

The Older Americans Act was originally signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 14, 1965. In addition to creating the Administration on Aging, it authorized grants to States for community planning and services programs, as well as for research, demonstration and training projects in the field of aging.

Later amendments to the Act added grants to Area Agencies on Aging for local needs identification, planning, and funding of services, including but not limited to nutrition programs in the community as well as for those who are homebound; programs which serve Native American elders; services targeted at low-income minority elders; health promotion and disease prevention activities; in-home services for frail elders, and those services which protect the rights of older persons such as the long term care ombudsman program.

The Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000 was signed into law on November 13, 2000. Public Law 106 - 501 extends the Act's programs through FY 2005.

While the Older Americans Act (OAA) was scheduled to be reauthorized in 2005, Congress did not act on the reauthorization, but simply continued the OAA in effect as it was. Congress is now considering a 2006 reauthorization.

[Administration on Aging](#) : U.S. Governmental office that arises from and implements the Older Americans Act.

[Information site on the Reauthorization of the Older Americans Act](#) : Developed and maintained by The Center for Social Gerontology, a non-profit research, training and social policy organization dedicated to promoting the individual autonomy of older persons and advancing their well-being in society.