



## **Owner-Builder Policy**

In an effort to provide clarification, here is the policy associated with building and safety regarding the Owner-builder policy:

### **What projects are approved for Owner-Builder?**

- 1) The scope of work is less than \$500
- 2) The owner is doing the work or has employees doing the work with proof of workers compensation at time of permit issuance (some individual scope of work cannot be pulled by owner-builder – see below)
- 3) As-built construction/ renewal of an expired permit – this is work that has been completed without a permit and **NO CONSTRUCTION** is required (projects that were constructed without permits are subject to a penalty fee that is **DOUBLE** the permit cost.) If an inspection is conducted after permit issuance and construction is being done on the property, stop work will be issued and the permit will be voided
- 4) Owner Builder contracts with Subcontractors (**RESIDENTIAL ONLY**) **A copy of the contracts and business license of the subcontractor is required at permit issuance. The Owner Builder MUST complete all applications with the subcontractor's information and have a letter or authorization (notarized) from each one.**

### **What projects are NOT approved for Owner-Builder?**

- 1) Structures that are being renovated/ remodeled/ or altered and intended for sale
- 2) Commercial and Industrial projects
- 3) Project where the owner has not lived in the home for 12 months prior to the construction project
- 4) **ANY** construction project where the Owner-Builder is being instructed by a Licensed General contractor or unlicensed Handyman to pull the permit (this is illegal) Note: the Owner-Builder can only contract with Subcontractors (see above)
- 5) Owner-Builder cannot pull an individual permit for this scope of work which include: **Demo, electrical, plumbing, mechanical, lead and asbestos abatement, window change outs, property fences, and roofing**

**PLEASE NOTE:** THE POLICY ON OWNER BUILDER CONSTRUCTION IS **MANDATORY** FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION WORK; DISCUSSION/NEGOTIATION OF THIS POLICY AT PERMIT ISSUANCE IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED

# CHECKLIST

## FOR OWNER-BUILDERS

If you choose not to hire licensed contractors, the following checklist may help you comply with your responsibilities:

- Contact your local city hall or county finance office to find out if you need to obtain a business license.
- Contact the state Employment Development Department and Franchise Tax Board for instruction on registering as an employer.
- Contact the Internal Revenue Service for information on registering as an employer.
- Check with your insurance company about purchasing workers' compensation coverage, and any need to increase your liability coverage.

### Should I Hire a Consultant to Oversee the Job?

Consultants who submit a bid to construct any structure or portion of a structure and/or supervise all of the construction and hiring of subcontractors are acting in the capacity of a contractor and must have a state contractor license. When a project is identified on permits as an owner-builder job, consultants do not take over the legal responsibility for the job; the homeowner still holds all responsibility. Be cautious: sometimes the consultant is either someone who has had his or her CSLB license suspended or revoked, is not qualified to get a license, or couldn't pass the criminal background check needed to get a license. CSLB urges you to **only hire state-licensed contractors** to perform work on your property.

### How Do I Know if My Contractor is Licensed?

By law, anyone who contracts for or bids on a construction project valued at \$500 or more (total labor and materials) must be licensed by CSLB. To qualify for a license, a contractor must pass a criminal background check, verify four years of journey-level experience in the trade, pass both a trade and license law examination, and post a license bond. Contractors are required by law to put their CSLB license number in all advertisements. Unlicensed operators are required to say they are not licensed in their advertisements.

- Ask to see the contractor's plastic pocket license and a photo identification.
- Verify the license and its status on the CSLB website: [www.cslb.ca.gov](http://www.cslb.ca.gov) or toll-free automated line: 800.321.CSLB (2752).



#### CONTRACTORS STATE LICENSE BOARD

P.O. Box 26000  
Sacramento, CA 95826-0026  
800.321.CSLB (2752)  
[www.cslb.ca.gov](http://www.cslb.ca.gov) • [CheckTheLicenseFirst.com](http://CheckTheLicenseFirst.com)

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

13P-060/0710

# OWNER-BUILDERS

# Beware!

*Know Your Responsibilities  
as an Owner-Builder*



CONTRACTORS STATE  
LICENSE BOARD

Department of Consumer Affairs





## What is an Owner-Builder?

An owner-builder is what the term indicates: the person owns the property and acts as the general contractor on the job, and either does the work or has employees (or licensed subcontractors) work on the project.

Some homeowners believe they can save money by not hiring a licensed general contractor to oversee property improvements. Or, they try to save money by hiring unlicensed individuals and lying on the permit application by saying they, as homeowners, will do the work.

Unfortunately, most homeowners don't know they can face very serious legal and financial problems if they choose to be an owner-builder and don't follow the law.

## Responsibilities of an Owner-Builder

When you sign a building permit application as an owner-builder, you assume full responsibility for all phases of your project and its integrity. You may be considered an employer if you hire unlicensed contractors to do the work. This could make you responsible for:

- Registering with the state and federal government as an employer;
- Withholding state and federal income taxes, Social Security taxes, paying disability insurance, and making employment compensation contributions; and
- Providing workers' compensation insurance.

### Owner-builders are also responsible for:

- Supervising the job, including scheduling workers and obtaining building permits and requesting inspections;
- Correcting the work and getting it re-inspected if any of the construction doesn't pass building inspections; and
- Making sure all workers and material suppliers are paid, or face the possibility of mechanic's liens against their home or property.

## Qualifications for Owner-Builders

### For home improvements:

- The work site must be your principal residence that you have occupied for 12 months prior to completion of the work;
- The work must be performed prior to the sale of the home; and

- You cannot take advantage of the contractor license exemption on more than two structures during any three-year period.

### For construction of new single-family residences:

- You are limited to selling four or fewer residential structures in one calendar year; and
- The work necessary to complete the project(s) must be performed by licensed subcontractors.

*Note: The limitation on the number of structures that can be sold is not applicable if the owner contracts with a General Building (B) contractor for the performance of the work.*

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

### FEDERAL

Internal Revenue Service  
800.829.1040

U.S. Small Business Administration  
800.359.1833

### STATE

Employment Development Department  
916.653.0707

Department of Industrial Relations  
415.703.5070

Franchise Tax Board  
800.852.5711