

(1) AN UNACCEPTED OFFER OF RECONCILIATION BY A SPOUSE; OR

(2) A REJECTED ATTEMPT AT RECONCILIATION BY A SPOUSE.

(B) REFUSAL OR REJECTION.

IN AND OF ITSELF NEITHER OF THE FOLLOWING IS A DEFENSE TO, A BAR TO, OR A GROUND FOR A DIVORCE:

(1) THE REFUSAL OF A SPOUSE TO ACCEPT AN OFFER OF RECONCILIATION MADE BY THE OTHER SPOUSE; OR

(2) THE REJECTION BY A SPOUSE OF AN ATTEMPT AT RECONCILIATION MADE BY THE OTHER SPOUSE.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from former Article 16, § 26B.

7-105. RESTORATION OF FORMER NAME.

IN GRANTING A DECREE OF ABSOLUTE DIVORCE, THE COURT SHALL CHANGE THE NAME OF A PARTY TO EITHER THE NAME GIVEN THE PARTY AT BIRTH OR ANY OTHER FORMER NAME THE PARTY WISHES TO USE IF:

(1) THE PARTY TOOK A NEW NAME ON MARRIAGE AND NO LONGER WISHES TO USE IT;

(2) THE PARTY ASKS FOR THE CHANGE OF NAME; AND

(3) THE PURPOSE OF THE PARTY IS NOT ILLEGAL, FRAUDULENT, OR IMMORAL.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from former Article 16, § 32.

In this section, the reference to an "absolute" divorce is substituted for the former reference to a "final" divorce, for clarity.

Also in this section, the term "change" is substituted for the former phrase "state in the decree of divorce", for clarity.

In item (3) of this section, "purpose" is substituted for the former word "intent", for clarity.

7-106. RECORD OF DIVORCE DECREES.

(A) DUTY OF CLERK.