

(d) The damages awarded under subsection (c) are not limited or restricted by the "pecuniary loss" or "pecuniary benefit" rule but may include damages for mental anguish, emotional pain and suffering, loss of society, companionship, comfort, protection, marital care, parental care, filial care, attention, advice, counsel, training, guidance, or education where applicable for the death of:

- (1) A spouse;
- (2) A minor child;
- (3) A parent of a minor child; or
- (4) An unmarried child who is not a minor child if:

(i) The child is 21 years old or younger; or

(ii) A parent contributed 50 percent or more of the child's support within the 12-month period immediately before the date of death of the child.

(e) For the death of a child, who is not described under subsection (d) of this section, or a parent of a child, who is not a minor child, the damages awarded under subsection (c) are not limited or restricted by the "pecuniary loss" or "pecuniary benefit" rule but may include damages for mental anguish, emotional pain and suffering, loss of society, companionship, comfort, protection, care, attention, advice, counsel, training, education, or guidance where applicable.

(f) Only one action under this subtitle lies in respect to the death of a person.

(g) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, an action under this subtitle shall be filed within three years after the death of the injured person.

(2) (i) In this paragraph "occupational disease" means a disease caused by exposure to any toxic substance in the person's workplace and contracted by a person in the course of the person's employment.

(ii) If an occupational disease was a cause of a person's death, an action shall be filed:

1. Within 10 years of the time of death; or

2. Within 3 years of the date when the cause of death was discovered, whichever is the shorter.

(h) For the purposes of this section, a person born to parents who have not participated in a marriage ceremony with each other is considered to be the child of the mother. The person is considered to be the child of the father only if the father:

(1) Has been judicially determined to be the father in a proceeding brought under § 5-1010 of the Family Law Article or § 1-208 of the Estates and Trusts Article; or

(2) Prior to the death of the child: