



DISCLOSURE REGARDING REAL ESTATE AGENCY RELATIONSHIP

(As required by the Civil Code) (C.A.R. Form AD, Revised 12/21)

(If checked) This form is being provided in connection with a transaction for a leasehold interest exceeding one year as per Civil Code section 2079.13(j), (k), and (l).

When you enter into a discussion with a real estate agent regarding a real estate transaction, you should from the outset understand what type of agency relationship or representation you wish to have with the agent in the transaction.

SELLER'S AGENT

A Seller's agent under a listing agreement with the Seller acts as the agent for the Seller only. A Seller's agent or a subagent of that agent has the following affirmative obligations:

To the Seller: A Fiduciary duty of utmost care, integrity, honesty and loyalty in dealings with the Seller.

To the Buyer and the Seller:

- (a) Diligent exercise of reasonable skill and care in performance of the agent's duties.
(b) A duty of honest and fair dealing and good faith.
(c) A duty to disclose all facts known to the agent materially affecting the value or desirability of the property that are not known to, or within the diligent attention and observation of, the parties.

BUYER'S AGENT

A Buyer's agent can, with a Buyer's consent, agree to act as agent for the Buyer only. In these situations, the agent is not the Seller's agent, even if by agreement the agent may receive compensation for services rendered, either in full or in part from the Seller.

To the Buyer: A fiduciary duty of utmost care, integrity, honesty and loyalty in dealings with the Buyer.

To the Buyer and the Seller:

- (a) Diligent exercise of reasonable skill and care in performance of the agent's duties.
(b) A duty of honest and fair dealing and good faith.
(c) A duty to disclose all facts known to the agent materially affecting the value or desirability of the property that are not known to, or within the diligent attention and observation of, the parties.

AGENT REPRESENTING BOTH SELLER AND BUYER

A real estate agent, either acting directly or through one or more salespersons and broker associates, can legally be the agent of both the Seller and the Buyer in a transaction, but only with the knowledge and consent of both the Seller and the Buyer.

- (a) A fiduciary duty of utmost care, integrity, honesty and loyalty in the dealings with either the Seller or the Buyer.
(b) Other duties to the Seller and the Buyer as stated above in their respective sections.

In representing both Seller and Buyer, a dual agent may not, without the express permission of the respective party, disclose to the other party confidential information, including, but not limited to, facts relating to either the Buyer's or Seller's financial position, motivations, bargaining position, or other personal information that may impact price, including the Seller's willingness to accept a price less than the listing price or the Buyer's willingness to pay a price greater than the price offered.

SELLER AND BUYER RESPONSIBILITIES

Either the purchase agreement or a separate document will contain a confirmation of which agent is representing you and whether that agent is representing you exclusively in the transaction or acting as a dual agent. Please pay attention to that confirmation to make sure it accurately reflects your understanding of your agent's role.

The above duties of the agent in a real estate transaction do not relieve a Seller or Buyer from the responsibility to protect his or her own interests. You should carefully read all agreements to assure that they adequately express your understanding of the transaction.

If you are a Buyer, you have the duty to exercise reasonable care to protect yourself, including as to those facts about the property which are known to you or within your diligent attention and observation.

Both Sellers and Buyers should strongly consider obtaining tax advice from a competent professional because the federal and state tax consequences of a transaction can be complex and subject to change.

Throughout your real property transaction you may receive more than one disclosure form, depending upon the number of agents assisting in the transaction. The law requires each agent with whom you have more than a casual relationship to present you with this disclosure form. You should read its contents each time it is presented to you, considering the relationship between you and the real estate agent in your specific transaction. This disclosure form includes the provisions of Sections 2079.13 to 2079.24, inclusive, of the Civil Code set forth on page 2. Read it carefully. I/WE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF A COPY OF THIS DISCLOSURE AND THE PORTIONS OF THE CIVIL CODE PRINTED ON THE SECOND PAGE.

Buyer/Seller/Landlord/Tenant Probate Estate Date

Buyer/Seller/Landlord/Tenant Date

Agent Windermere Homes & Estates DRE Lic. # 01935781
Real Estate Broker (Firm)

By (Salesperson or Broker-Associate, if any) Christine Kueneke DRE Lic. # 01809365 Date



CIVIL CODE SECTIONS 2079.13 - 2079.24 (2079.16 APPEARS ON THE FRONT)

2079.13. As used in Sections 2079.7 and 2079.14 to 2079.24, inclusive, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Agent" means a person acting under provisions of Title 9 (commencing with Section 2295) in a real property transaction, and includes a person who is licensed as a real estate broker under Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 10130) of Part 1 of Division 4 of the Business and Professions Code, and under whose license a listing is executed or an offer to purchase is obtained. The agent in the real property transaction bears responsibility for that agent's salespersons or broker associates who perform as agents of the agent. When a salesperson or broker associate owes a duty to any principal, or to any buyer or seller who is not a principal, in a real property transaction, that duty is equivalent to the duty owed to that party by the broker for whom the salesperson or broker associate functions. **(b)** "Buyer" means a transferee in a real property transaction, and includes a person who executes an offer to purchase real property from a seller through an agent, or who seeks the services of an agent in more than a casual, transitory, or preliminary manner, with the object of entering into a real property transaction. "Buyer" includes vendee or lessee of real property. **(c)** "Commercial real property" means all real property in the state, except (1) single-family residential real property, (2) dwelling units made subject to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1940) of Title 5, (3) a mobilehome, as defined in Section 798.3, (4) vacant land, or (5) a recreational vehicle, as defined in Section 799.29. **(d)** "Dual agent" means an agent acting, either directly or through a salesperson or broker associate, as agent for both the seller and the buyer in a real property transaction. **(e)** "Listing agreement" means a written contract between a seller of real property and an agent, by which the agent has been authorized to sell the real property or to find or obtain a buyer, including rendering other services for which a real estate license is required to the seller pursuant to the terms of the agreement. **(f)** "Seller's agent" means a person who has obtained a listing of real property to act as an agent for compensation. **(g)** "Listing price" is the amount expressed in dollars specified in the listing for which the seller is willing to sell the real property through the seller's agent. **(h)** "Offering price" is the amount expressed in dollars specified in an offer to purchase for which the buyer is willing to buy the real property. **(i)** "Offer to purchase" means a written contract executed by a buyer acting through a buyer's agent that becomes the contract for the sale of the real property upon acceptance by the seller. **(j)** "Real property" means any estate specified by subdivision (1) or (2) of Section 761 in property, and includes (1) single-family residential property, (2) multiunit residential property with more than four dwelling units, (3) commercial real property, (4) vacant land, (5) a ground lease coupled with improvements, or (6) a manufactured home as defined in Section 18007 of the Health and Safety Code, or a mobilehome as defined in Section 18008 of the Health and Safety Code, when offered for sale or sold through an agent pursuant to the authority contained in Section 10131.6 of the Business and Professions Code. **(k)** "Real property transaction" means a transaction for the sale of real property in which an agent is retained by a buyer, seller, or both a buyer and seller to act in that transaction, and includes a listing or an offer to purchase. **(l)** "Sell," "sale," or "sold" refers to a transaction for the transfer of real property from the seller to the buyer and includes exchanges of real property between the seller and buyer, transactions for the creation of a real property sales contract within the meaning of Section 2985, and transactions for the creation of a leasehold exceeding one year's duration. **(m)** "Seller" means the transferor in a real property transaction and includes an owner who lists real property with an agent, whether or not a transfer results, or who receives an offer to purchase real property of which he or she is the owner from an agent on behalf of another. "Seller" includes both a vendor and a lessor of real property. **(n)** "Buyer's agent" means an agent who represents a buyer in a real property transaction.

2079.14. A seller's agent and buyer's agent shall provide the seller and buyer in a real property transaction with a copy of the disclosure form specified in Section 2079.16, and shall obtain a signed acknowledgment of receipt from that seller and buyer, except as provided in Section 2079.15, as follows: **(a)** The seller's agent, if any, shall provide the disclosure form to the seller prior to entering into the listing agreement. **(b)** The buyer's agent shall provide the disclosure form to the buyer as soon as practicable prior to execution of the buyer's offer to purchase. If the offer to purchase is not prepared by the buyer's agent, the buyer's agent shall present the disclosure form to the buyer not later than the next business day after receiving the offer to purchase from the buyer.

2079.15. In any circumstance in which the seller or buyer refuses to sign an acknowledgment of receipt pursuant to Section 2079.14, the agent shall set forth, sign, and date a written declaration of the facts of the refusal.

2079.16 Reproduced on Page 1 of this AD form.

2079.17(a) As soon as practicable, the buyer's agent shall disclose to the buyer and seller whether the agent is acting in the real property transaction as the buyer's agent, or as a dual agent representing both the buyer and the seller. This relationship shall be confirmed in the contract to purchase and sell real property or in a separate writing executed or acknowledged by the seller, the buyer, and the buyer's agent prior to or coincident with execution of that contract by the buyer and the seller, respectively. **(b)** As soon as practicable, the seller's agent shall disclose to the seller whether the seller's agent is acting in the real property transaction as the seller's agent, or as a dual agent representing both the buyer and seller. This relationship shall be confirmed in the contract to purchase and sell real property or in a separate writing executed or acknowledged by the seller and the seller's agent prior to or coincident with the execution of that contract by the seller.

CONFIRMATION: **(c)** The confirmation required by subdivisions (a) and (b) shall be in the following form:

Seller's Brokerage Firm _____	DO NOT COMPLETE. SAMPLE ONLY _____	License Number _____
Is the broker of (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> the seller; or <input type="checkbox"/> both the buyer and seller. (dual agent)		
Seller's Agent _____	DO NOT COMPLETE. SAMPLE ONLY _____	License Number _____
Is (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> the Seller's Agent. (salesperson or broker associate) <input type="checkbox"/> both the Buyer's and Seller's Agent. (dual agent)		
Buyer's Brokerage _____	DO NOT COMPLETE. SAMPLE ONLY _____	License Number _____
Is the broker of (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> the buyer; or <input type="checkbox"/> both the buyer and seller. (dual agent)		
Buyer's Agent _____	DO NOT COMPLETE. SAMPLE ONLY _____	License Number _____
Is (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> the Buyer's Agent. (salesperson or broker associate) <input type="checkbox"/> both the Buyer's and Seller's Agent. (dual agent)		

(d) The disclosures and confirmation required by this section shall be in addition to the disclosure required by Section 2079.14. An agent's duty to provide disclosure and confirmation of representation in this section may be performed by a real estate salesperson or broker associate affiliated with that broker.

2079.18 (Repealed pursuant to AB-1289)

2079.19 The payment of compensation or the obligation to pay compensation to an agent by the seller or buyer is not necessarily determinative of a particular agency relationship between an agent and the seller or buyer. A listing agent and a selling agent may agree to share any compensation or commission paid, or any right to any compensation or commission for which an obligation arises as the result of a real estate transaction, and the terms of any such agreement shall not necessarily be determinative of a particular relationship.

2079.20 Nothing in this article prevents an agent from selecting, as a condition of the agent's employment, a specific form of agency relationship not specifically prohibited by this article if the requirements of Section 2079.14 and Section 2079.17 are complied with.

2079.21 (a) A dual agent may not, without the express permission of the seller, disclose to the buyer any confidential information obtained from the seller.

(b) A dual agent may not, without the express permission of the buyer, disclose to the seller any confidential information obtained from the buyer. **(c)** "Confidential information" means facts relating to the client's financial position, motivations, bargaining position, or other personal information that may impact price, such as the seller is willing to accept a price less than the listing price or the buyer is willing to pay a price greater than the price offered.

(d) This section does not alter in any way the duty or responsibility of a dual agent to any principal with respect to confidential information other than price.

2079.22 Nothing in this article precludes a seller's agent from also being a buyer's agent. If a seller or buyer in a transaction chooses to not be represented by an agent, that does not, of itself, make that agent a dual agent.

2079.23 A contract between the principal and agent may be modified or altered to change the agency relationship at any time before the performance of the act which is the object of the agency with the written consent of the parties to the agency relationship.

2079.24 Nothing in this article shall be construed to either diminish the duty of disclosure owed buyers and sellers by agents and their associate licensees, subagents, and employees or to relieve agents and their associate licensees, subagents, and employees from liability for their conduct in connection with acts governed by this article or for any breach of a fiduciary duty or a duty of disclosure.

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FAIR HOUSING AND DISCRIMINATION ADVISORY

(C.A.R. Form FHDA, Revised 6/22)

1. **EQUAL ACCESS TO HOUSING FOR ALL:** All housing in California is available to all persons. Discrimination as noted below is prohibited by law. Resources are available for those who have experienced unequal treatment under the law.
2. **FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST IDENTIFIED PROTECTED CLASSES:**
 - A. **FEDERAL FAIR HOUSING ACT ("FHA")** Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act; 42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3619; Prohibits discrimination in sales, rental or financing of residential housing against persons in protected classes;
 - B. **CALIFORNIA FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ACT ("FEHA")** California Government Code ("GC") §§ 12900-12996, 12955; 2 California Code of Regulations ("CCR") §§ 12005-12271; Prohibits discrimination in sales, rental or financing of housing opportunity against persons in protected classes by providers of housing accommodation and financial assistance services as related to housing;
 - C. **CALIFORNIA UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT ("Unruh")** California Civil Code ("CC") § 51; Prohibits business establishments from discriminating against, and requires full and equal accommodation, advantages, facilities, privileges, and services to persons in protected classes;
 - D. **AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT ("ADA")** 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-12189; Title III of the ADA prohibits discrimination based on disability in public accommodations; and
 - E. **OTHER FAIR HOUSING LAWS:** § 504 of Rehabilitation Act of 1973 29 U.S.C. § 794; Ralph Civil Rights Act CC § 51.7; California Disabled Persons Act; CC §§ 54-55.32; any local city or county fair housing ordinances, as applicable.
3. **POTENTIAL LEGAL REMEDIES FOR UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION: Violations of fair housing laws may result in monetary civil fines, injunctive relief, compensatory and/or punitive damages, and attorney fees and costs.**
4. **PROTECTED CLASSES/CHARACTERISTICS:** Whether specified in Federal or State law or both, discrimination against persons based on that person's belonging to, association with, or perceived membership in, certain classes or categories, such as the following, is prohibited. Other classes, categories or restrictions may also apply.

Race	Color	Ancestry	National Origin	Religion
Age	Sex, Sexual Orientation	Gender, Gender Identity, Gender expression	Marital Status	Familial Status (family with a child or children under 18)
Citizenship	Immigration Status	Primary Language	Military/Veteran Status	Source of Income (e.g., Section 8 Voucher)
Medical Condition	Disability (Mental & Physical)	Genetic Information	Criminal History (non-relevant convictions)	Any arbitrary characteristic

5. **THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE REQUIRES TRAINING AND SUPERVISION TO PREVENT HOUSING DISCRIMINATION BY REAL ESTATE LICENSEES:**
 - A. California Business & Professions Code ("B&PC") § 10170.5(a)(4) requires 3 hours of training on fair housing for DRE license renewal; Real Estate Regulation § 2725(f) requires brokers who oversee salespersons to be familiar with the requirements of federal and state laws relating to the prohibition of discrimination.
 - B. Violation of DRE regulations or real estate laws against housing discrimination by a real estate licensee may result in the loss or suspension of the licensee's real estate license. B&PC §10177(l)(1); 10 CCR § 2780
6. **REALTOR® ORGANIZATIONS PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION:** NAR Code of Ethics Article 10 prohibits discrimination in employment practices or in rendering real estate license services against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity by REALTORS®.

7. **WHO IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH FAIR HOUSING LAWS?**

Below is a non-exclusive list of providers of housing accommodations or financial assistance services as related to housing who are most likely to be encountered in a housing transaction and who must comply with fair housing laws.

- Sellers
- Real estate licensees
- Mobilehome parks
- Insurance companies
- Landlords
- Real estate brokerage firms
- Homeowners Associations ("HOAs");
- Government housing services
- Sublessors
- Property managers
- Banks and Mortgage lenders
- Appraisers

8. **EXAMPLES OF CONDUCT THAT MAY NOT BE MOTIVATED BY DISCRIMINATORY INTENT BUT COULD HAVE A DISCRIMINATORY EFFECT:**

- A. Prior to acceptance of an offer, asking for or offering buyer personal information or letters from the buyer, especially with photos. Those types of documents may inadvertently reveal, or be perceived as revealing, protected status information thereby increasing the risk of (i) actual or unconscious bias, and (ii) potential legal claims against sellers and others by prospective buyers whose offers were rejected.
- B. Refusing to rent (i) an upper-level unit to an elderly tenant out of concern for the tenant's ability to navigate stairs or (ii) a house with a pool to a person with young children out of concern for the children's safety.

9. **EXAMPLES OF UNLAWFUL OR IMPROPER CONDUCT BASED ON A PROTECTED CLASS OR CHARACTERISTIC:**

- A. Refusing to negotiate for a sale, rental or financing or otherwise make a housing opportunity unavailable; failing to present offers due to a person's protected status;
- B. Refusing or failing to show, rent, sell or finance housing; "channeling" or "steering" a prospective buyer or tenant to or away from a particular area due to that person's protected status or because of the racial, religious or ethnic composition of the neighborhood;
- C. "Blockbusting" or causing "panic selling" by inducing a listing, sale or rental based on the grounds of loss of value of property, increase in crime, or decline in school quality due to the entry or prospective entry of people in protected categories into the neighborhood;
- D. Making any statement or advertisement that indicates any preference, limitation, or discrimination;



- E. Inquiring about protected characteristics (such as asking tenant applicants if they are married, or prospective purchasers if they have children or are planning to start a family);
 - F. Using criminal history information before otherwise affirming eligibility, and without a legally sufficient justification;
 - G. Failing to assess financial standards based on the portion of the income responsible by a tenant who receives government subsidies (such as basing an otherwise neutral rent to income ratio on the whole rent rather than just the part of rent that is the tenant's responsibility);
 - H. Denying a home loan or homeowner's insurance;
 - I. Offering inferior terms, conditions, privileges, facilities or services;
 - J. Using different qualification criteria or procedures for sale or rental of housing such as income standards, application requirements, application fees, credit analyses, sale or rental approval procedures or other requirements;
 - K. Harassing a person;
 - L. Taking an adverse action based on protected characteristics;
 - M. Refusing to permit a reasonable modification to the premises, as requested by a person with a disability (such as refusing to allow a wheelchair bound tenant to install, at their expense, a ramp over front or rear steps, or refusing to allow a physically disabled tenant from installing, at their own expense, grab bars in a shower or bathtub);
 - N. Refusing to make reasonable accommodation in policies, rules, practices, or services for a person with a disability (such as the following, if an actual or prospective tenant with a disability has a service animal or support animal):
 - (i) Failing to allow that person to keep the service animal or emotional support animal in rental property,
 - (ii) Charging that person higher rent or increased security deposit, or
 - (iii) Failing to show rental or sale property to that person who is accompanied by the service animal or support animal, and;
 - O. Retaliating for asserting rights under fair housing laws.
- 10. EXAMPLES OF POSITIVE PRACTICES:**
- A. Real estate licensees working with buyers or tenants should apply the same objective property selection criteria, such as location/neighborhood, property features, and price range and other considerations, to all prospects.
 - B. Real estate licensees should provide complete and objective information to all clients based on the client's selection criteria.
 - C. Real estate licensees should provide the same professional courtesy in responding to inquiries, sharing of information and offers of assistance to all clients and prospects.
 - D. Housing providers should not make any statement or advertisement that directly or indirectly implies preference, limitation, or discrimination regarding any protected characteristic (such as "no children" or "English-speakers only").
 - E. Housing providers should use a selection process relying on objective information about a prospective buyer's offer or tenant's application and not seek any information that may disclose any protected characteristics (such as using a summary document, e.g. C.A.R. Form SUM-MO, to compare multiple offers on objective terms).
- 11. FAIR HOUSING RESOURCES:** If you have questions about your obligations or rights under the Fair Housing laws, or you think you have been discriminated against, you may want to contact one or more of the sources listed below to discuss what you can do about it, and whether the resource is able to assist you.
- A. Federal: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp
 - B. State: <https://www.dfeh.ca.gov/housing/>
 - C. Local: local Fair Housing Council office (non-profit, free service)
 - D. DRE: <https://www.dre.ca.gov/Consumers/FileComplaint.html>
 - E. Local Association of REALTORS®. List available at: <https://www.car.org/en/contactus/rosters/localassociationroster>.
 - F. Any qualified California fair housing attorney, or if applicable, landlord-tenant attorney.
- 12. LIMITED EXCEPTIONS TO FAIR HOUSING REQUIREMENTS: No person should rely on any exception below without first seeking legal advice about whether the exception applies to their situation. Real estate licensees are not qualified to provide advice on the application of these exceptions.**
- A. Legally compliant senior housing is exempt from FHA, FEHA and Unruh as related to age or familial status only;
 - B. An owner of a single-family residence who resides at the property with one lodger may be exempt from FEHA for rental purposes, PROVIDED **no real estate licensee is involved** in the rental;
 - C. An owner of a single-family residence may be exempt from FHA for sale or rental purposes, PROVIDED **(i) no real estate licensee is involved** in the sale or rental and **(ii) no discriminatory advertising is used**, and **(iii) the owner owns no more than three single-family residences**. Other restrictions apply;
 - D. An owner of residential property with one to four units who resides at the property, may be exempt from FHA for rental purposes, PROVIDED **no real estate licensee is involved** in the rental; and
 - E. Both FHA and FEHA do not apply to roommate situations. See, *Fair Housing Council v Roommate.com LLC*, 666 F.3d 1216 (2019).
 - F. Since both the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the Civil Rights Act of 1866 prohibit discrimination based on race; the FHA and FEHA exemptions do not extend to discrimination based on race.

Buyer/Tenant and Seller/Landlord have read, understand and acknowledge receipt of a copy of this Fair Housing & Discrimination Advisory.

Buyer/Tenant _____ Date _____

Buyer/Tenant _____ Date _____

Seller/Landlord _____ **Probate Estate** _____ Date _____

Seller/Landlord _____ Date _____

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POSSIBLE REPRESENTATION OF MORE THAN ONE BUYER OR SELLER - DISCLOSURE AND CONSENT (C.A.R. Form PRBS, Revised 12/21)

A real estate broker (Broker), whether a corporation, partnership or sole proprietorship, may represent more than one buyer or seller. This multiple representation can occur through an individual licensed as a broker or salesperson or through different individual broker's or salespersons (associate licensees) acting under the Broker's license. The associate licensees may be working out of the same or different office locations.

Multiple Buyers: Broker (individually or through its associate licensees) may be working with many prospective buyers at the same time. These prospective buyers may have an interest in, and make offers on, the same properties. Some of these properties may be listed with Broker and some may not. Broker will not limit or restrict any particular buyer from making an offer on any particular property whether or not Broker represents other buyers interested in the same property.

Multiple Sellers: Broker (individually or through its associate licensees) may have listings on many properties at the same time. As a result, Broker will attempt to find buyers for each of those listed properties. Some listed properties may appeal to the same prospective buyers. Some properties may attract more prospective buyers than others. Some of these prospective buyers may be represented by Broker and some may not. Broker will market all listed properties to all prospective buyers whether or not Broker has another or other listed properties that may appeal to the same prospective buyers.

Dual Agency: If Seller is represented by Broker, Seller acknowledges that broker may represent prospective buyers of Seller's property and consents to Broker acting as a dual agent for both seller and buyer in that transaction. If Buyer is represented by Broker, buyer acknowledges that Broker may represent sellers of property that Buyer is interested in acquiring and consents to Broker acting as a dual agent for both buyer and seller with regard to that property.

In the event of dual agency, seller and buyer agree that: a dual agent may not, without the express permission of the respective party, disclose to the other party confidential information, including, but not limited to, facts relating to either the buyer's or seller's financial position, motivations, bargaining position, or other personal information that may impact price, including the seller's willingness to accept a price less than the listing price or the buyer's willingness to pay a price greater than the price offered; and except as set forth above, a dual agent is obligated to disclose known facts materially affecting the value or desirability of the Property to both parties.

Offers not necessarily confidential: Buyer is advised that seller or listing agent may disclose the existence, terms, or conditions of buyer's offer unless all parties and their agent have signed a written confidentiality agreement. Whether any such information is actually disclosed depends on many factors, such as current market conditions, the prevailing practice in the real estate community, the listing agent's marketing strategy and the instructions of the seller.

Buyer and seller understand that Broker may represent more than one buyer or more than one seller and even both buyer and seller on the same transaction and consents to such relationships.

Seller and/or Buyer acknowledges reading and understanding this Possible Representation of More Than One Buyer or Seller - Disclosure and Consent and agrees to the agency possibilities disclosed.

Seller _____ Probate Estate _____ Date _____
Seller _____ Date _____

Buyer _____ Date _____
Buyer _____ Date _____

Buyer's Brokerage Firm _____ DRE Lic # _____
By _____ DRE Lic # _____ Date _____

Seller's Brokerage Firm Windermere Homes & Estates DRE Lic # 01935781
By _____ Christine Kueneker DRE Lic # 01809365 Date _____

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WIRE FRAUD AND ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER ADVISORY (C.A.R. Form WFA, Revised 12/21)

Property Address: 123 Probate, City, CA 00000 ("Property").

WIRE FRAUD AND ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFERS ADVISORY:

The ability to communicate and conduct business electronically is a convenience and reality in nearly all parts of our lives. At the same time, it has provided hackers and scammers new opportunities for their criminal activity. Many businesses have been victimized and the real estate business is no exception.

While wiring or electronically transferring funds is a welcome convenience, we all need to exercise extreme caution. Emails attempting to induce fraudulent wire transfers have been received and have appeared to be legitimate. Reports indicate that some hackers have been able to intercept emailed transfer instructions, obtain account information and, by altering some of the data, redirect the funds to a different account. It also appears that some hackers were able to provide false phone numbers for verifying the wiring or funds transfer instructions. In those cases, the victim called the number provided to confirm the instructions, and then unwittingly authorized a transfer to somewhere or someone other than the intended recipient.

ACCORDINGLY, YOU ARE ADVISED:

- 1. Obtain phone numbers and account numbers only from Escrow Officers, Property Managers, or Landlords at the beginning of the transaction.
2. DO NOT EVER WIRE OR ELECTRONICALLY TRANSFER FUNDS PRIOR TO CALLING TO CONFIRM THE TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS. ONLY USE A PHONE NUMBER YOU WERE PROVIDED PREVIOUSLY. Do not use any different phone number or account number included in any emailed transfer instructions.
3. Orally confirm the transfer instruction is legitimate and confirm the bank routing number, account numbers and other codes before taking steps to transfer the funds.
4. Avoid sending personal information in emails or texts. Provide such information in person or over the telephone directly to the Escrow Officer, Property Manager, or Landlord.
5. Take steps to secure the system you are using with your email account. These steps include creating strong passwords, using secure WiFi, and not using free services.

If you believe you have received questionable or suspicious wire or funds transfer instructions, immediately notify your bank, and the other party, and the Escrow Office, Landlord, or Property Manager. The sources below, as well as others, can also provide information:

Federal Bureau of Investigation: https://www.fbi.gov/; the FBI's IC3 at www.ic3.gov; or 310-477-6565

National White Collar Crime Center: http://www.nw3c.org/

On Guard Online: https://www.onguardonline.gov/

NOTE: There are existing alternatives to electronic and wired fund transfers such as cashier's checks. By signing below, the undersigned acknowledge that each has read, understands and has received a copy of this Wire Fraud and Electronic Funds Transfer Advisory.

Buyer/Tenant _____ Date _____

Buyer/Tenant _____ Date _____

Seller/Landlord _____ Probate Estate _____ Date _____

Seller/Landlord _____ Date _____

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RESIDENTIAL LISTING AGREEMENT
(Exclusive Authorization and Right to Sell)
(C.A.R. Form RLA, Revised 6/22)

Date Prepared: 01/01/2022

1. EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO SELL: Probate Estate ("Seller")
hereby employs and grants Windermere Homes & Estates ("Broker")
beginning (date) 01/01/2022 and ending at 11:59 P.M. on (date) 03/31/2022 ("Listing Period")
the exclusive and irrevocable right to sell or exchange the real property described as
123 Probate, situated in City (City),
(County), California, 00000 (Zip Code), Assessor's Parcel No. ("Property").

This Property is a manufactured (mobile) home. See Manufactured Home Listing Addendum (C.A.R. form MHLA) for additional terms.

This Property is being sold as part of a probate, conservatorship, guardianship, or receivership. See for Probate Listing Addendum and Advisory (C.A.R. Form PLA) additional terms.

2. LISTING PRICE AND TERMS:

A. The listing price shall be: Five hundred thousand and 00/100 Dollars (\$ 500,000.00).

B. Listing Terms: None

3. COMPENSATION TO BROKER:

Notice: The amount or rate of real estate commissions is not fixed by law. They are set by each Broker individually and may be negotiable between Seller and Broker (real estate commissions include all compensation and fees to Broker).

A. Seller agrees to pay to Broker as compensation for services irrespective of agency relationship(s), either 6.0 percent of the listing price (or if a purchase agreement is entered into, of the purchase price), or None AND None, as follows:

(1) If during the Listing Period, or any extension, Broker, cooperating broker, Seller or any other person procures a ready, willing, and able buyer(s) whose offer to purchase the Property on any price and terms is accepted by Seller, provided the Buyer completes the transaction or is prevented from doing so by Seller. (Broker is entitled to compensation whether any escrow resulting from such offer closes during or after the expiration of the Listing Period, or any extension.)

OR (2) If within 180 calendar days (a) after the end of the Listing Period or any extension; or (b) after any cancellation of this Agreement, unless otherwise agreed, Seller enters into a contract to sell, convey, lease or otherwise transfer the Property to anyone ("Prospective Buyer") or that person's related entity: (i) who physically entered and was shown the Property during the Listing Period or any extension by Broker or a cooperating broker; or (ii) for whom Broker or any cooperating broker submitted to Seller a signed, written offer to acquire, lease, exchange or obtain an option on the Property. Seller, however, shall have no obligation to Broker under paragraph 3A(2) unless, not later than the end of the Listing Period or any extension or cancellation, Broker has given Seller a written notice of the names of such Prospective Buyers.

OR (3) If, without Broker's prior written consent, the Property is withdrawn from sale, conveyed, leased, rented, otherwise transferred, or made unmarketable by a voluntary act of Seller during the Listing Period, or any extension.

B. If completion of the sale is prevented by a party to the transaction other than Seller, then compensation which otherwise would have been earned under paragraph 3A shall be payable only if and when Seller collects damages by suit, arbitration, settlement or otherwise, and then in an amount equal to the lesser of one-half of the damages recovered or the above compensation, after first deducting title and escrow expenses and the expenses of collection, if any.

C. In addition, Seller agrees to pay Broker: None.

D. Seller has been advised of Broker's policy regarding cooperation with, and the amount of compensation offered to, other brokers.

(1) Broker is authorized to cooperate with and compensate brokers participating through the multiple listing service(s) ("MLS") by offering to MLS brokers out of Broker's compensation specified in paragraph 3A, either 2.5 percent of the purchase price, or None.

(2) Broker is authorized to cooperate with and compensate brokers operating outside the MLS as per Broker's policy.

E. Seller hereby irrevocably assigns to Broker the above compensation from Seller's funds and proceeds in escrow. Broker may submit this Agreement, as instructions to compensate Broker pursuant to paragraph 3A, to any escrow regarding the Property involving Seller and a buyer, Prospective Buyer or other transferee.

F. (1) Seller represents that Seller has not previously entered into a listing agreement with another broker regarding the Property, unless specified as follows: None.

(2) Seller warrants that Seller has no obligation to pay compensation to any other broker regarding the Property unless the Property is transferred to any of the following individuals or entities:

(3) If the Property is sold to anyone listed above during the time Seller is obligated to compensate another broker: (i) Broker is not entitled to compensation under this Agreement; and (ii) Broker is not obligated to represent Seller in such transaction.



4. A. ITEMS EXCLUDED AND INCLUDED: Unless otherwise specified in a real estate purchase agreement, all fixtures and fittings that are attached to the Property are included, and personal property items are excluded, from the purchase price.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS EXCLUDED: None

ADDITIONAL ITEMS INCLUDED: None

Seller intends that the above items be excluded or included in offering the Property for sale, but understands that: (i) the purchase agreement supersedes any intention expressed above and will ultimately determine which items are excluded and included in the sale; and (ii) Broker is not responsible for and does not guarantee that the above exclusions and/or inclusions will be in the purchase agreement.

B. (1) LEASED OR NOT OWNED ITEMS: The following items are leased or not owned by Seller:

- checkbox Solar power system, checkbox Alarm system, checkbox Propane tank, checkbox Water Softener, checkbox Other

(2) LIENED ITEMS: The following items have been financed and a lien has been placed on the Property to secure payment:

- checkbox Solar power system, checkbox Windows or doors, checkbox Heating/Ventilation/Air conditioning system, checkbox Other

Seller will provide to Buyer, as part of the sales agreement, copies of lease documents, or other documents obligating Seller to pay for any such leased or liened item.

5. MULTIPLE LISTING SERVICE:

- A. WHAT IS AN MLS? The MLS is a database of properties for sale that is available and disseminated to and accessible by all other real estate agents who are participants or subscribers to the MLS. As set forth in paragraph 7, participants and subscribers conducting public marketing of a property listing must submit the property information to the MLS. Property information submitted to the MLS describes the price, terms and conditions under which the Seller's property is offered for sale (including but not limited to the listing broker's offer of compensation to other brokers). It is likely that a significant number of real estate practitioners in any given area are participants or subscribers to the MLS. The MLS may also be part of a reciprocal agreement to which other multiple listing services belong. Real estate agents belonging to other multiple listing services that have reciprocal agreements with the MLS also have access to the information submitted to the MLS. The MLS may further transmit listing information to Internet sites that post property listings online.
B. WHAT INFORMATION IS PROVIDED TO THE MLS: All terms of the transaction, including sales price and financing, if applicable, (i) will be provided to the MLS in which the Property is listed for publication, dissemination and use by persons and entities on terms approved by the MLS, and (ii) may be provided to the MLS even if the Property was not listed with the MLS. Seller consents to Broker providing a copy of this listing agreement to the MLS if required by the MLS.
C. WHAT IS BROKER'S MLS? Broker is a participant/subscriber to CRMLS Multiple Listing Service (MLS) and possibly others. That MLS is (or if checked checkbox is not) the primary MLS for the geographic area of the Property. When required by paragraph 7 or by the MLS, Property will be listed with the MLS(s) specified above.

6. BENEFITS OF USING THE MLS; IMPACT OF OPTING OUT OF THE MLS;

- A. EXPOSURE TO BUYERS THROUGH MLS: Listing property with an MLS exposes a seller's property to all real estate agents and brokers (and their potential buyer clients) who are participants or subscribers to the MLS or a reciprocating MLS. The MLS may further transmit the MLS database to Internet sites that post property listings online.
B. IMPACT OF OPTING OUT OF MLS: If Seller elects to exclude the Property from the MLS, Seller understands and acknowledges that: (i) Seller is authorizing limited exposure of the Property and NO marketing or advertising of the Property to the public will occur; (ii) real estate agents and brokers from other real estate offices, and their buyer clients, who have access to that MLS may not be aware that Seller's Property is offered for sale; (iii) Information about Seller's Property will not be transmitted from the MLS to various real estate Internet sites that are used by the public to search for property listings and; (iv) real estate agents, brokers and members of the public may be unaware of the terms and conditions under which Seller is marketing the Property.
C. REDUCTION IN EXPOSURE: Any reduction in exposure of the Property may lower the number of offers and negatively impact the sales price.
D. NOT LISTING PROPERTY IN A LOCAL MLS: If the Property is listed in an MLS which does not cover the geographic area where the Property is located then real estate agents and brokers working that territory, and Buyers they represent looking for property in the neighborhood, may not be aware the Property is for sale.

Seller's Initials /

Broker's/Agent's Initials /

7. PUBLIC MARKETING OF PROPERTY:

- A. CLEAR COOPERATION POLICY: MLS rules require checkbox Do NOT require - see paragraph 7F that residential real property with one to four units and vacant lot listings be submitted to the MLS within 1 business day of any public marketing.
B. PUBLIC MARKETING WITHIN CLEAR COOPERATION: (i) Public marketing includes, but is not limited to, flyers displayed in windows, yard signs, digital marketing on public facing websites, brokerage website displays, digital communications marketing and email blasts, multi-brokerage listing sharing networks, marketing to closed or private listing clubs or groups, and applications available to the general public. (ii) Public marketing does not include an office exclusive listing where there is direct promotion of the listing between the brokers and licensees affiliated with the listing brokerage, and one-to-one promotion between these licensees and their clients.
C. "COMING SOON" STATUS IMPACT ON MARKETING; Days on Market (DOM): Seller is advised to discuss with Broker the meaning of "Coming Soon" as that term applies to the MLS in which the Property will be listed, and how any Coming Soon status will impact when and how a listing will be viewable to the public via the MLS. Seller does checkbox does not authorize Broker to utilize Coming Soon status, if any. Seller is further advised to discuss with Broker how any DOM calculations or similarly utilized tracking field works in the MLS in which the Property will be listed.
D. Seller Instructs Broker: (MLS may require C.A.R. Form SELM or local equivalent form)
(1) Seller instructs Broker to market the Property to the public, and to start marketing on the beginning date of this Agreement or checkbox (date).



- OR (2) Seller instructs Broker NOT to market the Property to the public. Seller understands that no public marketing will occur and the scope of marketing that will occur will consist only of direct one-on-one promotion between the brokers and licensees affiliated with the listing brokerage and their respective clients.
- E. Whether paragraph 7D(1) or 7D(2) is selected,** Seller understands and agrees that should any public marketing of the Property occur, the Property listing will be submitted to the MLS within 1 business day.
- F. CLEAR COOPERATION POLICY DOES NOT APPLY: Paragraphs 7A** (other than the language in the parenthetical), **7B, 7D and 7E** do not apply to this listing. Broker shall disclose to Seller and obtain Seller's consent for any instruction to not market the Property on the MLS or to the public.
- 8. MLS DATA ON THE INTERNET:** MLS rules allow MLS data to be made available by the MLS to additional Internet sites unless Broker gives the MLS instructions to the contrary. Specific information that can be excluded from the Internet as permitted by (or in accordance with) the MLS is as follows:
- A. PROPERTY OR PROPERTY ADDRESS:** Seller can instruct Broker to have the MLS not display the Property or the Property address on the Internet (C.A.R. Form SELI). Seller understands that either of these opt-outs would mean consumers searching for listings on the Internet may not see the Property or Property's address in response to their search.
- B. FEATURE OPT-OUTS:** Seller can instruct Broker to advise the MLS that Seller does not want visitors to MLS Participant or Subscriber Websites or Electronic Displays that display the Property listing to have the features below (C.A.R. Form SELI). Seller understands (i) that these opt-outs apply only to Websites or Electronic Displays of MLS Participants and Subscribers who are real estate broker and agent members of the MLS; (ii) that other Internet sites may or may not have the features set forth herein; and (iii) that neither Broker nor the MLS may have the ability to control or block such features on other Internet sites.
- (1) **COMMENTS AND REVIEWS:** The ability to write comments or reviews about the Property on those sites; or the ability to link to another site containing such comments or reviews if the link is in immediate conjunction with the Property display.
- (2) **AUTOMATED ESTIMATE OF VALUE:** The ability to create an automated estimate of value or to link to another site containing such an estimate of value if the link is in immediate conjunction with the Property display.
- Seller elects to opt out of certain Internet features as provided by C.A.R. Form SELI or the local equivalent form.
- 9. SELLER REPRESENTATIONS:** Seller represents that, unless otherwise specified in writing, Seller is unaware of: (i) any Notice of Default recorded against the Property; (ii) any delinquent amounts due under any loan secured by, or other obligation affecting, the Property; (iii) any bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceeding affecting the Property; (iv) any litigation, arbitration, administrative action, government investigation or other pending or threatened action that affects or may affect the Property or Seller's ability to transfer it; and (v) any current, pending or proposed special assessments affecting the Property. Seller shall promptly notify Broker in writing if Seller becomes aware of any of these items during the Listing Period or any extension thereof.
- 10. BROKER'S AND SELLER'S DUTIES:**
- A. Broker Responsibility, Authority and Limitations:** Broker agrees to exercise reasonable effort and due diligence to achieve the purposes of this Agreement. Unless Seller gives Broker written instructions to the contrary, Broker is authorized, but not required, to (i) order reports and disclosures including those specified in **10E** as necessary, (ii) advertise and market the Property by any method and in any medium selected by Broker, including MLS and the Internet, and, to the extent permitted by these media, control the dissemination of the information submitted to any medium; and (iii) disclose to any real estate licensee making an inquiry the receipt of any offers on the Property and the offering price of such offers.
- B. Presentation of Offers:** Broker agrees to present all offers received for Seller's Property, and present them to Seller as soon as possible, unless Seller gives Broker written instructions to the contrary.
- C. Buyer Supplemental Offer Letters (Buyer Letters):**
- (1) **Paragraph 8** of the Fair Housing and Discrimination Advisory (C.A.R. Form FHDA) attached to this Agreement informs Seller of the practice of many buyers and their agents of including a Buyer Letter with an offer to try to influence a seller to accept the buyer's offer. Buyer Letters may include photos and video. Whether overt or unintentional, Buyer Letters may contain information about a buyer's or seller's protected class or characteristics. Deciding whether to accept an offer based upon protected classes or characteristics is unlawful. Broker will not review the content of Buyer Letters.
- (2) (A) **Seller instructs Broker not to present Buyer Letters**, whether submitted with an offer or separately at a different time. Seller authorizes Broker to specify in the MLS that Buyer Letters will not be presented to Seller.
- OR (B) **Seller instructs Broker to present Buyer Letters.** Broker advises seller that: (i) Buyer Letters may contain information about protected classes or characteristics and such information should not be used in Seller's decision of whether to accept, reject, or counter a Buyer's offer; and (ii) if Seller relies on Buyer Letters, Seller is acting against Broker's advice and should seek the advice of counsel before doing so.
- D.** Seller agrees to consider offers presented by Broker, and to act in good faith to accomplish the sale of the Property by, among other things, making the Property available for showing at reasonable times and, subject to **paragraph 3F**, referring to Broker all inquiries of any party interested in the Property. Seller is responsible for determining at what price to list and sell the Property.
- E. Investigations and Reports:** Seller agrees, within **5 (or _____) Days** of the beginning date of this Agreement, to order and, when required by the service provider, pay for a Natural Hazard Disclosure report and the following reports:
 Structural Pest Control, General Property Inspection, Homeowners Association Documents, Preliminary (Title) Report, Roof Inspection, Pool Inspection, Septic/Sewer Inspection, Other _____.
- If Property is located in a Common Interest Development or Homeowners Association, Seller is advised that there may be benefits to obtaining any required documents prior to entering into escrow with any buyer. Such benefits may include, but not be limited to, potentially being able to lower costs in obtaining the documents and avoiding any potential delays or complications due to late or slow delivery of such documents.
- F.** Seller further agrees to indemnify, defend and hold Broker harmless from all claims, disputes, litigation, judgments, attorney fees and costs arising from any incorrect or incomplete information supplied by Seller, or from any material facts that Seller knows but fails to disclose including dangerous or hidden conditions on the Property.
- 11. DEPOSIT:** Broker is authorized to accept and hold on Seller's behalf any deposits to be applied toward the purchase price.
- 12. AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS:**
- A. DISCLOSURE:** The Seller acknowledges receipt of a "Disclosure Regarding Real Estate Agency Relationships" (C.A.R. Form AD).
- B. SELLER REPRESENTATION:** Broker shall represent Seller in any resulting transaction, except as specified in **paragraph 3F**.
- C. POSSIBLE DUAL AGENCY WITH BUYER:** Depending upon the circumstances, it may be necessary or appropriate for Broker to act as an agent for both Seller and buyer, exchange party, or one or more additional parties ("Buyer"). Broker shall, as soon as practicable, disclose to Seller any election to act as a dual agent representing both Seller and Buyer. If a Buyer is procured directly by Broker or an associate-licensee in Broker's firm, Seller hereby consents to Broker acting as a dual agent for Seller



and Buyer. In the event of an exchange, Seller hereby consents to Broker collecting compensation from additional parties for services rendered, provided there is disclosure to all parties of such agency and compensation. Seller understands and agrees that: a dual agent may not, without the express permission of the respective party, disclose to the other party confidential information, including, but not limited to, facts relating to either the Buyer's or Seller's financial position, motivations, bargaining position, or other personal information that may impact price, including the Seller's willingness to accept a price less than the listing price or the Buyer's willingness to pay a price greater than the price offered; and except as set forth above, a dual agent is obligated to disclose known facts materially affecting the value or desirability of the Property to both parties.

D. CONFIRMATION: Broker shall confirm the agency relationship described above, or as modified, in writing, prior to or concurrent with Seller's execution of a purchase agreement.

E. POTENTIALLY COMPETING SELLERS AND BUYERS: Seller understands that Broker may have or obtain listings on other properties, and that potential buyers may consider, make offers on, or purchase through Broker, property the same as or similar to Seller's Property. Seller consents to Broker's representation of sellers and buyers of other properties before, during and after the end of this Agreement. Seller acknowledges receipt of a "Possible Representation of More than One Buyer or Seller - Disclosure and Consent" (C.A.R. Form PRBS).

F. TERMINATION OF AGENCY RELATIONSHIP: Seller acknowledges and agrees that the representation duties of, and agency relationship with, Broker terminate at the expiration of this Agreement or, if it occurs first, the completion of any transaction specified in this Agreement.

13. SECURITY, INSURANCE, SHOWINGS, AUDIO AND VIDEO: Broker is not responsible for loss of or damage to personal or real property, or person, whether attributable to use of a keysafe/lockbox, a showing of the Property, or otherwise. Third parties, including, but not limited to, appraisers, inspectors, brokers and prospective buyers, may have access to, and take videos and photographs of, the interior of the Property. Seller agrees: **(i)** to take reasonable precautions to safeguard and protect valuables that might be accessible during showings of the Property; **(ii)** to obtain insurance to protect against these risks. Broker does not maintain insurance to protect Seller. Persons visiting the Property may not be aware that they could be recorded by audio or visual devices installed by Seller (such as "nanny cams" and hidden security cameras). Seller is advised to post notice disclosing the existence of security devices.

14. PHOTOGRAPHS AND INTERNET ADVERTISING:

A. In order to effectively market the Property for sale it is often necessary to provide photographs, virtual tours and other media to buyers. Seller agrees (or if checked, does not agree) that Broker or others may photograph or otherwise electronically capture images of the exterior and interior of the Property ("Images") for static and/or virtual tours of the Property by buyers and others for use on Broker's website, the MLS, and other marketing materials and sites. Seller acknowledges that if Broker engages third parties to capture and/or reproduce and display Images, the agreement between Broker and those third parties may provide such third parties with certain rights to those Images. The rights to the Images may impact Broker's control or lack of control of future use of the Images. If Seller is concerned, Seller should request that Broker provide any third parties' agreement impacting the Images. Seller also acknowledges that once Images are placed on the Internet neither Broker nor Seller has control over who can view such Images and what use viewers may make of the Images, or how long such Images may remain available on the Internet. Seller further assigns any rights in all Images to the Broker/Agent and agrees that such Images are the property of Broker/Agent and that Broker/Agent may use such Images for advertising, including post sale and for Broker/Agent's business in the future.

B. Seller acknowledges that prospective buyers and/or other persons coming onto the property may take photographs, videos or other images of the property. Seller understands that Broker does not have the ability to control or block the taking and use of Images by any such persons. (If checked) Seller instructs Broker to publish in the MLS that taking of Images is limited to those persons preparing Appraisal or Inspection reports. Seller acknowledges that unauthorized persons may take images who do not have access to or have not read any limiting instruction in the MLS or who take images regardless of any limiting instruction in the MLS. Once Images are taken and/or put into electronic display on the Internet or otherwise, neither Broker nor Seller has control over who views such Images nor what use viewers may make of the Images.

15. KEYSAFE/LOCKBOX: A keysafe/lockbox is designed to hold a key to the Property to permit access to the Property by Broker, cooperating brokers, MLS participants, their authorized licensees and representatives, authorized inspectors, and accompanied prospective buyers. Seller further agrees that Broker, at Broker's discretion, and without further approval from Seller, shall have the right to grant access to and convey Seller's consent to access the Property to inspectors, appraisers, workers, repair persons, and other persons requiring entry to the Property in order to facilitate the sale of the Property. Broker, cooperating brokers, MLS and Associations/Boards of REALTORS® are not insurers against injury, theft, loss, vandalism or damage attributed to the use of a keysafe/lockbox.

A. Seller does (or if checked does not) authorize Broker to install a keysafe/lockbox.

B. TENANT-OCCUPIED PROPERTY: If Seller does not occupy the Property, Seller shall be responsible for obtaining occupant(s)' written permission for use of a keysafe/lockbox (C.A.R. Form KLA).

16. SIGN: Seller does (or if checked does not) authorize Broker to install a FOR SALE/SOLD sign on the Property.

17. EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY: The Property is offered in compliance with federal, state and local anti-discrimination laws.

18. ATTORNEY FEES: In any action, proceeding or arbitration between Seller and Broker arising out of this Agreement, Seller and Broker are each responsible for paying their own attorney's fees and costs.

19. ADDITIONAL TERMS: REO Advisory Listing (C.A.R. Form REOL) Short Sale Information and Advisory (C.A.R. Form SSIA)

Trust Advisory (C.A.R. Form TA)

Seller intends to include a contingency to purchase a replacement property as part of any resulting transaction

20. MANAGEMENT APPROVAL: If an associate-licensee in Broker's office (salesperson or broker-associate) enters into this Agreement on Broker's behalf, and Broker or Manager does not approve of its terms, Broker or Manager has the right to cancel this Agreement, in writing, within **5 Days** After its execution.

21. SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS: This Agreement shall be binding upon Seller and Seller's successors and assigns.



22. DISPUTE RESOLUTION:

- A. MEDIATION: Seller and Broker agree to mediate any dispute or claim arising between them under this Agreement, before resorting to arbitration or court action.
B. ADDITIONAL MEDIATION TERMS: The following matters shall be excluded from mediation: (i) a judicial or non-judicial foreclosure or other action or proceeding to enforce a deed of trust, mortgage or installment land sale contract as defined in Civil Code § 2985; (ii) an unlawful detainer action; (iii) the filing or enforcement of a mechanic's lien; and (iv) any matter that is within the jurisdiction of a probate, small claims or bankruptcy court.
C. ARBITRATION ADVISORY: If Seller and Broker desire to resolve disputes arising between them through arbitration rather than court, they can document their agreement by attaching and signing an Arbitration Agreement (C.A.R. Form ARB).

23. ENTIRE AGREEMENT: All prior discussions, negotiations and agreements between the parties concerning the subject matter of this Agreement are superseded by this Agreement, which constitutes the entire contract and a complete and exclusive expression of their agreement, and may not be contradicted by evidence of any prior agreement or contemporaneous oral agreement.

24. OWNERSHIP, TITLE AND AUTHORITY: Seller warrants that: (i) Seller is the owner of the Property; (ii) no other persons or entities have title to the Property; and (iii) Seller has the authority to both execute this Agreement and sell the Property. Exceptions to ownership, title and authority are as follows:

25. LEGALLY AUTHORIZED SIGNER: Wherever the signature or initials of the Legally Authorized Signer, identified in the signature block below, appear on this Agreement or any related documents, it shall be deemed to be in a representative capacity for the entity described and not in an individual capacity, unless otherwise indicated.

By signing below, Seller acknowledges that Seller has read, understands, received a copy of and agrees to the terms of this Agreement.

- Entity Sellers: (Note: If this paragraph is completed, a Representative Capacity Signature Disclosure (C.A.R. Form RCSD) is not required for the Legally Authorized Signers designated below.)
(1) One or more Sellers is a trust, corporation, LLC, probate estate, partnership, other entity or holds a power of attorney.
(2) This Agreement is being Signed by a Legally Authorized Signer in a representative capacity and not for him/herself as an individual. See paragraph 25 for additional terms.
(3) The name(s) of the Legally Authorized Signer(s) is: Personal Representative
(4) If a trust, identify Seller as trustee(s) of the trust or by simplified trust name (ex. John Doe, co-trustee, Jane Doe, co-trustee or Doe Revocable Family Trust). If the entity is a trust or under probate, the following is the full name of the trust or probate case, including case #: Probate Estate Case Number: 123456789

SELLER SIGNATURE(S):

(Signature) By, _____ Date: _____

Printed name of SELLER: Probate Estate

Printed Name of Legally Authorized Signer: Personal Representative Title, if applicable, Administrator

(Signature) By, _____ Date: _____

Printed name of SELLER: _____

Printed Name of Legally Authorized Signer: _____ Title, if applicable, _____

Additional Signature Addendum attached (C.A.R. Form ASA)

BROKER SIGNATURE(S):

Real Estate Broker (Firm) Windermere Homes & Estates DRE Lic# 01935781

Address 1312 Camino Del Mar A City Del Mar State CA Zip 92014

By _____ Tel. (760) 613-1626 E-mail ck@ckpremierproperties.c DRE Lic# 01809365 Date _____

By _____ Tel. _____ E-mail _____ DRE Lic# _____ Date _____

Two Brokers with different companies are co-listing the Property. Co-listing Broker information is on the attached Additional Broker Acknowledgement (C.A.R. Form ABA).

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SELLER'S ADVISORY
(C.A.R. Form SA, Revised 12/15)

1. **INTRODUCTION:** Selling property in California is a process that involves many steps. From start to finish, it could take anywhere from a few weeks to many months, depending upon the condition of your Property, local market conditions and other factors. You have already taken an important first step by listing your Property for sale with a licensed real estate broker. Your broker will help guide you through the process and may refer you to other professionals, as needed. This advisory addresses many things you may need to think about and do as you market your Property. Some of these things are requirements imposed upon you, either by law or by the listing or sale contract. Others are simply practical matters that may arise during the process. Please read this document carefully and, if you have any questions, ask your broker or appropriate legal or tax advisor for help.
2. **DISCLOSURES:**
 - A. **General Disclosure Duties:** You must affirmatively disclose to the buyer, in writing, any and all known facts that materially affect the value or desirability of your Property. You must disclose these facts whether or not asked about such matters by the buyer, any broker, or anyone else. This duty to disclose applies even if the buyer agrees to purchase your Property in its present condition without requiring you to make any repairs. If you do not know what or how to disclose, you should consult a real estate attorney in California of your choosing. Broker cannot advise you on the legal sufficiency of any disclosures you make. If the Property you are selling is a residence with one to four units except for certain subdivisions, your broker also has a duty to conduct a reasonably competent and diligent visual inspection of the accessible areas and to disclose to a buyer all adverse material facts that the inspection reveals. If your broker discovers something that could indicate a problem, your broker must advise the buyer.
 - B. **Statutory Duties (For one-to-four Residential Units):**
 - (1) You must timely prepare and deliver to the buyer, among other things, a Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement ("TDS"), and a Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement ("NHD"). You have a legal obligation to honestly and completely fill out the TDS form in its entirety. (Many local entities or organizations have their own supplement to the TDS that you may also be asked to complete.) The NHD is a statement indicating whether your Property is in certain designated flood, fire or earthquake/seismic hazard zones. Third-party professional companies can help you with this task.
 - (2) Depending upon the age and type of construction of your Property, you may also be required to provide and, in certain cases you can receive limited legal protection by providing, the buyer with booklets entitled "The Homeowner's Guide to Earthquake Safety," "The Commercial Property Owner's Guide to Earthquake Safety," "Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home," and "Environmental Hazards: A Guide For Homeowners and Buyers." Some of these booklets may be packaged together for your convenience. The earthquake guides ask you to answer specific questions about your Property's structure and preparedness for an earthquake. If you are required to supply the booklet about lead, you will also be required to disclose to the buyer any known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards on a separate form. The environmental hazards guide informs the buyer of common environmental hazards that may be found in properties.
 - (3) If you know that your property is: (i) located within one mile of a former military ordnance location; or (ii) in or affected by a zone or district allowing manufacturing, commercial or airport use, you must disclose this to the buyer. You are also required to make a good faith effort to obtain and deliver to the buyer a disclosure notice from the appropriate local agency(ies) about any special tax levied on your Property pursuant to the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act, the Improvement Bond Act of 1915, and a notice concerning the contractual assessment provided by section 5898.24 of the Streets And Highways Code (collectively, "Special Tax Disclosures").
 - (4) If the TDS, NHD, or lead, military ordnance, commercial zone or Special Tax Disclosures are provided to a buyer after you accept that buyer's offer, the buyer will have 3 days after delivery (or 5 days if mailed) to terminate the offer, which is why it is extremely important to complete these disclosures as soon as possible. There are certain exemptions from these statutory requirements; however, if you have actual knowledge of any of these items, you may still be required to make a disclosure as the items can be considered material facts.
 - C. **Death and Other Disclosures:** Many buyers consider death on real property to be a material fact in the purchase of property. In some situations, it is advisable to disclose that a death occurred or the manner of death; however, California Civil Code Section 1710.2 provides that you have no disclosure duty "where the death has occurred more than three years prior to the date the transferee offers to purchase, lease, or rent the real property, or [regardless of the date of occurrence] that an occupant of that property was afflicted with, or died from, Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type III/Lymphadenopathy-Associated Virus." This law does not "immunize an owner or his or her agent from making an intentional misrepresentation in response to a direct inquiry from a transferee or a prospective transferee of real property, concerning deaths on the real property."
 - D. **Condominiums and Other Common Interest Subdivisions:** If the Property is a condominium, townhouse, or other property in a common interest subdivision, you must provide to the buyer copies of the governing documents, the most recent financial statements distributed, and other documents required by law or contract. If you do not have a current version of these documents, you can request them from the management of your homeowners' association. To avoid delays, you are encouraged to obtain these documents as soon as possible, even if you have not yet entered into a purchase agreement to sell your Property.
3. **CONTRACT TERMS AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS:**
 - A. **Contract Terms and Conditions:** A buyer may request, as part of the contract for the sale of your Property, that you pay for repairs to the Property and other items. Your decision on whether or not to comply with a buyer's requests may affect your ability to sell your Property at a specified price.
 - B. **Withholding Taxes:** Under federal and California tax laws, a buyer is required to withhold a portion of the purchase price from your sale proceeds for tax purposes unless you sign an affidavit of non-foreign status and California residency, or some other exemption applies and is documented.
 - C. **Prohibition Against Discrimination:** Discriminatory conduct in the sale of real property against individuals belonging to legally protected classes is a violation of the law.



- D. **Government Required Repairs, Replacements and Alterations:** Under State law, Property owners with limited exceptions, are required to: (1) Install operable smoke alarms and brace water heaters and provide a Buyer with a statement of compliance. Existing operable smoke alarms, that met compliance standards when installed, do not have to be removed even if not up to current legal requirements. Smoke alarms that are added or that replace older versions must comply with current law; and (2) install carbon monoxide detection devices. Some city and county governments may impose additional requirements, including, but not limited to, installing low-flow toilets and showerheads, gas shut-off valves, tempered glass, and barriers around swimming pools and spas. You should consult with the appropriate governmental agencies, inspectors, and other professionals to determine which requirements apply to your Property, the extent to which your Property complies with such requirements, and the costs, if any, of compliance.
- E. **EPA's LEAD-BASED PAINT RENOVATION, REPAIR AND PAINTING RULE:** The new rule requires that contractors and maintenance professionals working in pre-1978 housing, child care facilities, and schools with lead-based paint be certified; that their employees be trained; and that they follow protective work practice standards. The rule applies to renovation, repair, or painting activities affecting more than six square feet of lead-based paint in a room or more than 20 square feet of lead-based paint on the exterior. Enforcement of the rule begins October 1, 2010. See the EPA website at www.epa.gov/lead for more information.
- F. **Legal, Tax and Other Implications:** Selling your Property may have legal, tax, insurance, title or other implications. You should consult an appropriate professional for advice on these matters.

4. MARKETING CONSIDERATIONS:

- A. **Pre-Sale Inspections and Considerations:** You should consider doing what you can to prepare your Property for sale, such as correcting any defects or other problems, making cosmetic improvements, and staging. Many people are not aware of defects in or problems with their own Property. One way to make yourself aware is to obtain professional inspections prior to sale. Pre-sale inspections may include a general property inspection; an inspection for wood destroying pest and organisms (Structural Pest Control Report) and an inspection of the septic or well systems, if any, among others. By doing this, you then have an opportunity to make repairs before your Property is sold, which may enhance its marketability. Keep in mind, however, that any problems revealed by such inspection reports or repairs that have been made, whether or not disclosed in a report, should be disclosed to the buyer (see "Disclosures" in paragraph 2 above). This is true even if the buyer gets his/her own inspections covering the same area. Obtaining inspection reports may also assist you during contract negotiations with the buyer. For example, if a Structural Pest Control Report has both a primary and secondary recommendation for clearance, you may want to specify in the purchase agreement those recommendations, if any, for which you are going to pay.
- B. **Post-Sale Protections:** It is often helpful to provide the buyer with, among other things, a home protection/warranty plan for the Property. These plans will generally cover problems, not deemed to be pre-existing, that occur after your sale is completed. In the event something does go wrong after the sale, and it is covered by the plan, the buyer may be able to resolve the concern by contacting the home protection company.
- C. **Safety Precautions:** Advertising and marketing your Property for sale, including, but not limited to, holding open houses, placing a key safe/lockbox, erecting FOR SALE signs, and disseminating photographs, video tapes, and virtual tours of the premises, may jeopardize your personal safety and that of your Property. You are strongly encouraged to maintain insurance, and to take any and all possible precautions and safeguards to protect yourself, other occupants, visitors, your Property, and your belongings, including cash, jewelry, drugs, firearms and other valuables located on the Property, against injury, theft, loss, vandalism, damage, and other harm.
- D. **Expenses:** You are advised that you, not the Broker, are responsible for the fees and costs, if any, to comply with your duties and obligations to the buyer of your Property.

5. OTHER ITEMS: _____

Seller has read and understands this Advisory. By signing below, Seller acknowledges receipt of a copy of this document.

Seller _____ Date _____

Print Name Probate Estate

Seller _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Real Estate Broker (Listing Firm) Windermere Homes & Estates DRE Lic. # 01935781

By Christine Kueneke DRE Lic. # 01809365 Date _____

By _____ DRE Lic. # _____ Date _____

Address 1312 Camino Del Mar A City Del Mar State CA Zip 92014

Telephone (760) 613-1626 Fax _____ E-mail ck@ckpremierproperties.com

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**CALIFORNIA CONSUMER PRIVACY ACT ADVISORY,
DISCLOSURE AND NOTICE**
(C.A.R. Form CCPA, Revised 12/21)

The California Consumer Privacy Act (commencing with Civil Code § 1798.100) (“CCPA”) grants to California residents certain rights in their private, personal information (“PI”) that is collected by companies with whom they do business. Under the CCPA, PI is defined broadly to encompass non-public records information that could reasonably be linked directly or indirectly to you. PI could potentially include photographs of, or sales information about, your property.

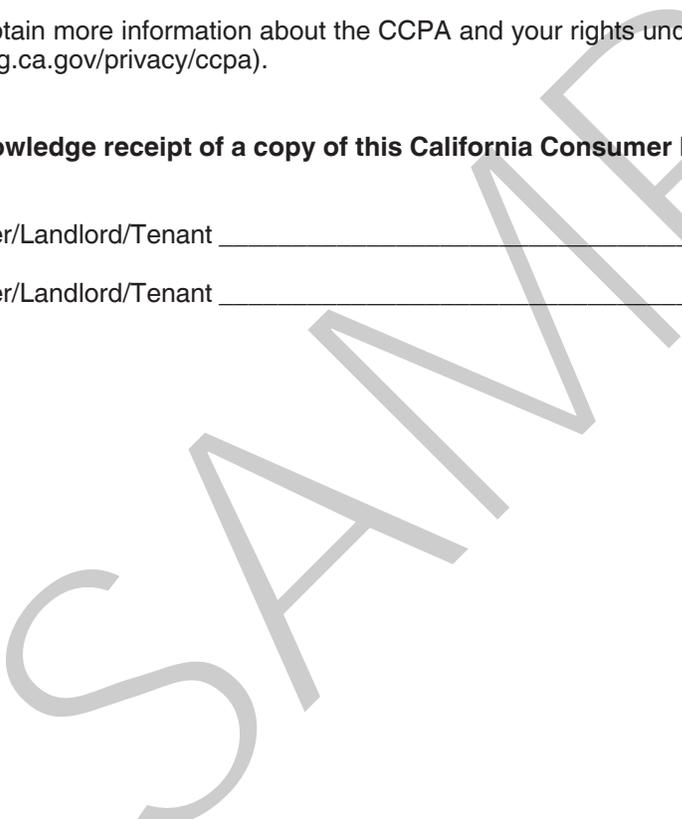
During the process of buying and selling real estate your PI will be collected and likely shared with others, including real estate licensees, a Multiple Listing Service, real estate internet websites, service providers, lenders, and title and escrow companies, to name several possibilities. Businesses that are covered by the CCPA are required to grant you various rights in your PI, including the right to know what PI is collected, “opt out” or stop the transfer of your PI to others, and the right to request that the business delete your PI entirely. You may get one or more notices regarding your CCPA rights from businesses you interact with in a real estate transaction. However, not all businesses that receive or share your PI are obligated to comply with the CCPA. Also, even businesses that are otherwise covered under the CCPA may have a legal obligation to maintain PI, notwithstanding your instruction to the contrary. For instance, regardless of whether they are covered by CCPA, under California law, brokers and Multiple Listing Services are required to maintain their records for 3 years. If you wish to exercise your rights under CCPA, where applicable, you should contact the respective business directly.

You can obtain more information about the CCPA and your rights under the law from the State of California Department of Justice (oag.ca.gov/privacy/ccpa).

I/we acknowledge receipt of a copy of this California Consumer Privacy Act Advisory, Disclosure and Notice.

Buyer/Seller/Landlord/Tenant _____ **Probate Estate** _____ Date _____

Buyer/Seller/Landlord/Tenant _____ Date _____



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CCPA REVISED 12/21 (PAGE 1 OF 1)





MARKET CONDITIONS ADVISORY (C.A.R. Form MCA, Revised 12/21)

- 1. MARKET CONDITIONS:** Real estate markets are cyclical and can change over time. It is impossible to predict future market conditions with accuracy. In a competitive or “hot” real estate market, there are generally more Buyers than Sellers. This will often lead to multiple buyers competing for the same property. As a result, in order to make their offers more attractive, some Buyers may offer more than originally planned or eliminate certain contingencies in their offers. In a less competitive or “cool” market there are generally more Sellers than Buyers, often causing real estate prices to level off or drop, sometimes precipitously. The sales price of homes being sold as foreclosures and short sales is difficult to anticipate and can affect the value of other homes in the area. Brokers, appraisers, Sellers and Buyers take these “distressed” property sales and listings into consideration when valuing property. In light of the real estate market’s cyclical nature it is important that Buyers understand the potential for little or no appreciation in value, or an actual loss in value, of the property they purchase. This Advisory discusses some of the potential risks inherent in changing market conditions.
 - 2. BUYER CONSIDERATIONS:**
 - A. OFFERING PRICE: AS A BUYER, YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THE PRICE YOU WANT TO OFFER FOR A PROPERTY.** Although Brokers may provide you with comparable sales data, generally from information published in the local multiple listing service, you should know that the reporting of this data is often delayed and prices may change, up or down, faster than reported sales indicate. All buyers should be sure they are comfortable with the price they are offering or the price they are accepting in a counter offer. You should be aware of and think about the following: **(i)** If your offer is accepted, the property’s value may not increase and may even decrease. **(ii)** If your offer is accepted, you may have “Buyer’s remorse” that you paid too much. **(iii)** If your offer is rejected there can be no guarantee that you will find a similar property at the same price. **(iv)** If your offer is rejected, you may not be satisfied that the amount you offered was right for you. Only you can determine that your offer was reasonable and prudent in light of the property and your circumstances.
 - B. NON-CONTINGENT OFFERS:** Most residential purchase agreements contain contingencies allowing a Buyer within a specified period of time to cancel a purchase if: **(i)** the Buyer cannot obtain a loan; **(ii)** is dissatisfied with the property’s condition after an inspection; or **(iii)** if the property does not appraise at a certain value. To make their offers more attractive, Buyers will sometimes write offers with few or no contingencies or offer to remove contingencies within a short period of time. In a “hot” market, sellers will sometimes insist that Buyers write offers with no contingencies. Broker recommends that Buyers do not write non-contingent offers and if you do so, you are acting against Broker’s advice. However, if you do write a non-contingent offer these are some of the contractual rights you may be giving up:
 - (1) LOAN CONTINGENCY:** If you give up your loan contingency, and you cannot obtain a loan, whether through your fault or the fault of your lender, and as a result, you do not or cannot purchase the property, you may legally be in default under the contract and required to pay damages or forfeit your deposit to the seller.
 - (2) APPRAISAL CONTINGENCY:** If your lender’s (or your own) appraiser does not believe the property is worth what you have agreed to pay for it, your lender may not loan the full amount needed for the purchase or may not loan any amount at all because of a low appraisal. As a result, if you do not purchase the property, and you have removed your appraisal contingency, you may legally be in default under the contract and could be required to pay damages to, or forfeit your deposit to, the Seller. The Seller is not obligated to reduce the purchase price to match the appraised value.
 - (3) INVESTIGATION CONTINGENCY:** If you disapprove of the condition of the property and as a result, you do not purchase the property, you may legally be in default under the contract and required to pay damages to, or forfeit your deposit to, the Seller if you have removed your investigation contingency. This may also include the ability to insure the property, so you should investigate this early in the process. However, even if you make an offer without an investigation contingency or you remove that contingency, the Seller may still be obligated to disclose to you material facts about the property. In some cases, once you receive that information the law gives you an independent right to cancel for a limited period of time.
- There is inherent risk in writing a non-contingent offer. Only you, after careful consultation and deliberation with your attorney, accountant, or financial advisor can decide how much risk you are willing to take. IT IS YOUR DECISION ALONE AND CANNOT BE MADE BY YOUR BROKER OR REAL ESTATE AGENT.



C. BROKER RECOMMENDATIONS. Broker recommends that you do not write a non-contingent offer, even if you are planning on paying all cash for the property. If you intend to write a non-contingent offer, Broker recommends that, prior to writing the offer, you: **(i)** review all available Seller reports, disclosures, information and documents; **(ii)** have an appropriate professional inspect the property (even if it is being sold "as is" in its present condition); and **(iii)** carefully assess your financial position and risk with your attorney, accountant or financial advisor.

D. MULTIPLE OFFERS: At times Buyers may write offers on more than one property even though the Buyer intends to purchase only one. This may occur in a short sale when the approval process can take a considerable amount of time, or it could also occur in a hot market when the Buyer is having difficulty getting an offer accepted. While it is not illegal to make offers on multiple properties with intent to purchase only one, the Buyer can be obligated to many Sellers if more than one accepts the Buyer's offers. Additionally, if any offer is accepted without contingencies, and the buyer does not perform, there can be a breach. If the Buyer has not disclosed that the Buyer is writing multiple offers with the intent to purchase only one and the Buyer subsequently cancels without using a contingency created for this purpose, the Seller may claim the Buyer is in breach of contract because the Buyer fraudulently induced the Seller to enter into a contract. This claim may even be possible when the Buyer has all the standard contingencies remaining in the contract, as the Seller could argue that a cancellation for this reason would not fall under the good faith exercise of any of the those contingencies.

3. SELLER CONSIDERATIONS: As a Seller, you are responsible for determining the asking price for your property. Although Brokers may provide you with comparable sales data, generally from information published in the local multiple listing service, you should know that the reporting of this data is often delayed and prices may change, up or down, faster than reported sales indicate. All Sellers should be sure they are comfortable with the asking price they are setting and the price they are accepting. There is not, and cannot be, any guarantee that the price you decide to ask for your property, or the price at which you agree to sell your property is the highest available price obtainable for the property. It is solely your decision as to how much to ask for your property and at which price to sell your property.

Buyer/Seller acknowledges each has read, understands and has received a copy of this Market Conditions Advisory.

Buyer _____ Date _____
Buyer _____ Date _____
Seller _____ **Probate Estate** _____ Date _____
Seller _____ Date _____

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1. **INTRODUCTION:** All sellers in California are required to provide various disclosures in real property transactions. Among the disclosure requirements, sellers have an affirmative duty to disclose to buyers all material conditions, defects and/or issues known to them that might impact the value or desirability of the Property. Failing to provide those disclosures may lead to a claim or a lawsuit against you which can be very costly and time consuming. As a seller, you may be required to fill out one or more of the following: Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement (“TDS”); Seller Property Questionnaire (“SPQ”); Exempt Seller Disclosure (“ESD”). (Collectively, or individually, “Disclosure Forms”). Please read this document carefully and, if you have any questions, ask your broker or appropriate legal or tax advisor for help.
2. **PREPARING TO COMPLETE YOUR DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS:**
 - A. Read and carefully review all questions in the Disclosure Form(s) to make sure that you understand the full extent of the information that is being requested in each question.
 - B. While a seller does not have the duty to investigate or discover unknown issues, you may have been given disclosures either from the previous owner at the time of purchase or from a previous buyer who cancelled. Information about the Property may have been revealed if you may have posted or recorded information and material facts about the Property online (social media, blogs, personal websites, Facebook, advertisements, etc.) or received documents or correspondence from an Homeowners’ Association (“HOA”).
 - C. Use any known and available documentation to refresh your memory of past and current issues, condition and/or problems and then provide a copy of that paperwork with your fully completed Disclosure Forms. A seller does not have to find lost documents or to speculate about what was in the documents that they cannot remember, but if the documents are known and available to you, they should be used to assist you in completing the Disclosures forms.
 - D. Allow plenty of time to fully complete the Disclosure Forms.
 - E. Your knowledge may be based upon what you have been told orally (e.g., in a conversation with a neighbor) or received in writing (such as a repair estimate, report, invoice, an appraisal, or sources as informal as neighborhood or HOA newsletters). Keep in mind that if a neighbor told you something, they are likely to tell the new owner the same information after the transaction.
 - F. If you are unsure about whether something is important enough to be disclosed, you should probably disclose it. If you don’t want to disclose a piece of information about the Property, think about your reasoning for why you do not want to disclose this information. If the answer is because you think a buyer will not want to buy the Property or will want to purchase at a lower price, that is exactly the reason why the fact ought to be disclosed; it materially affects the value or desirability of the Property.
3. **INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING ALL DISCLOSURE FORMS:**
 - A. **DO NOT** leave any questions blank or unanswered unless the section is not applicable. Answer all questions and provide all documents, information and explanations to every “Yes” response in the blank lines or in an addendum to the Disclosure Form.
 - B. Many questions on the Disclosure Forms ask if you “are aware” of a particular condition, fact or item. If you do not know the answer to any question, then you are “not aware” and should answer that question “No.”
 - C. The Disclosure Forms are designed to get sellers to provide buyers with as much information as possible, and thus many of the questions on these forms may list multiple issues, conditions or problems and/or have subparts. It is important to address each aspect of each question and provide precise details so that Buyers will understand the “who, what, where, when and how.”
 - D. The Disclosure Forms are written using very broad language. You should not limit the information, documents, and/or explanations that you provide Buyers.
 - E. Be specific and provide facts for each response; you should not let subjective beliefs limit, qualify or downplay your disclosures. Avoid words such as “never,” “minor,” “insignificant,” “small” or “infrequent” as these terms may reflect your opinion but that opinion may not be shared by Buyers, professionals or others. Do not speculate as to what you guess the issue is, or assume something is true without actual knowledge. State your disclosures only to the extent of what you actually know.
 - F. Consider all issues, conditions or problems that impact your Property, even those that are not necessarily on your Property but are related to a neighbor’s property (such as shared fences, lot-line debates) or exist in the neighborhood (such as noise, smells, disputes with neighbors, or other nuisances).

- G. Even if you have learned to live with an issue, condition or problem, disclose it.
- H. Even if you believe that an issue, condition or problem has been repaired, resolved or stopped, disclose the issue and what has been done, but do not speculate, predict or guarantee the quality or effectiveness of the repair or resolution.
- I. If there is conflicting information, data, and/or documents regarding any issue, condition or problem, disclose and identify everything.
- J. Do not assume that you know the answer to all questions; for example, unless you personally obtained or received copies of permits do not assume that anyone who did work on the Property obtained permits.
- K. If you are relying on written or oral information you received from someone else, even if you disagree with that information or are unsure as to its truth, disclose and identify the source of that information.

4. COMPLETING SPECIFIC TYPES OF DISCLOSURE DOCUMENTS:

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (“TDS”) (Civil Code Section 1102.6)

Section I allows sellers to incorporate and provide reports and disclosures that relate to the information requested in that Disclosure Form. Providing those “Substituted Disclosures” does not eliminate your responsibility to fully and completely disclose all information known by you that is requested in the TDS. **For the TDS to be complete, one of the three boxes provided in Section I must be checked. If no Substituted Disclosures are being provided, Seller should check the box that indicates “No substituted disclosures for this transfer.”**

Section II A asks you to check a series of boxes to indicate what appliances, fixtures and other items exist on the property and asks whether any of those existing items are “not in operating condition”, a term which is not defined. Consider whether the checked appliances, fixtures and items fully function as if they were new and if not, disclose any issues, limitations or problems. The TDS is not a contract and it does not control which items must remain with the property after close of escrow; the purchase agreement determines which items must remain. However, you should be careful not to represent an amenity that the property does not have, so do not assume that feature is there (*i.e.* sewer or central air conditioning), and only check the box if you know it is a part of the property.

Section II B asks if you are aware of any significant defects/malfunctions in certain identified areas of the property. There is no definition for “significant defects/malfunctions”; do not assume this terminology places any limits on what you need to disclose. If you check any of the boxes, please provide as much information as possible regarding the issues, conditions or problems that you know about the checked areas.

Section II C asks sixteen questions regarding the Property and the surrounding areas. These questions are written very broadly and contain multiple issues, conditions and/or problems. Make sure that you respond as to each issue, condition or problem. If you respond “Yes” to any question, you should provide as much information as possible about the issue. If you are answering any of these questions “No” because you lack familiarity with the Property or the topic of any question, then you can explain the reasons, such as that you have not seen the Property in a long time or at all. This may help the buyers to understand that your “No” answer reflects the lack of awareness of the item, not that you are representing that the problem, condition or issue does not exist.

Question 16 in section II C refers to various code sections which part of a law are concerning construction defects that is widely known as SB 800 or Title 7. This law (Civil Code Sections 895-945.5) applies to residential real property built by a “Builder” and sold for the first time on or after January 1, 2003. If you have any questions about the applicability to the Property of any of the laws referenced in Question 16, or how you should answer this question, your Listing Agent recommends that you consult with a qualified California real estate attorney for advice. Your Listing Agent cannot and will not give you legal advice on these matters.

SELLER PROPERTY QUESTIONNAIRE

The C.A.R. Residential Purchase Agreement requires Sellers to complete an SPQ for any transaction that requires a TDS because the **TDS** does not include questions regarding everything that sellers need to disclose to buyers. One example of a question not covered in the TDS but that is on the SPQ is whether there has been a death on the Property within the last 3 years (Civil Code Section 1710.2). Another example of a legally required disclosure that is not in the TDS, is the requirement that sellers of single family residences built prior to January 1, 1994 (and other properties built before that date) must disclose if the Property has any noncompliant plumbing fixtures (Civil Code Sections 1101.4 and 1101.5). 1. Any toilet that uses more than 1.6 GPF; 2. Any showerhead that has a flow capacity of more than 2.5 GPM and 3. Any interior faucet that emits more than 2.2 GPM. The SPQ should be used in conjunction with the TDS to help the seller carry out the obligation to disclose known material facts about the Property.

EXEMPT SELLER DISCLOSURE (“ESD”)

Some sellers of real property may be legally exempt from completing the TDS. For example, probate and bankruptcy court sales and sales by governmental entities are exempt from the obligation to provide a TDS. Some property that is owned by a trust which has trustee(s) acting in the capacity of a seller may also be exempt; but not all trustee(s) are exempt. If a qualified California real estate attorney has advised you that you are exempt from completing the TDS, then you may choose not to complete that form or any supplement to the TDS, but you may still be required to complete the ESD. Being exempt from completing certain Disclosure Forms does not completely eliminate those disclosure obligations that apply to all sellers under federal, state or local laws, ordinances or regulations and/or by contractual agreement with the buyer. The seller is still obligated to disclose all known material facts that may affect the value of the property. Further, the C.A.R. Residential Purchase Agreement requires those sellers who are exempt from the TDS to fill out the ESD. Pay particular attention to the “catch all” question, which asks you to disclose your awareness of any other material facts or defects affecting the property.

5. FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is important that you fully complete any legally or contractually required Disclosure Forms. To that end, the real estate Broker, and, if different, the real estate licensee, who listed the property for sale (“Listing Broker”) strongly recommend that you consider the following points when completing your Disclosure Forms:

- If you are aware of any planned or possible changes to your neighbor’s property (such as an addition), changes in the neighborhood (such as new construction or road changes) that may affect traffic, views, noise levels or other issues, conditions or problems, disclose those plans or proposed changes even if you are not certain whether the change(s) will ever occur.
- Disclose any lawsuits, whether filed in the past, presently filed or that will be filed regarding the property or the neighborhood (such as an HOA dispute) even if you believe that the case has been resolved. Provide as much detail as possible about any lawsuit, including the name of the case and the County where the case was filed.
- If any disclosure that you have made becomes inadequate, incomplete, inaccurate or changes over time, including right up until the close of escrow, you should update and correct your Disclosure Forms in a timely fashion.
- **If you have any questions about the applicability of any law to the Property, your Listing Broker recommends that you consult with a qualified California real estate attorney for advice. Your Listing Broker cannot and will not tell you if any law is applicable to the Property.**
- **If you need help regarding what to disclose, how to disclose it or what changes need to be made to your Disclosure Forms, the best advice is to consult with a qualified California real estate attorney for advice. Your Listing Broker cannot and will not tell you what to disclose, how to disclose it or what changes need to be made to your answers.**
- While limited exceptions may exist, such as questions that may impact fair housing and discrimination laws, generally speaking, **when in doubt, the best answer to the question: “Do I need to disclose ...?” is almost always “YES, disclose it.”**

Seller has read and understands this Advisory. By signing below, Seller acknowledges receipt of a copy of this Advisory.

Seller _____ Probate Estate _____ Date _____

Seller _____ Date _____

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