

nances, rules, and regulations shall not be enforceable against an alleged violator, if, at the time and place of the alleged violation, an official sign, giving notice thereof, is not posted conspicuously by the municipalities making the same, at points where any highway affected thereby joins other highways: *Provided, That no official sign shall be required to give notice of the presence of parking meters, the time limit for parking thereat, the days and hours when parking meters shall be operative, and the number of minutes or hours of parking obtained by the deposit of one or more coins, if the legend on each parking meter contains such information.*

APPROVED—The 13th day of August, A. D. 1963.

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON

No. 390

AN ACT

Authorizing courts to permit certain prisoners to leave jail during reasonable and necessary hours for *occupational, scholastic or medical purposes; conferring powers and imposing duties upon courts, county commissioners and sheriffs and other persons in charge of a jail or workhouse.

Prisoners: one year term or less.

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

Court may authorize prisoners to be released for certain purposes under certain conditions.

Section 1. Whenever any person has been sentenced to undergo imprisonment in a county jail or workhouse, hereafter referred to as a jail, for a term of one year or less, the court, at the time of sentence or at any time thereafter upon application made therefor, may by order direct the sheriff, prison keeper, jail keeper, warden or other administrative head of a jail to permit the prisoner to leave the jail during necessary and reasonable hours for the purpose of working at his employment, conducting his own business or other self-employed occupation, including in the case of a woman housekeeping and attending to the needs of her family, seeking employment, attendance at an educational institution or securing medical treatment. The order of court may be rescinded or modified at any time with or without notice to the prisoner.

Money of prisoners to be kept by jailer in trust.

Section 2. When a prisoner is employed for wages or salary, the sheriff or other person in charge of the jail shall collect the same or require the prisoner to turn over his wages or salary in full when received and the

* "occupational" in original.

sheriff or other person in charge of the jail shall deposit the same in a trust checking account and shall keep a ledger showing the status of the account of each prisoner.

Every prisoner gainfully employed shall be liable for the cost of his board in the jail as fixed by the county commissioners. If necessarily absent from jail at a meal time, he shall, at his request, be furnished with an adequate nourishing lunch to carry to work. The sheriff or other person in charge of the jail shall charge his account if he has one for such board. If the prisoner is gainfully self-employed, he shall pay for such board in default of which his privilege under this act shall be automatically forfeited. If the jail food is furnished directly by the county, the sheriff or other person in charge of the jail shall account for and pay over such board payments to the county treasurer.

Obligation of prisoner to pay board.

Section 3. By order of the court, the wages or salaries of employed prisoners shall be disbursed for the following purposes in the order stated:

Disposition of funds of prisoner.

- (1) The board of the prisoner;
- (2) Necessary travel expense to and from work and other incidental expenses of the prisoner;
- (3) Support of the prisoner's dependents, if any, the amount to be determined by the court;
- (4) Payment of docket costs connected with the commitment of the person;
- (5) Payment either in full or ratably of the prisoner's obligations acknowledged by him in writing or which have been reduced to judgment;
- (6) The balance, if any, to the prisoner upon his discharge.

Section 4. The court may by order authorize the sheriff or other person in charge of the jail to whom the prisoner is committed to arrange with another sheriff or other person in charge of a jail for the employment of the prisoner in the other's county and while so employed to be in the other's custody but in other respects to be and continue subject to the commitment.

Court may authorize commitment in another county or jail.

Section 5. The sheriff or other person in charge of a jail may refuse to permit the prisoner to exercise his privilege to leave the jail for a period not to exceed five days for any breach of discipline or other violation of jail regulations.

Privileges revocable for breach of prison discipline.

APPROVED—The 13th day of August, A. D. 1963.

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON