

language added to this and, where necessary, corresponding sections in other titles of this article to state expressly a power that, in part, presently is only implied -- that the Board may deny a license to an applicant who violates a disciplinary provision applicable to the appropriate license.

Also as to the introductory language of subsection (a) of this section, the fourth sentence of present Art. 32, § 5(c) states that the Board may revoke a limited license to practice dentistry "at any time for cause". The Commission to Revise the Annotated Code has interpreted this language to mean that the Board may take action against a holder of a limited license to practice dentistry for the same causes as against a holder of a general license to practice dentistry. This revision is called to the attention of the General Assembly.

Subsection (a)(1) of this section is revised in the standard language used in corresponding provisions governing other health occupations. Although present Art. 32, § 11(c) appears to make only certain forms of fraud or deception in obtaining a license grounds for discipline, it is both fundamental to the licensing scheme and implicit in the present law that any fraud or deception in obtaining a license is a proper basis for disciplining a licensee.

Subsections (a)(2) and (b)(2) of this section are new language added to conform to similar provisions governing other health occupations. They state a fundamental ground for disciplining a licensee. For examples of these provisions in the present law, see present Art. 43, § 130(h)(1), as to physicians, and present Art. 43, § 266A(c)(1)(iii), as to pharmacists.

In subsection (a)(4) of this section, the present reference to a certified copy of the docket entries that relate to a criminal conviction being conclusive evidence of the crime is deleted as unnecessary.

In subsection (a)(8) of this section, present Art. 32, § 11(g), which establishes employing or making use of "advertising solicitors or free publicity press agents" as a ground for discipline, is revised to make the use of an "in-person solicitor" a disciplinary ground. Although it is possible that there are some actions that fall within using "advertising solicitors or free publicity press agents" but not within using an "in-person solicitor", the