

port of schools. In the same year the federal government provided almost \$46,000,000 for services and/or materials for programs under Vocational Education, Rehabilitation Services, Titles I, II, III, V, National Defense Education Act, Adult Basic Education Act, Civil Defense, OASI, School Lunch and School Milk Act and Graduate Fellowships.

Some examples of the types of program improvement being made as a result of the local, state and federal relationship may be in order.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, TITLE I

The Federal Government working with the state and local governmental agencies as a partner in education, has for the first time, provided major financial assistance to bring added opportunities to America's disadvantaged youth. In Kentucky, 196,000 public and non-public disadvantaged students in 196 local school systems received these added opportunities during the first year of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Disadvantaged students provided these opportunities ranged from pre-schoolers to drop-outs. Opportunities encompassed special reading services, cultural activities, health programs, and classes for the mentally and physically handicapped. These were provided for during the regular school day, beyond the school day as well as during the summer months.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, TITLE II

The Title II Program has been well received by all groups concerned. It is felt that federal funds under this Title have assisted in strengthening the material programs in both public and non public schools. Moreover, teachers have had available more resources for the enrichment of the instructional program.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, TITLE III

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is divided into seven regions from which projects relating to innovations in education are developed. Fourteen projects were approved during the past school year. Typical regional projects representing cooperative educational efforts ranged from an educational diagnostic and treatment center to a multi-discipline educational center for the diffusion of emerging instructional techniques.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Bureau of Rehabilitation Services has experienced a cooperative and supporting effort from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

The new Rehabilitation amendments have enabled the Kentucky Bureau of Rehabilitation Services to expand their services to 10,176 disabled Kentuckians who were returned to gainful employment. The achievement ranked Kentucky in the top 10 Rehabilitation Agencies in the Nation.

The Kentucky Rehabilitation Agency has utilized state appropriations as well as support from other state agencies to secure the available Vocational Rehabilitation funds allotted to Kentucky.

The Region III office of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration has provided support, guidance, and technical consultation in the expansion of the growing Kentucky Rehabilitation Agency.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The 1967 budget estimates reveal a federal expenditure of \$1.4 billion for programs of vocational education, work training and other adult or continuing education programs throughout the United States. Encompassed in this category are vocational programs administered by the Office of Education, the Manpower Development and Training Program, and training components of many activities financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Much progress has been made.

A sampling of major concerns pertaining to federally assisted programs throughout the Kentucky Department of Education indicated the following:

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, TITLE I

Serious difficulties encountered during the first year of operation in this program centered around three major areas: 1) lack of funds for planning