

Roofer Registration Act; General Contractors; HB 2254

HB 2254 exempts general contractors from the Roofer Registration Act, which requires persons intending to perform roofing services for payment to register beforehand with the Office of the Attorney General. Upon request of a general contractor, the Attorney General may issue a letter of exemption to that person, stating the Roofer Registration Act does not apply, if one of the two following sets of conditions are met.

If a general contractor would be working without a roofer, the contractor must demonstrate:

- Compliance with all requirements to do business in the state, including local government requirements;
- Any roofing services performed would not account for more than 50 percent of the total project cost; and
- “Door-to-door sales,” as defined by law, have not been conducted by the general contractor or persons working for the contractor.

If subcontracting with a roofing contractor, a general contractor must demonstrate:

- There is no direct supervision of the roofer’s employees, and the roofing contractor is a separate legal business entity;
- The general contractor or persons working for that person do not engage in roofing services;
- The roofing contractor has a valid registration certificate, which the general contractor will retain a copy of and make available for inspection;
- A contract between the general contractor and the roofing contractor, specifying the terms and conditions of roofing services to be performed, including notification to the general contractor if the roofing registration certificate were to become invalid;
- Compliance with all requirements to do business in the state, including local government requirements; and
- “Door-to-door sales,” as defined by law, have not been conducted by the general contractor or persons working for the contractor.

The general contractor must inform the Attorney General if the roofing contractor is no longer in compliance with the Roofer Registration Act.