

Rep. Watkins:

In response to your question regarding the apparent contradiction between Section 231-44(G) and Sections 231-6 and 231-7, there is a principle in the law that specific provisions control over general provisions which address the same matter. It is “a well-settled principle of [statutory] construction that specific terms covering the given subject matter will prevail over general language of the same or another statute which might otherwise prove controlling.... [If] there are two provisions in a statute, one of which is general and designed to apply to cases generally, and the other is particular and relates to only one case or subject within the scope of a general provision, then the particular provision must prevail; and if both cannot apply, the particular provision will be treated as an exception to the general provision. (Internal quotation marks omitted.)” *Lagueux v. Leonardi*, 148 Conn.App. 234, 242 (2014).

In your case, under the current Code provisions, application of the above principle results in a fine of \$90 for parking in a residential permit area without a permit, because Section 231-44(F) and (G) specifically speak to this conduct and attach a fine of \$90 for the conduct. The other section, 231-6, only speaks generally to parking in violation of regulations, and 231-7 attaches a corresponding fine of \$50. As long as there remains a specific provision providing a fine for the violation of parking in a residential parking permit area without a permit, it will control over the provisions in 231-6 and 231-7. One way to eliminate any confusion is to simply add the following phrase to the beginning of 231-44(F): ***Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter***, the violation of subsection B, C, D, E or G shall be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$90.