

SICKNESS, ACCIDENT, INJURY, OR DEATH OF ANY PERSON, EXCEPT THAT DISABILITY INCOME BENEFITS ARE NOT EXEMPT IF THE JUDGMENT IS FOR NECESSARIES CONTRACTED FOR AFTER THE DISABILITY IS INCURRED.

(3) WEARING APPAREL, BOOKS, TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS, OR APPLIANCES NECESSARY FOR THE PRACTICE OF ANY TRADE OR PROFESSION EXCEPT THOSE KEPT FOR SALE OR BARTER.

(B) EXCEPTION.

THE EXEMPTIONS IN PARAGRAPHS (1) AND (2) OF SUBSECTION (A) DO NOT APPLY TO AN EXECUTION ON A JUDGMENT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE TO MARRY OR FOR SEDUCTION.

(C) EXEMPTIONS NOT TO APPLY TO NONRESIDENTS.

THE EXEMPTIONS IN SUBSECTION (A) DO NOT APPLY TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT ACTUAL BONA FIDE RESIDENTS OF THE STATE.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived from the same provisions which presently appear in Art. 83, §§ 8, 9, 11, and 13.

In subsection (a) the reference to payment of money in the event of death is retained because Art. 48A, § 385 has a limited application: The proceeds of life insurance are exempted from all claims of the creditors arising out of or based upon any obligation created after June 1, 1945.

The provision dealing with an execution on a judgment for breach of promise to marry is retained because § 5-301 of this article does not abolish an action for breach of promise to marry in case of pregnancy.

The number of appraisers who appraise the property selected by the defendant is reduced from three to one. This eliminates an unnecessary multiplication of costs charged to the defendant for designation of general appraisers by the register of wills. See Art. 93, §2-302.

For constitutional provision as to laws