

State financed; and (3) the entire expense of administration including guidance and placement services. This law placed the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico on the same footing with respect to Federal grants. The law also significantly broadened the concept of rehabilitation, to define "vocational rehabilitation services" as "any services necessary to render a disabled individual fit to engage in a remunerative occupation."

The effect was to authorize the provision of physical restoration services to remove or reduce disabilities and to make the mentally handicapped eligible for vocational rehabilitation services. In addition, separate State agencies serving the blind came into the Federal-State program for the first time.

Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1954: Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. ch. 4), as amended by section 2 of Public Law 565, 83d Congress:

Section 2—Grants to States for the basic support of vocational rehabilitation services.

Section 3—Grants to States for the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services.

Section 4—Grants for research, demonstration, and training.

Amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act since 1954:

Act of August 1, 1956, section 16, Public Law 896, 84th Congress, extension of provisions of Vocational Rehabilitation Act to Guam.

Public Law 937, 84th Congress (now expired—extended expansion grants program through fiscal year 1957).

Public Law 85-198, amendments to exempt physicians enrolled in residency training program in physical medicine and rehabilitation from the 2-year limitation on receipt of Vocational Rehabilitation Administration traineeship and permit them to receive a traineeship for as long as 3 years.

Public Law 85-213 (now expired—an extension relating to expansion grant projects).

Public Law 86-70, Alaska Omnibus Act—in connection with Alaska's statehood, amendments of financing provisions for Alaska's basic support program under section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Public Law 86-624, Hawaii Omnibus Act—in connection with Hawaii's statehood, amendments of financing provisions for Hawaii's basic support program under section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Public Law 88-605, Appropriations Act, amendment to authorize as State funds for matching purposes, contributions of funds made by private organizations or individuals to a State to assist in meeting the costs of establishment of a public or other nonprofit workshop or rehabilitation facility, where the contributor imposes a condition limiting the use of such funds to establishment of such workshop or facility.

Public Law 89-333 which provides for an improved and expanded program of services for handicapped individuals under liberalized Federal financing. It also provides for increased and expanded Federal financial participation in research and training and project development. Attention is also given to special problems such as architectural barriers and correctional rehabilitation. Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act, as amended (20, U.S.C. ch.