

sioners of counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes shall have the power and it shall be their duty, with funds of the county, according to rules, regulations and standards established by the Department of Public Welfare:

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(6) To contract with any individual, association, corporation, institution or governmental agency for the purpose of providing foster home care for persons over eighteen years of age [who are in institutions and under the care and supervision of the county]. If, in the discretion of the county commissioners, such foster home care is advisable, the county commissioners may expend funds for such foster home care in addition to any funds paid by the Commonwealth or any individual, association, corporation, institution or governmental agency to or for such persons over eighteen years of age.

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Section 2. Section 2164 of the act, added September 19, 1961 (P. L. 1495), is amended by adding at the end thereof, a new clause to read:

Section 2164. Further Powers and Duties.—The county commissioners of counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes shall have the power and it shall be their duty, with funds of the county, according to rules, regulations and standards established by the Department of Public Welfare:

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(8) To provide or to contract with any individual, corporation, institution or governmental agency to provide care and services designed to help dependents remain in or return to community living, outside county institutions.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

APPROVED—The 22d day of July, A. D. 1965.

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON

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No. 128

AN ACT

SB 728

Authorizing ordinances and certain resolutions of incorporated towns to be in force after attachment to the ordinance book of the incorporated town, and validating certain records of incorporated towns.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Recording, Advertising and Proof of Ordinances; Codification of Ordinances.—No ordinance, or resolution of a legislative character, in the nature of an ordinance, shall be considered in force until the same is recorded in the ordinance book of the town and has been advertised as prescribed by law. All ordinances, or resolutions of a legislative character in the nature of an ordinance, may be proved by the certificate of the town secretary, under the town seal, and, when printed or published in book or pamphlet form and purporting to be published by the authority of the town, shall be read and received as evidence in all courts and places without further proof. All town ordinances shall, within one month after their passage, be recorded by the town secretary in a book provided for that purpose, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of citizens. The entry of the town ordinance in the ordinance book by the secretary shall be sufficient, without the signature thereto of the mayor or other person. Any and all town ordinances, or portions thereof, the text of which, prior to the effective date of this amendment, shall have been attached to the ordinance book, shall be considered in force just as if such ordinances, or portions thereof, had been recorded directly upon the pages of such ordinance book: Provided, That all requirements applicable to the enactment, approval, advertising and recording of such ordinances, or portions thereof, are complied with within the time limit prescribed by law.

Section 2. Typewritten, Printed, Photostated and Microfilmed Records Valid; Recording or Transcribing Records.—All town records, required to be recorded or transcribed, shall be deemed valid if typewritten, printed, photostated or microfilmed, and where recording in a specified book of record is required, such records may be recorded or transcribed directly upon the pages of such book of record or may be attached to such book of record by stapling or by glue or any other adhesive substance or material, and all records heretofore recorded or transcribed in any manner authorized by this section are validated. When any record shall be recorded or transcribed after the effective date of this act by attaching such record or a copy thereof to the book of record as hereinabove provided, the town seal shall be impressed upon each page to which such record is attached, each impression thereof covering both a portion of the attached record and a portion of the page of the book of record to which such record is attached.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

APPROVED—The 22d day of July, A. D. 1965.

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON

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No. 129

AN ACT

HB 793

Amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," expanding the authority of the commission to issue permits to disabled persons to hunt from automobiles and specifying the fee and expiration date for such permits.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. The first paragraph and clause (i) of section 401, act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225) known as "The Game Law," amended August 24, 1951 (P. L. 1346) and July 14, 1961 (P. L. 612), are amended to read:

Section 401. Commission Empowered to Grant Permits.—Under the conditions and limitations hereinafter prescribed, the commission may grant permits at its discretion to citizens of the United States who, unless otherwise specified, shall be residents of the Commonwealth and twenty-one years old or over, which permits shall be in such form as the commission may determine and shall expire on June thirtieth of each year, except the permit for a disabled person to hunt from an automobile, which shall expire on August thirty-first of each year, and which may be revoked or suspended at any time at the discretion of the commission. Such permits shall not be transferable. Such permits may be issued:

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(i) To a disabled [veteran who served in the active military or naval forces of the United States and] person who is suffering from paraplegia and has permanent paralysis of both legs and lower parts of the body, or who is suffering from hemiplegia and has permanent paralysis of one leg and one arm or either side of the body, resulting from traumatic injury to the spinal cord or brain, or who has suffered amputation of both feet or one hand and one foot [sustained through enemy action or acci-