.4 Million for Students in Vermont

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

VERMONT

Under the President's plan, Vermont students would receive an estimated $33.4 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $15 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $16.2 million in Pell Grants for 9,300 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $3.6 million in 1998, and would benefit 800 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $2.2 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

VIRGINIA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $306.2 Million for Students in Virginia

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

VIRGINIA

Under the President's plan, Virginia students would receive an estimated $306.2 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $151 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $143.8 million in Pell Grants for 79,400 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $32.3 million in 1998, and would benefit 6,900 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $11.4 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON STATE

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $261.7 Million for Students in Washington State

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

WASHINGTON STATE

Under the President's plan, Washington State students would receive an estimated $261.7 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $120 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $132.7 million in Pell Grants for 69,600 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $29.8 million in 1998, and would benefit 6,000 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $8.9 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WEST VIRGINIA

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $97.2 Million for Students in West Virginia

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

WEST VIRGINIA

Under the President's plan, West Virginia students would receive an estimated $97.2 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $35 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $59.2 million in Pell Grants for 29,700 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $13.3 million in 1998, and would benefit 2,600 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $3 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WISCONSIN

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $254.3 Million for Students in Wisconsin

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

WISCONSIN

Under the President's plan, Wisconsin students would receive an estimated $254.3 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $130 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $115.7 million in Pell Grants for 64,500 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $26 million in 1998, and would benefit 5,600 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $8.5 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MISSISSIPPI

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $160.2 Million for Students in Mississippi

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

MISSISSIPPI

Under the President's plan, Mississippi students would receive an estimated $160.2 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $45 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $111.4 million in Pell Grants for 54,800 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $25 million in 1998, and would benefit 4,800 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $3.7 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WYOMING

The President's Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 Would Provide $29.9 Million for Students in Wyoming

On March 20, 1997, the President sent to Congress legislation to open the doors of college to more Americans. The Hope and Opportunity for Postsecondary Education (HOPE) Act of 1997 – part of the President's five-year balanced budget plan – would provide more than $81 billion over five years to middle- and low-income families struggling to pay for college. Already, more than 300 college and university presidents have expressed support for the President's higher education initiatives, which include:

Tax relief for middle-income families: $36.1 billion over five years. The President's HOPE Scholarship, a $1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for each of the first two years of college, would benefit 4.2 million students nationwide in 1998. The President's proposal would also allow a tax deduction for tuition and required fees up to $10,000 beginning in 1999 ($5,000 maximum in 1997 and 1998). This would help the families of 8.1 million students in 1998.

The largest Pell Grant increase in two decades. The HOPE Act would also increase and expand Pell Grants by $1.7 billion over the 1997 level – the first step toward providing at least $40 billion in grant aid over the next 5 years. Awards would be raised by as much as $300 for over 3.6 million low- and moderate- income students who currently receive Pell Grants. Also, an additional 348,000 needy students would be eligible for Pell Grants.

Student loan fees reduced by $2.6 billion. The President's proposal would cut loan fees 50 percent for 4 million low- and middle-income students, and 25 percent on 2.5 million other loans for students and parents. Relief from administrative fees provides borrowers with more money to meet college costs.

Extending the tax-free treatment of employer-provided educational assistance. The HOPE Act would allow students to deduct up to $5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for undergraduate and graduate studies per year through 2000, and would provide a tax credit to small businesses that provide educational assistance. These provisions would save taxpayers $2.4 billion over 5 years.

WYOMING

Under the President's plan, Wyoming students would receive an estimated $29.9 million in 1998, including:

- An estimated $13 million in tax benefits for students and their families through the HOPE Scholarship tax credit and the tuition tax deduction.[1]
- A projected total of $16.1 million in Pell Grants for 8,700 low-income students. The President's proposal would provide an additional $3.6 million in 1998, and would benefit 800 more students than in 1997.[2]
- An estimated $0.7 million drop in loan fees for student loan borrowers, putting more money into the hands of students when they pay tuition bills and other college expenses.[3]

[1] Estimates for 1998 are based on the anticipated state distribution of Pell recipients in 1998-99 and the likelihood that a Pell or non-Pell student will receive a tax benefit.

[2] Estimates are based on 1998-99 Pell Grant projections, adjusted by the 1994-95 academic year distribution of Pell recipients and funding among different States.

[3] Estimates are based on projected loan amounts and number of borrowers for academic year 1998-99, and the historical distribution of loans by State.