collections, claims, payments, money, or other property and amounts arising from the imposition of rate stabilization charges under the qualified rate order; and

(ii) in the hands of an assignee, the right to require the electric company to provide electric services and to collect and remit the qualified rate stabilization charges authorized in the qualified rate order, but not the right or duty to provide electric services.

Part IV. Rate Stabilization – Specific Provisions.

7–547.

This part applies to an investor–owned electric company that has an obligation to provide standard offer service under § 7–510(c) of this subtitle to residential electric customers for whom rate cap or price freeze service established under a settlement agreement approved in accordance with § 7–505(d) of this subtitle expires at the end of June 30, 2006.

DRAFTER'S NOTE:

Error: Function paragraph of bill being cured incorrectly described part designations.

Occurred: Chapter 5 (Senate Bill 1) of the Acts of the 2006 Special Session.

Article – Real Property

11–102.

(a) (1) The fee simple owner or lessee under a lease that exceeds 60 years of any property in the State may subject the property to a condominium regime by recording among the land records of the county where the property is located, a declaration, bylaws, and condominium plat that comply with the requirements specified in this title.

(2) (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, a leasehold estate may not be subjected to a condominium regime if it is used for residential purposes unless the State, a county that has adopted charter home rule under Article XI–A of the Maryland Constitution, a municipal corporation, or, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is the owner of the reversionary fee simple estate.

(ii) The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority may establish a leasehold estate for a condominium regime that is used for residential