

hereafter be conferred upon them, relative to alimony and to the custody, control and support of infant children of the parties. Where the plaintiff is the husband, the court may, when necessity and circumstances warrant, require the plaintiff to pay alimony support or maintenance for the benefit of said defendant, or it may require the plaintiff to pay a sum of money as a whole, based on the expectancy of life of said defendant and the plaintiff's financial condition, together with reasonable expense for the burial of said defendant, or it may require the plaintiff to give bond to the State of Maryland conditioned upon the payment by the plaintiff for the care and maintenance of said defendant during the remainder of her natural life, and necessary funeral expenses. The court may modify or revoke any orders or decrees relating to the custody of infant children, and their support, and the support and maintenance of the defendant.]

26A.

WHEN GRANTING A DIVORCE A MENSA ET THORO, A DIVORCE A VINCULO MATRIMONII, OR AN ANNULMENT, IF THE COURT FINDS FROM THE TESTIMONY OF 2 OR MORE PHYSICIANS COMPETENT IN PSYCHIATRY THAT 1 OF THE PARTIES IS PERMANENTLY AND INCURABLY INSANE WITH NO HOPE OF RECOVERY, THEN, NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF ANY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES, THE COURT MAY REQUIRE A PARTY:

(1) TO PAY ALIMONY OR SUPPORT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSANE PARTY;

(2) TO PAY A LUMP SUM BASED ON THE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF THE INSANE PARTY AND THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE OTHER PARTY TOGETHER WITH REASONABLE FUNERAL EXPENSES; OR

(3) TO GIVE BOND TO THIS STATE CONDITIONED ON THE PAYMENT FOR:

(I) THE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE INSANE PARTY DURING THE REMAINDER OF HIS OR HER NATURAL LIFE; AND

(II) REASONABLE FUNERAL EXPENSES.

[26A.] 26B.

In all actions for divorce an offer of reconciliation or an attempt to reconcile by one spouse without the concurrence of the other spouse shall not be available as a defense to a divorce nor in and of itself be a bar to a divorce; nor shall the refusal of a spouse to accept an offer of reconciliation made by the other spouse or the rejection by a spouse of any attempt at reconciliation made by the other spouse be available as a defense to a divorce nor in and of itself be a bar to a ground for a divorce.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the provisions of this Act shall apply only to cases filed after the effective date of this Act.