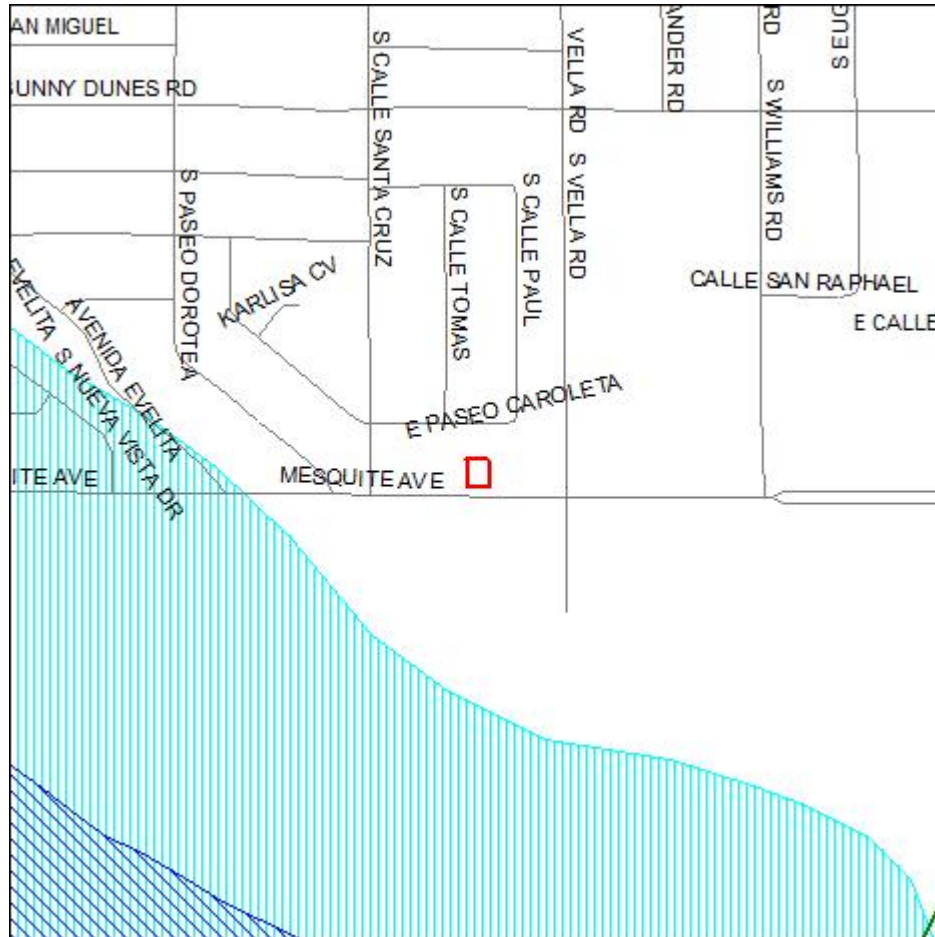


Map of Statutory Natural Hazards
For RIVERSIDE County

Property Address: 4388 E MESQUITE AVE
PALM SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA 92264
("Property")

APN: 680-151-046
Report Date: 10/14/2016
Report Number: 1997396

Map of Statutory Natural Hazard Zones



Subject Property



This map is provided for convenience only to show the approximate location of the Property and is not based on a field survey.



JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports
Natural Hazard Disclosure (NHD) Report
For RIVERSIDE County

Property Address: 4388 E MESQUITE AVE
PALM SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA 92264
("Property")

APN: 680-151-046
Report Date: 10/14/2016
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Statutory Natural Hazard Disclosure ("NHD") Statement
and Acknowledgment of Receipt

The transferor and his or her agent(s) or a third-party consultant disclose the following information with the knowledge that even though this is not a warranty, prospective transferees may rely on this information in deciding whether and on what terms to purchase the Property.

The following are representations made by the transferor and his or her agent(s) based on their knowledge and maps drawn by the State. THIS REAL PROPERTY LIES WITHIN THE FOLLOWING HAZARDOUS AREA(S):

A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (Any type Zone "A" or "V") designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency
Yes ___ No [X] Do not know and information not available from local jurisdiction ___

AN AREA OF POTENTIAL FLOODING shown on a dam failure inundation map pursuant to Section 8589.5 of the Government Code.
Yes ___ No [X] Do not know and information not available from local jurisdiction ___

A VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE pursuant to Section 51178 or 51179 of the Government Code. The owner of this Property is subject to the maintenance requirements of Section 51182 of the Government Code.
Yes ___ No [X]

A WILDLAND AREA THAT MAY CONTAIN SUBSTANTIAL FOREST FIRE RISK AND HAZARDS pursuant to Section 4125 of the Public Resources Code. The owner of this Property is subject to the maintenance requirements of Section 4291 of the Public Resources Code. Additionally, it is not the state's responsibility to provide fire protection services to any building or structure located within the wildlands unless the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has entered into a cooperative agreement with a local agency for those purposes pursuant to Section 4142 of the Public Resources Code.
Yes ___ No [X]

AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONE pursuant to Section 2622 of the Public Resources Code.
Yes ___ No [X]

A SEISMIC HAZARD ZONE pursuant to Section 2696 of the Public Resources Code.
Yes (Landslide Zone) ___ Yes (Liquefaction Zone) ___
No ___ Map not yet released by state [X]

THESE HAZARDS MAY LIMIT YOUR ABILITY TO DEVELOP THE REAL PROPERTY, TO OBTAIN INSURANCE, OR TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE AFTER A DISASTER. THE MAPS ON WHICH THESE DISCLOSURES ARE BASED ESTIMATE WHERE NATURAL HAZARDS EXIST. THEY ARE NOT DEFINITIVE INDICATORS OF WHETHER OR NOT A PROPERTY WILL BE AFFECTED BY A NATURAL DISASTER. TRANSFEREE(S) AND TRANSFEROR(S) MAY WISH TO OBTAIN PROFESSIONAL ADVICE REGARDING THOSE HAZARDS AND OTHER HAZARDS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PROPERTY.

Signature of Transferor(s) Date Signature of Transferor(s) Date

Signature of Agent Date Signature of Agent Date

[] Transferor(s) and their agent(s) represent that the information herein is true and correct to the best of their knowledge as of the date signed by the transferor(s) and agent(s).

[X] Transferor(s) and their agent(s) acknowledge that they have exercised good faith in the selection of a third-party report provider as required in Civil Code Section 1103.7, and that the representations made in this Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement are based upon information provided by the independent third-party disclosure provider as a substituted disclosure pursuant to Civil Code Section 1103.4. Neither transferor(s) nor their agent(s) (1) has independently verified the information contained in this statement and Report or (2) is personally aware of any errors or inaccuracies in the information contained on the statement. This statement was prepared by the provider below:

Third-Party Disclosure Provider(s) FIRST AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL REAL ESTATE SERVICES, INC. OPERATING THROUGH ITS JCP-LGS DIVISION.
Date 14 October 2016

Transferee represents that he or she has read and understands this document. Pursuant to Civil Code Section 1103.8, the representations in this Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement do not constitute all of the transferor's or agent's disclosure obligations in this transaction.

Signature of Transferee(s) Date Signature of Transferee(s) Date

TRANSFEREE(S) REPRESENTS ABOVE HE/SHE HAS RECEIVED, READ AND UNDERSTANDS THE COMPLETE JCP-LGS DISCLOSURE REPORT DELIVERED WITH THIS SUMMARY:

- A. Additional Property-specific Statutory Disclosures: Former Military Ordnance Site, Commercial/Industrial Use Zone, Airport Influence Area, Airport Noise, San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development District Jurisdiction (in S.F. Bay counties only), California Energy Commission Duct Sealing Requirement, Notice of Statewide Right to Farm, Notice of Mining Operations, Sex Offender Database (Megan's Law), Gas and Hazardous Liquid Transmission Pipeline Database.
B. Additional County and City Regulatory Determinations as applicable: Airports, Avalanche, Blow Sand, Coastal Zone, Dam/Levee Failure Inundation, Debris Flow, Erosion, Flood, Fault Zone, Fire, Groundwater, Landslide, Liquefaction, Methane Gas, Mines, Naturally Occurring Asbestos, Redevelopment Area, Right to Farm, Runoff Area, Seiche, Seismic Shaking, Seismic Ground Failure, Slope Stability, Soil Stability, Subsidence, TRPA, Tsunami.
C. General advisories: Methamphetamine Contamination, Mold, Radon, Endangered Species Act, Abandoned Mines, Oil & Gas Wells, Tsunami Maps (coastal only).
D. Additional Reports - Enclosed if ordered: (1) PROPERTY TAX REPORT (includes state-required Notices of Mello-Roos and 1915 Bond Act Assessments, and Notice of Supplemental Property Tax Bill, (2) ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING REPORT (discloses Transmission Pipelines, Contaminated Sites, and Oil & Gas Wells). Enclosed if applicable: Local Addenda.
E. Government Guides in Combined Booklet with Report. Refer to Booklet: (1) ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: "A Guide for Homeowners, Buyers, Landlords and Tenants"; (2) EARTHQUAKE SAFETY: "The Homeowners Guide To Earthquake Safety" and included "RESIDENTIAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REPORT FORM"; (3) LEAD-BASED PAINT: "Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home"; (4) BRIEF GUIDE TO MOLD, MOISTURE AND YOUR HOME; (5) WHAT IS YOUR HOME ENERGY RATING? Government Guides are also available on the Company's "Electronic Bookshelf" at http://www.disclosures.com/.



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For RIVERSIDE County

Property Address: 4388 E MESQUITE AVE
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JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports

Summary of Disclosure Determinations For RIVERSIDE County

Property Address: 4388 E MESQUITE AVE
PALM SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA 92264
("Property")

APN: 680-151-046
Report Date: 10/14/2016
Report Number: 1997396

PROPERTY DISCLOSURE SUMMARY - READ FULL REPORT

Statutory NHD Determinations	IN	NOT IN	Map N/A*	Property is:	NHD Report page:
Flood		X		NOT IN a Special Flood Hazard Area. The Property is IN a FEMA-designated Flood Zone(s) X.	6
Dam		X		NOT IN an area of potential dam inundation.	6
Very High Fire Hazard Severity		X		NOT IN a very high fire hazard severity zone.	7
Wildland Fire Area		X		NOT IN a state responsibility area.	7
Fault		X		NOT IN an earthquake fault zone designated pursuant to the Alquist-Priolo Act.	8
Landslide			X	Map Not Available	8
Liquefaction			X	Map Not Available	8

County-level NHD Determinations	IN	NOT IN	Map N/A*	Property is:	NHD Report page:
Fault		X		NOT IN a County-designated fault zone	10
Liquefaction	X			IN an area of moderate liquefaction susceptibility	10

City-level NHD Determinations	IN	NOT IN	Map N/A*	Property is:	NHD Report page:
Erosion	X			IN a mapped Area of High Suceptibility to Wind Erosion identified by the City.	12
Fault		X		NOT WITHIN 660 feet of a mapped Fault identified by the City that is not within an Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone.	11
Liquefaction	X			IN a mapped Area of Low Liquefaction Susceptibility identified by the City.	11
Slope		X		NOT IN a mapped area where Rock Falls and Seismically-Induced Landslides are Expected or an Area Susceptible to Rock Falls and Seismically-Induced Landslides.	11

Additional Statutory Disclosures	IN	NOT IN	Map N/A*	Property is:	NHD Report page:
Former Military Ordnance	X			WITHIN one mile of a formerly used ordnance site.: Palm Springs Army Airfield	13
Commercial or Industrial	X			WITHIN one mile of a property zoned to allow commercial or industrial use.	13
Airport Influence Area	X			IN an airport influence area: Palm Springs International (PSP)	14
Airport Noise Area for 65 Decibel		X		NOT IN a delineated 65 dB CNEL or greater aviation noise zone.	15
California Energy Commission	X			IN a climate zone where properties are usually subject to duct sealing and testing requirements	16
Right to Farm Act		X		NOT IN a one mile radius of designated Important Farmland.	17
Notice of Mining Operations		X		NOT IN a one mile radius of a mapped mining operation that requires a statutory "Notice of Mining Operation" be provided in this Report:	18

General Advisories	Description	NHD Report page:
Registered Sex Offender Data Base (Megan's Law) Notice	Provides an advisory required pursuant to Section 290.46 of the Penal Code. Information about specified registered sex offenders is made available to the public.	19
Gas and Hazardous Liquid Transmission Pipeline Database Notice	Provides a notice required pursuant to Section 2079.10.5(a) of the Civil Code. Information about transmission pipeline location maps is made available to the public.	20



JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports

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General Advisories	Description	NHD Report page:
Methamphetamine Contamination	Provides an advisory that a disclosure may be required pursuant to the "Methamphetamine Contaminated Property Cleanup Act of 2005".	21
Mold	Provides an advisory that all prospective purchasers of residential and commercial property should thoroughly inspect the subject property for mold and sources for additional information on the origins of and the damage caused by mold.	22
Radon	Provides an advisory on the risk associated with Radon gas concentrations.	23
Endangered Species	Provides an advisory on resources to educate the public on locales of endangered or threatened species.	23
Abandoned Mines	Provides an advisory on resources to educate the public on the hazards posed by, and some of the general locales of, abandoned mines.	24
Oil and Gas Wells	Provides an advisory on the potential existence of oil and gas wells and sources for additional general and/or specific information.	24

Property Tax Determinations	IS	IS NOT	Property is:	Tax Report page:
Mello-Roos Districts		X	NOT SUBJECT TO a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District.	26
1915 Bond Act Districts		X	NOT SUBJECT TO a 1915 Bond Act District.	26
Other Direct Assessments	X		SUBJECT TO one or more other direct assessments.	27
SRA Fire Prevention Fee		X	NOT SUBJECT TO the State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fee (see State-level SRA Zone Disclosure).	31

Determined by First American Professional Real Estate Services, Inc.

For more detailed information as to the foregoing determinations, please read this entire Report.



JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports

Natural Hazard Disclosure (NHD) Report

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Natural Hazard Disclosure Report

Part 1. State Defined Natural Hazard Zones

Statutory Natural Hazard Disclosures

Section 1103 of the California Civil Code mandates the disclosure of six (6) natural hazard zones if the Property is located within any such zone. Those six "statutory" hazard zones, disclosed on the **Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement** ("NHDS") on Page one of this Report, are explained below. Note that the NHDS does not provide for informing buyers if a property is only partially within any of the delineated zones or provide additional flood zone information which could be very important to the process. The following summary is intended to give buyers additional information they may need to help them in the decision-making process and to place the information in perspective.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA

DISCUSSION: Property in a Special Flood Hazard Area (any type of Zone "A" or "V" as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA")) is subject to flooding in a "100-year rainstorm." Federally connected lenders are required to have homeowners maintain flood insurance in these zones. A 100-year flood occurs on average once every 100 years, but may not occur in 1,000 years or may occur in successive years. According to FEMA, a home located within a SFHA has a 26% chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage. Other types of flooding, such as dam failure, are not considered in developing these zones. Flood insurance for properties in Zones B, C, D, X, X500, and X500_Levee is available but is not required.

Zones A, AO, AE, AH, AR, A1-A30: Area of "100-year" flooding - a 1% or greater chance of annual flooding.

Zones V, V1-V30: Area of "100-year" flooding in coastal (shore front) areas subject to wave action.

Zone B: Area of moderate flood risk. These are areas between the "100" and "500" year flood-risk levels.

Zones C, D: NOT IN an area of "100-year" flooding. Area of minimal (Zone C) or undetermined (Zone D) flood hazard.

Zones X: An area of minimal flood risk. These are areas outside the "500" year flood-risk level.

Zone X500: An area of moderate flood risk. These are areas between the "100" and "500" year flood-risk levels.

Zone X500_LEVEE: An area of moderate flood risk that is protected from "100-year flood" by levee and that is subject to revision to high risk (Zone A) if levee is decertified by FEMA.

Zone N: Area Not Included, no flood zone designation has been assigned or not participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Notice: The Company is not always able to determine if the Property is subject to a FEMA Letter of Map Revision ("LOMR") or other FEMA letters of map change. If Seller is aware that the Property is subject to a LOMR or other letters of map change, the Seller shall disclose the map change and attach a copy of the FEMA letter(s) to the Report. Contact FEMA at <http://msc.fema.gov> for additional information.

For more information about flood zones, visit:

http://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/pages/flooding_flood_risks/defining_flood_risks.jsp

PUBLIC RECORD: Official Flood Insurance Rate Maps ("FIRM") compiled and issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") pursuant to 42 United States Code §4001, et seq.

AREA OF POTENTIAL FLOODING (DAM FAILURE)

DISCUSSION: Local governmental agencies, utilities, and owners of certain dams are required to prepare and submit inundation maps for review and approval by the California Office of Emergency Services ("OES"). A property within an Area of Potential Flooding Caused by Dam Failure is subject to potential flooding in the event of a sudden and total dam failure with a full reservoir. Such a failure could result in property damage and/or personal injury. However, dams rarely fail instantaneously and reservoirs are not always filled to capacity. Please note that not all dams (such as federally controlled dams) located within the state have been included within these dam inundation zones. Also these maps do not identify areas of potential flooding resulting from storms or other causes.

PUBLIC RECORD: Official dam inundation maps or digital data thereof made publicly available by the State of California Office of Emergency Services ("OES") pursuant to California Government Code §8589.5.



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VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE (VHFHSZ)

DISCUSSION: VHFHSZs can be defined by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Calfire") as well as by local fire authorities within "Local Responsibility Areas" where fire suppression is the responsibility of a local fire department. Properties located within VHFHS Zones may have a higher risk for fire damage and, therefore, may be subject to (i) additional construction requirements such as a "Class A" roof for new construction or replacement of existing roofs; and (ii) additional maintenance responsibilities such as adequate vegetation clearance near the structure, spark screens on chimneys and stovepipes, leaf removal from roofs, and other basic fire-safety practices. Contact the local fire department for a complete list of requirements and exceptions.

PUBLIC RECORD: Maps issued by Calfire pursuant to California Government Code § 51178 recommending VHFHSZs to be adopted by the local jurisdiction within its Local Responsibility Area, or VHFHSZs adopted by the local jurisdiction within the statutory 120-day period defined in California Government Code § 51179.

WILDLAND FIRE AREA (STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA)

DISCUSSION: The State Board of Forestry classifies all lands within the State of California based on various factors such as ground cover, beneficial use of water from watersheds, probable damage from erosion, and fire risks. Fire prevention and suppression in all areas which are not within a Wildland - State Responsibility Area ("WSRA") is primarily the responsibility of the local or federal agencies, as applicable.

For property located within a WSRA, please note that (1) there may be substantial forest fire risks and hazards; (2) except for property located within a county which has assumed responsibility for prevention and suppression of all fires, it is NOT the state's responsibility to provide fire protection services to any building or structure located within a WSRA unless the Department has entered into a cooperative agreement with a local agency; and (3) the property owner may be is subject to (i) additional construction requirements such as a "Class A" roof for new construction or replacement of existing roofs; and (ii) additional maintenance responsibilities such as adequate vegetation clearance near the structure, spark screens on chimneys and stovepipes, leaf removal from roofs, and other basic fire-safety practices.

The existence of local agreements for fire service is not available in the Public Record and, therefore, is not included in this disclosure. For very isolated properties with no local fire services or only seasonal fire services there may be significant fire risk. If the Property is located within a WSRA, please contact the local fire department for more detailed information.

PUBLIC RECORD: Official maps issued by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Calfire") pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 4125.

SRA Fire Prevention Benefit Fee Advisory

On January 23, 2012, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Board") adopted an emergency regulation that implements a Fire Prevention Benefit Fee ("Benefit Fee") imposed annually on property owners in wildland areas where the state has responsibility for providing fire protection. According to the adopted regulation, the Benefit Fee is one hundred fifty-two dollars and thirty-three cents (\$152.33) per habitable structure in the State Responsibility Area ("SRA"), including single-family homes, multi-dwelling structures, mobile and manufactured homes, and condominiums. The Board regulation is pursuant to Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 4210) to Part 2 of Division 4 of the Public Resources Code (also known as Assembly Bill X1 29). The regulation allows a fee reduction of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) per habitable structure located in the SRA and within the boundaries of a local agency that provides fire protection services. For more information, please refer to "Part 6. State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fee" in the JCP-LGS Property Tax Report.



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EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONE

DISCUSSION: Earthquake Fault Zones are delineated and adopted by California as part of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Act of 1972. Property in an Earthquake Fault Zone ("EF Zone") does not necessarily have a fault trace existing on the site. EF Zones are areas or bands delineated on both sides of known active earthquake faults. EF Zones vary in width but average one-quarter (1/4) mile in width with the "typical" zone boundaries set back approximately 660 feet on either side of the fault trace. The potential for "fault rupture" damage (ground cracking along the fault trace) is relatively high only if a structure is located directly on a fault trace. If a structure is not on a fault trace, shaking will be the primary effect of an earthquake. During a major earthquake, shaking will be strong in the vicinity of the fault and may be strong at some distance from the fault depending on soil and bedrock conditions. It is generally accepted that properly constructed wood-frame houses are resistant to shaking damage.

PUBLIC RECORD: Official earthquake fault zone or special study zone maps approved by the State Geologist and issued by the California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey pursuant to California Public Resources Code §2622.

SEISMIC HAZARD MAPPING ACT ZONE

DISCUSSION: Official Seismic Hazard Zone ("SH Zone") maps delineate Areas of Potential Liquefaction and Areas of Earthquake-Induced Landsliding. A property that lies partially or entirely within a designated SH Zone may be subject to requirements for site-specific geologic studies and mitigation before any new or additional construction may take place.

Earthquake-Induced Landslide Hazard Zones are areas where the potential for earthquake-induced landslides is relatively high. Areas most susceptible to these landslides are steep slopes in poorly cemented or highly fractured rocks, areas underlain by loose, weak soils, and areas on or adjacent to existing landslide deposits. The CGS cautions these maps do not capture all potential earthquake-induced landslide hazards and that earthquake-induced ground failures are not addressed by these maps. Furthermore, no effort has been made to map potential run-out areas of triggered landslides. It is possible that such run-out areas may extend beyond the zone boundaries. An earthquake capable of causing liquefaction or triggering a landslide may not uniformly affect all areas within a SH Zone.

Liquefaction Hazard Zones are areas where there is a potential for, or an historic occurrence of liquefaction. Liquefaction is a soil phenomenon that can occur when loose, water saturated granular sediment within 40 feet of the ground surface, are shaken in a significant earthquake. The soil temporarily becomes liquid-like and structures may settle unevenly. The Public Record is intended to identify areas with a relatively high potential for liquefaction but not to predict the amount or direction of liquefaction-related ground displacement, nor the amount of damage caused by liquefaction. The many factors that control ground failure resulting from liquefaction must be evaluated on a site specific basis.

PUBLIC RECORD: Official seismic hazard maps or digital data thereof approved by the State Geologist and issued by the California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey pursuant to California Public Resources Code §2696.

STATUTORY NATURAL HAZARD DISCLOSURE REPORTING STANDARD: "IN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is located within any of the above zones as delineated in the Public Record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is located within any of the above zones as delineated in the Public Record. Map Not Available shall be reported in areas not yet evaluated by the governing agency according to the Public Record. Please note that "MAP NOT AVAILABLE" will be applicable to most portions of the state. Official Seismic Hazard Zone ("SH Zone") maps delineate Areas of Potential Liquefaction and Areas of Earthquake-Induced Landsliding.



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Part 2. County and City Defined Natural Hazard Zones

HAZARD MAPS IN THE LOCAL GENERAL PLAN

General Plan regulates property development. There are currently over 530 incorporated cities and counties in California. The state Government Code (Sections 65000 et seq.) requires each of those jurisdictions to adopt a comprehensive, long-term "General Plan" for its physical development. That General Plan regulates land uses within the local jurisdiction in order to protect the public from hazards in the environment and conserve local natural resources. The General Plan is the official city or county policy regarding the location of housing, business, industry, roads, parks, and other land uses.

Municipal hazard zones can affect the cost of ownership. Each county and city adopts its own distinct General Plan according to that jurisdiction's unique vegetation, landscape, terrain, and other geographic and geologic conditions. The "Safety Element" (or Seismic Safety Element) of that General Plan identifies the constraints of earthquake fault, landslide, flood, fire and other natural hazards on local land use, and it delineates hazard zones within which private property improvements may be regulated through the building-permit approval process, which can affect the future cost of ownership. Those locally regulated hazard zones are in addition to the federal and state defined hazard zones associated with statutory disclosures in the preceding section.

City and/or County natural hazard zones explained below. Unless otherwise specified, only those officially adopted Safety Element or Seismic Safety Element maps (or digital data thereof) which are publicly available, are of a scale, resolution, and quality that readily enable parcel-specific hazard determinations, and are consistent in character with those statutory federal or state disclosures will be considered for eligible for use as the basis for county- or city-level disclosures set forth in this Report. Please also note:

- If an officially adopted Safety Element or Seismic Safety Element map relies on data which is redundant of that used for state-level disclosures, this Report will indicate so and advise Report recipients to refer to the state-level hazard discussion section for more information.
- If an officially adopted Safety Element or Seismic Safety Element cites underlying maps created by another agency, those maps may be regarded as incorporated by reference and may be used as the basis for parcel-specific determinations if those maps meet the criteria set forth in this section.
- Because county- and city-level maps are developed independently and do not necessarily define or delineate a given hazard the same way, the boundaries for the "same" hazard may be different.

If one or more maps contained in the Safety Element and/or Seismic Safety Element of an officially adopted General Plan are used as the basis for local disclosure, those maps will appear under the "Public Record(s) Searched" for that county or city.

REPORTING STANDARDS

A good faith effort has been made to disclose all hazard features on pertinent Safety Element and Seismic Safety Element maps with well-defined boundaries; however, those hazards with boundaries that are not delineated will be deemed not suitable for parcel-specific hazard determinations. Some map features, such as lines drawn to represent the location of a fault trace, may be buffered to create a zone to facilitate disclosure. Those map features which can not be readily distinguished from those representing hazards may be included to prevent an omission of a hazard feature. If the width of a hazard zone boundary is in question, "IN" will be reported if that boundary impacts any portion of a property. Further explanations concerning specific map features peculiar to a given county or city will appear under the "Reporting Standards" for that jurisdiction.

PUBLIC RECORDS VS. ON-SITE EVALUATIONS

Mapped hazard zones represent evaluations of generalized hazard information. Any specific site within a mapped zone could be at less or more relative risk than is indicated by the zone designation. A site-specific evaluation conducted by a geotechnical consultant or other qualified professional may provide more detailed and definitive information about the Property and any conditions which may or do affect it.

PROPERTY USE AND PERMITTING

No maps beyond those identified as "Public Record(s)" have been consulted for the purpose of these local disclosures. These disclosures are intended solely to make Report recipient(s) aware of the presence of mapped hazards. For this reason -- and because local authorities may use on these or additional maps or data differently to determine property-specific land use and permitting approvals -- Report recipients are advised to contact the appropriate local agency, usually Community Development, Planning, and/or Building, prior to the transaction to ascertain if these or any other conditions or related regulations may impact the Property use or improvement.



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RIVERSIDE COUNTY GEOLOGIC DISCUSSION

PUBLIC RECORD(S) SEARCHED: The following Public Records, contained in the Safety Element of the General Plan as adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in 2003 and updated in December 2015, are utilized for those county-level disclosures below: County-produced digital data of "Earthquake Fault Study Zones" and "Generalized Liquefaction".

FAULT

Because there are numerous active faults throughout Riverside County, the Safety Element states that "all proposed structures for human occupancy should be required to investigate the potential for and setback from ground rupture". While the County regulates most development projects (including all land divisions and most structures for human occupancy) within earthquake fault zones, the Safety Element notes that the following projects are exempt: Single family, wood-frame and steel-frame dwellings that are one or two stories, are not part of a development of four units or more, and are not located within 50 feet of a fault. The Safety Element also notes that a geologic investigation must show that proposed buildings will not be built across active faults before a project can be permitted within an A-P Earthquake Fault Zone, County Fault Zone, or within 150 feet of any other potentially active or active fault mapped in published United States Geological Survey or California Geological Survey reports. A licensed geologist must prepare a site-specific evaluation and written report. "If an active fault is found, a structure for human occupancy must be set back 50 feet from the fault, unless adequate evidence, as determined and accepted by the County Engineering Geologist, is presented to support a different setback."

Reporting Standards: "IN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is within a fault zone as delineated in the Public Record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is located within a fault zone as delineated in the Public Record. Both vector and .pdf versions of the Public Record identify "Alquist-Priolo Zones" and "Existing County Zones".

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

According to the Safety Element, liquefaction occurs primarily in saturated, loose, fine- to medium grained soils in areas where the groundwater table is within approximately 50 feet of the surface. Shaking causes the soils to lose strength and behave as liquid. Excess water pressure is vented upward through fissures and soil cracks, and a water-soil slurry bubbles onto the ground surface. Liquefaction-related effects include loss of bearing strength, ground oscillations, lateral spreading, and flow failures or slumping. Site-specific geotechnical studies are the only practical and reliable way of determining the specific liquefaction potential of a site; however, a determination of general risk potential can be provided based on soil type and depth of groundwater. Please contact the County to determine if there is a site-specific requirement for a geological and geologic investigation.

Reporting Standards: "IN" shall be reported as will the more/most severe level of Generalized Liquefaction as designated in the Public Record (which, for the purposes of this Report, have been grouped as "Very High or High", "Moderate", and "Low or Very Low") affecting any portion of the Property. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is located within an area of Generalized Liquefaction as designated in the Public Record.

OTHER HAZARDS

NOTE: Not all maps referenced in the Safety Element have been made publicly available in a format that enables reliable parcel-specific determinations. These include "Earthquake-Induced Slope Instability", "Regions Underlain by Steep Slopes", "Engineering Geologic Materials", "Documented Subsidence Areas", "Wind Erosion Susceptibility Areas", "Dam Failure Inundation Areas", and "Wildfire Susceptibility". These will be evaluated for inclusion into future reports should such data be made publicly available by Riverside County. For questions regarding geotechnical development regulations pertaining to these additional hazards, please contact the County of Riverside Planning Department.



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("Property")

APN: 680-151-046
Report Date: 10/14/2016
Report Number: 1997396

CITY OF PALM SPRINGS GEOLOGIC DISCUSSION

PUBLIC RECORD(S) SEARCHED: The following Public Record(s), incorporated into the Geotechnical Element of the City of Palm Springs General Plan as officially adopted in 2007, is used for the city-level disclosure(s) below: "Figure 6-1: Seismic Hazards"; "Figure 6-2: Landslide Susceptibility"; and "Figure 6-4: Wind Hazard Zones".

FAULT

The City of Palm Springs is located in an area where numerous active faults are present. At least two active faults, the Banning and Garnet Hill faults, extend through portions of the City. Both fault zones are capable of causing damage to the City. Other faults in the region, such as the San Andreas, San Gorgonio Pass, and San Jacinto faults, also have the potential to produce strong seismic shaking in Palm Springs. The potential for ground rupture due to fault movement is commonly related to the seismic activity of known fault zones. Active faults are present along the northernmost reaches of the City, where the traces of the Garnet Hill and Banning faults have been mapped. These faults have the potential to generate surface rupture or ground deformation in the City of Palm Springs. An Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone has been assigned to the portion of the Banning fault that extends through Palm Springs, and to the San Gorgonio Pass fault located immediately north of the City's northwest corner. A Riverside County Fault Management Hazard Zone has been assigned to the portion of the Garnet Hill fault that extends through the City. Although the Garnet Hill fault is not designated as an Alquist-Priolo fault zone, Riverside County has established Fault Management Hazard Zones in order to require subsurface investigations of the Garnet Hill fault to determine, over time, if the traces of the fault are active. This designation for the Garnet Hill fault allows the City of Palm Springs to regulate future development across the trace of the fault. Consideration should also be given to known faults that, though not active, are mapped in the Palm Springs area, including but not limited to the South Pass fault, the Palm Canyon fault, and the Deep Canyon fault.

Reporting Standards: California's Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone Act (1972) established a standard for the width of a regulatory fault zone -- one-eighth of one mile on both sides of an active fault trace. For city-level reporting purposes, "WITHIN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is within one-eighth of one mile (660 feet) of a fault trace delineated in the Public Record that is not bounded by a regulatory fault zone. "NOT WITHIN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is situated within one-eighth of one mile (660 feet) of an unzoned fault trace delineated in the Public Record. Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones, defined by the State Geologist, are also mapped in the Public Record, but they are disclosed in the state-level section of this Report.

SLOPE INSTABILITY

Slope failure is the downslope movement of rock, debris, and soil in response to gravitational stresses and pressures. Slope failures can occur on natural or manmade slopes. For manmade slopes, most failures occur on older slopes, many of which were built at slope gradients steeper than those allowed by today's grading codes. Although infrequent, failures can also occur on newer, graded slopes, generally due to poor engineering or poor construction. Slope height, steepness, and the strength of weaker layers under the soil can all impact the potential for slope failure. Heavy and prolonged rainfall, erosion, undercutting by streams, manmade alterations to the slope, and seismic shaking all contribute to conditions in which slope failures are likely to occur. The southern parts of Palm Springs are most vulnerable to seismically induced slope failure, due to the steep terrain. Those areas of the City at the foot of the San Jacinto Mountains or below hills covered with large boulders are most susceptible to rockfall. In areas where there is development at the base of steep slopes, dislodged boulders can roll down onto roadways, with the potential to impact passing motorists. Potential as well as past landslides pose risks to the Palm Springs area. Landslides are downward movements of mixes of bedrock blocks, fragments, debris, and soils. Large landslide deposits are present in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, but only one landslide deposit has been identified in the Palm Springs area. Areas of high topographic relief, such as steep canyon walls, are most likely to be impacted by rockfalls, rockslides, soil slips, and to a lesser degree, large landslides. Rockfalls are free-falling or tumbling masses of bedrock that have broken off steep canyon walls or cliffs. Rockfalls can happen wherever fractured rock slopes have become steep from stream erosion or human activities. This hazard is present in the hills that frame the southern part of the Coachella Valley, along the southwestern portions of Palm Springs. Rockfalls can occur suddenly and without warning, but are more likely to occur in response to earthquake-induced ground shaking, during periods of intense rainfall, or as a result of human activities such as grading and blasting.

Reporting Standards: "IN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is within a mapped Hillside and Mountainous Area where numerous rock falls and landslides are expected to occur during an earthquake, or within an Area of High or Moderate Susceptibility to rock falls and seismically induced landsliding as delineated in the Public Record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is located within any of these mapped areas.

LIQUEFACTION

Liquefaction occurs when loose, soft, unconsolidated, or sandy soils that are saturated with water are subjected to ground vibrations during a seismic event. Significant ground shaking causes soil to lose strength and "liquefy," triggering structural distress or failure due to the settling of the ground or a loss of strength in the soils underneath structures. The northern and eastern areas of the City have a low possibility of being affected by liquefaction. This hazard is considered low in the Palm Springs area because the approximate depth to groundwater is greater than 50 feet. Research and historical data indicate that loose, granular materials saturated with groundwater and located at depths of less than 50 feet with silt and clay contents



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of less than 30 percent are most susceptible to liquefaction. Shallow groundwater that can contribute to the occurrence of liquefaction is known to occur locally in the downtown area, immediately surrounding the Agua Caliente Springs. A strong earthquake could cause liquefaction in this area, most likely expressed as "sand volcanoes" immediately surrounding the spring. Seasonal fluctuations in groundwater levels and the introduction of residential irrigation increase liquefaction risk.

Reporting Standards: "IN" shall be reported as will the more/most severe "Liquefaction Susceptibility" designation (Low or Very Low) as delineated in the Public Record if any portion of the Property is within a Liquefaction Susceptibility area. "NOT IN" shall be reported if the Property is not within a mapped Liquefaction Susceptibility area.

WIND EROSION

Strong winds are endemic to the Palm Springs area, due to the tunneling effect of air through the narrow San Gorgonio Pass. Wind can damage land and vegetation, and in this region, where surface sediments are predominantly dry and granular, windblown sand and dust can impact surface improvements, air quality (creating health hazards), and visibility. Wind erosion commonly occurs in flat, bare areas, dry, sandy soils, or anywhere the soil is loose, dry, and finely granulated. The Public Record details areas of Palm Springs in which surficial sediments are easily transported by wind. Wind erosion damages land and natural vegetation by removing soil from one place and depositing it in another. Since high winds blow down the axis of the Coachella Valley, recreational and resort communities that first developed in the upper Coachella Valley were generally located in areas sheltered from these winds, tucked in coves at the base of the mountains. However, as the area has grown, development has had to move into the central axis of the valley and into the high-wind areas. As reflected in the Public Record, most urban development in the City of Palm Springs lies within an area of high susceptibility to wind erosion. Recreational land uses, especially use of off-road vehicles, can also accelerate erosion in the area. Wind and windblown sand pose an environmental hazard throughout the Coachella Valley. Buildings, fences, roads, crops, automobiles, trees, and shrubs can all be damaged by abrasive blowing soil. In some areas, windblown sand has actually forced the abandonment of dwellings and subdivided tracts in the central Coachella Valley. In Palm Springs, windblown sand has repeatedly caused the closure of several roads, costing the City thousands of dollars in cleanup. The roads with the most frequent closures include Indian Canyon Drive, Gene Autry Trail, and Vista Chino.

Reporting Standards: IN" shall be reported as will the more/most severe "Wind Erodibility Rating" (High, Moderate, or Low) as delineated in the Public Record affecting any portion of the Property.

SUBSIDENCE

Ground subsidence is the gradual settling or sinking of the ground surface with little or no horizontal movement. In the areas of southern California where ground subsidence has been reported, this phenomenon is usually associated with the extraction of oil, gas, or groundwater from below the ground surface, or the organic decomposition of peat deposits. Ground subsidence can also occur as a response to natural forces such as earthquake movements.

Reporting Standards: No determination is reported because the Public Record does not include a map which delineates the boundaries for this hazard within the City Planning Area.

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION

Erosion, the removal of earth materials by moving water, wind, or ice, is a significant geologic hazard in the Palm Springs area because of topographic and weather conditions. Erosion, runoff, and sedimentation are influenced by several factors, including climate, topography, soil and rock types, and vegetation. Natural erosion processes are often accelerated through human activities—whether they are agricultural or land-development related. Grading increases the potential for erosion and sedimentation by removing protective vegetation, altering natural drainage patterns, compacting the soil, and constructing cut-and-fill slopes, which may be more susceptible to erosion than the natural condition. Because of the topographic relief in and around Palm Springs, erosion and sedimentation are significant elements of the natural setting. Land development can affect these elements by altering natural processes, topography, and protective vegetation, in addition to reducing ground in which water may drain. This, in turn, can lead to damage from increased flooding, erosion, and sedimentation in other areas, typically downstream. Erosion and sedimentation are also important factors to consider with respect to developments adjacent to slopes and drainage channels, not only during the design of a project, but also during construction and long-term maintenance of the developed site. Development can minimize the impacts of sedimentation by reducing the amount of permeable surfaces provided within a project that can lead to increased flooding and sedimentation downstream of the project.

Reporting Standards: No determination is reported because the Public Record does not include a map which delineates the boundaries for this hazard within the City Planning Area.

OTHER HAZARDS

FEMA flood zones depicted in "Figure 6-5: Flood Hazards" from the Geotechnical Element of the City's General Plan have been superseded by revised FEMA DFIRM data. For the most current FEMA flood information please refer to the state-level discussion and disclosure of Special Flood Hazard Area. The Tahchevah Creek Debris Retention Dam Failure Inundation Pathway depicted in Figure 6-5 is redundant of that same area identified on statutorily required maps. For more information please refer to the state-level discussion and disclosure of Areas of Potential Flooding (Dam Inundation).

END OF LOCAL AREA DISCLOSURES AND DISCUSSIONS SECTION



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Part 3. Additional Property Specific Disclosures

FORMER MILITARY ORDNANCE SITE DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION: Former Military Ordnance (FUD) sites can include sites with common industrial waste (such as fuels), ordnance or other warfare materiel, unsafe structures to be demolished, or debris for removal. California Civil Code Section 1102 requires disclosure of those sites containing unexploded ordnance. "Military ordnance" is any kind of munitions, explosive device/material or chemical agent used in military weapons. Unexploded ordnance are munitions that did not detonate. NOTE: **MOST** FUD sites do not contain unexploded ordnance. Only those FUD sites that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has identified to contain Military Ordnance or have mitigation projects planned for them are disclosed in this Report. Additional sites may be added as military installations are released under the Federal Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act. Active military sites are NOT included on the FUD site list.

PUBLIC RECORD: Data contained in Inventory Project Reports, Archives Search Reports, and related materials produced for, and made publicly available in conjunction with, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Sites for which no map has been made publicly available shall not be disclosed.

REPORTING STANDARD: If one or more facility identified in the Public Record is situated within a one (1) mile radius of the Property, "**WITHIN**" shall be reported. The name of that facility or facilities shall also be reported.

COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION: The seller of real property who has actual knowledge that the property is affected by or zoned to allow commercial or industrial use described in Section 731a of the Code of Civil Procedure shall give written notice of that knowledge to purchasers as soon as practicable before transfer of title (California Civil Code Section 1102.17). The Code of Civil Procedure Section 731a defines industrial use as areas in which a city and/or county has established zones or districts under authority of law wherein certain manufacturing or commercial or airport uses are expressly permitted. The "Zoning Disclosure" made in this Report DOES NOT purport to determine whether the subject property is or is not affected by a commercial or industrial zone. As stated above, that determination is based solely upon ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE of the seller of the subject property.

In an effort to help determine areas where this may be applicable, this disclosure identifies if a property exists within one mile of the seller's property that is zoned to allow for commercial or industrial use. Very commonly, a home will have in its vicinity one or more properties that are zoned for commercial or industrial use such as restaurants, gasoline stations, convenience stores, golf courses, country club etc.

PUBLIC RECORD: Based on publicly-available hardcopy and/or digital zoning and land use records for California cities and counties.

REPORTING STANDARD: If one or more property identified in the Public Record as "commercial," "industrial," or "mixed use" is situated within a one (1) mile radius of the Property, "**WITHIN**" shall be reported. Please note that an airport facility that may be classified as public use facility in the Public Record will be reported as "commercial/industrial" in this disclosure.



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AIRPORT INFLUENCE AREA DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION:

If any portion of the Property is in either an officially designated "airport influence area" ("AIA") or a two mile radius of a qualifying facility for which an AIA has not yet been officially designated, the following Notice is required:

NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

If this property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, as identified in the determination section of this Report, within what is known as an airport influence area...the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual sensitivities to those annoyances can vary from person to person. In that case, you may wish to consider what airport annoyances, if any, are associated with the property before you complete your purchase and determine whether they are acceptable (California Civil Code, Section 1103.4).

Certain airports are not disclosed in this Report. JCP-LGS has made a good faith effort to identify the airports covered under Section 1102.6a. Sources consulted include official land use maps and/or digital data made available by a governing Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) or other designated government body. Most facilities for which an Airport Influence Area has been designated are included on the "California Airports List" maintained by the California Department of Transportation's Division of Aeronautics. Not disclosed in this Report are public use airports that are not in the "California Airports List", airports that are physically located outside California, heliports and seaplane bases that do not have regularly scheduled commercial service, and private airports or military air facilities unless specifically identified in the "California Airports List". **If the seller has actual knowledge of an airport in the vicinity of the subject property that is not disclosed in this Report, and that is material to the transaction, the seller should disclose this actual knowledge in writing to the buyer.**

Most facilities for which an Airport Influence Area has been designated are included on the "California Airports List" maintained by the California Department of Transportation's Division of Aeronautics. The inclusion of military and private airports varies by County, and heliports and seaplane bases are not included, therefore, airports in these categories may or may not be included in this disclosure.

NOTE: Proximity to an airport does not necessarily mean that the property is exposed to significant aviation noise levels. Alternatively, there may be properties exposed to aviation noise that are greater than two miles from an airport. Factors that affect the level of aviation noise include weather, aircraft type and size, frequency of aircraft operations, airport layout, flight patterns or nighttime operations. Buyer should be aware that aviation noise levels can vary seasonally or change if airport usage changes.

PUBLIC RECORD: Based on officially adopted land use maps and/or digital data made publicly available by the governing ALUC or other designated government body. If the ALUC or other designated government body has not made publicly available a current officially adopted airport influence area map, then California law states that "a written disclosure of an airport within two (2) statute miles shall be deemed to satisfy any city or county requirements for the disclosure of airports in connection with transfers of real property."

REPORTING STANDARD: "IN" shall be reported along with the facility name(s) and the "Notice of Airport in Vicinity" if any portion of the Property is situated within either (a) an Airport Influence Area as designated on officially adopted maps or digital data or (b) a two (2) mile radius of a qualifying facility for which an official Airport Influence Area map or digital data has not been made publicly available by the ALUC or other designated governing body. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is within either area.



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AIRPORT NOISE DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION: California Civil Code §1102.17 requires the seller(s) of residential real property who has/have actual knowledge that the property in the transaction is affected by airport use must give written notice of that knowledge, as soon as practicable, before transfer of title.

Under the Federal Aviation Administration's *Airport Noise Compatibility Planning Program Part 150*, certain 65 decibel (dB) Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) contour maps have been produced for some airports. Not all airports have produced noise exposure maps. A property may be near or at some distance from an airport and not be within a delineated noise exposure area, but still experience aviation noise. Unless 65dB CNEL contour maps are published, helipads and military sites are not included in this section of the Report.

The *Airport Noise Compatibility Planning Program* is voluntary and not all airports have elected to participate. Furthermore, not all property in the vicinity of an airport is exposed to 65dB CNEL or greater average aviation noise levels. Conversely a property may be at some distance from an airport and still experience aviation noise. Buyer should be aware that aviation noise levels can vary seasonally or change if airport usage changes after a map is published or after the Report Date. JCP-LGS uses the most seasonally conservative noise exposures provided.

Federal funding may be available to help airports implement noise reduction programs. Such programs vary and may include purchasing properties, rezoning, and insulating homes for sound within 65dB areas delineated on CNEL maps. Airport owners have also cooperated by imposing airport use restrictions that include curfews, modifying flight paths, and aircraft limitations.

PUBLIC RECORD: Certain 65 decibel (dB) Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) contour maps produced under the Federal Aviation Administration's *Airport Noise Compatibility Planning Program Part 150*.

REPORTING STANDARD: "IN" shall be reported if any portion of the Property is situated within a 65 decibel Community Noise Equivalent Level contour identified in the Public Record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is situated within a 65 decibel Community Noise Equivalent Level contour identified in the Public Record.



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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION DUCT SEALING & TESTING REQUIREMENT

DISCUSSION: According to the California Energy Commission ("CEC") most California homes have improperly sealed central air conditioning and heating system ducts such that approximately 30 percent of the conditioned air actually leaks outside the home.

Effective July 1, 2014, in order to combat this waste of energy and money, the CEC updated its residential duct sealing and testing requirements in the 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24). Previously, such duct sealing and testing was required only in certain CEC-designated climate zones when a central air conditioner or furnace is installed or replaced. **The revised standards now make duct sealing and testing mandatory in all California climate zones when such a system is installed or replaced.** Ducts found to leak more than 15 percent or more must be repaired. Once a contractor tests and fixes these ducts, you must have an approved third-party verifier determine that the ducts have been properly sealed. The CEC cautions homeowners that a contractor who fails to obtain a required building permit and fails to test and repair your ducts "is violating the law and exposing you to additional costs and liability." If you do not obtain a permit, you may be required to bring your home into compliance with code requirements for that work and may incur additional penalties and fines that have to be paid prior to selling your home. Remember that you have a duty to disclose whether you obtained required permits for work performed to prospective Buyers and appraisers. Local governments may mandate more stringent requirements.

Please note there are specific alternatives that allow high efficiency equipment and added duct insulation to be installed instead of fixing duct leaks. Please also be advised that there are separate regulations which govern duct insulation levels required by climate zone and HVAC system.

For more information please contact the California Energy Commission or visit the official CEC "2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards" portal at: <http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2013standards/index.html>

PUBLIC RECORD: 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24).

REPORTING STANDARD: "WITHIN" shall be reported regardless of CEC-designated climate zone pursuant to the revised Title 24 Standards.

COOLING AND HEATING ENERGY-EFFICIENCY ADVISORY

Effective January 1, 2015, new federal energy-efficiency standards apply to the repair and replacement of residential heating, ventilation and air conditioning ("HVAC") systems. The new standards raise the minimum efficiency requirements for air conditioning systems and certain types of heating systems. Energy efficiency is measured by the Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio ("SEER"), which compares the amount of cooling (or heating) output by an HVAC system to the amount of energy (electricity or gas) input over its operating season. The higher the system's SEER value, the more energy-efficient it is and the lower the unit cost of cooling (or heating) a home.

For the first time, federal minimum-efficiency standards will vary by region. Prior to 2015 one standard, called SEER 13, applied nationwide. Now, in California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico (the Southwestern Region), SEER 13 has been replaced by the more efficient SEER 14 standard. In the Southwestern Region the new rule allows repairs to existing SEER 13-compliant systems. However, in many cases a full system replacement (both the indoor and outdoor unit) will be necessary to make the system compatible, and replacement is allowed only with a SEER 14-compliant unit. The higher standard may increase the replacement cost to the property owner because the SEER 14 efficiency improvements require increased complexity of the new equipment, and the SEER 14 units may not fit in the existing space, requiring structural modifications at the owner's expense. In some cases the SEER 14 standard could double the cost of replacement over the earlier replacement cost. For applicable details and codes, see the California Energy Commission web page at: http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2013standards/residential_manual.html (The new federal standards go into effect on January 1, 2015, which is six months after the July 1, 2014, effective date of the 2013 Standards.)



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STATEWIDE RIGHT TO FARM DISCLOSURE

DISCUSSION:

California has a "Right to Farm Act" (Civil Code Section 3482.5) to protect farming operations. When agricultural land within the State's agricultural areas is bought and sold, the purchasers are often not made aware of the fact that there are right-to-farm laws. This has led to confusion and a misunderstanding of the actual uses of the land or uses of the surrounding agricultural lands.

In 2008 the State of California enacted Assembly Bill 2881 to limit the exposure of farmers to nuisance lawsuits by homeowners in neighboring developments. The mechanism of this bill is a formal notification of the Buyer, through a "Notice of Right to Farm" in an expert disclosure report that advises the Buyer if the subject property is within one mile of farmland as defined in the bill.

If the seller has actual knowledge of an agricultural operation in the vicinity of the subject property that is not disclosed in this Report, and that is material to the transaction, the seller should disclose this actual knowledge in writing to the Buyer.

PUBLIC RECORD: Based on the most current available version of the "Important Farmland Map" issued by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, utilizing solely the county-level GIS map data, if any, available on the Division's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program website, pursuant to Section 11010 of the Business and Professions Code, and Section 1103.4 of the California Civil Code.

REPORTING STANDARD: "IN" shall be reported and the "Notice of Right to Farm" provided if any portion of the Property is situated within, or within one mile of, a parcel of real property designated as "Prime Farmland," "Farmland of Statewide Importance," "Unique Farmland," "Farmland of Local Importance," or "Grazing Land" in the public record. "NOT IN" shall be reported if no portion of the Property is within that area.

Some counties, or parts thereof, are not included in the Public Record because they have not been mapped for farmland parcels under this State program. Typically, this is because the county area is public land and not planned for incorporation, or, in the case of San Francisco, the county is entirely incorporated. In those instances, we report "Map Not Available" above, or "Map N/A" in the table of summary determinations at the beginning of this Report.



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NOTICE OF MINING OPERATIONS DISCLOSURE

If the Property has been determined to be located within one (1) mile of a reported mining operation(s), the following notice is provided as mandated by California law:

NOTICE OF MINING OPERATIONS

This property is located within one mile of a mine operation for which the mine owner or operator has reported mine location data to the Department of Conservation pursuant to Section 2207 of the Public Resources Code. Accordingly, the property may be subject to inconveniences resulting from mining operations. You may wish to consider the impacts of these practices before you complete your transaction.

DISCUSSION: Historically mining operations have been located in remote areas. However, increasing urbanization has resulted in some residential projects being developed near existing mining operations.

California Public Resources Code §2207 requires owners and operators of mining operations to provide annually specific information to the California Department of Conservation ("DOC"), including but not limited to, (i) ownership and contact information, and (ii) the latitude, longitude, and approximate boundaries of the mining operation marked on a specific United States Geological Survey map. The Office of Mining Reclamation ("OMR") is a division of the DOC. Using the mandatory data specified above, OMR provides map coordinate data that can be used by GIS systems to create points representing mine locations ("OMR Maps"). For more information please visit OMR's Mines OnLine Map Viewer (<http://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html>).

Effective January 1, 2012, California Civil Code §1103.4 requires the seller of residential property to disclose to a Buyer if the residential property is located with one (1) mile of mining operations as specified on OMR Maps.

Special Notes:

1. This statutory disclosure does not rely on the OMR's "AB 3098 List," a list of mines regulated under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 ("SMARA") that meet provisions set forth under California Public Resources Code §2717(b). The AB 3098 List does not include map coordinate data as required under California Public Resources Code §2207 and may not include all mining operations subject to the "Notice of Mining Operations" disclosure.

2. This "Notice of Mining Operations" disclosure is not satisfied by disclosing abandoned mines. An abandoned mine is NOT an operating mine. California Civil Code §1103.4 is satisfied only by disclosing based on OMR Maps.

PUBLIC RECORD: Mining operations as provided on OMR Maps made publicly available by DOC pursuant to California law.

REPORTING STANDARD: "IN" is reported if any portion of the Property is located within a one (1) mile radius of one or more mining operation(s) identified in the Public Record for which map coordinate data is provided. If "IN", the name of the mining operation(s) as it appears in the Public Record is also reported. "NOT IN" is reported if no portion of the Property is located within a one (1) mile radius of a mining operation specified on OMR Maps.



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Part 4. General Advisories

**REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER DATABASE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT
("MEGAN'S LAW")**

Notice: Pursuant to Section 290.46 of the Penal Code, information about specified registered sex offenders is made available to the public via an Internet Web site maintained by the Department of Justice at www.meganslaw.ca.gov. Depending on an offender's criminal history, this information will include either the address at which the offender resides or the community of residence and ZIP Code in which he or she resides.

DISCUSSION: California law (AB 488), signed by the Governor on September 24, 2004, provides the public with Internet access to detailed information on registered sex offenders. The Sex Offender Tracking Program of the California Department of Justice (DOJ) maintains the database of the locations of persons required to register pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 290.46 of the Penal Code. The online database is updated with data provided by local sheriff and police agencies on an ongoing basis. It presents offender information in 13 languages; may be searched by a sex offender's specific name, zip code, or city/county; provides access to detailed personal profile information on each registrant; and includes a map of your neighborhood.

California Department of Justice Information Sources:

Megan's Law Sex Offender Locator Web Site: <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov>

California Department of Justice Megan's Law Email Address: meganslaw@doj.ca.gov

Local Information Locations For The Property:

All sheriffs departments and every police department in jurisdictions with a population of 200,000 or more are required to make a CD-ROM available free to the public for viewing. Although not required, many other law enforcement departments in smaller jurisdictions make the CD-ROM available as well. Please call the local law enforcement department to investigate availability.

*The following are the law enforcement departments in your county that are **REQUIRED** to make information available:*

Riverside County Sheriff's Department	(951) 776-1099
Riverside Police Department	In Person

Explanation and How to Obtain Information

For over 50 years, California has required certain sex offenders to register with their local law enforcement agencies. However, information on the whereabouts of the sex offenders was not available to the public until implementation of the Child Molester Identification Line in July 1995. The available information was expanded by California's "Megan's Law" in 1996 (Chapter 908, Stats. of 1996). Megan's Law provides certain information on the whereabouts of "serious" and "high-risk" sex offenders. The law specifically prohibits using the information to harass or commit any crime against the offender. The information on a registered sex offender includes: name and known aliases; age and sex; physical description, including scars, marks and tattoos; photograph, if available; crimes resulting in registration; county of residence; and zip code (from last registration). Accessing the online database requires agreement to the DOJ's terms of use on the web page.



JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports
Natural Hazard Disclosure (NHD) Report
For RIVERSIDE County

Property Address: 4388 E MESQUITE AVE
PALM SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA 92264
("Property")

APN: 680-151-046
Report Date: 10/14/2016
Report Number: 1997396

**GAS AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID TRANSMISSION PIPELINE
DATABASE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT**

DISCUSSION: Following a number of pipeline disasters in the U.S., such as the 2010 San Bruno explosion in Northern California, there is an increased awareness of the potential dangers associated with underground transmission pipelines. As a result, the California Legislature unanimously passed Assembly Bill 1511 (Bradford), signed by Governor Jerry Brown on July 13, 2012. This law, which becomes effective January 1, 2013, is chaptered as California Civil Code Section 2079.10.5 and mandates the disclosure of the following notice to Buyers:

**NOTICE REGARDING GAS AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID
TRANSMISSION PIPELINES**

This notice is being provided simply to inform you that information about the general location of gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines is available to the public via the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) Internet Web site maintained by the United States Department of Transportation at <http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/>. To seek further information about possible transmission pipelines near the property, you may contact your local gas utility or other pipeline operators in the area. Contact information for pipeline operators is searchable by ZIP Code and county on the NPMS Internet Web site. (California Civil Code Section 2079.10.5(a))

Civil Code Section 2079.10.5(c) adds, "Nothing in this section shall alter any existing duty under any other statute or decisional law imposed upon the seller or broker, including, but not limited to, the duties of a seller or broker under this article, or the duties of a seller or broker under Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 1102) of Chapter 2 of Title 4 of Part 4 of Division 2."

Such "existing duties" include the disclosure of actual knowledge about a potential hazard, such as may be created by the delivery of a letter from the local utility company informing the seller that a gas transmission pipeline exists within 2,000 feet of the Property.

Beginning on the law's January 1, 2013, effective date, except where such "existing duties" apply, "Upon delivery of the notice to the transferee of the real property, the seller or broker is not required to provide information in addition to that contained in the notice regarding gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines in subdivision (a). The information in the notice shall be deemed to be adequate to inform the transferee about the existence of a statewide database of the locations of gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines and information from the database regarding those locations." (California Civil Code Section 2079.10.5(b))

The disclosure of underground transmission pipelines helps the parties in a real estate transaction make an informed decision and is in the best interest of the public. Buyer should be aware that, according to the NPMS Internet Web site, gas and/or hazardous liquid transmission pipelines are known to exist in 49 of California's 58 counties, the exceptions being in rural mountainous parts of the state. Every home that utilizes natural gas is connected to a gas "distribution" pipeline, which is generally of smaller size and lower pressure than a transmission pipeline.

For More Information

To investigate whether any pipeline easement (right-of-way) exists on the Property, Buyer should review the Preliminary Title Report. Buyer should consult an attorney for interpretation of any law. This notice is for information purposes only and should not be construed as legal advice.



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METHAMPHETAMINE CONTAMINATED PROPERTY DISCLOSURE ADVISORY

DISCUSSION: According to the "Methamphetamine Contaminated Property Cleanup Act of 2005" a property owner must disclose in writing to a prospective buyer if local health officials have issued an order prohibiting the use or occupancy of a property contaminated by meth lab activity. The owner must also give a copy of the pending order to the buyer to acknowledge receipt in writing. Failure to comply with these requirements may subject an owner to, among other things, a civil penalty up to \$5,000. Aside from disclosure requirements, this new law also sets forth procedures for local authorities to deal with meth-contaminated properties, including the filing of a lien against a property until the owner cleans up the contamination or pays for the cleanup costs.



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MOLD ADVISORY

DISCUSSION: The Buyer is hereby advised that naturally occurring molds may exist both inside and outside of any home and may not be visible to casual inspection. Persons exposed to extensive mold levels can become sensitized and develop allergies to the mold or other health problems. Extensive mold growth can damage a structure and its contents. All prospective purchasers of residential and commercial property are advised to thoroughly inspect the Property for mold. Be sure to inspect the Property inside and out for sources of excess moisture, current water leaks and evidence of past water damage.

As part of a buyer's physical inspection of the condition of a property, the buyer should consider engaging an appropriate and qualified professional to inspect and test for the presence of harmful molds and to advise the buyer of any potential risk and options available. This advisory is not a disclosure of whether harmful mold conditions exist at a property or not. No testing or inspections of any kind have been performed by The Company. Any use of this form is acknowledgement and acceptance that The Company does not disclose, warrant or indemnify mold conditions at a property in any way and is not responsible in any way for mold conditions that may exist. Information is available from the California Department of Health Services Indoor Air Quality Section fact sheet entitled, "Mold in My Home: What Do I Do?" The fact sheet is available at www.cal-iaq.org or by calling (510) 620-3620.

The Toxic Mold Protection Act of 2001 requires that information be developed regarding the potential issues surrounding naturally occurring molds within a home. Information was written by environmental authorities for inclusion in the *Residential Environmental Hazards: A Guide for Homeowners, Buyers, Landlords and Tenants* booklet developed by the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Health Services. It is found in Chapter VII of that booklet, and includes references to sources for additional information.

For local assistance, contact your county or city Department of Health, Housing, or Environmental Health.



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RADON ADVISORY

DISCUSSION: For its Radon Advisory, JCP-LGS uses the updated assessment of radon exposure published in 1999 by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) and Columbia University, under support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Science Foundation, and the US Department of Energy (published online at <http://energy.lbl.gov/ie/high-radon/USgm.htm>). Based on this recent assessment, JCP-LGS radon advisory is as follows:

All of California's 58 counties have a predicted median annual-average living-area concentration of radon below 2.0 pCi/L (picocuries per liter of indoor air) -- which is well below the EPA's guideline level of 4 pCi/L and equivalent to the lowest hazard zone (Zone 3) on the 1993 EPA Map of Radon Zones.

The "median concentration" means that half of the homes in a county are expected to be below this value and half to be above it. All houses contain some radon, and a few houses will contain much more than the median concentration. **The only way to accurately assess long-term exposure to radon in a specific house is through long-term testing (sampling the indoor air for a year or more).** **The EPA recommends that all homes be tested for radon.** Columbia University's "Radon Project" website offers help to homeowners in assessing the cost vs. benefit of testing a specific house for radon or modifying it for radon reduction (see <http://www.stat.columbia.edu/~radon/>).

NOTE: JCP-LGS does not use the EPA's 1993 map for advisory purposes because that map shows "short-term" radon exposure averaged by county. It was based on "screening measurements" that were intentionally designed to sample the worst-case conditions for indoor air in US homes--using spot checks (sampling for just a few days), in the poorest air quality (with sealed doors and windows), at the worst time of the year (winter), in the worst part of the house (the basement, if one was available). These short-term, winter, basement measurements are both biased and variable compared to long-term radon concentrations (averaged over a year) in the living area of a house. Long-term concentrations are a more accurate way to judge the long-term health risk from radon. For the above reasons, the EPA expressly disclaims the use of its 1993 map for determining whether any house should be tested for radon, and authorizes no other use of its map for property-specific purposes. For additional information about EPA guidelines and radon testing, see "Chapter VII--Radon", in the California Department of Real Estate's *Residential Environmental Hazards: A Guide for Homeowners, Homebuyers, Landlords and Tenants*.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT ADVISORY

DISCUSSION: The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 ("ESA"), as amended, requires that plant and animal species identified and classified ("listed") by the Federal government as "threatened" or "endangered" be protected under U.S. law. Areas of habitat considered essential to the conservation of a listed species may be designated as "critical habitat" and may require special management considerations or protection. All threatened and endangered species -- even if critical habitat is not designated for them -- are equally afforded the full range of protections available under the ESA.

In California alone, over 300 species of plants and animals have been designated under the ESA as threatened or endangered, and over 80 species have critical habitats designated for them. Most California counties are host to a dozen or more protected species and, in many cases, 10 or more species have designated critical habitats within a county.

ADVISORY: An awareness of threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitats is not reasonably expected to be within the actual knowledge of a seller.

No federal or state law or regulation requires a seller or seller's agent to disclose threatened or endangered species or critical habitats, or to otherwise investigate their possible existence on real property. Therefore, Buyer is advised that, prior to purchasing a vacant land parcel or other real property, Buyer should consider investigating the existence of threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitats, on or in the vicinity of the Property which could affect the use of the Property or the success of any proposed (re)development.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Complete and current information about the threatened and endangered species in California that are Federally listed in each county -- including all critical habitats designated there -- is available on the website of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Federal authority which has enforcement responsibility for the ESA.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Endangered Species Database (TESS)
http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/



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ABANDONED MINES ADVISORY

DISCUSSION: According to the California Department of Conservation, Office of Mine Reclamation, since the Gold Rush of 1849, tens of thousands of mines have been dug in California. Many were abandoned when they became unproductive or unprofitable. The result is that California's landscape contains many thousands of abandoned mines, which can pose health, safety, or environmental hazards on and around the mine property. Mines can present serious physical safety hazards, such as open shafts or adits (mine tunnel), and they may create the potential to contaminate surface water, groundwater, or air quality. Some abandoned mines are such massive problems as to earn a spot on the Federal Superfund environmental hazard list.

No California law requires the disclosure of abandoned mines in a real estate transaction, unless the existence of an abandoned mine is within the actual knowledge of the Seller and is deemed to be a fact material to the transaction.

The Office of Mine Reclamation (OMR) and the U.S. Geological Survey maintain a database of abandoned mines -- however, it is known to be incomplete and based on maps that are often decades out of date. Many mines are not mapped because they are on private land. The OMR warns that, **"Many old and abandoned mines are not recorded in electronic databases, and when they are, the information may not be detailed enough to accurately define, differentiate or locate the mine feature, such as a potentially hazardous vertical shaft or horizontal adit or mine waste."** (See reference below.)

Accordingly, this Report does not contain an abandoned mines disclosure from any government database or map or any other source, in order to protect the seller from liability for non-disclosure of unrecorded abandoned mines.

Parties concerned about the possible existence or impact of abandoned mines in the vicinity of the Property are advised to retain a State-licensed geotechnical consultant to study the site and issue a report. Other sources of information include, but are not limited to, the State Office of Mine Reclamation at (916) 323-9198 (website: <http://www.conservation.ca.gov/OMR>), and the Engineering, Planning or Building Departments in the subject City and County.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: For more information visit the State Office of Mine Reclamation's website at: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/omr/abandoned_mine_lands/Pages/index.aspx

OIL & GAS WELL ADVISORY

California is currently ranked fourth in the nation among oil producing states. Surface oil production is concentrated mainly in the Los Angeles Basin and Kern County, and in districts elsewhere in the state. In recent decades, real estate development has rapidly encroached into areas where oil production has occurred. Because the state's oil production has been in decline since the 1980's, thousands of oil and gas wells have been shut down or abandoned, and many of those wells are in areas where residential neighborhoods now exist.

According to the California Department of Conservation ("DOC"), to date, about 230,000 oil and gas wells have been drilled in California and around 105,000 are still in use. The majority of remaining wells have been sealed ("capped") under the supervision of the DOC's Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources. A smaller number have been abandoned and have no known responsible operator -- these are called "orphan" wells. The state has a special fund that pays the cost of safely capping orphan wells, however, that program is limited in its scope and progress.

Buyer should be aware that, while the DOC database is the most comprehensive source available for California oil and gas well information, the DOC makes no warranties that the database is absolutely complete, or that reported well locations are known with absolute accuracy.

For More Information

For a search of the state's databases of oil and gas wells and sites of known environmental contamination on or near the Property, please obtain the JCP-LGS Residential Environmental Report. For general information, visit the California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources at <http://www.consrv.ca.gov/dog>.

END OF NATURAL HAZARD DISCLOSURE REPORT SECTION
See Terms and Conditions at end of this Report.



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California Property Tax Disclosure Report

The parties for whom this Report was prepared are the owner ("Seller") of the Residential Property ("Property") on the Report Date, the buyer ("Buyer") of the Residential Property from Seller as of the Report Date, and their respective licensed real estate agents ("Agents"). Seller, Buyer and the Agents are sometimes referred to herein as "Party" or "Parties."

Part 1. Introduction and Summary

This Tax Report section discusses the results of an electronic search of specified government lists ("Databases") containing real property tax information and geographic data concerning the Residential Property. To understand the information provided, please read this entire Report.

Summary of Property Tax Determinations

The Residential Property:	IS	IS NOT	
A.		X	NOT SUBJECT TO a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District. 26
B.		X	NOT SUBJECT TO a 1915 Bond Act District. 26
C.	X		SUBJECT TO one or more other direct assessments. 27
D.		X	NOT SUBJECT TO the State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fee (see State-level SRA Zone Disclosure). 31

Determined by First American Professional Real Estate Services, Inc.

THIS IS A DATABASE REPORT ONLY: The tax information in this Report only provides data derived from County Tax Assessor's Databases ("Databases") identified in this Report. While JCP-LGS has made good faith efforts to report from the Databases as accurately as possible, the quality, accuracy, and currency ("Database Date") of the information contained in these Databases can vary greatly. For more information regarding a specific Database, please read Part 2 of this Report. By use of this Report, transferee agrees this is a Report product and not an insurance policy and is subject to the Terms and Conditions attached hereto and incorporated herein.

This Report satisfies Seller's obligations to disclose (a) Mello-Roos and 1915 Act Bond Assessments applicable to the Residential Property as required by California Civil Code Section 1102.6b, and (b) Supplemental Taxes as required by California Civil Code Section 1102.6c.



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Part 2. NOTICE OF SPECIAL TAX/ASSESSMENT

Special assessments, also referred to as direct or fixed assessments, are charges that are not based on the value of the property. These charges are levied to provide funding for services or improvements that directly benefit the property. Mello Roos Community Facility Districts and 1915 Bond Districts are also classified as special assessments. Certain special assessments may be subject to accelerated foreclosure if allowed to go delinquent.

TO THE PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER OF THE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY AT THE ADDRESS REFERENCED ABOVE: THIS IS A NOTIFICATION TO BUYER PRIOR TO PURCHASING THE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

A. Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts

This Residential Property is NOT SUBJECT to Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts.

Database Date: 2015-2016

B. 1915 Bond Act Assessment Districts

This Residential Property is NOT SUBJECT to 1915 Bond Assessment Districts.

Database Date: 2015-2016

C. Accelerated Foreclosure Information

Certain assessment or bond issues may contain accelerated foreclosure liens which have priority over other real property taxes and are a legal right included as part of the security for the obligation. The issuers of such bonds are often contractually required to monitor and collect delinquent assessments quickly. Accordingly these assessments are not subject to the five (5) year waiting period applicable to ad valorem real property taxes. If the real property is subject to such an assessment and the taxes are not paid promptly, the real property may be foreclosed upon and sold at public auction on an expedited basis. **Therefore, it is extremely important that the real property tax bill be paid on time to prevent the accelerated foreclosure.**

D. Notice of Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Program

Property assessed clean energy (PACE) programs allow property owners to finance energy efficiency, water efficiency and renewable energy projects on residential and commercial structures through a voluntary special tax assessment on the property. PACE programs are offered by many city, county and regional planning agencies, and have repayment periods ranging from 5 to 20 years however some may be longer.

WHAT THIS MEANS: If a property owner voluntarily enters into a PACE program, a contractual assessment lien is placed on the property. The lien is repaid through installments collected on the property owner's secured county property tax bill. In certain situations the program administrator may bill the property owner directly. If the property is sold and the contractual assessment is not repaid in full, the new owner may be responsible for future assessments contributing towards repayment of the PACE contract.

DISCLOSURES AT RESALE: A PACE lien runs with the land. This means that the responsibility to repay the PACE lien may fall to the new owner upon transfer of the property unless the lien is paid off before closing. This fact may be material to a buyer's decision to purchase or price offered for the property. In addition, the buyer's lender may require the lien to be paid in full before closing (for certain federally backed mortgages, for example). Therefore, the property seller and his or her real estate agent may have a duty to disclose the existence of a PACE lien on the sale property.

DISCLAIMER: This Property Tax Report only discloses PACE special taxes documented in the county's 2015-2016 property tax roll. The Report does not include PACE special taxes first assessed or recorded after JCP-LGS obtained this tax roll information. To discover a PACE lien on the Property executed more recently, the buyer should read the preliminary title report and obtain and read all exceptions listed therein. Note that, in the title report, lien exceptions are named as recorded with the county; therefore, a PACE lien may be listed under a name that is not obvious.

E. Approved Assessment Districts Which Have Been Formed and Authorized But Are Not Yet Funded

Certain assessment districts may have been formed and authorized but have not yet been funded. Accordingly no assessment lien will appear in the County Assessor records. However, the information regarding such districts may appear on your preliminary report issued by a title company. If the assessment district has not been formed or funded, the improvements have also not been constructed. If the district is subsequently formed, the assessments may then appear on the property tax bill.



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Part 3. Current Property Tax Bill Summary

A. Summary of 2015-2016 Property Tax Bill

The following is a summary of Database information obtained from the RIVERSIDE COUNTY Secured Property Tax Roll for Tax Year 2015-2016 ("Database Date"). This summary is provided for informational purposes only. The summary includes Ad Valorem taxes which are based on the property's Assessed Value as well as other Non- Ad Valorem Direct or Special Assessments. Upon transfer of ownership, the Assessed Value may be reset to the Current Market Value or Sale Price which may result in a substantial change in the Ad Valorem taxes assessed. Please see Parts 4 and 5 of this Report for more information regarding Ad Valorem taxes and Supplemental taxes.

Total Assessed Value:	\$118,312.00
1st Installment Due 11/01/2015	\$948.02
2nd Installment Due 02/01/2016	\$948.02
Total Annual Tax Liability	\$1,896.04

General Ad Valorem Taxes

AGENCY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CONTACT PHONE
DESERT COMMUNITY COLLEGE B & I	COMM COLL BONDS	\$24.69	(760) 773-2513
DESERT WATER AGENCY	UTILITY/WATER DISTRICT	\$118.31	(760)323-4971
PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL B & I 1992 A	SCHOOL BONDS	\$106.22	(760) 416-6126
RIVERSIDE COUNTY TREASURER	BASE 1% TAX	\$1,183.12	(951) 955-3820
	TOTAL AD VALOREM TAXES	\$1,432.34	

Direct and/or Special Assessments

AGENCY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CONTACT PHONE
CITY OF PALM SPRINGS	CITY OF PALM SPGS WASTE DISPOSAL	\$228.52	(760) 327-1351
CITY OF PALM SPRINGS	CITY OF PALM SPRINGS SEWER CHG	\$216.00	(760) 323-8166
CITY OF PALM SPRINGS	CSA 152-PLM SPRINGS STORMWATER	\$9.50	(888) 683-5234
COACHELLA VALLEY MOSQUITO & RIFA	COACHELLA VALLEY MOSQUITO & RIFA	\$6.06	(866) 807-6864
DESERT WATER DISTRICT	FLD CNTL STORMWATER/CLEANWATER	\$3.62	(800) 439-6553
	TOTAL DIRECT ASSESSMENTS	\$463.70	

B. Available Senior Citizen Exemptions

Certain districts that levy special taxes or assessments may offer exemptions to Senior Citizens. These exemptions can result in substantial savings to qualified tax payers. The filing of an application along with annual renewal may be required. Below is the contact information for requesting details on filing exemptions for districts that may offer a Senior Citizen Exemption. Additional Direct Assessment Districts may offer exemptions. Therefore you may want to contact the districts to determine their policy on Senior Citizen Exemptions.

No Senior Citizen Exemptions listed as of the most recent update from the County.
 See Part 4B for additional information on other exemptions that may be available to Buyer.



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Part 4. Estimating Property Taxes After the Sale

Instantly calculate estimated property taxes and supplemental taxes on our website (or manually calculate them below):
https://orderform.fanhd.com/TaxCalcForm.aspx?guid=CA49B962E851431183A6B2B8110C6F10

A. Calculating Property Taxes After Sale (ESTIMATE ONLY)

PROPERTY TAX ESTIMATOR

The following calculation method is provided to assist Buyer in estimating the approximate amount of property tax charges that the Residential Property may be subject to for the upcoming tax year based on the assessed valuation being equal to the sales price. The amount derived is only an estimate and is not a substitute for a tax bill from the County, nor does it anticipate new property tax charges, fees or other changes in the property tax rates for future tax years.

Table with 5 rows: 1 Estimated Sales Price, 2 Estimated Ad Valorem Tax Rate (0.01211), 3 Multiply line 1 by line 2. This is your Estimated Ad Valorem Tax, 4 Direct Assessments including Mello Roos Special Taxes and 1915 Bond Act Assessments if applicable (463.70), 5 Add lines 3 and 4. Total Estimated Annual Tax Amount After Sale.

The information in this subparagraph A is an estimate only. The purpose of this "ESTIMATOR" is to assist Buyer in planning for property taxes which will be applicable after the Sale Date. This "ESTIMATOR" requires the Buyer's projection of the purchase price of the Residential Property. Please note that potential exemptions and exclusions are not reflected in this estimate. Additionally, undeveloped or recently developed properties may be subject to additional Direct Assessments not included in this estimate JCP-LGS is not responsible or liable for any losses, liabilities or damages resulting from use of this Property Tax Estimator.

B. Exemptions & Exclusions to Ad Valorem Taxes

California law provides certain exemptions from reassessments. The following is a list of common exemptions which may be available:

- Homeowner exemption (California Constitution Art XIII, §3 & R&T Code §218)
Honorably discharged veterans (California Constitution Art XIII, §3 & R&T Code §205)
Disabled veterans (California Constitution Art XIII, §4 & R&T Code §205)

California law also provides certain exclusions from reassessment. The following is a list of common exclusions which may be available:

- Persons over 55 years of age (R&T Code § 69.5)
Severely and permanently disable persons (R&T Code § 69.5(a))
Transfers between parents and children and grandparents and grandchildren (R&T Code § 63.1)
Transfers into revocable trusts (R&T Code § 62)
Interspousal transfers (R&T Code § 63)
Improvements for seismic retrofitting (R&T Code § 74.5)
Improvements for disabled access (R&T Code § 74.3)
Replacement of property damaged or destroyed by disaster (R&T Code § 69)

In order to determine if Buyer may qualify for any exemptions or exclusions or to obtain a comprehensive list of available exemptions and exclusions, please contact the county tax assessor's office (951-955-6200) or visit the county website at http://riverside.asrclrec.com/. Additional information is also available on the website for the California Board of Equalization at www.boe.ca.gov



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Part 5. Supplemental Property Tax Information

A. General Information Regarding Supplemental Taxes

California law mandates the county assessor to reappraise real property upon a change in ownership or completion of new construction. The assessor's office issues a supplemental assessment which reflects the difference between the prior assessed value and the new assessment. This value is prorated based on the number of months remaining in the fiscal tax year which ends June 30.

Notices of the supplemental assessment are mailed out to the property owners prior to the issuance of the supplemental tax bill or refund if the value is reduced. The taxes or refund based on the supplemental assessment are in addition to the regular annual tax bill.

The supplemental tax will be due from the current owner in addition to the regular tax assessment. Accordingly for the first year of ownership, Buyer should plan for this additional payment.

B. Supplemental Property Tax Disclosure

The following notice is mandated by California Civil Code Section 1102.6c:

NOTICE OF YOUR "SUPPLEMENTAL" PROPERTY TAX BILL

"California property tax law requires the Assessor to revalue real property at the time the ownership of the property changes. Because of this law, you may receive one or two supplemental tax bills, depending on when your loan closes.

The supplemental tax bills are not mailed to your lender. If you have arranged for your property tax payments to be paid through an impound account, the supplemental tax bills will not be paid by your lender. It is your responsibility to pay these supplemental bills directly to the Tax Collector.

If you have any question concerning this matter, please call your local Tax Assessor or Collector's Office."

RIVERSIDE County Assessor
Phone: 951-955-6200
Website: <http://riverside.asrclkrec.com/>



Property Tax Disclosure Report
For RIVERSIDE County

Property Address: 4388 E MESQUITE AVE
PALM SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA 92264
("Property")

APN: 680-151-046
Report Date: 10/14/2016
Report Number: 1997396

C. Calculating Supplemental Taxes After Sale (ESTIMATE ONLY)

Instantly calculate estimated property taxes and supplemental taxes on our website (or manually calculate them below):
<https://orderform.fanhd.com/TaxCalcForm.aspx?guid=CA49B962E851431183A6B2B8110C6F10>.

SUPPLEMENTAL TAX ESTIMATOR

The following schedule is provided to estimate the potential amount of the supplemental taxes on a given property and does NOT include the amount of the regular annual ad valorem property tax. The following calculation provides an estimate of the supplemental property taxes that can be expected during the first year of ownership, and should be used for planning purposes only.

1	Estimated Sales Price.....	• 1	\$	_____
2	Estimated Current Assessed Value.....	• 2	\$	118,312.00
3	Subtract line 2 from line 1. Estimated Supplemental Assessed Value.....	• 3	\$	_____
4	Multiply line 3 by 0.01211 (the Estimated Ad Valorem Tax Rate for the Residential Property). Estimated Full-Year Supplemental Tax Obligation.....	• 4	\$	_____

If the Sale Date for the Residential Property falls during the months of January through May, Buyer will receive TWO supplemental tax bills: (a) one for the current partial tax year; and (b) one for the next full tax year. The supplemental taxes can be estimated by completing lines 5 through 8 below:

5	Enter the Month-of-Sale Factor from TABLE 1 below.....	• 5	_____
6	Multiply line 4 by line 5. Estimated Supplemental Tax Bill # 1.....	• 6	\$ _____
7	Enter the amount on line 4. Estimated Supplemental Tax Bill # 2.....	• 7	\$ _____
8	Add lines 6 and 7. Total estimated Supplemental Tax Bill.....	• 8	\$ _____

If the Sale Date for the Residential Property falls during the months of June through December, Buyer will receive ONE supplemental tax bill. The supplemental tax can be estimated by completing lines 9 and 10 below:

9	Enter the Month-of-Sale Factor from TABLE 2 below.....	• 9	_____
10	Multiply line 4 by line 9. Total estimated Supplemental Tax Bill.....	• 10	\$ _____

TABLE 1. Month-of-Sale Factor

Jan	0.4167
Feb	0.3333
Mar	0.2500
Apr	0.1667
May	0.0833

TABLE 2. Month-of-Sale Factor

Jun	1.0000
Jul	0.9167
Aug	0.8333
Sept	0.7500
Oct	0.6667
Nov	0.5833
Dec	0.5000

The information in this subparagraph C is an estimate only. The purpose of this "ESTIMATOR" is to assist Buyer in planning for the supplemental taxes. The estimated supplemental tax is not a substitute for the supplemental bill and may not be relied upon as such. This "ESTIMATOR" requires the Buyer's projection of the purchase price of the Residential Property as well as month in which the transaction will be consummated. Please note that potential exemptions and exclusions are not reflected in these estimations JCP-LGS is not responsible or liable for any losses, liabilities or damages resulting from use of this Supplemental Tax Estimator.



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Part 6. State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fee

Pursuant to Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 4210) to Part 2 of Division 4 of the Public Resources Code, the State of California shall charge an annual "Fire Prevention Benefit Fee" ("Benefit Fee") on each eligible habitable structure on a parcel that is within a State Responsibility Area ("SRA") as defined in Section 4102 of the Public Resources Code, commencing with the 2011-2012 fiscal year. For an explanation of the SRA, refer to [page 7](#) of the Natural Hazard Disclosure Report, under "Wildland Fire Area (State Responsibility Area)". The Fee Amount and a Fee Exemption (explained below) were implemented in an emergency regulation adopted January 23, 2012 by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Board").

Fee Amount: A Benefit Fee of one hundred fifty-two dollars and thirty-three cents (\$152.33) shall be charged on each habitable structure within an SRA, including single-family homes, multi-dwelling structures, mobile and manufactured homes, and condominiums. This is not a "per parcel" fee, but a levy on each structure (if any) on the parcel within an SRA which the State determines to be habitable.

Fee Exemption: Property owners of habitable structures within a SRA and also within the boundaries of a local agency that provides fire protection services shall receive a fee reduction of thirty-five dollars (\$35) per habitable structure.

Date Due and Late Payment Penalties

The fee shall be collected annually by the State Board of Equalization ("BOE"), and is due and payable 30 days from the date of assessment by the BOE. If not paid when due and payable, a penalty of twenty percent (20%) of the fee determined to be due shall be added to the amount due and payable for EACH 30-day period in which the fee remains unpaid.

The fees collected, other than that retained by the BOE necessary for payment of refunds and expenses incurred in the collection of the fee, shall be deposited into the State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fund in the State Treasury. This Fund shall be used by the Board and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection ("CalFire") to finance the cost of specified fire prevention activities that will benefit the owners within the SRA who are required to pay the fee, including such activities as public education programs and local fire prevention projects to reduce fire risk in SRAs.

On July 1, 2013, and annually thereafter, the Board shall adjust the annual amount of the Fire Prevention Fee to reflect the percentage of change in the average annual value of a specified standard price index as reported by the Department of Finance. Commencing with the 2012-13 fiscal year, if there are sufficient amounts of moneys in the SRA Fire Prevention Fund to finance the costs of specified fire prevention activities for a fiscal year, the BOE would be prohibited from collecting the fee for that fiscal year.

Appeals Process: A person from whom the Benefit Fee is to be due may petition for a redetermination of whether this fee requirement applies to the Property. To appeal, the owner must submit within 30 days after the date of service of the determination a written petition stating the specific grounds upon which the appeal is founded and include supporting documentation. The petition must be sent to the address indicated by CalFire which may be the address of CalFire's Designated Fee Administrator.

Database Date: July 2016

This Property **IS NOT** located in a State Responsibility Area.



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Part 7. Private Transfer Fee Advisory

Private Transfer Fee. This is a fee imposed by a private entity such as a property developer, home builder, or homeowner association, when a property within a certain type of subdivision is sold or transferred. (It is commonly known as a "Private Transfer Tax".) It is NOT the same as a city or county Documentary Transfer Tax. A Private Transfer Fee may apply in addition to government Documentary Transfer Taxes that are due upon sale or transfer of the Property.

Transfer Fee Defined. California Civil Code Section 1098 defines a "Transfer Fee".

Effective January 1, 2008, if the payment of any Transfer Fee is required in the sale or transfer of the Property, Civil Code Section 1102.6e requires Seller to notify Buyer of the existence of the fee and to disclose certain specific information about the fee.

How to Determine the Existence of a Transfer Fee. If a Transfer Fee does exist affecting the Property, the document creating the fee may be on file with the County Recorder as a notice recorded against the Property and should be disclosed in the preliminary (title) report on the Property. However, the preliminary (title) report will merely disclose the existence of the documents affecting title, not the content of the documents. The title of a document may also not be sufficient to disclose that a Transfer Fee is included in its terms. Accordingly Seller should (a) request the title company which issued the preliminary (title) report to provide copies of the documents shown as "exceptions," and (b) review each document to determine if it contains a Transfer Fee.

Parties are advised that documents regarding any Transfer Fee should be obtained early in the sale process in order to avoid delays in the transaction process and to ensure full disclosure as required by law.

To determine if the Property is subject to a Transfer Fee, OBTAIN COPIES OF ALL OF THE EXCEPTIONS LISTED ON THE PRELIMINARY (TITLE) REPORT FROM THE TITLE COMPANY AND READ THEM TO DETERMINE IF ANY TRANSFER FEES ARE APPLICABLE.

**END OF TAX DISCLOSURE REPORT SECTION
See Terms and Conditions at end of this Report.**



JCP-LGS Residential Property Disclosure Reports Terms and Conditions

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TERMS and CONDITIONS

ACCEPTANCE OR USE OF THIS REPORT CONSTITUTES APPROVAL AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND LIMITATIONS STATED HEREIN.

The Report ("Report") is subject to each of the following Terms and Conditions. Each Recipient (defined below) of the Report agrees that the Report is subject to the following Terms and Conditions, and each Recipient agrees to be bound by such. Use of this Report by any Recipient constitutes acceptance of the Terms and Conditions to the Report. The Terms and Conditions below are incorporated by this reference into the Report. **This Report is not an insurance policy.**

This Report is made for the real property specifically described in the Report (the "Property") and solely for the transaction for which it was originally purchased ("Transaction"). The Property shall not include any property beyond the boundaries of the real property described in the Report. The Property shall not include any structures (whether located on the Property, or not), easements, or any right, title, interest, estate, or easement in any abutting streets, roads, alleys, lanes, ways, or waterways.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Transferor(s) and transferee(s) shall read the complete Report in its entirety before the close of escrow. A "Signature Page" or "Summary Pages" document may be included in the electronic delivery of this Report. Those documents do not replace the complete Report or remove the need to read the complete Report, and do not remove the requirement to disclose. The Signature Page and Summary Pages documents are subject to the Terms and Conditions of the complete Report.

- A. **No Third Party Reliance on This Report.** Only the transferor(s) and transferee(s), and their agents/brokers, if any, involved in the Transaction (collectively, the "Recipients") may use and rely on this Report and only after they have paid in full for the Report. While disclosures made on the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement in the Report may indicate certain risks to the Property, the disclosures are only "...between the transferor, the transferor's agents, and the transferee, and shall not be used by any other party, including, but not limited to, insurance companies, lenders, or governmental agencies, for any purpose." Cal. Civil Code section 1103.2, subdivision (g).
- B. **Seller and Seller's Agent's Responsibility of Full Disclosure.** Recipients are obligated to make disclosures, and always disclose material facts, that are within their actual knowledge.
- C. **Scope of Report.** This Report is limited to determining whether the Property is in those specified natural hazard zones and property tax districts, and in proximity to those specified environmental sites (depending on the report product ordered), as defined in the Report. The Report is not a geologic report or a land survey and no site inspection has been made in producing the Report. JCP-LGS makes no determination, expresses no opinion or view, and assumes no responsibility in this Report concerning the right, entitlement, or ability to develop or improve the Property. JCP-LGS has no information concerning whether the Property can be developed or improved. No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by this Report concerning structures or soils on or outside of the Property, including, without limitation, habitability of structures or the Property, suitability of the Property for construction or improvement, potential for soil settlement, drainage, soil subsidence, or other soil or site conditions. The Recipient(s) is advised to consult the local Planning Department to determine whether factors beyond the scope of this Report may limit the transferee(s) ability to use or improve the Property.

The Report is not a title report, and no determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by this Report as to title to the Property or liens against the Property, recorded or otherwise, or whether the Property is comprised of legal lots in conformance with the California Subdivision Map Act or local ordinances. The Report is not a property inspection report, and no determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by this Report concerning architectural, structural, mechanical, engineering, or legal matters, or the marketability or value of the Property. JCP-LGS has not conducted any testing or physical or visual examination or inspection of the Property, nor is this Report a substitute for any such testing, physical or visual examination, or inspection.
- D. **Tax and Environmental Disclosures (if included in Report).** No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by the Report concerning the existence of property tax liabilities, or the existence of hazardous or toxic materials or substances, or any other defects, on, under, or in proximity to the Property, unless specifically described in the Report. JCP-LGS's total liability for any error or omission in its disclosures relating to taxes and/or environmental matters shall be limited to actual proven damages not to exceed \$10,000.
- E. **JCP-LGS Database Updates.** Each database used in this Report is updated by the responsible agency at various intervals. Updates for a database are determined by the responsible agency and may be made at any time and without notice. JCP-LGS maintains an update schedule and makes reasonable efforts to use updated information. For these reasons, JCP-LGS reports information as of the date when the database was last updated by JCP-LGS. That date is specified as the "Database Date" for each database.
- F. **Statutory and Additional Disclosures, Advisories, and Local Addenda (if included in Report).** No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by this Report concerning the need to purchase earthquake or flood insurance for the Property. In preparing the Report, JCP-LGS accurately reported on information contained in Government Records. JCP-LGS reviewed and relied upon those Government Records specifically identified and described in the Report. JCP-LGS has not reviewed or relied upon any Government Records that are not specifically identified in the Report. JCP-LGS also has not reviewed any plat maps, survey maps, surveyor maps, assessor maps, assessor parcel maps, developer maps, or engineering maps, whether or not such maps have been recorded. No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by the Report concerning any matters identified in Government Records that were not reviewed by JCP-LGS. Local Addenda, where applicable, are included "AS IS" as an accommodation to the local real estate board that provided the content; JCP-LGS assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of any information included in the Local Addenda.
- G. **FEMA Flood Determination Certificate (if accompanying the Report).** No determination is made and no opinion is expressed, or intended, by the Report concerning the requirement for or cost of flood insurance on the Property. Recipient(s) understands that a lender may require flood insurance to secure its loan collateral independent of whether FEMA may require flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program on a federally backed mortgage. The FEMA Flood Determination Certificate ("Flood Certificate"), which may accompany the Report, is produced by a third-party expert certified by FEMA to provide Flood Certificates. JCP-LGS assumes no liability for errors in that third-party flood determination.



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- H. **Changes to Government Record after Report Date.** This Report is issued as of the Report Date identified in the Report. JCP-LGS shall have no obligation to advise any Recipient of any information learned or obtained after the Report Date even if such information would modify or otherwise affect the Report. Subsequent to JCP-LGS acquisition of Government Records, changes may be made to said Government Records and JCP-LGS is not responsible for advising the Recipients of any changes. JCP-LGS will update this Report upon request and at no charge during the transaction process for which this Report was issued, but not to exceed one year from the date of the Report. Likewise, JCP-LGS is not liable for any impact on the Property that any change to the Government Records may have.
- I. **Government Record Sources.** JCP-LGS relies upon the Government Records specifically identified in the Report without conducting an independent investigation of their accuracy. JCP-LGS assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the Government Records identified in the Report. JCP-LGS makes no warranty or representation of any kind, express or implied, with respect to the Report. JCP-LGS expressly disclaims and excludes any and all other express and implied warranties, including, without limitation, warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. The JCP-LGS Report is "AS IS".
- J. **Limitation of JCP-LGS's Liability**
1. JCP-LGS is not responsible for:
 - Any inaccuracies or incompleteness of the information in the Public Records.
 - Inaccurate address information provided for the Property.
 - Any other information not contained in the Public Records as of the Report Date.
 - Any information which would be disclosed by a physical inspection of the Property.
 - Any information known by one of the Parties.
 - The health or risk to humans or animals that may be associated with any of the disclosed hazards.
 - The costs of investigating or remediating any of the disclosed hazards.
 2. Except as otherwise expressly set forth in these Terms and Conditions, JCP-LGS's total liability and responsibility to all Recipients collectively for any and all liabilities, causes of action, claim or claims, including but not limited to claims for breach of contract or negligence, shall be for actual proven damages only caused directly by JCP-LGS's error up to a maximum of \$100,000. JCP-LGS expressly disclaims any liability for Recipients indirect, incidental and/or consequential damages, including without limitation lost profits even if such damages are foreseeable. In the event of any error, omission or inaccuracy in the JCP-LGS Report for which JCP-LGS is liable, JCP-LGS shall have no duty to defend or pay any attorneys' fees, costs or expenses incurred by the Recipients, or any of them. The Recipients, and each of them, expressly waive the benefits of California Civil Code Section 2778.
- K. **Reporting of Risk Elements for Condominium Projects, Planned Unit Developments, and Other Properties with Common or Undivided Interests.** Because California's Residential Natural Hazard Disclosure Law requires disclosure if any portion of the Property is located within a specified natural hazard area/zone, the Report must indicate that the subject Property falls within the area/zone if any portion of such a condominium project, planned unit development, or common area is located within a specified hazard area/zone.
- L. **Governing Law.** The Report shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of California.
- M. **Small Claims or Arbitration.** This provision constitutes an agreement to arbitrate disputes on an individual basis. Any party may bring an individual action in small claims court instead of pursuing arbitration. All disputes and claims arising out of or relating to the Report must be resolved by binding arbitration. This Report to arbitrate includes, but is not limited to, all disputes and claims between JCP-LGS, transferor(s) and transferee(s) and claims that arose prior to purchase of the Report. This agreement to arbitrate applies to transferor(s) and transferee(s) successors in interest, assigns, heirs, spouses, and children. As noted above, a party may elect to bring an individual action in small claims court instead of arbitration, so long as the dispute falls within the jurisdictional requirements of small claims court.
- Any arbitration must take place on an individual basis, JCP-LGS, transferor(s) and transferee(s) agree that they are waiving any right to a jury trial and to bring or participate in a class, representative, or private attorney general action, and further agree that the arbitrator lacks the power to consider claims for injunctive or declaratory relief, or to grant relief effecting anyone other than the individual claimant.
- The arbitration is governed by the Commercial Arbitration Rules and the Supplementary Procedures for Consumer Related Disputes (the "AAA Rules") of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"), as modified by this Agreement, and will be administered by the AAA. Company will pay all AAA filing, administration and arbitrator fees for any arbitration it initiates and for any arbitration initiated by another party for which the value of the claims is \$75,000 or less, unless an arbitrator determines that the claims have been brought in bad faith or for an improper purpose, in which case the payment of AAA fees will be governed by the AAA Rules. **A COPY OF THESE RULES IS AVAILABLE FROM THE AAA'S WEB SITE AT WWW.ADR.ORG OR ON REQUEST FROM THE COMPANY. THE ARBITRATION AWARD MAY INCLUDE ATTORNEY'S FEES IF ALLOWED BY FEDERAL, STATE, OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAW AND MAY BE ENTERED AS A JUDGMENT IN ANY COURT OF PROPER JURISDICTION.**
- The arbitration will take place in the same county in which the property covered by the Report is located. The Federal Arbitration Act will govern the interpretation, applicability and enforcement of this arbitration agreement. This arbitration agreement will survive the termination of this Report.
- N. **Severability.** If any provision of the Terms and Conditions to this Report is determined to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, then such provision shall be treated as severed from the remainder of the Terms and Conditions, and shall not affect the validity and enforceability of all of the other provisions of the Terms and Conditions.
- O. **Other Agreements.** This Report constitutes the entire, integrated agreement between JCP-LGS and Recipients, and supersedes and replaces all prior statements, representations, negotiations, and agreements.

END OF REPORT