Jonathan M. Genish
8383 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 745
Beverly Hills, CA 90211
(310) 622 – 4278
jgenish@blackstonepc.com

BLACKSTONE LAW

60 DAY NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE SECTION 25249.5 ET ESQ. (PROPOSITION 65)

October 21, 2019

Carol A. Denale, CEO
CVS Pharmacy, Inc.
One CVS Drive
Woonsocket, RI 02895

CVS Pharmacy, Inc.
c/o CT Corporation System
818 West Seventh Street, Suite 930
Los Angeles, CA 90017

CC: California Attorney General's Office;
District Attorney's Offices for All California Counties; and
City Attorneys for San Francisco, San Diego, San Jose, Sacramento, and Los Angeles

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I. INTRODUCTION

Consumer Protection Group, LLC ("CPG") is the noticing entity, acting in the interest of the general public. It seeks to reduce or eliminate the presence of hazardous substances in consumer products sold in California, and to ensure that California consumers are aware of the presence of such substances in consumer goods so that they can make an educated effort to limit their own exposure where deemed necessary.

This Notice is provided to the public agencies listed above pursuant to California Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.6, *et seq.* ("Proposition 65"). As noted above, notice is provided to the violator CVS Pharmacy, Inc (the "Violator"). The violations covered by this Notice consist of the product exposures, routes of exposure, and types of harm potentially resulting from exposure to the toxic chemical ("listed chemical") identified below, as follows:

Product Exposure:	Giftware Bag
Chemical:	Diisononyl Phthalate (DINP)
Routes of Exposure:	Ingestion, Dermal Absorption
Types of Harm:	Cancer

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II. PRODUCT AND TIME OF VIOLATIONS

The specific type of product that is causing consumer exposures in violation of Proposition 65, and that is covered by this Notice which includes but is not limited to "GIFTWARE" "$3.99" "UPC : 893342001046" (the "Bag").

Ongoing violations have occurred each day between October 21, 2016 and October 21, 2019, as well as every day since the products were introduced for sale in California. These violations will continue until clear and reasonable warnings are provided prior to exposure of the identified chemical. The method of warning should be a label on the product itself.

As a result of sales of this product, exposures to the listed chemical have been occurring without clear and reasonable warnings as required by Proposition 65. Without proper warnings regarding the toxic effects of exposures to the listed chemical, California consumers lack the information necessary to make informed decisions on whether and how to eliminate (or reduce) the risk of exposure to the toxic chemical from the reasonably foreseeable use of the products.

California consumers are exposed to the listed chemical by buying, acquiring or utilizing the products. By way of example but not limitation, direct exposures occur when people (including children) handle the Bag. The concentration of the chemicals present within the Bag constitutes a significant chemical dose exposure to consumers through their use of the product. Exposure to the contaminants present within the noted product may also occur through hand to mouth ingestion under typical and foreseeable use of the Bag.

Per Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 27, section 25600.2(g) (2018) the retail seller noticed on this 60-day notice is hereby requested to promptly provide the names and contact information for the manufacturers, producers, packagers, importers, suppliers, and/or distributors of the products identified in this Notice.

III. PROPOSITION 65 INFORMATION

For general information concerning the provisions of Proposition 65, please feel free to contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ' s ("OEHHA") Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900. For the Violator' reference, attached is a copy of "Proposition 65: A Summary," which has been prepared by OEHHA.

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Beverly Hills, CA 90211
(310) 622 – 4278
jgenish@blackstonepc.com

BLACKSTONE LAW

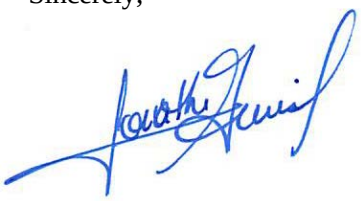
IV. RESOLUTION OF NOTICED CLAIMS

Consistent with goals of Proposition 65 and a desire to have these violations corrected, CPG is interested in seeking a resolution of this matter that includes a binding written agreement by the Violator to: (1) recall any products already sold, or undertake best efforts to ensure that the requisite health hazard warnings are provide to those who have received such products; (2) reformulate the identified products so as to eliminate further exposures to the identified chemical, or provide appropriate warnings on the labels of these products; and (3) pay an appropriate civil penalty. Such a resolution will prevent further unwarned consumer exposures to the identified chemical, as well as expensive and time-consuming litigation. It should be noted that counsel cannot (1) finalize any settlement until after the 60-day notice period has expired; or (2) speak for the California Attorney General or any District or City Attorney who has received this notice. Therefore, while reaching an agreement with CPG will resolve its claims; such an agreement may not satisfy the public prosecutors.

Please direct all questions concerning this notice to CPG at the following address:

Jonathan M. Genish, Esq.
BLACKSTONE LAW, A.P.C .
8383 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 745
Beverly Hills, CA 90211
Telephone (310) 622-4278
Email: jgenish@blackstonepc.com

Sincerely,



BLACKSTONE LAW, APC
Jonathan M. Genish, Esq.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

I, Jonathan M. Genish, hereby declare:

1. This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached Sixty-Day Notice in which it is alleged that the parties identified in the Notice have violated Health & Safety Code § 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings;

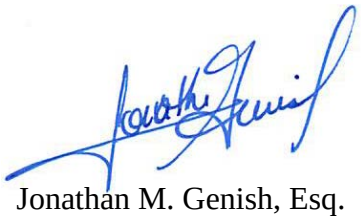
2. I am the attorney for the noticing party;

3. I have consulted with one or more persons with relevant and appropriate experience or expertise who has reviewed facts, studies, or other data regarding the alleged exposure to the listed chemical that is the subject of this action;

4. Based on the information obtained through these 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; and

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 information identified in Health & Safety Code§ 25249.7(11)(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: October 21, 2019



Jonathan M. Genish, Esq.

APPENDIX A

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

The following summary has been prepared by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), 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 OEHHA implementing regulations (see citations below) for further information.

FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BASIS FOR THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE NOTICE RELATED TO YOUR BUSINESS, CONTACT THE PERSON IDENTIFIED ON THE NOTICE.

The text of Proposition 65 (Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.5 through 25249.13) is available online at: http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65law72003.html. 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 25102 through 27001.[1] These implementing regulations are available online at: http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65Regs.html.

WHAT DOES PROPOSITION 65 REQUIRE?

The "Proposition 65 List." Under Proposition 65, the lead agency (OEHHA) publishes a list of chemicals that are known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. Chemicals are placed on the Proposition 65 list if they are known to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm, such as damage to

[1] All further regulatory references are to sections of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations unless otherwise indicated. The statute, regulations and relevant case law are available on the OEHHA website at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html.

female or male reproductive systems or to the developing fetus. This list must be updated at least once a year. The current Proposition 65 list of chemicals is available on the OEHHA website at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html.

Only those chemicals that are on the list are regulated under Proposition 65. Businesses that produce, use, release or otherwise engage in activities involving listed 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 unless an exemption applies. 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 to that chemical. Some exposures are exempt from the warning requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

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. Some discharges are exempt from this requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

DOES PROPOSITION 65 PROVIDE ANY EXEMPTIONS?

Yes. You should consult the current version of the statute and regulations (http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html) to determine all applicable exemptions, the most common of which are the following:

Grace Period. Proposition 65 warning requirements do not apply until 12 months after the chemical has been listed. The Proposition 65 discharge prohibition does not apply to a discharge or release of a chemical that takes place less than 20 months after the listing of the chemical.

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. This includes all employees, not just those present in California.

Exposures that pose no significant risk of cancer. For chemicals that are listed under Proposition 65 as known to the State to cause cancer, a warning is not required if the business causing the exposure 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" (NSRLs) for many listed carcinogens. Exposures below these levels are exempt from the warning requirement. See OEHHA's website at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html for a list of NSRLs, and Section 25701 *et seq*. of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

Exposures that will produce no observable reproductive effect at 1,000 times the level in question. For chemicals known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity, a warning is not required if the business causing the exposure 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" divided by 1,000. This number is known as the Maximum Allowable Dose Level (MADL). See OEHHA's website at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html for a list of MADLs, and Section 25801 *et seq*. of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

Exposures to Naturally Occurring Chemicals in Food. Certain exposures to chemicals that naturally occur in foods (i.e., that do not result from any known human activity, including activity by someone other than the person causing the exposure) are exempt from the warning requirements of the law. If the chemical is a contaminant[2] it must be reduced to the lowest level feasible. Regulations explaining this exemption can be found in Section 25501.

Discharges that do not result in a "significant amount" of the listed chemical entering 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 listed chemical has not, does not, or will not pass into or probably pass into a source of drinking water, 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" level for chemicals that cause cancer or that is 1,000 times below the "no observable effect" level for chemicals that cause reproductive toxicity, if an individual were exposed to that amount in drinking water.

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[2] See Section 25501(a)(4).

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. 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. The notice must comply with the information and procedural requirements specified in Section 25903 of Title 27 and sections 3100-3103 of Title 11. A private party may not pursue an independent enforcement action under Proposition 65 if one of the governmental officials noted above initiates an enforcement 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 to stop committing the violation.

A private party may not file an enforcement action based on certain exposures if the alleged violator meets specific conditions. For the following types of exposures, the Act provides an opportunity for the business to correct the alleged violation:

- An exposure to alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent onsite consumption is permitted by law;

- An exposure to a Proposition 65 listed chemical in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises that is primarily intended for immediate consumption on- or off-premises. This only applies if the chemical was not intentionally added to the food, and was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination;

- An exposure to environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises;

- An exposure to listed chemicals in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking non-commercial vehicles.

If a private party alleges that a violation occurred based on one of the exposures described above, the private party must first provide the alleged violator a notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form.

A copy of the notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form is included in Appendix B and can be downloaded from OEHHA's website at: http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/p65law72003.html.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAW OR REGULATIONS...

Contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900 or via e-mail at P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov.

Revised: May 2017

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.7, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

APPENDIX B

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): SPECIAL COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE

This Appendix B contains the notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form prepared by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), the lead agency for the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (commonly known as “Proposition 65”). Under the Act, a private party may not file an enforcement action based on certain exposures if the alleged violator meets specific conditions. These exposures are:

- An exposure to alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent onsite consumption is permitted by law;

- An exposure to a Proposition 65 listed chemical in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises that is primarily intended for immediate consumption on- or off-premises. This only applies if the chemical was not intentionally added to the food, and was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination;

- An exposure to environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises;

- An exposure to listed chemicals in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking non-commercial vehicles.

A private party may not file an action against the alleged violator for these exposures, or recover in a settlement any payment in lieu of penalties any reimbursement for costs and attorney's fees, if the alleged violator has done *all* of the following within 14 days of being served notice:

- Corrected the alleged violation;

- Agreed to pay a civil penalty of $500 (subject to change in 2019 and every five years thereafter) to the private party within 30 days; and

- Notified the private party serving the notice in writing that the violation has been corrected.

An alleged violator may satisfy these conditions only one time for a violation arising from the same exposure in the same facility or on the same premises. The satisfaction of these conditions does not prevent the Attorney General, a district attorney, a city attorney of a city of greater than 750,000 population, or any full-time city prosecutor with the consent of the district attorney, from filing an enforcement action against an alleged violator.

When a private party sends a notice of alleged violation that alleges one or more of the exposures listed above, the notice must include a notice of special compliance procedure, and a proof of compliance form to be completed by the alleged violator as directed in the notice.

The notice and proof of compliance form is reproduced here:

Date:
Name of Noticing Party or attorney for Noticing Party:
Address:
Phone number:

SPECIAL COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE
PROOF OF COMPLIANCE

You are receiving this form because the Noticing Party listed above has alleged that you are violating California Health and Safety Code §25249.6 (Prop. 65).

The Noticing Party may not bring any legal proceedings against you for the alleged violation checked below if:

(1) You have actually taken the corrective steps that you have certified in this form.
(2) The Noticing Party has received this form at the address shown above, accurately completed by you, postmarked within 14 days of your receiving this notice.
(3) The Noticing Party receives the required $500 penalty payment from you at the address shown above postmarked within 30 days of your receiving this notice.
(4) This is the first time you have submitted a Proof of Compliance for a violation arising from the same exposure in the same facility on the same premises.

PART 1: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE NOTICING PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR THE NOTICING PARTY

The alleged violation is for an exposure to: (check one)

___Alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent on-site consumption is permitted by law.

___A chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises for immediate consumption on or off premises to the extent: (1) the chemical was not intentionally added; and (2) the chemical was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination.

___Environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises.

___Chemicals known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking noncommercial vehicles.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

(1) You have no potential liability under California Health and Safety Code §25249.6 if your business has nine (9) or fewer employees.
(2) Using this form will NOT prevent the Attorney General, a district attorney, a city attorney, or a prosecutor in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have occurred from filing an action over the same alleged violations, and that in any such action, the amount of civil penalty shall be reduced to reflect any payment made at this time.

Date:
Name of Noticing Party or attorney for Noticing Party:
Address:
Phone number:

PART 2: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Certification of Compliance

Accurate completion of this form will demonstrate that you are now in compliance with California Health and Safety Code §25249.6 for the alleged violation listed above. You must complete and submit the form below to the Noticing Party at the address shown above, postmarked within 14 days of you receiving this notice.

I hereby agree to pay, within 30 days of completion of this notice, a civil penalty of $500 to the Noticing Party only and certify that I have complied with Health and Safety Code §25249.6 by (check only one of the following):

[ ] Posting a warning or warnings about the alleged exposure that complies with the law, and attaching a copy of that warning and a photograph accurately showing its placement on my premises;
[ ] Posting the warning or warnings demanded in writing by the Noticing Party, and attaching a copy of that warning and a photograph accurately showing its placement on my premises; OR
[ ] Eliminating the alleged exposure, and attaching a statement accurately describing how the alleged exposure has been eliminated.

Certification

My statements on this form, and on any attachments to it, are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and are made in good faith. I have carefully read the instructions to complete this form. I understand that if I make a false statement on this form, I may be subject to additional penalties under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).

_____ _____
Signature of alleged violator or authorized representative Date

_____
Name and title of signatory

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAW OR REGULATIONS...

Contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900 or via e-mail at P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov.

Revised: May 2017

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.7, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Kevin Vaz, hereby declare:

1. I am, and was at the time of service hereinafter mentioned, a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is 8383 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 745, Beverly Hills, CA 90211.

2. On October 21, 2019 I served the following documents:
   - 60-Day Notice of Violations
   - Certificate of Merit
   - Appendix "A" - "The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary", and Appendix "B" – "The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): Special Compliance Procedure".
   - Certificate of Service

   on the following party by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to the party listed below, and depositing it at a United States Postal Service Office for delivery both by Certified Mail:

Carol A. Denale, CEO
CVS Pharmacy, Inc.
One CVS Drive
Woonsocket, RI 02895

CVS Pharmacy, Inc.
c/o CT Corporation System
818 West Seventh Street, Suite 930
Los Angeles, CA 90017

3. On October 21, 2019, I served the following documents:
   - 60-Day Notice of Violations
   - Certificate of Merit: Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7 (d)
   - Certificate of Merit (Attorney General Copy): Factual information sufficient to establish the basis of the certificate of merit sent only to the office of the California Attorney General via link at oag.ca.gov/prop65
   - Certificate of Service

4. On October 21, 2019, I served the following documents:
   - 60-Day Notice of Violations
   - Certificate of Merit
   - Certificate of Service

   on each of the following parties by causing a true and correct .PDF copy thereof to be sent via electronic mail to the party listed below, pursuant to Cal. Code Regs., title. 27, § 25903(c)(l):

Alameda County District Attorney CEPDProp65@acgov.org	San Francisco City Attorney Valerie.Lopez@sfcityattorney.org
Calaveras County District Attorney Prop65Env@co.calaveras.ca.us	San Joaquin County District Attorney DAConsumer.Environmental@sjcda.org
Contra Costa County District Attorney sgrassini@contracostada.org	San Luis Obispo County District Attorney edobroth@co.slo.ca.us
Inyo County District Attorney inyoda@inyocounty.us	Santa Barbara County District Attorney DAProp65@co.santa-barbara.ca.us
Lassen County District Attorney mlatimer@co.lassen.ca.us	Santa Clara County District Attorney EPU@da.sccgov.org
Monterey County District Attorney Prop65DA@co.monterey.ca.us	Santa Cruz District Attorney Prop65DA@santacruzcounty.us
Napa County District Attorney CEPD@countyofnapa.org	Sonoma County District Attorney jbarnes@sonoma-county.org
Riverside County District Attorney Prop65@rivcoda.org	Tulare County District Attorney Prop65@co.tulare.ca.us
Sacramento County District Attorney Prop65@sacda.org	Ventura County District Attorney daspecialops@ventura.org
San Diego County District Attorney CityAttyCrimProp65@sandiego.gov	Yolo County District Attorney cfepd@yolocounty.org
San Francisco County District Attorney gregory.alker@sfgov.org	

I also sent the above to the following parties mentioned on the service list attached hereto by placing a true and correct .PDF copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties on the service list attached hereto, and depositing it at a United States Postal Service Office for delivery by First Class Mail.

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

Dated: October 21, 2019

Kevin Vaz

SERVICE LIST

Alpine County District Attorney
P.O. Box 248
Markleeville, CA 96120

Amador County District Attorney
708 Court Street #202
Jackson, CA 95642

Butte County District Attorney
25 County Center Drive, Suite 245
Oroville, CA 95965

Colusa County District Attorney
346 Fifth Street, Suite 101
Colusa, CA 95932

Del Norte County District Attorney
450 H Street, Room 171
Crescent City, CA 95531

El Dorado County District Attorney
515 Main Street
Placerville, CA 95667

Fresno County District Attorney
2220 Tulare Street, Suite 1000
Fresno, CA 93721

Glenn County District Attorney
P.O. Box 430
Willows, CA 95988

Humboldt County District Attorney
825 5th Street, 4th Floor
Eureka, CA 95501

Imperial County District Attorney
940 West Main Street, Suite 102
El Centro, CA 92243

Inyo County District Attorney
P.O. Drawer D
168 N Edwards St
Independence, CA 93526

Kern County District Attorney
1215 Truxtun Avenue, 4th Floor
Bakersfield, CA 93301

Kings County District Attorney
1400 West Lacey Boulevard
Hanford, CA 93230

Lake County District Attorney
255 North Forbes Street
Lakeport, CA 95453

Los Angeles County District Attorney
211 West Temple Street
Suite 1200
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Madera County District Attorney
209 West Yosemite Avenue
Madera, CA 93637

Marin County District Attorney
3501 Civic Center Drive, Room 130
San Rafael, CA 94903

Mariposa County District Attorney
5101Jones Street, P.O. Box 730
Mariposa, CA 95338

Mendocino County District Attorney
100 North State Street, P.O. Box 1000
Ukiah, CA 95482

Merced County District Attorney 550
W. Main Street
Merced, CA 95340

Modoc County District Attorney
204 5. Court Street, Suite 202
Alturas, CA 96101

Mono County District Attorney
278 Main St
Bridgeport, CA 93517

Nevada County District Attorney
201 Commercial Street
Nevada City, CA 95959

Orange County District Attorney
401 Civic Center Drive West Santa
Ana, CA 92701

Placer County District Attorney
10810 Justice Center Drive, Suite 240
Roseville, CA 95678

Plumas County District Attorney
520 Main Street, Room 404
Quincy, CA 95971

San Benito County District Attorney
419 4th Street, Second Floor
Hollister, CA 95203

San Bernardino County District Attorney
303 West 3rd Street, 6th Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0502

San Mateo County District Attorney
400 County Center, Third Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

Shasta County District Attorney
1355 West Street
Redding, CA 96001

Sierra County District Attorney
100 Courthouse Square
Downieville, CA 95936

Siskiyou County District Attorney
P.O. Box 986 Yreka,
CA 96097

Solano County District Attorney
675 Texas Street, Suite 4500
Fairfield, CA 94533

Stanislaus County District Attorney
832 12th Street, Suite 300
Modesto, CA 95354

Sutter County District Attorney
466 Second Street, Suite 102
Yuba City, CA 95991

Tehama County District Attorney
444 Oak Street, Room L
Red Bluff, CA 96080

Trinity County District Attorney
P.O. Box 310
Weaverville, CA 96093

Tuolumne County District Attorney
423 North Washington Street
Sonora, CA 95370

Yuba County District Attorney
215 Fifth Street
Marysville, CA 95901

Office of the City Attorney, Los Angeles
City Hall East
200 North Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Office of the City Attorney, Sacramento
915 I Street, 4th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Office of the City Attorney, San Diego
1200 Third Avenue, Suite 1620
San Diego, CA 92101

Office of the City Attorney, San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 234
San Francisco, CA 94102

Office of the City Attorney, San Jose
200 East Santa Clara Street, 16th
Floor San Jose, CA 95113