

given" for brevity and clarity. Similarly, in subsection (b)(2) of this section, the reference to a "bill" is substituted for the former reference to "such notice".

In subsection (b)(2) of this section, the reference to "receipt of" the bill is added for clarity.

Also in subsection (b)(2) of this section, the reference to bringing a "civil action" is substituted for the former reference to an "action on the case" to conform to terminology of modern civil procedure.

In subsection (c)(2) of this section, the reference to a person who violates this section being guilty "of a misdemeanor" is added to state expressly that which was only implied in the former law. In this State, any crime that was not a felony at common law and has not been declared a felony by statute is considered to be a misdemeanor. See *State v. Canova*, 278 Md. 483, 490 (1976); *Bowser v. State*, 136 Md. 342, 345 (1920); *Dutton v. State*, 123 Md. 373, 378 (1914); and *Williams v. State*, 4 Md. App. 342, 347 (1968).

Also in subsection (c)(2) of this section, the reference to a person "on conviction" being subject to certain penalties is added to state expressly that which was only implied in the former law, and for consistency with other penalty provisions in this and other revised articles of the Code.

Defined terms: "Combustible material" § 9-801

"Fire official" § 9-801

"Person" § 1-101

9-805. HINDERING, OBSTRUCTING, OR REFUSING TO ALLOW FIRE INSPECTION.

(A) PROHIBITED.

A PERSON MAY NOT HINDER, OBSTRUCT, OR REFUSE TO ALLOW A FIRE INSPECTION UNDER THIS SUBTITLE.

(B) PENALTY.

A PERSON WHO VIOLATES THIS SECTION IS GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION IS SUBJECT FOR EACH VIOLATION TO IMPRISONMENT NOT EXCEEDING 30 DAYS OR A FINE NOT LESS THAN \$10 AND NOT EXCEEDING \$100.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from former Art. 48, § 182.

In subsection (b) of this section, the reference to a person who violates this section being guilty "of a misdemeanor" is added to state expressly that which was only implied in the former law. In this State, any crime that was not a felony at common law and has not been declared a felony by statute is considered to be a misdemeanor. See *State v. Canova*, 278 Md. 483, 490 (1976); *Bowser v. State*, 136 Md. 342, 345 (1920); *Dutton v. State*, 123 Md. 373, 378 (1914); and *Williams v. State*, 4 Md. App. 342, 347 (1968).

Also in subsection (b) of this section, the reference to a person "on