

his urine, twenty one-hundredths of one per centum (0.20%), or more, by weight, of alcohol, it shall be prima facie evidence that the defendant was in an intoxicated condition.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency measure and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health and safety and having been passed by a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved May 28, 1971.

---

CHAPTER 784

(House Bill 857)

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact, with amendments, Section 4(a) of Article 67 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1970 Replacement Volume), title "Negligence Causing Death," to change the time within which an action must be commenced.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly desires to bring the statute of limitations for wrongful death actions in uniformity with that of other negligence actions.

WHEREAS, there is no logical reason for the variance between the time limits for commencement of actions.

WHEREAS, citizens may be misled to their detriment by the variance between the respective statutes of limitations resulting in an undue forfeiture of rights.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section 4(a) of Article 67 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1970 Replacement Volume), title "Negligence Causing Death," be and it is hereby repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, to read as follows:

4.

(a) Every such action shall be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent and child of the person whose death shall have been so caused or if there be no such person or persons entitled then any person related to the deceased by blood or marriage, who, as a matter of fact, was wholly dependent upon the person whose death shall have been so caused. "Parent" shall include the mother of an illegitimate child whose death shall have been so caused; "child" shall include an illegitimate child whenever the person whose death is so caused is the mother of such child; and in every such action the jury may give such damages as they may think proportioned to the injury resulting from such death to the parties respectively for whom and for whose benefit such action shall be brought, and the amount so recovered, after deducting the costs not recovered from