

- (i) 1. The District Court shall order the person to pay the fine, including any doubling of the fine, not to exceed the limits under paragraph (2) of this subsection;
 - 2. The fines imposed shall constitute a judgment in favor of the municipality; and
 - 3. If the fine remains unpaid for 30 days following the date of its entry, the judgment shall be enforceable in the same manner and to the same extent as other civil judgments for money unless the Court has suspended or deferred the payment of the fine as provided under subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph;
- (ii) The District Court may suspend or defer the payment of any fine under conditions that the Court sets;
 - (iii) The person shall be liable for the costs of the proceedings in the District Court; and
 - (iv) The Court may order the person to abate the infraction or enter an order permitting a municipality to abate any such infraction at the person's expense.

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7.01.

(c) (8) In a proceeding before the District Court, the violation shall be prosecuted in the same manner and to the same extent as set forth for municipal infractions in Article 23A, [§ 3(b)(8)] § 3(B)(7) through (15) of the Code. The governing body of any county may authorize the county attorney to prosecute a civil zoning violation.

(9) If a person is found by the District Court to have committed a civil zoning violation, [he] THE PERSON shall be liable for the costs of the proceedings in the District Court.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July 1, 1999.

Approved May 27, 1999.

CHAPTER 559

(Senate Bill 390)

AN ACT concerning

~~Income Tax~~ — Tax Credit for Cost of Providing Commuter Benefits to Employees

FOR the purpose of allowing a certain credit against the State income tax, financial institution franchise tax, and insurance premiums for certain costs incurred by