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")

December 31, 2008

R. Scott Anderson, CEO
Dollar Rent a Car, Inc.
5330 E. 31st St.
Tulsa, OK 74135

Gary L. Paxton, President
Dollar Thrifty Automotive Group, Inc.
5330 E. 31st St.
Tulsa, OK 74135

President/CEO
Dollar Rent a Car, Inc.
2500 Mason St.
San Francisco, CA 94103

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

Re: Violations of Proposition 65 concerning Second-Hand Tobacco Smoke or Environmental Tobacco Smoke exposures

Dear Mssrs. Paxton and Anderson :

Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc. ("CAG"), the noticing entity, serves this Notice of Violation ("Notice") upon Dollar Rent a Car, Inc., as well as Dollar Thrifty Automotive Group, Inc., ("Violators") pursuant to and in compliance with Proposition 65. Violators may contact CAG concerning this Notice through its attorney, Daniel D. Cho, 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 exposure to second hand smoke. CAG is informed and believes that Second-Hand Tobacco Smoke and Environmental Tobacco Smoke contain Tobacco Smoke, a chemical known to the State of California to cause Cancer and Reproductive Toxicity, developmental, male, female. *See Cal. Code Regs.* 27 § 27000(b), (c). On April 1, 1988, the Governor of California added Tobacco Smoke to the list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause Cancer and the list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause Reproductive Toxicity. *Cal. Code Regs.* 27 § 27000(b), (c). The Governor of California added Tobacco Smoke to these lists more than twenty (20) months prior to the date of this notice, and therefore as of the time of this notice, Tobacco Smoke is full subject to the warning and discharge prohibitions of Proposition 65. *See Cal. Health & Safety Code* §§ 25249.9, 25249.10.

CAG is also informed and believes that Second-Hand Tobacco Smoke and Environmental Tobacco Smoke also contain the following chemicals known to the State to cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity ("Constituent Chemicals"):

CARCINOGENS

Tobacco smoke	Acetaldehyde
Acetamide	Acrolein
Acrylonitrile	4-Aminobiphenyl
Aniline	o-Anisidine
Benz[a]anthracene	Benzene
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	Benzo[j]fluoranthene
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	Benzo[a]pyrene
1,3-Butadiene	Captan
Carbon disulfide	Carbon monoxide
Chrysene	DDT
Dibenz[a,h]acridine	Dibenz[a,j]acridine
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	1-Naphthylamine
2-Naphthylamine	Nicotine
2-Nitropropane	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
N-Nitroso-n-methylethylamine	N'-Nitrosonornicotine
N-Nitrosopiperidine	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
Styrene	Toluene
2-Toluidine	Urethane
Vinyl chloride	Arsenic
Cadmium	Chromium
Lead	Nickel

REPRODUCTIVE TOXINS

Arsenic (inorganic oxides)	Cadmium
Carbon disulfide	Carbon monoxide
Lead	Nicotine
Toluene	Tobacco Smoke
Urethane	

The Governor of California added each of the above-listed Constituent 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.* 27 § 27000(b), (c). Accordingly, each of the above-listed Constituent Chemicals is fully subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements and discharge prohibitions. *See Cal. Health & Safety Code* §§ 25249.9, 25249.10.

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.* 27 § 25602(c).

Violators are car rental companies doing business in California. During the period referenced below, Violators violated Proposition 65 by allowing persons to smoke cigarettes and other tobacco products in its vehicles, thereby facilitating the production of an environment in which Second-Hand Tobacco Smoke and Environmental Tobacco Smoke existed. Violators violated Proposition 65, during the period referenced below, by allowing and causing its employees and consumers, including the passengers of the vehicles it rented to its customers who smoked inside the rental cars, to inhale the ambient air in the vehicles, which contained the Tobacco Smoke and the Constituent Chemicals in concentrated levels, without first providing Proposition 65-compliant warnings to such exposed persons prior to such exposures. Violators thereby caused Environmental Exposures during the referenced period. The locations of exposure occurred inside the vehicles rented to the public by Violators. Environmental Exposures occurred beyond the real property owned or controlled by Violators, but inside the cars rented by Violators to the public. The locations of exposures are inside each vehicle rented from the locations listed in Exhibit A in which smoking occurred.

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.* 27 § 25602(f).

This notice alleges the violation 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 doing business in California. During the period referenced below, Violators violated Proposition 65 by allowing persons to smoke cigarettes and other tobacco products in its vehicles, which were rented from its locations listed in **Exhibit A,** and then causing its employees to be exposed to Tobacco Smoke and the Constituent Chemicals of the Second-Hand Tobacco Smoke and Environmental Tobacco Smoke left in the vehicles, without providing clear and reasonable warnings in compliance with Proposition 65 prior to such exposures. Violators' employees were exposed to Tobacco Smoke and the Constituent Chemicals as they inhaled the ambient air containing the

Constituent Chemicals in the process of cleaning, vacuuming, aerating, and otherwise preparing the vehicles for the next consumer. Since Violators were employers, and the vehicles were and are the property of Violators, Violators have caused an "Occupational Exposure" 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 in which smoking had occurred by Violators' customers.

Period of Violations

CAG is informed and believes the violations discussed above occurred each day between **December 31, 2005** and **December 31, 2008**, that such vehicles were cleaned, vacuumed or otherwise prepared by Violators' employees and used by Violators' consumers, and have continued each day thereafter.

Route of Exposure

The routes of exposure for the violations were and are inhalation, dermal contact, and skin absorption when tobacco smoke condensates accumulate on various surfaces, including but not limited to upholstery, dashboard, armrest, fabric, and other surfaces in the vehicle. When affected persons breathed in the ambient air containing second-hand tobacco smoke or environmental tobacco smoke, they were exposed to Tobacco Smoke and its Constituent Chemicals via their mouths, throats, bronchi, esophagi, and lungs. Exposure of Tobacco Smoke and its Constituent Chemicals generates risks of cancer and reproductive toxicity to the affected persons.

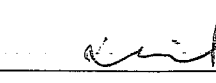
Proposition 65 requires that notice and intent to sue be given to the Violators sixty (60) days before the suit is filed. *Cal. Health & Safety Code* § 252549.7(d)(1). With this letter, CAG gives notice of the alleged violations to Violators and the appropriate governmental authorities. In absence of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

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 the Violators, a copy of the following is attached: The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary.

CAG is informed and believes that Violators' competitors in the same industry have adopted smoke free practices and policies that prevent the types of exposures described above. In the interest of benefiting the public and avoiding costly litigation, CAG is prepared to forego attorney fees as well as civil penalties if Violators agrees to adopt smoke free practices and make each of their vehicles smoke free, such that any of the exposures described above will be prevented.

YEROUSHALMI & ASSOCIATES

Dated: 12/31/08

By: 

Daniel D. Cho,
Attorney for Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc.

Exhibit A

Dollar Rent a Car, Inc.
2500 Mason St.
San Francisco, CA 94103

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 Violators 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:(l) 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.

Dollar Rent a Car, Inc.; and
Dollar Thrifty Automotive Group, Inc.

Second-Hand Tobacco Smoke and/or Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposures

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d)

I, Daniel D. Cho, 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 Violators 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: 12/31/08

By: DANIEL D. CHO

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: _____

Suzana Solis

Date of Mailing: 12/31/08 Place of Mailing: Los Angeles, CA

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

▽

Alleged Violators

R. Scott Anderson, CEO Dollar Rent a Car, Inc. 5330 E. 31st St. Tulsa, OK 74135	Gary L. Paxton, President Dollar Thrifty Automotive Group, Inc. 5330 E. 31st St. Tulsa, OK 74135	President/CEO Dollar Rent a Car, Inc. 2500 Mason St. San Francisco, CA 94103

▽

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
Glenn 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 Sonora, 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 96080	San Jose City Attorney 151 W. Mission St. San Jose, CA 95110