

SELLER'S AFFIDAVIT OF NONFOREIGN STATUS (FIRPTA)

(Use a separate form for each Transferor) (C.A.R. Form AS, Revised 12/21)

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING FIRPTA AND SELLER'S AFFIDAVIT OF NON-FOREIGN STATUS:

Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") §1445 provides that a transferee (Buyer) of a U.S. real property interest must withhold tax if the transferor (Seller) is a "foreign person." In order to avoid withholding, IRC §1445 (b) requires that the Seller (a) provides an affidavit to the Buyer with the Seller's taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), or (b) provides a proper affidavit, (such as this form) including Seller's TIN, to a "qualified substitute" who furnishes a statement to the Buyer under penalty of perjury that the qualified substitute has such affidavit in their possession. A qualified substitute may be (i) an attorney, title company, or escrow company responsible for closing the transaction, or (ii) the Buyer's agent (but not the Seller's agent).

SELLER'S INFORMATION:

	A.	PROPERTY ADDRESS (property being transferred):	3021 Bay Avenue, Chico, CA 95973	("Property")			
	В.		Paulette Brown reviewable trust				
	C.	AUTHORITY TO SIGN: If this document is signed on behalf of a		VIDUAL DECLARES			
_	ΕV	THAT HE/SHE HAS AUTHORITY TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT		:			
3.		EMPTION CLAIMED: I, the undersigned, declare under penalt if signed on behalf of an Entity Transferor, the Entity is exempt)		v, if any, I am exempt			
		[For individual Transferors] I am not a nonresident alien for p					
		(For corporation, partnership, limited liability company, trust		foreign corporation,			
		foreign partnership, foreign limited liability company, foreign	trust, or foreign estate, as those terms are de	efined in the Internal			
		Revenue Code and Income Tax Regulations.					
4.		JALIFIED SUBSTITUTE OR DIRECT DELIVERY TO BUYER:					
	Α.	TRANSFEROR'S USE OF QUALIFIED SUBSTITUTE (TITLE		. Cada C 1 4 4 F Callan			
		(1) A Qualified Substitute shall be used in this transaction to satisfy the requirements under Internal Revenue Code § 1445. Sel shall provide a completed affidavit to the Qualified Substitute, who will furnish a statement (C.A.R. From QS) to the Buyer statir					
		under penalty of perjury that the Qualified Substitute (i) has the Seller's affidavit; (ii) the affidavit is complete; and (iii) the Sel					
		states in the affidavit that no withholding is required because a	in exemption is claimed.	o, and (m) and conor			
		(2) Qualified Substitute may require Seller to complete and pro	vide to Qualified Substitute the information in p	aragraph 5. If so, that			
		information should be completed after this form is provided to	Buyer. Qualified Substitute and Seller's Broke	er shall NOT provide			
	_	the information in paragraph 5 to Buyer.	O DUVED. Kathia wassana bis abaalaad Oo				
	В.	3. TRANSFEROR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DIRECT TO BUYER: If this paragraph is checked, Seller shall complete the information in 5 below and provide a completed form to Buyer.					
5.	SF	LLER INFORMATION (NOTE: DO NOT PROVIDE THE INFOR	RMATION IN 5 BELOW TO BUYER UNLESS.	4B IS CHECKED)			
٠.		•		,			
	A.	Social Security No., or Federal Employer Identification No. (TIN	N)				
	В.	Address		(Use HOME			
		address for individual transferors. Use OFFICE address for an	"Entity" i.e.: corporations, partnerships, limited	l liability companies,			
	_	trusts, and estates.)					
		Telephone Number					
6.		LIFORNIA WITHHOLDING: Seller agrees to provide escrow wi	th necessary information to comply with Califor	nia Withholding Law,			
	Re	venue and Taxation Code, §18662					
Lun	ders	stand that this affidavit may be disclosed to the Internal Revenue	Service by the transferee, and that any false st	atement I have made			
		nau saga alla bin a fine, imprisonment or both.	convice by the transferee, and that any lates of	atomont mave made			
	Λ.	1 all Broadle	_ 5/2/2022	2 2:42 PM PDT			
Ву	/T==	്ഡ്([ഗ്രയം ഏട്ടില്പ്പ്പട്ട <mark>ിട്ടില്</mark> ലature) (Indicate if you are signing as the grantor o	Date 5/ 2/ 2022				
	(III	ஆத்தத்தியின்முக் (Indicate if you are signing as the grantor o	if a revocable/grantor trust).				
Mat	heu	y brown	Successor trustee				
Тур	ed c	or printed name	Title (If signed on behalf of Entity Transfero	r)			
р	u ⁷	's upouthorized use of displacure of Caller's TIN soul	d recult in civil or eximinal liability				
Du	yer	's unauthorized use of disclosure of Seller's TIN coul	d result in civil or criminal hability.				
Buy	er _		Date				
,		(Buyer acknowledges receipt of a Copy of this Seller	's Affidavit).				
Buy	or		Dato				
Бuy	CI _	(Buyer acknowledges receipt of a Copy of this Seller	's Affidavit).				
IMP	OR	TANT NOTICE: An Affidavit should be signed by each in	dividual or entity Transferor to whom or t	to which it applies.			
Bef	ore	you sign, any questions relating to the legal sufficiency of	of this form, or to whether it applies to you	u or to a particular			
แสโ	เอสต	ction, or about the definition of any of the terms used, sh	onin pe rejerren io a dualilien calliotula t	eai estate attorney,			

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certified public accountant, or other professional tax advisor, the Internal Revenue Service, or the California Franchise Tax

For further information on federal guidelines, see C.A.R. Legal Q & A "Federal Withholding: The Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act," and/or IRS Publication 515 or 519. For further information on state guidelines, see C.A.R. Legal Q & A "California Nonresident Withholding," and/or California FTB Pub. 1016.

FEDERAL GUIDELINES

FOREIGN PERSONS DEFINED. The following general information is provided to assist sellers in determining whether they are "foreign persons" for purposes of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act (FIRPTA), IRC §1445. FIRPTA requires a buyer to withhold and send to the IRS 15% of the gross sales price of a United States (U.S.) real property interest if the seller is a foreign person. Certain restrictions and limitations apply. No withholding is required for a seller who is a U.S. person (that is, not a foreign person). In order for an individual to be a U.S. person, he/she must be either a U.S. citizen or a U.S. resident alien. The test must be applied separately to each seller in transactions involving more than one seller. Even if the seller is a foreign person, withholding will not be required in every circumstance.

NONRESIDENT ALIEN INDIVIDUAL. An individual whose residence is not within the U.S. and who is not a U.S. citizen is a nonresident alien. The term includes a nonresident alien fiduciary. An alien actually present in the U.S. who is not just staying temporarily (i.e., not a mere transient or sojourner), is a U.S. resident for income tax purposes. An alien is considered a U.S. resident and not subject to withholding under FIRPTA if the alien meets either the green card test or the substantial presence test for the calendar year.

GREEN CARD TEST. An alien is a U.S. resident if the individual was a lawful permanent resident of the U.S. at any time during the calendar year. This is known as the "green card test."

SUBSTANTIAL PRESENCE TEST. An alien is considered a U.S. resident if the individual meets the substantial presence test for the calendar year. Under this test, the individual must be physically present in the U.S. on at least: (1) 31 days during the current calendar year; and (2) 183 days during the current year and the two preceding years, counting all the days of physical presence in the current year but only 1/3 the number of days present in the first preceding year, and 1/6 the number of days present in the second preceding year.

DAYS OF PRESENCE IN THE U.S. TEST. Generally, a person is treated as physically present in the country at any time during the day. However, if a person regularly commutes to work in the U.S. from a residence in Canada or Mexico or is in transit between two points outside the U.S. and is physically present in the country for less than 24 hours, he/she is not treated as present in the U.S. on any day during the transit or commute. In addition, the individual is not treated as present in the U.S. on any day during which he/she is unable to leave the U.S. because of a medical condition which arose while in the U.S.

EXEMPT INDIVIDUAL. For the substantial presence test, do not count days for which a person is an exempt individual. An exempt individual is anyone in the following categories:

- An individual temporarily present in the U.S. because of (a) full-time diplomatic or consular status, (b) full-time employment with an international organization or (c) an immediate family member of a person described in (a) or (b).
- A teacher or trainee temporarily present in the U.S. under a "J" visa (other than as a student) who substantially complies with the requirements of the visa. An individual will not be exempt under this category for a calendar year if he/she was exempt as a teacher or trainee or as a student for any two calendar years during the preceding six calendar years.
- A student temporarily present in the U.S. under an "F" or "J" visa who substantially complies with the requirements of the visa. Generally, a person will not be exempt as a student for any calendar year after the fifth calendar year for which he/she was exempt as a student, teacher or trainee. However, the individual may continue to be exempt as a student beyond the fifth year if he/she is in compliance with the terms of the student visa and does not intend to permanently reside in the U.S.

CLOSER CONNECTION TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY. Even if an individual would otherwise meet the substantial presence test, that person is not treated as meeting the test for the current calendar year if he/she:

- Is present in the U.S. on fewer than 183 days during the current year, and has a tax home in a foreign country and has a closer connection to that country than to the U.S.
- SPECIAL RULES. It is possible to be both a nonresident alien and a resident alien during the same tax year. Usually this occurs for the year a person arrives in or departs from the U.S. Other special provisions apply to individuals who were U.S. residents for at least three years, cease to be U.S. residents, and then become U.S. residents again.

NONRESIDENT ALIEN INDIVIDUALS MARRIED TO U.S. CITIZENS OR RESIDENT ALIENS may choose to be treated as resident aliens for most income tax purposes. However, these individuals are considered nonresidents for purposes of withholding taxes.

A FOREIGN PERSON OR PARTNERSHIP is one that does not fit the definition of a domestic corporation or partnership. A domestic corporation or partnership is one that was created or organized in the U.S., or under the laws of the U.S., or of any U.S. state or territory. **GUAM AND U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATIONS.** A corporation created or organized in or under the laws of Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands is not considered a foreign corporation for the purpose of withholding tax for the tax year if:

- 1) at all times during the tax year, less than 25% in value of the corporation's stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by foreign persons, and
- 2) at least 20% of the corporation's gross income is derived from sources within Guam or at least 65% of the corporation's income is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. Virgin Islands or the U.S. for the 3-year period ending with the close of the preceding tax year of the corporation, or the period the corporation has been in existence if less.

A NONRESIDENT ALIEN TRUSTEE, ADMINISTRATOR OR EXECUTOR of a trust or an estate is treated as a nonresident alien, even though all the beneficiaries of the trust or estate are citizens or residents of the U.S.

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