

~~4. A JUDGMENT ENTERED FOR THE COST OF ABATEMENT SHALL BE ENFORCEABLE IN THE SAME MANNER AND TO THE SAME EXTENT AS OTHER CIVIL JUDGMENTS FOR MONEY, OR SHALL BE COLLECTABLE IN THE SAME MANNER AS TAXES IF PROVIDED BY A MUNICIPAL CHARTER, ORDINANCE, OR RESOLUTION.~~

~~(IV) THE COURT MAY ENJOIN THE PERSON FROM COMMITTING PRESENT AND FUTURE VIOLATIONS OF ANY ORDINANCE OF THE MUNICIPALITY.~~

(7) Adjudication of a municipal infraction, as defined in Section 3(b)(1) of Article 23A, is not a criminal conviction for any purpose, nor does it impose any of the civil disabilities ordinarily imposed by a criminal conviction.

(8) In any proceeding for a municipal infraction, it shall be the burden of the State to prove the guilt of the defendant to the same extent as is required by law in the trial of criminal causes, and in any such proceeding, the court shall apply the evidentiary standards as prescribed by law or rule for the trial of criminal causes.

(9) In any proceeding for a municipal infraction, the court shall ensure that the defendant has received a copy of the charges against him and that he understands those charges. In such proceedings the defendant shall be entitled to cross-examine all witnesses who appear against him, to produce evidence or witnesses in his own behalf, or to testify in his own behalf, if he elects to do so.

(10) In any proceeding for a municipal infraction, a defendant shall be entitled to be represented by counsel of his own selection and at his own expense.

(11) In any proceeding for a municipal infraction a defendant may enter a plea of guilty or not guilty, and the verdict of the court in such case shall be (i) guilty of a municipal infraction, or (ii) not guilty of a municipal infraction, or the court may, before rendering judgment, place the defendant on probation, in the same manner and to the same extent as is permitted by law in the trial of a criminal case.

(12) The court costs in a municipal infraction case in which costs are imposed are \$5. A defendant shall not be liable for payment to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund.

(13) When a defendant has been found guilty of a municipal infraction and a fine has been imposed by the court, the court may, at its discretion, direct that the payment of said fine be suspended or deferred under such conditions as the court may establish. Whenever any defendant has been found guilty of a municipal infraction and willfully fails to pay the fine imposed by the court, that willful failure may be treated as a criminal contempt of court, for which the defendant may be punished by the court as is provided by law in such cases.

(14) A defendant who has been found guilty of a municipal infraction shall have the same rights to file a motion for a new trial or a motion for a revision of a judgment as are now provided by law or rule in the trial of a criminal case. The said motions shall be made in the same manner as is now provided in the trial of criminal