

specifically provides that they are not. Since the Public Safety Article was enacted after July 1, 1973, a severability clause is unnecessary for this subtitle.

SUBTITLE 3. GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS.

14-301. DEFINITIONS.

(A) IN GENERAL.

IN THIS SUBTITLE THE FOLLOWING WORDS HAVE THE MEANINGS INDICATED.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This subsection is new language derived without substantive change from the first sentence of former Art. 41, § 2-101(b).

(B) ENERGY EMERGENCY.

"ENERGY EMERGENCY" MEANS A SITUATION IN WHICH THE HEALTH, SAFETY, OR WELFARE OF THE PUBLIC IS THREATENED BY AN ACTUAL OR IMPENDING ACUTE SHORTAGE IN ENERGY RESOURCES.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This subsection is new language derived without substantive change from the first sentence of former Art. 41, § 2-101(c-1)(1).

The defined term "energy emergency" is substituted for the former references to a "crisis", "disaster", "catastrophe", and "similar public emergency" to use a more specific term to describe the type of emergency encompassed by the defined term.

The reference to the "public" is substituted for the former reference to the "citizens of this State" for consistency with terminology used throughout this article.

The former reference to "usable" energy resources is deleted as surplusage.

(C) PUBLIC EMERGENCY.

"PUBLIC EMERGENCY" MEANS:

(1) A SITUATION IN WHICH THREE OR MORE INDIVIDUALS ARE AT THE SAME TIME AND IN THE SAME PLACE ENGAGED IN TUMULTUOUS CONDUCT THAT LEADS TO THE COMMISSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS THAT DISTURB THE PUBLIC PEACE OR CAUSE THE UNLAWFUL DESTRUCTION OR DAMAGE OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY;

(2) A CRISIS, DISASTER, RIOT, OR CATASTROPHE; OR

(3) AN ENERGY EMERGENCY.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This subsection is new language derived without substantive change from former Art. 41, § 2-101(b)(1) and the first sentence of (c-1)(1).

In item (1) of this subsection, the reference to "individuals" is substituted