

CONDITIONAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP, INC.

AND

STARBUCKS CORPORATION

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This Conditional Settlement Agreement (“Settlement Agreement”) is made by and between Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc., on behalf of itself and in the public interest pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7, subdivision (d) (“CAG”) and Starbucks Corporation (“Starbucks”) (collectively, “Parties”).

1.2 On or about February 8, 2008, CAG served public enforcement agencies and Starbucks with a document titled “Sixty-Day Notice Of Intent To Sue For Violations Of The Safe Drinking Water And Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986” (“First Notice”). A true and correct copy of the First Notice is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference. The First Notice alleged that certain of Starbucks’ stores located in San Francisco and Los Angeles counties contained outdoor seating areas immediately adjacent to the store, and that such areas were within Starbucks’ control. CAG further alleged that the smoking of tobacco was not expressly prohibited by Starbucks in these outdoor areas, that Starbucks did not conspicuously post “no smoking” signs, and that Starbucks violated Proposition 65 by failing to warn members of the public and its employees of the second-hand tobacco smoke, also known as environmental tobacco smoke (“ETS”). CAG alleged that tobacco smoke contains the following chemicals known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive harm (“Constituent Chemicals”):

Carbon disulfide	Arsenic (inorganic arsenic compounds)	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
1, 1 -Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)	Benz[a]anthracene	Dibenz[a,j]acridine	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
1,3-Butadiene	Benzene	Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	N-Nitrosomethylethylamine
1-Naphthylamine	Benzo[a]pyrene	Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	N-Nitrosomorpholine
2-Naphthylamine	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	N-Nitrosonicotine
2-Nitropropane	Benzo[j]fluoranthene	Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene	N-Nitrosopiperidine
4-Aminobiphenyl (4-amino-diphenyl)	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	Cadmium	Formaldehyde (gas)	Ortho-Anisidine
Acetaldehyde	Captan	Hydrazine	Ortho-Toluidine

Acetamide	Chromium (hexavalent compounds)	Lead and lead compounds	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)
Acrylonitrile	Chrysene	Nickel and certain nickel compounds	Carbon monoxide
Aniline	Dibenz[a,h]acridine	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	Nicotine
Urethane	Lead	Toluene	

1.3 On or about August 11, 2008, CAG has issued a second “Sixty-Day Notice Of Intent To Sue For Violations Of The Safe Drinking Water And Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986” covering all Starbucks company-owned store located in the State of California at which Starbucks permits (or does not otherwise prohibit) smoking at an outdoor seating area immediately adjacent to the store, which area is allegedly part of the premises leased by Starbucks or otherwise under Starbucks’ control (“Covered Properties”), alleging substantially the same violation as alleged in the First Notice (“Second Notice”). A true and correct copy of the Second Notice is attached hereto as Exhibit B and incorporated herein by reference.

1.4 The Parties enter into this Settlement Agreement to settle disputed claims and allegations as reflected in the First and Second Notices and in the contemplated Lawsuit as defined below.

1.5 By execution of this Settlement Agreement, the Parties do not admit any facts or conclusions of law, including, but not limited to, any facts or conclusions of law regarding any violation of Proposition 65, or any other statutory, regulatory, common law, or equitable doctrine. Nothing in this Settlement Agreement shall be construed as an admission by the Parties of any fact, conclusion of law, issue of law, or violation of law. Nothing in this Settlement Agreement, nor compliance with its terms, shall constitute or be construed, considered, offered, or admitted as evidence of an admission or evidence of fault, wrongdoing, or liability by Starbucks, its officers, directors, employees, or parent, subsidiary or affiliated corporations, in any administrative or judicial proceeding or litigation in any court, agency, or forum. Except for the cause of action and allegations settled and compromised, nothing in this Settlement Agreement shall prejudice, waive, or impair any right, remedy, argument, or defense that CAG and Starbucks may have against one another in any other pending legal proceeding as to allegations unrelated to those alleged in the Lawsuit.

2.0 Conditional Nature of This Settlement Agreement

2.1 This Settlement Agreement is made for the sole purpose of attempting to consummate the settlement of this Proposition 65 matter. This Settlement Agreement and the settlement it evidences are made in compromise of disputed claims. Because this is a Proposition 65 matter, this settlement must receive approval by a court of competent jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Parties enter into this Settlement Agreement on a conditional basis. In the event that a court of competent jurisdiction does not or cannot approve of the Parties’ settlement reflected herein, both with regard to the claims asserted

individually and those asserted on behalf of the general public, this Settlement Agreement shall be deemed null and void *ab initio* and shall be of no force or effect whatsoever, and shall not be referred to or utilized for any purpose whatsoever. Starbucks denies all of CAG's allegations and claims, and does not waive, but rather expressly reserves, all rights to challenge all such claims and allegations upon all procedural and factual grounds, including without limitation the defective nature of any notice and the assertion of any and all defenses.

3.0 Release

3.1 Upon court approval of the settlement between the Parties, and execution of the obligations under this Settlement Agreement, CAG fully releases and forever discharges Starbucks and its affiliates, predecessors, successors, and assigns and all officers, directors, employees, owners, partners, members, agents, and shareholders of any of the released entities (collectively, "Released Parties") from all known and unknown rights, claims, causes of action, damages, suits, penalties, liabilities, injunctive relief, declaratory relief, and attorney fees, costs, and expenses related to or arising out of the facts and claims alleged in the First Notice, the Second Notice, and/or the Lawsuit. Without limiting the foregoing, the Parties intend the scope of this release to cover all Claims Covered (as defined in Section 4 below) as to the Released Parties put in controversy by the Lawsuit.

3.2 CAG has full knowledge of the contents of Section 1542 of the Civil Code. CAG acknowledges that the claims released in Section 3.1 above may include unknown claims and waives Section 1542 as to any such unknown claims. Section 1542 reads as follows:

A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS OR HER FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM OR HER MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS OR HER SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR.

3.3 CAG acknowledges and understands the significance and consequences of this specific waiver of Civil Code Section 1542.

4.0 Claims Covered

4.1 This Settlement Agreement is a final and binding resolution between CAG and the Released Parties of the following claims and causes of action:

4.2 All Proposition 65 claims that were or could have been asserted in the Lawsuit arising from allegations that the Released Parties exposed customers, members of the public, visitors, vendors, Starbucks employees, or other individuals to the tobacco smoke and Constituent Chemicals found in ETS at the Covered Properties, from the beginning of time up to a date which is 90 days after court approval of this Settlement Agreement.

5.0 Starbucks' Obligations and Duties

5.1 Within ninety days following execution of this Settlement Agreement by both parties, Starbucks will make the outdoor seating areas of its Covered Premises located throughout the State of California smoke-free, and smoking will be prohibited in those locations.

6.0 Payment

6.1 Within ten days after court approval of the Settlement Agreement, Starbucks shall pay \$30,000 to CAG for its attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this matter. The check shall be issued to "Yeroushalmi & Associates."

7.0 Authority to Enter Into Settlement Agreement

7.1 CAG represents that its signatory to this Settlement Agreement has full authority to enter into this Settlement Agreement on behalf of CAG and to bind legally CAG. Starbucks represents that its signatory to this Settlement Agreement has full authority to enter into this Settlement Agreement on behalf of Starbucks and to bind legally Starbucks.

8.0 Attorney General Review

8.1 Consistent with Section 3003, subdivision (a) of Title 11 of the California Code of Regulations, CAG shall submit this Settlement Agreement to the Attorney General's Office for review after execution.

8.2 Following submittal to the Attorney General, the Parties shall proceed as set forth in this Settlement Agreement.

9.0 Execution in Counterparts and Facsimile

9.1 This Settlement Agreement may be executed in counterparts, which taken together shall be deemed to constitute the same document. A facsimile or pdf signature shall be as valid as the original.

10.0 Entry of Judgment Pursuant to Settlement Agreement Required

10.1 CAG shall submit this Settlement Agreement to the Court for consideration as required by Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7, subdivision (f)(4). CAG will provide the Court with the necessary information to allow the Court to make the findings required by Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7, subdivision (f)(4)(A)-(C).

11.0 Entire Agreement

11.1 This Settlement Agreement expressly sets forth the sole and entire agreement and understanding of the Parties with respect to the entire subject matter hereof, including all

related prior discussions, negotiations, commitments, and understandings. No other agreements, oral or otherwise, exist to bind any of the Parties.

12.0 Modification of Settlement Agreement

12.1 Any modification to this Settlement Agreement shall be in writing by the Parties.

13.0 Application of Settlement Agreement

13.1 This Settlement Agreement shall apply to, be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the CAG and the Released Parties identified in Section 3.1 above.

14.0 Notification Requirements

14.1 Any notice required or permitted hereunder shall be effective only if in writing and delivered in person or sent by telecopy, certified or registered mail return receipt requested, or traceable overnight delivery service, to the following designees:

For CAG:

Reuben Yeroushalmi
Yeroushalmi & Associates
3700 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 480
Los Angeles, CA 90010
Fax: 213.382.3430

For Starbucks:

David Biderman, Esq.
Perkins Coie LLP
1888 Century Park East
Los Angeles, CA 90069
Fax: 310.788.3399

Any party may change its designee(s) for purposes of notification by providing notice of such change pursuant to this Section.

Dated: 3/5/10

By: *Shm. H. Marcus, Pres.*
CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP, INC.

Dated: 3/8/10

By: *[Signature]*
STARBUCKS CORPORATION

As to form only:

YEROUSHALMI & ASSOCIATES

Dated: 3/5/10

By: *[Signature]*
Reuben Yeroushalmi
Attorneys for plaintiff,
Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc.

PERKINS COIE LLP

Dated: 3/9/10

By: *[Signature]*
David Biderman,
Attorneys for defendant,
Starbucks Corporation

Exhibit A

Sixty-Day Notice of Intent to Sue for Violation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986(Cal. Health & Saf. Code, §§ 25249.5 et seq.) ("Proposition 65")

James L. (Jim) Donald, President, CEO
Starbucks Corporation
2401 Utah Ave. South, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98134

and the public prosecutors listed on the attached
certificate of service.

Re: Violations of Proposition 65 concerning second-hand tobacco smoke or environmental tobacco smoke exposures

February 8, 2008

Dear Mr. Donald:

Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc. ("CAG"), the noticing entity, serves this Notice of Violation ("Notice") upon Starbucks Corporation ("Violator") pursuant to and in compliance with Proposition 65. Violator may contact CAG concerning this Notice through its designated person within the entity, 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 Violator in 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 & Saf. Code, § 25249.6.)

The chemical known to the State to cause Cancer relevant to this Notice is Tobacco Smoke. On April 1, 1988, the Governor of California added Tobacco Smoke to the list of chemicals known to the State to cause Cancer, which was more than twenty months before CAG served this Notice.

Tobacco Smoke also contains the following chemicals known to the State to cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity (Constituent Chemicals):

Carbon disulfide	Arsenic (inorganic arsenic compounds)	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)	Benz[a]anthracene	Dibenz[a,j]acridine	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
1,3-Butadiene	Benzene	Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	N-Nitrosomethylethylamine
1-Naphthylamine	Benzo[a]pyrene	Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	N-Nitrosomorpholine
2-Naphthylamine	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	N-Nitrosonicotine
2-Nitropropane	Benzo[j]fluoranthene	Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene	N-Nitrosopiperidine

4-Aminobiphenyl (4-amino-diphenyl)	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	Dichlorodiphenylchloroethane (DDT)	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	Cadmium	Formaldehyde (gas)	Ortho-Anisidine
Acetaldehyde	Captan	Hydrazine	Ortho-Toluidine
Acetamide	Chromium (hexavalent compounds)	Lead and lead compounds	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)
Acrylonitrile	Chrysene	Nickel and certain nickel compounds	Carbon monoxide
Aniline	Dibenz[a,h]acridine	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	Nicotine
Urethane	Lead	Toluene	

This Notice addresses environmental exposure. "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. 22, § 12601, subd.(d).) This Notice also addresses Occupational Exposures. "An 'occupational exposure' is an exposure, in the workplace of the employer causing the exposure, to any employee." (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 12601, subd. (c).)

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.

Violator has exposed, knowingly and intentionally, persons to tobacco smoke and Constituent Chemicals without first making a clear and reasonable warning available to affected persons prior to exposure in violation of Proposition 65.

As to both environmental and occupational exposures, Violator failed to provide adequate warnings.

The locations of exposure did not occur beyond the property owned or controlled by the alleged violator. The employees of Violator affected held various occupations, including assistant store managers (assists and supervises a team of store partners to create and maintain the Starbucks Experience for customers and partners), store managers (a majority of time is spent supervising and directing the workforce, making staffing decisions (i.e., hiring, training, evaluating, disciplining, discharging, staffing, and scheduling), ensuring customer satisfaction and product quality, managing the store's financial performance, and managing safety and security within the store), baristas (providing customers with prompt service, quality beverages and products, and maintaining a clean and comfortable store environment), shift supervisors (deploys partners and delegates tasks so that partners can create and maintain the Starbucks Experience for our customers).

The sources of exposures are numerous. The locations of exposures are in and around the outdoor

seating areas located at each Starbucks® store listed on the attached Exhibit A and at other Starbucks® stores with characteristics common to those listed on Exhibit A, namely, having outdoor seating areas for which Starbucks facilitates patron smoking of tobacco, e.g. by providing ashtrays. Smokers are allowed to smoke cigarette and tobacco products, thereby exposing customers, the members of the public, visitors and vendors (referring to environmental exposure) and Violator's employees (referring to occupational exposure) to tobacco smoke. Violator has exclusive control over the relevant outdoor seating areas, as these areas constitute a portion of the property Violator owns or leases for use as a store. (Therefore Violator possesses sufficient control over the relevant outdoor seating areas to prohibit or allow smoking or to post Proposition 65-complaint warnings. Furthermore, Violator possesses sufficient control over the relevant outdoor seating areas to control the quality of ambient air entering the relevant outdoor seating areas.) Violator permits persons to smoke tobacco in these outdoor seating areas and often facilitates the smoking of tobacco by providing ashtrays for the convenience of those persons who smoke at these locations. When persons, including customers and employees of Violator, loiter in, walk through, or traverse zones adjacent to these outdoor seating areas, they suffer exposure to Tobacco Smoke and Constituent Chemicals present in the ambient air. CAG investigations show that infants and pregnant women are often among the affected persons. Persons also suffer exposure when entrance doors to Starbucks® stores are open and Tobacco Smoke and Constituent Chemicals enter the stores, the premises of which are otherwise non-smoking areas. Employees suffered additional exposures when they emptied ashtrays or otherwise cleaned or serviced the relevant outdoor seating areas. Because of the foregoing, employees of violator suffered exposures of significant duration on a regular basis, without receiving warnings.

These violations occurred each day between February 8, 2005 and February 8, 2008, that such stores operated, and continuing thereafter.

The route of exposure for the violations is inhalation contact caused by affected persons breathing in the ambient air containing Tobacco Smoke, causing exposure of Tobacco Smoke and its Constituent Chemicals to the mouth, throat, 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 violator(s) 60 days before the suit is filed. With this letter, CAG gives notice of the alleged violations to Violator and the appropriate governmental authorities. In absence of any action by the appropriate governmental authorities within 60 calendar days of the sending of this notice (plus ten calendar days because the place of address is outside the State of California but within the United States), CAG may file suit.

This notice covers all violations of Proposition 65 that are 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 would forego monetary recovery for penalties, restitution, and attorney's fees, should the Violator agree to prohibit permanently smoking at each of its stores.

Dated: February 8, 2008

YEROUSHALMI & ASSOCIATES

By:

REUBEN YEROUSHALMI
Attorney for Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc.

EXHIBIT A

EXAMPLES OF LOCATIONS OF SOURCES OF EXPOSURES

1898 Westwood Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90025
Beverly & Robertson, W. Hollywood Store 164 North Robertson Boulevard West Hollywood, California 90048
West Hollywood II Store 8949 Santa Monica Boulevard West Hollywood, California 90069
Farmers Market Store 6333 West 3rd Street Los Angeles, California 90036
Santa Monica & Fairfax, Los Angeles Store 7901 Santa Monica Blvd #107 W. Hollywood, California 90046
455 Market Store 455 Market Street Suite 100 San Francisco, California 94102
Cyril Magnin @ O'Farrell - Nikko Store 222 Mason Street San Francisco, California 94102

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 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 12000 through 14000.

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 550 chemicals have been listed as of May 1, 1996. 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 22, California Code of Regulations, Section 12903). 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.

§14000. 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.

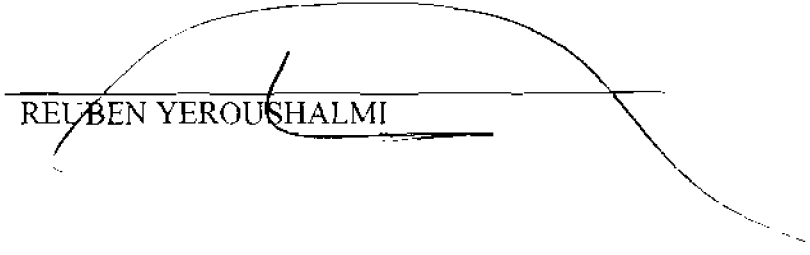
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

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: February 8, 2008

By: 
REUBEN YERUSHALMI

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.

I SERVED THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) 60-Day Notice of Intent to Sue Under Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6
- 2) Exhibit A: List of Alleged Violators' Names and Locations
- 3) Certificate of Merit: Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d)
- 4) Certificate of Merit: Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d) *Attorney General Copy (only sent to Attorney General's Office)*
- 5) 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:

Date of Mailing: 2-8-2008 Place of Mailing: Los Angeles, CA

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

▽
Alleged Violators

James L. (Jim) Donald,
President, CEO, and Director
Starbucks Corporation
2401 Utah Ave. South
Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98134

▽
Government Agencies

Office of the Attorney
General
P.O. BOX 70550
Oakland, CA 94612-0550
San Francisco County District
Attorney
850 Bryant St. Rm 322
San Francisco, CA 94103

Los Angeles County District
Attorney
210 W Temple St, 18th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012
San Francisco City Attorney
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett
Place, Suite 234
San Francisco, CA 94102

Los Angeles City Attorney
200 N Main St Ste 1800
Los Angeles CA 90012

Exhibit B

Sixty-Day Notice of Intent to Sue for Violation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986(Cal. Health & Saf. Code, §§ 25249.5 et seq.) ("Proposition 65")

James L. (Jim) Donald, President, CEO
 Starbucks Corporation
 2401 Utah Ave. South, Suite 800
 Seattle, WA 98134

and the public prosecutors listed on the attached certificate of service.

Re: Violations of Proposition 65 concerning second-hand tobacco smoke or environmental tobacco smoke exposures

August 8, 2008

Dear Mr. Donald:

Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc. ("CAG"), the noticing entity, serves this Notice of Violation ("Notice") upon Starbucks Corporation ("Violator") pursuant to and in compliance with Proposition 65. Violator may contact CAG concerning this Notice through its designated person within the entity, 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 Violator in 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 & Saf. Code, § 25249.6.)

Second-hand tobacco smoke or environmental tobacco contain Tobacco Smoke, chemical known to the State to cause Cancer.

Tobacco Smoke also contains the following chemicals known to the State to cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity (Constituent Chemicals"):

Carbon disulfide	Arsenic (inorganic arsenic compounds)	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
1, 1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)	Benz[a]anthracene	Dibenz[a,j]acridine	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
1,3-Butadiene	Benzene	Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	N-Nitrosomethylethylamine
1-Naphthylamine	Benzo[a]pyrene	Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	N-Nitrosomorpholine
2-Naphthylamine	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	N-Nitrosonicotine
2-Nitropropane	Benzo[j]fluoranthene	Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene	N-Nitrosopiperidine
4-Aminobiphenyl (4-	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	Dichlorodiphenyltrichlor	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine

amino-diphenyl)		oethane (DDT)	
7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	Cadmium	Formaldehyde (gas)	Ortho-Anisidine
Acetaldehyde	Captan	Hydrazine	Ortho-Toluidine
Acetamide	Chromium (hexavalent compounds)	Lead and lead compounds	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)
Acrylonitrile	Chrysene	Nickel and certain nickel compounds	Carbon monoxide
Aniline	Dibenz[a,h]acridine	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	Nicotine
Urethane	Lead	Toluene	

This Notice addresses environmental exposure. "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. 22, § 12601, subd.(d).) This Notice also addresses Occupational Exposures. "An 'occupational exposure' is an exposure, in the workplace of the employer causing the exposure, to any employee." (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 12601, subd. (c).)

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.

Violator has exposed, knowingly and intentionally, persons to second-hand tobacco smoke or environmental tobacco smoke, which contains Tobacco Smoke and Constituent Chemicals, without first making a clear and reasonable warning available to affected persons prior to exposure in violation of Proposition 65.

As to both environmental and occupational exposures, Violator failed to provide adequate warnings.

The locations of exposure occurred on but not beyond the property owned or controlled by the alleged violator.

The employees of Violator affected held various occupations, including assistant store managers (assists and supervises a team of store partners to create and maintain the Starbucks Experience for customers and partners), store managers (a majority of time is spent supervising and directing the workforce, making staffing decisions (i.e., hiring, training, evaluating, disciplining, discharging, staffing, and scheduling), ensuring customer satisfaction and product quality, managing the store's financial performance, and managing safety and security within the store), baristas (providing customers with prompt service, quality beverages and products, and maintaining a clean and comfortable store environment), and shift supervisors (deploys partners and delegates tasks so that partners can create and maintain the Starbucks Experience for our customers.

The sources of exposures are numerous. The locations of exposures were at each Starbucks® store located in the Counties named in the Distribution List appended hereto, that has an outdoor seating area immediately adjacent to the store wherein the smoking of tobacco is not expressly prohibited and which does not contain conspicuously posted "no smoking" signs. Violator allows individuals to smoke cigarettes and other tobacco products at these locations, thereby exposing customers, members of the public, visitors, and vendors (referring to environmental exposure) and Violator's employees (referring to occupational exposure) to the Tobacco Smoke and Constituent Chemicals found in second-hand tobacco smoke or environmental tobacco smoke. Violator has exclusive control over the relevant outdoor seating areas, as these areas constitute a portion of the property Violator owns or leases for use as a store. (Therefore Violator possesses sufficient control over the relevant outdoor seating areas to prohibit or allow smoking or to post Proposition 65-complaint warnings. Furthermore, Violator possesses sufficient control over the relevant outdoor seating areas to control the quality of ambient air entering the relevant outdoor seating areas and adjacent stores.) Violator permits persons to smoke tobacco in these outdoor seating areas and often facilitates the smoking of tobacco by providing ashtrays for the convenience of those persons who smoke at these locations. When persons, including customers and employees of Violator, loiter in, walk through, or traverse zones in and adjacent to these outdoor seating areas, they suffer exposure to the Tobacco Smoke and Constituent Chemicals present in the ambient air. CAG investigations show that infants and pregnant women are often among the affected persons. Persons also suffer exposure when entrance doors to Starbucks® stores are open and Tobacco Smoke and Constituent Chemicals enter the stores, the premises of which are otherwise non-smoking areas. Employees suffer additional exposures when they empty ashtrays or otherwise clean or service the relevant outdoor seating areas. Because of the foregoing, employees of Violator suffered exposures of significant duration on a regular basis, without receiving warnings.

These violations occurred each day between August 8, 2005 and August 8, 2008, that such stores operated, and continuing thereafter.

The route of exposure for the violations is inhalation contact caused when affected persons breathe in the ambient air containing second-hand tobacco smoke or environmental tobacco smoke, causing exposure of Tobacco Smoke and its Constituent Chemicals to the mouth, throat, 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 violator(s) 60 days before the suit is filed. With this letter, CAG gives notice of the alleged violations to Violator and the appropriate governmental authorities. In absence of any action by the appropriate governmental authorities within 60 calendar days of the sending of this notice (plus ten calendar days because the place of address is outside the State of California but within the United States), CAG may file suit.

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

Dated: August 8, 2008

YERUSHALMI & ASSOCIATES

By: REUBEN YERUSHALMI
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 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 12000 through 14000.

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 550 chemicals have been listed as of May 1, 1996. 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 22, California Code of Regulations, Section 12903). 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.

§14000. 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: August 8, 2008

By: 
REUBEN YERUSHALMI

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: 
Rabin Saidian

Date of Mailing: August 11, 2008 Place of Mailing: Los Angeles, CA

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

▽
Alleged Violator

James L. (Jim) Donald,
President, CEO, and Director
Starbucks Corporation
2401 Utah Ave. South
Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98134

▽
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 93317
Alpine County District Attorney PO Box 248 Maripocville, 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 430 "F" 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 94359-0720
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., 4 th 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., 2 nd 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 1139 Santa Cruz, CA 95061	Sierra County District Attorney PO Box 437 Downsville, CA 95936-0437
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