

be undertaken for this multiple handicapped group.

New Jersey's Gov. Richard J. Hughes and the State legislature support the vocational rehabilitation programs in New Jersey and have always provided additional funds within the limits of State ability. The rehabilitation agencies report that other public agencies and private groups have given the program excellent cooperation both in referring cases and in obtaining additional resources to complement and supplement what can be done through the public programs.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I want to endorse wholeheartedly the provisions in H.R. 8310 through which our public and voluntary agencies can be helped to do more for the physically and mentally handicapped so that they may take their rightful place in the economic and social life of the community.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to my distinguished colleague from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI].

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate and commend my very distinguished colleague from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS] for sponsoring this legislation, as well as the distinguished gentlelady from Oregon, the chairman of the subcommittee, and her entire committee for reporting out this bill.

This bill joins a whole series of other impressive bills that have been reported out by the House Education and Labor Committee, all of them designed to give greater meaning to our democracy by improving and increasing the opportunities for people so that they may walk through life with dignity. I am proud to be a member of that committee. Members on both sides of the aisle have worked very hard.

Mr. Chairman, we have seen go through this Congress an antipoverty bill, a bill designed to provide Federal aid to the children of poverty-stricken parents, an adult education bill, a minimum wage bill, a bill to provide aid to higher education, the manpower retraining and development bill, the vocational training bill, and now, Mr. Chairman, the vocational rehabilitation bill.

Mr. Chairman, all of these measures have been designed to do one thing, give people the opportunity to help themselves.

Mr. Chairman, this Nation now spends in excess of \$44 billion a year on all forms of public assistance. This represents a staggering sum.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the concept which we have been developing in our committee—and this bill before us today epitomizes that concept—is to help people help themselves by training so they can be taken off the public dole, so they can walk the streets with dignity, so they can be proud of being Americans and help themselves and take care of themselves.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation will go a long way in that direction.

My own State of Illinois spends more than \$1 billion a year on all forms of public assistance such as aid to the aged, aid to the blind, aid to the handicapped,

general public welfare programs, and all of these programs that we have passed through this House—and many of them on a bipartisan basis with the help of the minority of this Congress—as they begin taking shape, as they start developing, the result is that we are going to see more and more people who for a long time have relied upon public assistance programs, become full-fledged, self-supporting, proud, dignified citizens.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know of any nation that has ever embarked upon as exciting a career as we have in this direction. I do not know of any nation in the history of the world that has tried to do so much to restore human dignity to its people.

Mr. Chairman, we certainly owe the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS] and the gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN] a great deal of commendation for bringing this legislation to us.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to be able to support this legislation today and I am sure all Americans will be proud of the conduct and the behavior of this Congress.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take a few minutes to discuss the major change in financing vocational rehabilitation under H.R. 8310 under the present section of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the formula for allotting funds is, as the gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN] pointed out during hearings on the bill, extremely complex. What this bill proposes to do is simplify the complex formula under which section 2 funds are disbursed to the States.

Under present law, the States and the Federal Government share in expenditures made under a State plan. An allotment percentage for each State is calculated on the basis of the per capita income of the State. The total amount made available to a State is computed by multiplying the population of the State by the square of the State's allotment percentage. Within this allotment, the Federal Government reimburses a certain percentage of the State's expenditure. The variable Federal share ranging from 70 to 90 percent is determined by the per capita income of the State.

Under the provisions of H.R. 8310 the financing will be made infinitely simpler. The committee's proposal is that only two factors be taken into consideration, population and per capita income. The squaring of the per capita income is eliminated.

This bill raises Federal contribution to State programs to 75 percent in a 2-step process. At present, the Federal share of State programs varies from 50 to 70 percent. Written into the bill is a provision that no State receive less than its 1965 allotment.

H.R. 8310 authorizes \$300 million for fiscal year 1965, \$350 million in fiscal 1967, and \$400 million for fiscal year 1968 for State vocational rehabilitation programs.

Included in the bill is a provision authorizing \$80 million in fiscal 1966, \$104

million in fiscal 1967 and \$117 in fiscal 1968 for research and demonstration projects.

The bill also authorizes \$21 million over the next 3 fiscal years for project grants to the States to aid them in starting new projects in order to improve and extend rehabilitation services provided under section 3 of the present act.

The bill also authorizes a new grant program for construction and the initial staffing of workshops and rehabilitation facilities established either by State agencies or private rehabilitation groups who are approved by the States. The amount of money authorized for these grants is \$1.5 million in fiscal 1966; \$7 million in fiscal 1967 and \$9 million in fiscal 1968.

Mr. Chairman, these are the major changes in the bill in terms of financing vocational rehabilitation. As has been brought out in the testimony before the special subcommittee on education, miracles have been wrought in this field. Yet, more remains to be done and with your help more will be done.

By voting today for this bill you are investing in America's future. Every dollar spent to rehabilitate physically and mentally handicapped Americans is returned many times to the Treasury in the form of increased taxes.

I am happy and proud that this bill has received such strong support from so many Members on both sides of the aisle. It is a tribute to our political system that we can differ on some things but in other areas all Members of Congress stand shoulder to shoulder. This is one area where we can agree that we have a good program, which with your help can be made more effective.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of one of the most meaningful and well-thought-out pieces of special educational legislation to come before this Congress this year.

It is true that other measures will have more massive impact upon the educational systems of this Nation, or will be more widely publicized. However, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965 represent one of the most significant and, potentially, one of the most far-reaching efforts at improvements in the field of special education.

This bill would be meritorious even if it only expanded our 45-year-old program of restoring the disabled to gainful employment to the 200,000 persons per year level requested earlier this year by President Johnson. However this bill goes far beyond that point, to break new ground and provide for major improvements and expansion of the vocational rehabilitation program.

Under the terms of this measure, Federal financing of the program will be liberalized; new programs will be encouraged to include many of those seriously disabled persons not now included in the program; construction and operation of new workshops and related facilities will be aided and encouraged; the facilities for training of persons entering the vocational rehabilitation field and

centralized research and data processing will be made more readily available.

As one with a longtime interest in, and personal knowledge of, the operation of vocational workshops I am especially pleased to make note of the provisions in this bill that will expand and improve the operations of these workshops.

The bill provides five new programs that should enable the workshop concept to break through present difficulties.

These new programs provide for: First, grants for improved training programs in workshops; second, grants for the construction and staffing of workshops; third, grants to improve the level and quality of services in existing workshops; fourth, the use of outside experts in improvement of workshop operations, and fifth, the establishment of a body that will set standards for their operation.

Among these programs is one that will provide for experimentation in the use of residential workshops. Another especially significant feature is the provision for assistance in staffing these facilities, which will help to break the bottleneck now encountered as a result of a shortage of trained and qualified personnel.

I also think it especially noteworthy that the bill compares the vocational rehabilitation program closely with the manpower development and training program that has been so successful in retraining persons who have been underemployed or unemployed.

The provision that trainees may receive stipends while undergoing training will do much to assist disabled persons who otherwise could not afford to take part in the program, and to encourage them to leave the welfare rolls.

Another breakthrough provides for rehabilitation on the basis of handicap rather than on that of need, widening the range in which such services can be offered. I believe that one of the greatest benefits of this type of program is that it recognizes all persons as potentially contributing members of our society.

Mr. Chairman, because of the many benefits I have outlined, and because of the others inherent in this bill, I urge my colleagues to support and pass H.R. 8310, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I welcome the chance to express my support for H.R. 8310, to expand and improve our vocational rehabilitation program.

We have an outstanding program under this general legislation in Oklahoma, and it has helped tremendously to strengthen our citizenship and build a better economy.

The enlargement of the program is soundly justified by the record of achievement in the past, and this bill should be overwhelmingly approved.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that this important legislation is before the House today and I wish the Members to know that I am strongly in support of H.R. 8310.

This legislation affects disabled people in every congressional district in the United States. It is an unfortunate fact of life that disability strikes at all ages, in all income

groups, in all geographical sectors. It affects the rich and the poor, but it has its worst impact among those who live in poverty, for studies have shown that disabling conditions are more frequent among those who are the poorest.

I expressed my concern for the need for new legislation in this field early this year. Along with the distinguished chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Education, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, and others, I introduced the administration bill, H.R. 6971. The bill before the House today, H.R. 8310, reflects the administration bill, plus several amendments to broaden and strengthen this legislation.

For several years, as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for the Department of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, I have reviewed the plans and progress of the vocational rehabilitation program. One result of this is that I have become quite aware of the present-day inadequacies of the 1954 legislation under which the program operates. Great progress has been made in those 11 years, as we have seen in our annual reviews in connection with appropriations.

However, it is time to give this important national effort for handicapped people a better legislative base, one that is more in keeping with the many changes that have occurred in the last few years. The Federal-State program of vocational rehabilitation is a remarkable demonstration of a successful venture between the Federal Government and the States. For 45 years this program has steadily improved in effectiveness, to the point where, during fiscal year 1965, more than 130,000 disabled men and women received a variety of rehabilitation services and were placed in useful employment.

This is, without question, one of the most constructive uses we could make of the tax dollar. Thousands of these men and women had been dependent upon public welfare programs because they were disabled and unable to work. Today, instead of being dependent, they are working the same as their non-handicapped friends and instead of requiring public funds, they are paying taxes which help support every governmental activity in our cities, States and national life.

Under the remarkable leadership of the Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation, Miss Mary E. Switzer, there has been developed an outstanding program of research and training which complements and supports the service program of the States as well as the hundreds of voluntary organizations serving the disabled throughout the United States. From this research program we are securing new knowledge and new methods which make it possible to rehabilitate disabled people who had no hope of restoration until recent years. In many instances the task of putting these new procedures to work is speeded up by demonstration grants to community groups and State agencies.

In my own State of Rhode Island the rehabilitation of disabled people has been enhanced by several such demonstration projects. These have given imaginative

new ideas to the community and have bolstered the entire community effort for the handicapped youths and adults of my own State.

For example, the Rhode Island School of Design at present is working on a plan to expose their students in technical and industrial design to the needs of rehabilitation programs for better equipment. What is urgently needed here are inventive minds to seek better prosthetic appliances, specialized assistive devices, and other mechanical aids for handicapped people. By turning the minds of these promising students to this special field, there is an excellent chance that improved devices will be developed, and at the same time some of these future leaders in our industrial life will gain an understanding of disability and rehabilitation that they could not have secured in any other way.

I believe this legislation will induce many States to play a lot more responsible role in meeting the needs of their own disabled people. This is one of the very proper functions of the Federal Government, as far as I am concerned—to point out national needs, to provide financial and other encouragements to the States to meet these needs, and to invite their wholehearted cooperation in discharging the obligations of government at all levels.

Frankly, I have been disappointed at the level of State support for vocational rehabilitation in my own State of Rhode Island. We have the same proportion of seriously disabled people, in relation to our population, as any other State. Yet for several years, Rhode Island has not produced the State funds needed to take full advantage of the Federal funds available for vocational rehabilitation.

In the fiscal year just ended, Rhode Island's failure to provide an additional \$178,000 in State funds meant that the State lost more than \$270,000 in Federal funds. In other words, close to a half million dollars of funds for this important program were lost to the disabled citizens of Rhode Island last year.

For the present fiscal year 1966, the situation is even worse. Despite my urging, it appears that my own State will have only about \$517,000 appropriated for vocational rehabilitation, where the amount should be \$642,000 in State funds to take full advantage of the Federal funds under present law. As a result, Rhode Island again will lose money—this time amounting to about \$188,000.

With the passage of the legislation before us today—and I personally feel quite confident that the Congress will enact this important bill—the loss of Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation in Rhode Island will be even greater. I am told that, with the limited State funds available, Rhode Island will lose around \$325,000 in Federal grant funds this year under this new law.

Knowing the widespread and urgent need for this kind of special assistance among our disabled people in Rhode Island, I find this an intolerable situation and I fervently hope that the State of Rhode Island will assume its full responsibility for fully measuring up to the

needs of its own citizens and demonstrating this responsibility by the funds it appropriates.

I do not think there should be special penalties attached to being a disabled person in Rhode Island or any other State. I believe that the disabled people of Rhode Island should have every opportunity to overcome their handicaps, become active, interested citizens again, and be employed at useful jobs like all our other adult citizens.

I believe that handicapped children and youth should be able to approach their adult years, and the responsibilities of the working world with confidence in their State government and their Federal Government as instruments for providing the special services they need to be good and useful citizens.

I believe the State of Rhode Island should become an active partner with the many fine voluntary agencies and institutions we have in that State for serving the handicapped.

I think the State of Rhode Island should appropriate enough funds to enable it to serve effectively as a service-giving rehabilitation resource and at the same time to give substance to State leadership in bringing together voluntary groups, the Federal Government and everyone else who can help fashion better lives for seriously disabled young people and adults. Therefore, I hope that, among the many other benefits of this legislation, it will serve to stimulate a sense of responsibility in Rhode Island for the welfare of its handicapped citizens. The improved Federal financing, the introduction of new programs to meet special needs—all these should be a powerful incentive for all States—and I hope my own State of Rhode Island will be among the leaders in this important work within a few years.

To do less than this is to practice the falsest kind of short-sighted economy. Over and over again, the vocational rehabilitation program has shown that these disabled men and women, once they are rehabilitated and returned to employment, pay far more in taxes than it costs to rehabilitate them. Detailed studies have shown, for example, that for every Federal dollar spent to rehabilitate a disabled person in this program about \$5 is returned to the Federal Treasury in taxes paid by the disabled person as a worker. Much the same dollar benefits accrue to State governments, so that State treasuries benefit from this program. We are considering, then, a field of work which combines sound economics with the finest aspirations we can have for our fellow man. We serve a high humanitarian cause when we rehabilitate disabled people, for self-support and independence are the essence of personal dignity.

H.R. 8310 would establish a new and simplified system of financing the program of grants to States for vocational rehabilitation services. This simplification is long overdue. It will, in addition, provide additional Federal funds which will greatly stimulate the growth of the total program and make it possible to rehabilitate many more thousands of handicapped people during the next 3 years.

The bill will authorize a new program of construction to increase the number of rehabilitation centers, workshops, and special facilities serving the handicapped. We have an urgent need for more centers and workshops in this country, and to expand and improve the ones we already have. This bill will meet this vital need and will assist community and State groups which operate such facilities by also offering assistance with initial staffing and initial equipment.

The proposals for workshop improvement in this bill are certain to have a far-reaching effect on what we do for severely handicapped people in the United States. Experience has shown the need for more workshops and for improvement in the professional and operational aspects of the workshop function. The disabled men and women who need services in workshops represent some of our most difficult rehabilitation problems, particularly as they relate to restoring people eventually to employment. This comprehensive national approach to workshops will enable voluntary agencies and State agencies to approach this task more efficiently and more broadly during the next 10 years.

H.R. 8310 will add two other provisions to the law which will greatly strengthen the work of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. One of these is the establishment of an intramural research program, to complement the extramural research grant program which has been carried out for the past 10 years. It will be possible for the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration to actively collaborate with other scientists on certain selected projects where collaborative effort is essential to success, to initiate investigations in certain fields where the grant process is not the most effective or efficient approach to a problem.

Of equal importance is the provision to establish a National Data Service in Rehabilitation, using modern automated data systems to collect, store, analyze, retrieve and disseminate research information and a great variety of other data essential to rehabilitation programs in the United States.

The bill includes many other important features—a system of grants to expand vocational rehabilitation services, a 2-year program of statewide planning in each State, the establishment of a 3-year National Commission on Architectural Barriers to the Handicapped and several other technical amendments which will improve the operation of both the public program and the cooperating voluntary programs.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support H.R. 8310. I hope that every Member will see in this bill a new hope for the future for thousands of his constituents who today are the victims of disability. I should like to see the House express its concern for these disabled men and women by voting unanimously for the passage of this bill.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 8310, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965, introduced by Mr. DOMINICK DANIELS, of New Jersey, are based upon recommendations made by President Johnson. They were designed to expand and modernize this estab-

lished Federal-State program through which States and localities are helped to bring vocational rehabilitation services to their physically and mentally disabled residents. After extensive hearings in Washington and several communities in different parts of the country, the subcommittee, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. EDITH GREEN, of Oregon, reported out a bill which incorporated many suggestions that came from national and local organizations familiar with the work of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, the State agencies and the many private organizations and agencies working in behalf of disabled young people and adults.

The program began in 1920 as a simple effort to place handicapped people in available jobs. Major amendments in 1943 and 1954 provided authority for the cooperative Federal-State program as it operates today. Since 1954, under the able leadership of Miss Mary Switzer, the size and scope of the program have grown significantly. Fifty-seven thousand people were rehabilitated in 1954.

By 1965 this number had grown to more than 130,000 men and women rehabilitated and placed in useful employment. Federal and State funds made available for this program have grown gradually as the State and local agencies have developed public support for their activities, and as trained personnel have become available to man the varied services that are involved in restoring disabled people to maximum physical and mental capacity, in training them and placing them in remunerative work that is suitable to their abilities and capacities.

President Johnson decided to enhance the mission and the effectiveness of this established antipoverty program, and to recommend that the Congress give it tools to work with so that rehabilitations could reach and exceed 200,000 each year. To accomplish this, various amendments to the program are outlined in the bill. Some of the main provisions of the bill are designed:

First, to simplify the allotment formula for distribution of funds on a population and per capita income basis, and to increase Federal matching to a flat 75-percent by 1967 and subsequent years;

Second, to provide incentive financing for development of new services, especially with respect to projects serving the disabled with particularly severe disabilities—such as people who are both deaf and blind;

Third, to assist in the construction and operation of new rehabilitation workshops and facilities;

Fourth, to provide improved training programs for people in existing and new workshops and facilities;

Fifth, to begin a concerted effort to remove architectural barriers to the rehabilitation of handicapped people;

Sixth, to encourage statewide planning so that by 1975 States will have so developed their programs and planned services as to reach all disabled who can benefit from vocational rehabilitation services.

Mr. Chairman, these reforms are long overdue. This program is one of the most humanitarian and economically

valuable social efforts that has been brought before the House this year. Handicapped people who are rehabilitated are taxpayers and do not remain tax consumers on public assistance or other forms of public relief. No one has estimated the dollars they return to State and local treasuries in taxes paid, but conservative figures show that for every single Federal dollar spent for rehabilitation, they return \$5 to the Treasury in Federal income taxes.

Mr. Chairman, earlier in this Congress I introduced and the Congress enacted legislation to establish a National Technical Institute for the Deaf, where some of our deaf young people will receive technical training and preparation for remunerative employment. Many of these young people will be clients of the Federal-State vocational rehabilitation program which will prepare them to take full advantage of this technical preparation, and which will help them to find the employment that their training will have fitted them for.

I have also introduced legislation—H.R. 8092—that would benefit the disabled with respect to extraordinary costs of transportation they must incur in getting to and from work. I hope that the Congress will be giving consideration to this and other legislation which will encourage this courageous segment of our population, the handicapped, to find and keep jobs despite the disabilities that they have had to overcome.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965".*

**AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION; ALLOTMENTS**

Sec. 2. (a) Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act are amended to read as follows:

**"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR GRANTS; PURPOSES FOR WHICH AVAILABLE**

"SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants as provided in this Act for the purpose of assisting States in rehabilitating handicapped individuals so that they may prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities, thereby increasing not only their social and economic well-being but also the productive capacity of the Nation.

"(b) (1) For the purpose of making grants to States under section 2 to assist them in meeting the costs of vocational rehabilitation services, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, the sum of \$300,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$350,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, the sum of \$400,000,000.

"(2) For the purpose of making grants under section 3, relating to grants to States to assist them in meeting the costs of projects for innovation of vocational rehabilitation services, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, the sum of \$5,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$7,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, the sum of \$9,000,000.

"(3) For the purpose of making grants (A) under section 4(a) (1) for research, demonstrations, training, and traineeships; (B) under clause (2) (A) of section 4(a) for planning, preparing for, and initiating special programs to expand State vocational rehab-

ilitation services; and (C) under clause (2) (B) of section 4(a) to meet the cost of planning for the development of a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program in each State, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, the sum of \$80,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$104,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, the sum of \$117,000,000.

"(4) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and each of the succeeding fiscal years, only such sums may be appropriated for the purposes described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law.

**"GRANTS TO STATES FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES**

"SEC. 2. (a) For each fiscal year each State shall be entitled to an allotment of an amount bearing the same ratio to the amount authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) of section 1(b) for meeting the cost of vocational rehabilitation services, as the product of (1) the population of the State and (2) its allotment percentage (as defined in section 11(h)) bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all the States. The allotment to any State under the preceding sentence which is less than the amount such State was entitled to receive under subsection (b) of this section for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, shall be increased to that amount, the total of the increases thereby required being derived by proportionately reducing the allotments of each of the remaining States under the preceding sentence, but with such adjustments as may be necessary to prevent the allotment of any of such remaining States from being thereby reduced to less than that amount.

"(b) For each fiscal year the Secretary shall pay to each State an amount equal to the Federal share (determined as provided in section 11(i)) of the cost of vocational rehabilitation services under the plan for such State approved under section 5, including expenditures for the administration of the State plan, except that the total of such payments to such State for such fiscal year may not exceed its allotment under subsection (a) for such year, and except that the amount otherwise payable to such State for such year under this section shall be reduced by the amount (if any) by which expenditures from non-Federal sources (except for expenditures with respect to which the State is entitled to payments under section 3) during such year under such State's plan are less than such expenditures under such plan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965.

**"GRANTS TO STATES FOR INNOVATION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES**

"SEC. 3. (a) (1) From the sums available for any fiscal year for grants to States to assist them in meeting the costs described in paragraph (2) of this subsection, each State shall be entitled to an allotment of an amount bearing the same ratio to such sums as the product of (A) the population of the State and (B) its allotment percentage (as defined in section 11(h)) bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all the States. The allotment to any State under the preceding sentence for any fiscal year which is less than \$5,000 (or such other amount as may be specified as a minimum allotment in the Act appropriating such sums for such year) shall be increased to that amount, the total of the increases thereby required being derived by proportionately reducing the allotments to each of the remaining States under the preceding sentence, but with such adjustments as may be necessary to prevent the allotment of any of such remaining States from being thereby reduced to less than that amount.

"(2) From each State's allotment under this section for any fiscal year, the Secre-

tary shall pay to such State a portion of the cost of approved projects for vocational rehabilitation services (including their administration) under the State plan which (A) provide for the development of methods or techniques, which are new in the State, for providing vocational rehabilitation services for handicapped individuals, or (B) are specially designed for development of, or provision for, new or expanded vocational rehabilitation services for groups of handicapped individuals having disabilities which are catastrophic or particularly severe. The Secretary shall approve any project for purposes of this section only if the plan of such State approved under section 5 includes such project or is modified to include it.

"(b) Payments under this section with respect to any project may be made for a period of not to exceed five years beginning with the commencement of the first fiscal year for which any payment is made with respect to such project from an allotment under this section. To the extent permitted by the State's allotment under this section, such payments with respect to any project shall be equal to 90 per centum of the cost of such project for the first three years and 75 per centum of the cost of such project for the next two years, except that, at the request of the State, such payments may be less than such percentage of the cost of such project.

"(c) No payment may be made from an allotment under this section with respect to any cost with respect to which any payment is made under section 2."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall be in effect for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1965, except that payments may be made from a State's allotment under section 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for any project approved under such section before July 1, 1965. Such payments may be made for the period for which such project was approved and at the rate provided for in such section at the time of such approval.

**CONSTRUCTION OF REHABILITATION FACILITIES; WORKSHOP IMPROVEMENT; EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS; REMOVAL OF ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS**

SEC. 3. The Vocational Rehabilitation Act is further amended by redesignating section 13 as section 17, and by inserting after section 12 the following new sections:

**"GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND WORKSHOPS**

"SEC. 13. (a) Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1965, the Secretary is authorized to make grants to assist in meeting the costs of construction of public or other nonprofit workshops and rehabilitation facilities. Such grants may be made only for projects for which applications are approved by the Secretary under this section.

"(b) To be approved, an application for a grant for a construction project under this section must—

"(1) contain or be supported by reasonable assurances that (A) for a period of not less than ten years after completion of construction of the project it will be used as a public or other nonprofit workshop or rehabilitation facility, (B) sufficient funds will be available to meet the non-Federal share of the cost of construction of the project, and (C) sufficient funds will be available, when construction of the project is completed, for its effective use as a workshop or rehabilitation facility, as the case may be;

"(2) be accompanied or supplemented by plans and specifications which comply with regulations of the Secretary relating to minimum standards of construction and equipment, and with regulations of the Secretary of Labor relating to safety standards for workshops and rehabilitation facilities;

"(3) be approved, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, by the appropriate