



CALIFORNIA
ASSOCIATION
OF REALTORS®

RENT CAP AND JUST CAUSE ADDENDUM

(Note: State or local laws may limit the availability of certain exemptions.
Check with a qualified California real estate attorney before proceeding.)
(C.A.R. Form RCJC, Revised 6/23)

The following terms and conditions are hereby incorporated and made part of the Residential Lease or Month-to-Month Rental Agreement dated 08/25/2023 on property known as 518 N Stoneman Ave., Alhambra, California 91801 in which and Bradford M. Martinez, Vicki Lynn Martinez is referred to as "Tenant" is referred to as "Housing Provider".

I. RENT CAP AND JUST CAUSE ADDENDUM TERMS

With certain exemptions, Housing Provider may be subject to the rent cap and just cause eviction provisions of the Civil Code. Housing Provider informs Tenant of the following:

California law limits the amount your rent can be increased. See § 1947.12 of the Civil Code for more information. California law also provides that after all Tenants have continuously and lawfully occupied the property for 12 months or more or at least one of the Tenants has continuously occupied the property for 24 months or more, a Housing Provider must provide a statement of cause in any notice to terminate a tenancy. See § 1946.2 of the Civil Code for more information.

II. EXEMPTIONS TO BOTH RENT CAP REQUIREMENTS AND JUST CAUSE EVICTIONS*:

1. Housing that has been issued a certificate of occupancy within the previous 15 years.
2. A property containing two separate dwelling units (excluding ADUs and junior ADUs) within a single structure in which one of the units was Owner occupied at the commencement and throughout the tenancy.
3. Single Family Residential property (including a condominium and units in planned developments) that is alienable separate from the title to any other dwelling unit if the notice below is checked and delivered to the Tenant:

☐ **Notice of Exemption:** This property is not subject to the rent limits imposed by § 1947.12 of the Civil Code and is not subject to the just cause requirements of § 1946.2 of the Civil Code. This property meets the requirements of §§ 1947.12 (d)(5) and 1946.2 (e)(8) of the Civil Code AND the Owner is not any of the following: (1) a real estate investment trust, as defined by § 856 of the Internal Revenue Code; (2) a corporation; or (3) a limited liability company in which at least one member is a corporation.

III. ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS ONLY APPLICABLE TO JUST CAUSE EVICTIONS*:

1. Housing accommodations in which the Tenant shares bathroom or kitchen facilities with the Owner who maintains their principal residence at the residential real property.
2. Single-family Owner-occupied residences, including a residence in which the Owner-occupant rents or leases no more than two units or bedrooms, including, but not limited to, an accessory dwelling unit.

IV. RENT CAP REQUIREMENTS

1. Subject to certain provisions of Civil Code § 1947.12 subdivision (b), an Owner of real property shall not increase the rental rate for that property more than 5 percent plus the percentage change in the cost of living, or 10 percent, whichever is lower, of the lowest rental amount charged for that property at any time during the 12 months prior to the effective date of the increase.
2. If the same Tenant remains in occupancy over any 12-month period, the gross rental rate shall not be increased in more than two increments over that 12-month period.
3. For a new tenancy in which no Tenant from the prior tenancy remains, the Owner may establish the initial rate not subject to **paragraph 1** of this section. **Paragraph 1** of this section is only applicable to subsequent increases after the initial rental rate has been established.

V. JUST CAUSE REASONS FOR TERMINATION OF TENANCY

1. **"At-Fault" Reasons:**
 - A. Default in payment of rent.
 - B. Breach of a material term of the lease, as described in Code of Civil Procedure § 1161, paragraph (3), including but not limited to, violation of a provision of the lease after being issued a written notice to correct the violation.



- C. Maintaining, committing, or permitting the maintenance of a nuisance as described in Code of Civil Procedure § 1161, paragraph (4).
- D. Committing waste as described in Code of Civil Procedure § 1161, paragraph (4).
- E. The Tenant had a written lease that terminated on or after January 1, 2020, and after a written request or demand from the Owner, the Tenant refused to execute a written extension or renewal of the lease for an additional term of similar duration with similar provisions, provided that those terms do not violate § 1946.1 or any other provision of law.
- F. Criminal activity by the Tenant on the residential real property, including any common areas, or any criminal threat, as defined in Penal Code § 422, subdivision (a), directed to any Owner or agent of the Owner of the premises.
- G. Assigning or subletting the premises in violation of the Tenant's lease.
- H. The Tenant's refusal to allow the Owner to enter the residential real property pursuant to a request consistent with Civil Code §§ 1101.5 and 1954, and Health and Safety Code §§ 13113.7 and 17926.1.
- I. Using the premises for an unlawful purpose as described in Code of Civil Procedure § 1161, paragraph (4).
- J. When the Tenant fails to deliver possession of the residential real property after providing the Owner written notice of Tenant's intention to terminate the hiring of real property or makes a written offer to surrender that is accepted in writing by the Housing Provider, but fails to deliver possession at the time specified in that written notice.

2. **"No-fault" Reasons:**


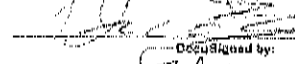
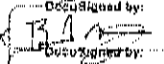
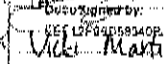
- A. Intent to occupy the residential real property by the Owner or their spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents or grandparents (Owner/family move-in). Tenant and Owner hereby agree that the Owner shall have the right to terminate the lease if the Owner, or their spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents or grandparents, unilaterally decide to occupy the residential property. Owner may terminate the lease at the end of a fixed term or any time during a month to month tenancy by giving the appropriate notice.
- B. Withdrawal of the Premises from the rental market. Owner may terminate the lease at the end of a fixed term or any time during a month to month tenancy by giving the appropriate notice.
- C. Unsafe habitation, as determined by a government agency that has issued an order to vacate, or to comply, or other order that necessitates vacating the residential property.
- D. Intent to demolish or substantially remodel the residential real property. "Substantially remodel" means the replacement or substantial modification of any structural, electrical, plumbing, or mechanical system that requires a permit that cannot be accomplished in a safe manner with the Tenant in place, and that requires Tenant to vacate the residential real property for at least 30 days. Cosmetic improvements alone do not qualify.

3. **Just Cause Notices:**

- A. **Curable "At-Fault" Reasons:** Before the Owner can terminate the tenancy for an At-Fault Just Cause violation that is curable, the Owner must first provide notice to cure giving the Tenant an opportunity to cure the violation pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1161, paragraph (3).
- B. **Tenant Payments Pursuant to "No-Fault" Eviction:** (1) If Owner issues a termination of tenancy under a No-Fault Just Cause, Owner notifies Tenant of the right to direct payment relocation assistance equal to one month of the Tenant's rent in effect at the time of the termination and shall be provided within 15 calendar days of service of the notice. (2) In lieu of direct payment, Owner may waive the payment of rent for the final month of tenancy prior to the rent becoming due. The notice shall state the amount of rent waived and that no rent is due for the final month of tenancy.

***NOTE:** Other exemptions under the Civil Code may apply. Additionally, this property may be subject to local rent cap and just cause eviction controls, which may impose additional restrictions. Housing Provider is strongly advised to seek counsel from a qualified California real estate attorney, who is familiar with the law where the property is located, prior to serving any notice.

The undersigned acknowledge a copy of this document and agree that the terms specified in Sections 1, II(3), if checked, and V(3) are made a part of the lease or rental agreement specified above.

Tenant (signature)		Jennifer Burbank	Date	9/4/23
Tenant (signature)		James Burbank	Date	9/4/23
Housing Provider (signature)		Bradford M. Martinez	Date	8/28/2023 2:36:54
Housing Provider (signature)		Vicki Lynn Martinez	Date	8/29/2023 8:32:19

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RCJC REVISED 6/23 (PAGE 2 OF 2)

RENT CAP AND JUST CAUSE ADDENDUM (RCJC PAGE 2 OF 2)

Produced with Lone Wolf Transactions (ZipForm Edition) 717 N Harwood St. Suite 2200, Dallas, TX 75201 www.lwreal.com

515 N Stoneman





CALIFORNIA
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WATER-CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURES AND CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR NOTICE

(C.A.R. Form WCMD, 12/16)



Property Address: **518 N Stoneman Ave., Alhambra, California 91801**

1. WATER-CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURES

A. INSTALLATION:

(1) Requirements: (a) Single-Family Properties. California law (Civil Code §1101.4) requires all single-family residences built on or before January 1, 1994 to be equipped with water-conserving plumbing fixtures after January 1, 2017. (b) Multifamily and Commercial Properties. Civil Code §1101.5 requires all multifamily residential and commercial properties built on or before January 1, 1994 to be equipped with water-conserving plumbing fixtures after January 1, 2019. Additionally, on and after January 1, 2014, a multifamily residential and commercial property built on or before January 1, 1994 that is altered or improved is required to be equipped with water-conserving plumbing fixtures as a condition of final approval if the alteration or improvement increases floor area space by more than 10 percent, or has a cost greater than \$150,000, or for any room in a building which requires a building permit.

(2) Exceptions: These requirements do not apply to (i) registered historical sites, (ii) real property for which a licensed plumber certified that, due to the age or configuration of the property or its plumbing, installation of water-conserving plumbing fixtures is not technically feasible, or (iii) a building for which water service is permanently disconnected. Additionally, there is a one-year exemption for any building slated for demolition, and any city or county that has adopted a retrofit requirement prior to 2009 is itself exempt. (Civil Code §§1101.6, 1101.7, and 1101.9.)

B. Disclosure of Water-Conserving Plumbing Fixtures: Although the installation of water-conserving plumbing fixtures is not a point of sale requirement, California Civil Code §§1101.4 (single family properties beginning 2017) and 1101.5 (multifamily and commercial properties beginning 2019) require the seller to disclose to the buyer the requirements concerning water-conserving plumbing fixtures and whether the property contains any noncompliant water fixtures.

C. Noncompliant Water Fixtures: Noncompliant water fixtures are any of the following: (i) any toilet manufactured to use more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush, (ii) any urinal manufactured to use more than one gallon of water per flush, (iii) any showerhead manufactured to have a flow capacity of more than 2.5 gallons of water per minute, (iv) any interior faucet that emits more than 2.2 gallons of water per minute. (Civil Code §1101.3.) Buyer and Seller are each advised to consult with their own home inspector or contractor to determine if any water fixture is noncompliant.

2. CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS:

A. INSTALLATION:

(1). Requirements: California law (Health and Safety Code §§13260 to 13263 and 17296 to 17296.2) requires that as of July 1, 2011, all existing single-family dwellings have carbon monoxide detectors installed and that all other types of dwelling units intended for human occupancy have carbon monoxide detectors installed on or before January 1, 2013. The January 1, 2013 requirement applies to a duplex, lodging house, dormitory, hotel, condominium, time-share and apartment, among others.

(2). Exceptions: The law does not apply to a dwelling unit which does not have any of the following: a fossil fuel burning heater or appliance, a fireplace, or an attached garage. The law does not apply to dwelling units owned or leased by the State of California, the Regents of the University of California or local government agencies. Aside from these three owner types, there are **no other owner exemptions** from the installation requirement; it applies to all owners of dwellings, be they individual banks, corporations, or other entities. There is no exemption for REO properties.

B. DISCLOSURE OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS: The Health and Safety Code does not require a disclosure regarding the existence of carbon monoxide detectors in a dwelling. However, a seller of residential 1-4 property who is required to complete a Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement, (C.A.R. Form TDS) or a Manufactured Home and Mobile home Transfer Disclosure Statement (C.A.R. Form MHTDS) must use section II A of that form to disclose whether or not the dwelling unit has a carbon monoxide detector.

Buyer/Tenant Initials JB JB

Seller/Landlord Initials TS VM

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WATER-CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURES AND CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR NOTICE (WCMD PAGE 1 OF 2)

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Maribol Grier

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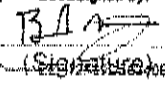
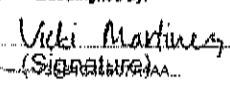
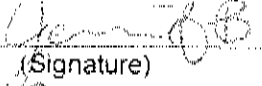
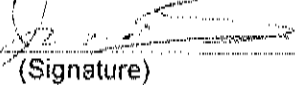
518 N Stoneman

Property Address: 518 N Stoneman Ave., Alhambra, California 91801


C. COMPLIANCE WITH INSTALLATION REQUIREMENT: State building code requires at a minimum, placement of carbon monoxide detectors in applicable properties outside of each sleeping area, and on each floor in a multi-level dwelling but additional or different requirements may apply depending on local building standards and manufacturer instructions. An owner who fails to install a carbon monoxide detector when required by law and continues to fail to install the detector after being given notice by a governmental agency could be liable for a fine of up to \$200 for each violation. A transfer of a property where a seller, as an owner, has not installed carbon monoxide detectors, when required to do so by law, will not be invalidated, but the seller/owner could be subject to damages of up to \$100, plus court costs and attorney fees. Buyer and Seller are each advised to consult with their own home inspector, contractor or building department to determine the exact location for installation of carbon monoxide detectors. Buyer is advised to consult with a professional of Buyer's choosing to determine whether the property has carbon monoxide detector(s) installed as required by law, and if not to discuss with their counsel the potential consequences.

3. LOCAL REQUIREMENTS: Some localities maintain their own retrofit or point of sale requirements which may include the requirement that water-conserving plumbing fixtures and/or a carbon monoxide detector be installed prior to a transfer of property. Therefore, it is important to check the local city or county building and safety departments regarding point of sale or retrofit requirements when transferring property.

The undersigned hereby acknowledge(s) receipt of a copy of this Water-Conserving Plumbing Fixtures and Carbon Monoxide Detector Notice.

Seller/Landlord	<div>DocuSigned by:  (Signature)</div>	<u>Bradford M. Martinez</u> (Print Name)	Date <u>8/28/2023 2:36:54</u>
Seller/Landlord	<div>DocuSigned by:  (Signature)</div>	<u>Vicki Lynn Martinez</u> (Print Name)	Date <u>8/29/2023 8:32:19</u>
Buyer/Tenant	 (Signature)	<u>Jennifer Burbank</u> (Print Name)	Date <u>9/4/23</u>
Buyer/Tenant	 (Signature)	<u>James S Burbank</u> (Print Name)	Date <u>9/4/23</u>

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WATER-CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURES AND CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR NOTICE (WCMD PAGE 2 OF 2)



CALIFORNIA
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BED BUG DISCLOSURE

California Civil Code §1954.603
(C.A.R. Form BBD, Revised 6/23)



COLDWELL BANKER
REALTY

The following terms and conditions are hereby incorporated in and made a part of the Residential Lease or Month-to-Month Rental Agreement, OR ☐ Residential Lease After Sale, ☐ Other ("Agreement"), dated 08/25/2023, on property known as 518 N Stoneman Ave., Alhambra, California 91801

in which _____ is referred to as "Tenant"
and Bradford M. Martinez, Vicki Lynn Martinez is referred to as "Housing Provider".

INFORMATION ABOUT BED BUGS:

- Bed Bug Appearance:** Bed bugs have six legs. Adult bed bugs have flat bodies about 1/4 of an inch in length. Their color can vary from red and brown to copper colored. Young bed bugs are very small. Their bodies are about 1/16 of an inch in length. They have almost no color. When a bed bug feeds, its body swells, may lengthen, and becomes bright red, sometimes making it appear to be a different insect. Bed bugs do not fly. They can either crawl or be carried from place to place on objects, people, or animals. Bed bugs can be hard to find and identify because they are tiny and try to stay hidden.
- Life Cycle and Reproduction:** An average bed bug lives for about 10 months. Female bed bugs lay one to five eggs per day. Bed bugs grow to full adulthood in about 21 days.
- Bed bugs can survive for months without feeding.**
- Bed Bug Bites:** Because bed bugs usually feed at night, most people are bitten in their sleep and do not realize they were bitten. A person's reaction to insect bites is an immune response and so varies from person to person. Sometimes the red welts caused by the bites will not be noticed until many days after a person was bitten, if at all.
- Common signs and symptoms of a possible bed bug infestation:**
 - Small red to reddish brown fecal spots on mattresses, box springs, bed frames, mattresses, linens, upholstery, or walls.
 - Molted bed bug skins, white, sticky eggs, or empty eggshells.
 - Very heavily infested areas may have a characteristically sweet odor.
 - Red, itchy bite marks, especially on the legs, arms, and other body parts exposed while sleeping. However, some people do not show bed bug lesions on their bodies even though bed bugs may have fed on them.
- For more information, see the Internet Web sites of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the National Pest Management Association.
- Tenant shall report suspected infestations by bed bugs to the Housing Provider or Property Manager at the mailing, or email address or phone number provided in the Agreement and cooperate with any inspection for and treatment of bed bugs.**
- Housing Provider will notify tenants of any units inspected by a pest control operator of the findings by such an operator within 2 business days of the receipt of the findings. All Tenants will be notified of confirmed infestations within common areas.

Tenant agrees to release, indemnify, hold harmless and forever discharge Housing Provider and Housing Provider's employees, agents, successors and assigns from any and all claims, liabilities or causes of action of any kind that Tenant, members of Tenant's household or Tenant's guests or invitees may have at any time against Housing Provider or Housing Provider's agents resulting from the presence of bedbugs due to Tenant's failure to comply with this Bed Bug Disclosure.

The foregoing terms and conditions are hereby agreed to, and the undersigned acknowledge receipt of a copy of this document.

Tenant (Signature) Jennifer Burbank Date 9/4/23

Tenant (Signature) James Burbank Date 9/4/23

Housing Provider (Signature) Bradford M. Martinez Date 8/28/2023 | 2:36:5

Housing Provider (Signature) Vicki Lynn Martinez Date 8/29/2023 | 8:32:11

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