

State of Connecticut
Workers' Compensation Commission

DIRECTIONS for FILING FORMS 7A, 7B and 7C

Rev. 3-17-2006

7A - 7B - 7C DIRECTIONS

Building Permit Requirements for Workers' Compensation

Section 31-286b of the Workers' Compensation Act requires anyone who requests a building permit to first submit "proof of workers' compensation coverage for all of the employees who are engaged to perform services on the site of the construction project for which the permit was issued."

The only exceptions to this law are the sole proprietor or property owner who will not be acting as general contractor or principal employer.

What to give to the Building Official to obtain a Building Permit:

1. The **General Contractor or Principal Employer** must provide a written certificate of workers' compensation insurance for all of the employees on their project. This certificate may **not** be for liability, disability or any other type of insurance.
2. The **Sole Proprietor or Property Owner who will not act as a general contractor or principal employer** is not required to have workers' compensation coverage. In order to obtain the building permit, a **FORM 7A** should be completed and given to the building official.
3. The **Sole Proprietor or Property Owner who will act as a general contractor or a principal employer** must provide a written certificate of workers' compensation insurance for all of the employees on their project and must file a **FORM 7B** with the building official — **OR** he will sign a sworn notarized affidavit on **FORM 7B**, stating that he will require proof of workers' compensation insurance for all those employed on the job site.
4. The **General Contractor or Principal Employer who has properly excluded himself from coverage** using the appropriate WCC form (see **NOTE** below) must file the **FORM 7C** with the building official. This form certifies that they have properly excluded themselves, and attests that they will require proof of workers' compensation insurance from every employee that works on the designated job site.

NOTE: The general contractor or principal employer may exclude himself from workers' compensation coverage by filing one of the following forms with the appropriate Workers' Compensation Commission district office:

Form 6B for employees who are Officers of a Corporation or Managers / Members of an LLC

Form 6B-1 for employees who are Members of a Partnership



Sec. 31-286b

Workers' Compensation Act as amended to January 1, 2007

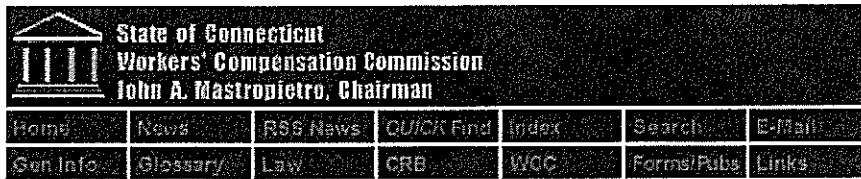
Proof of workers' compensation coverage prior to issuance of building permit, condition.

Sec. 31-286b. Proof of workers' compensation coverage prior to issuance of building permit, condition. (a) Prior to issuing a building permit pursuant to section 29-263 to any person other than a sole proprietor or property owner unless such sole proprietor or property owner is acting as a general contractor or principal employer, a local building official shall require proof of workers' compensation coverage for all employees, as defined in section 31-275, who are employed by an employer, as defined in said section, who are engaged to perform services on the site of the construction project for which the permit was issued.

(b) As used in subsection (a) of this section, "proof of workers' compensation coverage" means (1) a written certificate of insurance provided by the general contractor or principal employer, (2) a certificate from the Workers' Compensation Commissioner indicating that the general contractor or principal employer has properly chosen not to obtain workers' compensation coverage pursuant to section 31-275, or (3) if a property owner or sole proprietor intends to act as a general contractor or principal employer, a written certificate of insurance or a sworn notarized affidavit, which he shall provide, stating that he will require proof of workers' compensation insurance for all those employed on the job site in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. A local building official shall require proof of workers' compensation coverage only at the time of the general contractor's or principal employer's initial application.

(P.A. 95-277, S. 7, 19; P.A. 96-216, S. 4, 5.)

History: P.A. 95-277 effective July 1, 1995; P.A. 96-216 made existing language Subsec. (a) and excepted certain sole proprietors and property owners from proof requirements and removed one hundred thousand dollar limitation and property owner certification requirement and added Subsec. (b), defining "proof of workers' compensation coverage", effective June 4, 1996.



Sec. 31-291

Workers' Compensation Act as amended to January 1, 2007

Principal employer, contractor and subcontractor.

Sec. 31-291. Principal employer, contractor and subcontractor. When any principal employer procures any work to be done wholly or in part for him by a contractor, or through him by a subcontractor, and the work so procured to be done is a part or process in the trade or business of such principal employer, and is performed in, on or about premises under his control, such principal employer shall be liable to pay all compensation under this chapter to the same extent as if the work were done without the intervention of such contractor or subcontractor. The provisions of this section shall not extend immunity to any principal employer from a civil action brought by an injured employee or his dependent under the provisions of section 31-293 to recover damages resulting from personal injury or wrongful death occurring on or after May 28, 1988, unless such principal employer has paid compensation benefits under this chapter to such injured employee or his dependent for the injury or death which is the subject of the action.

(1949 Rev., S. 7423; 1958 Rev., S. 31-154; 1961, P.A. 491, S. 13; P.A. 88-226, S. 1, 2.)

History: 1961 act entirely replaced previous provisions; P.A. 88-226 added the provision limiting the immunity for principal employers.

Section makes each one of a chain of contractors liable to the employee. He need not sue his immediate employer first. 99 C. 353. One who lets out by contract the construction of an entire building is not a "principal employer"; aliter, if he gives out parts to different contractors. 101 C. 34. Conditions to liability of principal employer. 106 C. 113; 107 C. 191. General contractor liable for death of employee of subcontractor; both may be held jointly liable. 109 C. 39. General contractor may recover from subcontractor sum which he has been compelled to pay under act to an employee of the latter. 110 C. 221. Question of whether one is a principal employer is largely one of degree and fact. 114 C. 126. Collection of rubbish part of business of city. *Id.*, 546. Cited. 118 C. 368; 119 C. 224. Principal employer liable for compensation cannot be sued at common law. 122 C. 188. Independent contractor not subject to control of employer. 123 C. 320. Cited. 124 C. 230. When one is an employee and not a contractor. *Id.*, 409; *Id.*, 433. Principal employer not liable for compensation as injury did not occur on premises under its control, although work was part or process of trade or business. 125 C. 109; *Id.*, 728. Cited. *Id.*, 265. Independent contractor not servant at time of injury. 126 C. 379. Relationship of principal employer and contractor did not exist. 127 C. 316; 132 C. 81. Work held not "part or process of" employer's trade or business. 129 C. 44; *Id.*, 636. Cited. *Id.*, 593. Work not done in, on or about premises under control of defendant. 130 C. 256. Work held "part or process of" employer's trade or business. *Id.*, 385. Cited. 131 C. 246; 134 C. 468. Cited. 135 C. 500. No distinction between "contractor" and "independent contractor" as used in this section. *Id.*,