

SIXTY-DAY NOTICE OF INTENT TO SUE FOR VIOLATION OF THE SAFE DRINKING WATER
AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986
(*Cal. Health & Safety Code* § 25249.5, *et seq.*) (“Proposition 65”)

04/23/2010

Scott R. Anderson, or Current President/CEO
Dollar Rent-A-Car, Inc.
5330 E. 31st Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135

Scott R. Anderson, or Current President/CEO
DTG Operations, Inc.
5330 E. 31st Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135

Scott R. Anderson, or Current President/CEO
Thrifty Rent-A-Car System, Inc.
5330 E. 31st Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135

Scott L. Thompson, or Current President/CEO
Dollar Thrifty Automotive Group, Inc.
5330 E. 31st Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135

AND THE PUBLIC PROSECUTORS LISTED ON THE DISTRIBUTION LIST ACCOMPANYING
THE ATTACHED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

**Re: Violations of Proposition 65 concerning Exhaust from Gasoline and Diesel Engine
Vehicles**

Dear Messrs. Anderson and Thompson, or To Whom Else This May Concern:

Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc. (“CAG”), the noticing entity, serves this Notice of Violation (“Notice”) upon Dollar Rent-A-Car, Inc.; Thrifty Rent-A-Car, Inc.; DTG Operations, Inc.; and Dollar Thrifty Automotive Group, Inc. (collectively “Violators”) pursuant to and in compliance with Proposition 65. Violators may contact CAG concerning this Notice through its attorney, Reuben Yeroushalmi, Esq., 3700 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 480, Los Angeles, CA 90010, telephone no. (213) 382-3183, facsimile no. (213) 382-3430. This Notice satisfies a prerequisite for CAG to commence an action against Violators in any Superior Court of California to enforce Proposition 65. The violations addressed by this Notice occurred in each California county reflected in the district attorney addresses listed in the attached certificate of service. CAG is serving this Notice upon each person or entity responsible for the alleged violations, the California Attorney General, the district attorney for each county where alleged violations occurred, and the City Attorney for each city with a population (according to the most recent decennial census) of over 750,000 located within counties where the alleged violations occurred.

CAG is a registered corporation based in California. By sending this Notice, CAG is acting “in the public interest” pursuant to Proposition 65. CAG is a nonprofit entity dedicated to protecting the environment, improving human health, and supporting environmentally sound practices.

This Notice concerns violations of the warning prong of Proposition 65, which states that “[n]o person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individual . . .” *Cal. Health & Safety Code* § 25249.6.

This notice concerns exposures to Exhaust from Gasoline and Diesel Engine Vehicles, which contains the chemicals listed below and designated to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity ("Covered Chemicals"), without giving clear and reasonable warnings to the individuals exposed prior to the time of exposure in violation of Proposition 65 (*Health & Safety Code* § 25249.6). The Governor of California added the Covered Chemicals to the lists of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity more than twenty (20) months prior to the date of this notice, and therefore as of the time of this notice, each of the Covered Chemicals is fully subject to the warning requirement and discharge prohibition of Proposition 65. See *Cal. Health & Safety Code* §§ 25249.9, 25249.10; *Cal. Code Regs.*, tit. 27 § 27000(b), (c).

Covered Chemicals

The Covered Chemicals are listed below:

CARCINOGENS

Acetaldehyde	Acrylonitrile
Arsenic (inorganic arsenic compounds)	Asbestos
Benza[a]anthracene	Benzene
Benzo[a]pyrene	Benzo[b]fluoranthene
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	Benzo[k]fluoranthene
Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds	Bitumens, extracts of steam-refined and air-refined
1,3 Butadiene	Cadmium and Cadmium compounds
Carbazole	Chromium (hexavalent compounds)
Chrysene	Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	Dibenz[a,h]acridine
Dibenz[a,j]acridine	7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	Diesel engine exhaust
1, 1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)	Ethylbenzene
Formaldehyde (gas)	Hydrazine
Indeno[1,2,3-s-cd]pyrene	Lead and Lead Compounds
3-Methylcholanthrene	5-Methylchrysene
Naphthalene	Nickel and Certain Nickel Compounds
2-Nitropropane	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
4-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)1-butanone	N-Nitrosomorpholine
N-Nitrosornicotine	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
Quinoline and its strong acid salts	Silica, Crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size)
Soots, tars and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils)	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
ortho-Toluidine	Trichloroethylene
Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	

REPRODUCTIVE TOXINS

Arsenic (inorganic oxides)	Benzene
Cadmium	Carbon Disulfide
Carbon Monoxide	Lead
Mercury and Mercury Compounds	Methyl Chloride
Toluene	

The Governor of California added each of the above-listed Covered Chemicals to the list of chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity more than twenty (20) months prior to the date of this notice. See *Cal. Code Regs.*, tit. 27 § 27000(b), (c). Accordingly, each of the above-listed Covered Chemicals is fully subject to Proposition 65 warning requirement and discharge prohibition. See *Cal. Health & Safety Code* §§ 25249.9, 25249.10.

Period of Violations

CAG is informed and believes the violations addressed within this notice occurred each day between **April 23, 2007** and **April 23, 2010**, in which Violators' Gasoline and Diesel Engine Rental Vehicles were operated on and off Violators' premises and in the course of Violators' business and produced exhaust. CAG is informed and believes that these violations are ongoing to the present and shall continue each day thereafter.

Environmental Exposure

This notice addresses Environmental Exposures. "An 'environmental exposure' is an exposure which may foreseeably occur as the result of contact with an environmental medium, including, but not limited to, ambient air, indoor air, drinking water, standing water, running water, soil, vegetation, or manmade or natural substances, either through inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, or otherwise. Environmental exposures include all exposures which are not consumer products exposures, or occupational exposures." *Cal. Code Regs.*, tit. 27 § 25602(c).

Violators are car rental companies operating in California. During the period referenced above, Violators violated Proposition 65 by exposing persons (including, but not limited to customers, prospective customers, Violators' employees, and employees of others who came on to Violators' rental car locations for business and non-business purposes) to the Covered Chemicals in Exhaust from Gasoline and Diesel Engine Vehicles without first giving clear and reasonable warnings in compliance with Proposition 65. When Violators' Gasoline and Diesel Engine Rental Vehicles are driven, Exhaust from Gasoline and Diesel Engine Vehicles is expelled into the surrounding areas, including confined spaces such as the interior of the rental vehicle and nearby buildings, including but not limited to rental sales offices in immediate proximity to the areas where Gasoline and Diesel Rental Vehicles are driven/and or stored. Violators' customers, prospective customers, Violators' employees, and employees of others who came on to Violators' rental car locations for business and non-business purposes were and are exposed when they come into contact with and inhaled air containing Exhaust from Gasoline and Diesel Engine Vehicles, and thus containing the Covered Chemicals, that exists in the confined spaces within Violators' rental car fleet and rental car locations near where rental vehicles are driven/and or stored, such as those in parking lots or surrounded by the rental fleet. Exposed persons include Violators' customers, prospective customers, Violators' employees (including, but not limited to mechanics, maintenance workers, service technicians, sales office workers, rental fleet lot attendants, and drivers), and employees of others who came on to Violators' rental car locations for business and non-business purposes. The locations of exposure occurred inside the vehicles rented to the public by Violators and within structures near rental vehicle parking and driving areas at Violators' rental car locations. Environmental Exposures also occurred beyond the real property owned or controlled by Violators, but inside the cars rented by Violators to the public.

Occupational Exposure

This notice addresses Occupational Exposures. "Occupational exposure" means an exposure to any employee in his or her employer's workplace." Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 § 25602(f).

This notice alleges violations of Proposition 65 with respect to Occupational Exposures governed by the California State Plan for Occupational Safety and Health. The State Plan incorporates the provisions of Proposition 65, as approved by Federal OSHA on June 6, 1997. This approval specifically placed certain conditions with regard to occupational exposures on Proposition 65, including that it does not apply to (a) the conduct of manufacturers occurring outside the State of California; and (b) employers with less than 10 employees. The approval also provides that an employer may use any means of compliance in the general hazard communication requirements to comply with Proposition 65. It also requires that supplemental enforcement be subject to the supervision of the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Accordingly, any settlement, civil complaint, or substantive court orders in this matter must be submitted to the California Attorney General.

Violators are car rental companies operating in California. During the period referenced above, Violators violated Proposition 65 by exposing its employees (including, but not limited to mechanics, maintenance workers, service technicians, sales office workers, rental fleet lot attendants, and drivers at Violators' rental car locations) to the Covered Chemicals motor vehicle and car exhaust without first giving clear and reasonable warnings in compliance with Proposition 65 of such. Violators' employees were exposed to the Covered Chemicals contained in motor vehicle and car exhaust as they came into contact and inhaled air containing Exhaust from Gasoline and Diesel Engine Vehicles, and thus containing the Covered Chemicals, that exists in the confined spaces within Violators' rental car fleet and rental car locations near where rental vehicles are driven/and or stored, such as those in parking lots or surrounded by the rental fleet, in the process of cleaning, vacuuming, aerating, and otherwise preparing the vehicles for the next consumer, and in the process of driving vehicles from one location to another, and inspecting and showing vehicles to consumers prior to rental and upon return. Since Violators were and are employers, and the vehicles were and are the property of Violators, Violators have caused and are causing "Occupational Exposure[s]" during the referenced period. The general locations of the unlawful occupational exposures occurred at the areas owned or controlled by Violators where Violators' employees tended to the task of cleaning vehicles, inspecting vehicles, driving vehicles, and being near vehicles, as well as within the Gasoline and Diesel Engine Rental Vehicles owned by Violators.

Route of Exposure

The routes of exposure for the violations were and are inhalation, dermal contact, and skin absorption when the Exhaust from Gasoline and Diesel Engine Vehicles containing the Covered Chemicals is released into the air and becomes available for inhalation and dermal contact (especially as it accumulates in the confined spaces set out above), as well as when the residual Exhaust from Gasoline and Diesel Engine Vehicles containing the Covered Chemicals then accumulates on various surfaces inside the vehicle, including but not limited to upholstery, dashboard, armrest, and fabric, or on the individual exposed, or in structures near to the areas where the rental vehicles are driven/and or stored. When affected persons breathed in the air containing Exhaust from Gasoline and Diesel Engine Vehicles, they were exposed to the Covered Chemicals via their mouths, throats, bronchi, esophagi, and lungs. Exposure of the Covered Chemicals generates risks of cancer and reproductive toxicity to the affected persons.

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Proposition 65 requires that notice and intent to sue be given to the violator(s) sixty (60) days before the suit is filed. *Cal. Health & Safety Code* § 252549.7(d)(1). With this letter, CAG gives notice of the alleged violations to Violators and the appropriate governmental authorities. In absence of any action by the appropriate governmental authorities within sixty (60) calendar days of the sending of this notice (plus five (5) calendar days if the place of address and the place of mailing is within the State of California OR plus ten (10) calendar days if the place of address is outside the State of California but within the United States), CAG may file suit. See *Cal. Code Civ. Proc.* § 1013; *Cal. Health & Safety Code* § 25249.7(d)(1); and *Cal. Code Regs.*, tit. 27 § 25903(d)(1).

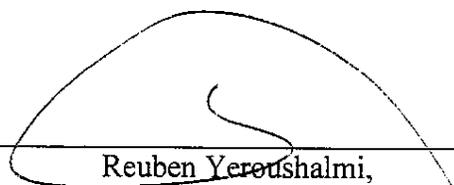
This notice covers all violations of Proposition 65 currently known to Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc. from information now available to it. With the copy of this notice submitted to Violators, a copy of the following is attached: The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary.

In the interest of benefiting the public and avoiding costly litigation, CAG is willing to conduct discussions aimed at resolving these claims in the public interest prior to filing suit and commencing formal litigation.

Dated: April-23-2010

YEROUSHALMI & ASSOCIATES

By:



Reuben Yeroushalmi,
Attorney for Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc.

Appendix A

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
HAZARD ASSESSMENT
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY

THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC
ENFORCEMENT ACTION 1986
(PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY

The following summary has been prepared by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the lead agency for the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (commonly known as "Proposition 65"). A copy of this summary must be included as an attachment to any notice of violation served upon an alleged violator of the Act. The summary provides basic information about the provisions of the law, and is intended to serve only as a convenient source of general information. It is not intended to provide authoritative guidance on the meaning or application of the law. The reader is directed to the statute and its implementing regulations (see citations below) for further information.

Proposition 65 appears in California law as Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.5 through 25249.13. Regulations that provide more specific guidance on compliance, and that specify procedures to be followed by the State in carrying out certain aspects of the law, are found in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 25000 through 27000.

WHAT DOES PROPOSITION 65 REQUIRE?

The "Governor's List." Proposition 65 requires the Governor to publish a list of chemicals that are known to the State of California to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm. This list must be updated at least once a year. Over 735 chemicals listings have been included as of November 1, 2001. Only those chemicals that are on the list are regulated under this law. Businesses that produce, use, release, or otherwise engage in activities involving those chemicals must comply with the following:

Clear and Reasonable Warnings. A business is required to warn a person before "knowingly and intentionally" exposing that person to a listed chemical. The warning given must be "clear and reasonable." This means that the warning must: (1) clearly make known that the chemical involved is known to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm; and (2) be given in such a way that it will effectively reach the person before he or she is exposed. Exposures are exempt from the warning requirement if they occur less than twelve months after the date of listing of the chemical.

Prohibition from discharges into drinking water. A business must not knowingly discharge or release a listed chemical into water or onto land where it passes or probably will pass into a source of drinking water. Discharges are exempt from this requirement if they occur less than twenty months after the date of listing of the chemical.

DOES PROPOSITION 65 PROVIDE ANY EXEMPTIONS?

Yes. The law exempts:

Governmental agencies and public water utilities. All agencies of the federal, State or local government, as well as entities operating public water systems, are exempt.

Businesses with nine or fewer employees. Neither the warning requirement nor the discharge prohibition applies to a business that employs a total of nine or fewer employees.

Exposures that pose no significant risk of cancer. For chemicals that are listed as known to the State to cause cancer ("carcinogens"), a warning is not required if the business can demonstrate that the exposure occurs at a level that poses "no significant risk." This means that the exposure is calculated to result in not more than one excess case of cancer in 100,000 individuals exposed over a 70-year lifetime. The Proposition 65 regulations identify specific "no significant risk" levels for more than 250 listed carcinogens.

Exposures that will produce no observable reproductive effect at 1,000 times the level in question. For chemicals known to the State to cause birth defects or other

reproductive harm ("reproductive toxicants"), a warning is not required if the business can demonstrate that the exposure will produce no observable effect, even at 1,000 times the level in question. In other words, the level of exposure must be below the "no observable effect level (NOEL)," divided by a 1,000-fold safety or uncertainty factor. The "no observable effect level" is the highest dose level which has not been associated with an observable adverse reproductive or developmental effect.

Discharge that do not result in a "significant amount" of the listed chemical entering into any source of drinking water. The prohibition from discharges into drinking water does not apply if the discharger is able to demonstrate that a "significant amount" of the list chemical has not, does not, or will not enter any drinking water source, and that the discharge complies with all other applicable laws, regulations, permits, requirements, or orders. A "significant amount" means any detectable amount, except an amount that would meet the "no significant risk" or "no observable effect" test if an individual were exposed to such an amount in drinking water.

HOW IS PROPOSITION 65 ENFORCED?

Enforcement is carried out through civil lawsuits. These lawsuits may be brought by the Attorney General, any district attorney, or certain city attorneys (those in cities with a population exceeding 750,000). Lawsuits may also be brought by private parties acting in the public interest, but only after providing notice of the alleged violation to the Attorney General, the appropriate district attorney and city attorney, and the business accused of the violation. The notice must provide adequate information to allow the recipient to assess the nature of the alleged violation. A notice must comply with the information and procedural requirements specified in regulations (Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 25903). A private party may not pursue an enforcement action directly under Proposition 65 if one of the governmental officials noted above initiates an action within sixty days of the notice.

A business found to be in violation of Proposition 65 is subject to civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation. In addition, the business may be ordered by a court of law to stop committing the violation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION...

Contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's
Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900.

§27000. Chemicals Required by State or Federal Law to Have been Tested for Potential to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity, but Which Have Not Been Adequately Tested As Required.

(a) The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 requires the Governor to publish a list of chemicals formally required by state or federal agencies to have testing for carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity, but that the state's qualified experts have not found to have been adequately tested as required [Health and Safety Code 25249.8)c].

Readers should note a chemical that already has been designated as known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity is not included in the following listing as requiring additional testing for that particular toxicological endpoint. However, the "data gap" may continue to exist, for purposes of the state or federal agency's requirements. Additional information on the requirements for testing may be obtained from the specific agency identified below.

(b) Chemicals required to be tested by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

The Birth Defect Prevention Act of 1984 (SB 950) mandates that the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) review chronic toxicology studies supporting the registration of pesticidal active ingredients.

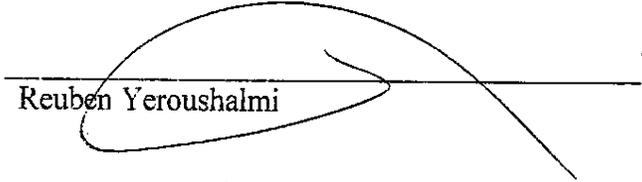
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d)

I, Reuben Yeroushalmi, hereby declare:

1. This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached sixty-day notice(s) in which it is alleged the party(s) identified in the notice(s) has violated Health and Safety Code section 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.
2. I am the attorney for the noticing party.
3. I have consulted with at least one person with relevant and appropriate experience or expertise who has reviewed facts, studies, or other data regarding the exposure to the listed chemical that is the subject of the action.
4. Based on the information obtained through those consultations, and on all other information in my possession, I believe there is a reasonable and meritorious case for the private action. I understand that “reasonable and meritorious case for the private action” means that the information provides a credible basis that all elements of the plaintiffs’ case can be established and the information did not prove that the alleged violator will be able to establish any of the affirmative defenses set forth in the statute.
5. The copy of this Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General attaches to it factual information sufficient to establish the basis for this certificate, including the information identified in Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(h)(2), i.e., (1) the identity of the persons consulted with and relied on by the certifier, and (2) the facts, studies, or other data reviewed by those persons.

Dated: April 23, 2010

By:  Reuben Yeroushalmi

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this case. I am a resident of or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. My business address is 3700 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 480, Los Angeles, CA 90010.

On the date below, I SERVED THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) 60-Day Notice of Intent to Sue Under Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6
- 2) Certificate of Merit: Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d)
- 3) Certificate of Merit (Attorney General Copy): Factual information sufficient to establish the basis of the certificate of merit (*only sent to Attorney General*)
- 4) The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary

by enclosing a true copy of the same in a sealed envelope addressed to each person whose name and address is shown below and depositing the envelope in the United States mail with the postage fully prepaid.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

By: _____
AKAASH GUPTA

Date of Mailing: April 25, 2010 Place of Mailing: Los Angeles, CA

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EACH PERSON TO WHOM DOCUMENTS WERE MAILED:

▽

Alleged Violator

Scott R. Anderson, or Current President/CEO Dollar Rent-A-Car, Inc. 5330 E. 31 st Street Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135
Scott L. Thompson, or Current President/CEO Dollar Thrifty Automotive Group, Inc. 5330 E. 31 st Street Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135

Scott R. Anderson, or Current President/CEO Thrifty Rent-A-Car System, Inc. 5330 E. 31 st Street Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135

Scott R. Anderson, or Current President/CEO DTG Operations, Inc. 5330 E. 31 st Street Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135

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Government Agencies

See attached service List

Distribution List

Alameda County District Attorney 1225 Fallon St. Room 900 Oakland, CA 94612	Los Angeles County District Attorney 210 W Temple St. 18th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90012	Mono County District Attorney PO Box 617 Bridgeport, CA 93517
Alpine County District Attorney PO Box 248 Markleeville, CA 96120	Madera County District Attorney 209 W Yosemite Ave Madera, CA 93637	San Joaquin County District Attorney PO Box 990 Stockton, CA 95201-0990
Amador County District Attorney 708 Court, Suite 202 Jackson, CA 95642	Mariposa County District Attorney P.O. Box 730 Mariposa, CA 95338	San Francisco County District Attorney 850 Bryant St, Rm 322 San Francisco, CA 94103
Butte County District Attorney 25 County Center Dr. Oroville, CA 95965-3385	Marin County District Attorney 3501 Civic Center Drive, #130 San Rafael, CA 94903	San Diego County District Attorney 330 W. Broadway, Ste 1300 San Diego, CA 92101-3803
Calaveras County District Attorney 891 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	Mendocino County District Attorney P.O. Box 1000 Ukiah, CA 95482	San Bernardino County District Attorney 316 N Mountain View Ave San Bernardino, CA 92415-0004
Office of the Attorney General P.O. Box 70550 Oakland, CA 94612-0550	Los Angeles City Attorney 200 N Main St Ste 1800 Los Angeles CA 90012	San Francisco City Attorney # 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Suite 234 San Francisco, CA 94102
Colusa County District Attorney Courthouse, 547 Market St. Colusa, CA 95932	Inyo County District Attorney P.O. Drawer D Independence, CA 93526	Placer County District Attorney 11562 "B" Ave Auburn, CA 95603-2687
Contra Costa County District Attorney 725 Court St., Room 402 Martinez, CA 94553	Orange County District Attorney PO Box 808 Santa Ana, CA 92702	Merced County District Attorney 2222 "M" St. Merced, CA 95340
Del Norte County District Attorney 450 "H" St. Crescent City, CA 95531	Nevada County District Attorney 201 Church St, Suite 8 Nevada City, CA 95959-2504	Napa County District Attorney PO Box 720 Napa, CA 94559-0720
El Dorado County District Attorney 515 Main St. Placerville, CA 95667-5697	Plumas County District Attorney 520 Main Street, Rm 404 Quincy, CA 95971	Riverside County District Attorney 4075 Main St Riverside, CA 92501
Fresno County District Attorney 2220 Tulare St, Ste. 1000 Fresno, CA 93721	Sacramento County District Attorney 901 G Street Sacramento, CA 95814	San Benito County District Attorney 419 4th St Hollister, CA 95023
Glen County District Attorney PO Box 430 Willows, CA 95988	San Luis Obispo County District Attorney County Government Center, Rm 450 San Luis Obispo, CA 93408	Siskiyou County District Attorney PO Box 986 Yreka, CA 96097
Humboldt County District Attorney 825 5th St., 4th Floor Eureka, CA 95501	San Mateo County District Attorney 400 County Center Redwood City, CA 94063	Solano County District Attorney 600 Union Ave Fairfield, CA 94533
Imperial County District Attorney 939 W. Main St., 2nd Floor El Centro, CA 92243-2860	Santa Barbara County District Attorney 1112 Santa Barbara St. Santa Barbara, CA 93101	Sonoma County District Attorney 600 Administration Dr., Rm 212-J Santa Rosa, CA 95403
Kern County District Attorney 1215 Truxtun Ave. Bakersfield, CA 93301	Santa Clara County District Attorney 70 W Hedding St. San Jose, CA 95110	Shasta County District Attorney 1525 Court St, 3rd Floor Redding, CA 96001-1632
Kings County District Attorney Gov't Ctr, 1400 W Lacey Blvd Hanford, CA 93230	Santa Cruz County District Attorney PO Box 1159 Santa Cruz, CA 95061	Sierra County District Attorney PO Box 457 Downieville, CA 95936-0457
Lake County District Attorney 255 N Forbes St Lakeport, CA 95453-4790	Stanislaus County District Attorney PO Box 442 Modesto, CA 95353	Trinity County District Attorney PO Box 310 Weaverville, CA 96093
Modoc County District Attorney 204 S. Court Street Alturas, CA 96101-4020	Sutter County District Attorney 446 Second Street Yuba City, CA 95991	Yuba County District Attorney 215 5th St Marysville, CA 95901
San Diego City Attorney City Center Plaza 1200 3rd Ave # 1100 San Diego, CA 92101	Lassen County District Attorney 200 S Lassen St, Suite 8 Susanville, CA 96130	Monterey County District Attorney PO Box 1131 Salinas, CA 93902
Tuolumne County District Attorney 2 S Green St Sonoma, CA 95370	Tulare County District Attorney County Civic Center, Rm 224 Visalia, CA 93291	Yolo County District Attorney 310 Second St Woodland, CA 95695
Ventura County District Attorney 800 S Victoria Ave Ventura, CA 93009	Tehama County District Attorney P.O. Box 519 Red Bluff, CA 96089	San Jose City Attorney 151 W. Mission St. San Jose, CA 95110