

EXEMPTION FROM LICENSING

I am exempt from Arizona contractors' license laws the basis of the license exemptions contained in A.R.S. § 32-1121A, namely:

- A.R.S. §32-1121A.5, - I am the owner/builder of the property and the property will not be sold or rented for at least one year after completion of this project.
- A.R.S. §32-1121A.6 – I am the owner/developer of this property and I will contract with a licensed general contractor to provide all construction services. All contractors' names and license numbers will be included in all sales documents.

I understand that the exemption provided by A.R.S. §32-1121A.14 (The Handyman Exemption) does not apply to any construction project which requires a building permit and/or the total cost for materials and labor are \$1,000 or more.

I will be using the following licensed contractors on this project:

Fire Contractor	License No. ROC _____	Class _____
Mechanical Contractor	License No. ROC _____	Class _____
Electrical Contractor	License No. ROC _____	Class _____
Plumbing Contractor	License No. ROC _____	Class _____
Other Contractor	License No. ROC _____	Class _____

PROPERTY OWNER SIGNATURE _____ **DATE** _____

Falsification of information on this document for the purpose of evading State licensing laws is a Class II misdemeanor pursuant to A.R.S § 13-2704.

9-834. Prohibited acts by municipalities and employees; enforcement; notice

- A. A municipality shall not base a licensing decision in whole or in part on a licensing requirement or condition that is not specifically authorized by statute, rule, ordinance or code. A general grant of authority does not constitute a basis for imposing a licensing requirement or condition unless the authority specifically authorizes the requirement or condition.
- B. Unless specifically authorized, a municipality shall avoid duplication of other laws that do not enhance regulatory clarity and shall avoid dual permitting to the maximum extent practicable.
- C. This section does not prohibit municipal flexibility to issue licenses or adopt ordinances or codes.
- D. A municipality shall not request or initiate discussions with a person about waiving that person's rights.
- E. This section may be enforced in a private civil action and relief may be awarded against a municipality. The court may award reasonable attorney fees, damages and all fees associated with the license application to a party that prevails in an action against a municipality for a violation of this section.
- F. A municipal employee may not intentionally or knowingly violate this section. A violation of this section is cause for disciplinary action or dismissal pursuant to the municipality's adopted personnel policy.
- G. This section does not abrogate the immunity provided by section 12-820.01 or 12-820.02.