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California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (PAGA)

Introduction

By Carolina Rose, J.D.*
President, Legislative Research, Inc.

On January 1, 2004, the "Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004" ("PAGA") took effect. This highly controversial act is also known as the "Bounty Hunter Statute" and the "Sue Your Boss" law. As originally signed into law by former Governor Grey Davis in 2003, PAGA allowed employees to act as government enforcers and sue their employers, both individually and on behalf of a class, *for any violation of the Labor Code*, without the necessity of alleging actual damages. It also provided for steep fines and mandatory award of plaintiff attorney fees. At the urging of distraught employers, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed urgency legislation on August 11, 2004 (retroactive to January 1, 2004), to take some of the bite out of PAGA. This unique collection assembles authenticated, historical records from official State of California sources which document the Legislature's intent surrounding both the original PAGA act and the reform bill. It includes bill versions, committee and floor analyses, unpublished legislative reports, correspondence and more. These are documents that the Courts accept under Code of Civil Procedure § 1859 (in "the construction of a statute the intention of the Legislature ... is to be pursued, if possible") and Evidence Code Section 452 (c) (permitting judicial notice of "[o]fficial acts" of the Legislature).

User friendly index. The exceptionally user-friendly, digital format provides easy-to-follow instructions for locating the legislative history report you need via:

- **Summary of Changes.** You are given a unique opportunity to review the terms as they originally appeared in the 2003 enacting legislation, followed by the subsequent amendments made by the 2004 overhaul bill. All new terms appear in ***bold italics***. Any deletions from the previous version are shown in ~~**bold strike out**~~. This makes it easy to identify the report you need. Easy step-by-step instructions on each page guide you through this process.

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After 20 years of providing high quality, custom, legislative history research services to attorneys nationwide, LRI has anticipated and met the need for this extraordinary digital collection which focuses upon a highly trafficked series of code sections.

Carolina Rose
January 27, 2005
Sacramento, California

* Carolina C. Rose, J.D., a graduate of Stanford University (B.A. English, 1973; J.D., 1976), served for 7 years in the California State Legislature after graduation from law school: 1 year as an Assembly Fellow and 6 years as Chief of Staff for Senator Nicholas C. Petris, where she was responsible for managing all aspects of his legislative program -- over 200 measures. Upon leaving the Legislature, Ms. Rose co-founded Legislative Research, Inc. (LRI) (formerly Legislative Research Institute) which specializes in the historical research surrounding the adoption of California statutes, regulations and constitutional provisions. LRI also provides local ordinance, sister state and federal legislative history/intent research. Cited in *Redlands Comm. Hosp. v. New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.*, 23 Cal. App. 4th 899 at 906 (1994), LRI has provided legislative histories on over 10,000 enactments serving approximately 1,500 clients since 1983. As President of LRI, Ms. Rose designs and oversees all research methodologies utilized in the preparation of LRI's reports. She also qualifies as an expert in reconstructing California legislative history and has submitted written expert witness opinions regarding the reconstruction of legislative history and the surrounding public policy discussions in over 60 cases at the administrative hearing level and at the Superior, District Appellate and Supreme Court levels. She also provides ongoing legislative consulting services. Specific projects have included (1) eminent domain, valuation of special use properties, Stats. 1992, c. 7, (2) exoneration of sureties, Stats. 1993, c. 149 and (3) preservation of public records. Stats. 1996, c. 928. In all three legislative projects, her work was credited by the principals as the primary basis for the projects' success. Lastly, Ms. Rose teaches seminars at law schools, law firms, governmental agencies, etc. regarding the legislative process, legislative history research and related advocacy strategies.

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**California Labor Code
Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (PAGA)**

Summary of Changes

Instructions. Click on the year and chapter of interest. This will take you directly to the language trace for that bill, showing the additions, amendments, and repeals made by that act.

[Stats. 2003, c. 906 \(SB 796\)](#)

§§ 2698 & 2699

[Stats. 2004, c. 211 \(SB 1809\)](#)

§§ 98.6, 431, 2699, 2699.3 & 2699.5

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**California Labor Code
Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (PAGA)
The Original 2003 Bill**

Legislative History: Sections 2698 & 2699 were added by Stats. 2003, c. 906, Sec. 2 (SB 796).

Instructions. The following legislative history annotations trace the evolution of the statute over time in chronological order from the earliest to most current enactment. Additions appear in **bold italics**. Deletions appear in ~~strike-out~~.

Stats. 2003, c. 906 (SB 796): Part 1, Part 2

2698. This part shall be known and may be cited as the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004.

2699. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees.

(b) For purposes of this part, "person" has the same meaning as defined in Section 18.

(c) For purposes of this part, "aggrieved employee" means any person who was employed by the alleged violator and against whom one or more of the alleged violations was committed.

(d) For purposes of this part, whenever the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees has discretion to assess a civil penalty, a court is authorized to exercise the same discretion, subject to the same limitations and conditions, to assess a civil penalty.

(e) For all provisions of this code except those for which a civil penalty is specifically provided, there is established a civil penalty for a violation of these provisions, as follows:

(1) If, at the time of the alleged violation, the person does not employ one or more employees, the civil penalty is five hundred dollars (\$500).

(2) If, at the time of the alleged violation, the person employs one or more employees, the civil penalty is one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation.

(3) If the alleged violation is a failure to act by the Labor and Workplace Development Agency, or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, there shall be no civil penalty.

(f) An aggrieved employee may recover the civil penalty described in subdivision (e) in a civil action filed on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees against whom one or more of the alleged violations was committed. Any employee who prevails in any action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Nothing in this section shall operate to limit an employee's right to pursue other remedies available under state or federal law, either separately or concurrently with an action taken under this section.

(g) No action may be maintained under this section by an aggrieved employee if the agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, on the same facts and theories, cites a person for a violation of the same section or sections of the Labor Code under which the aggrieved employee is attempting to recover a civil penalty on behalf of himself or herself or others or initiates a proceeding pursuant to Section 98.3.

(h) Except as provided in subdivision (i), civil penalties recovered by aggrieved employees shall be distributed as follows: 50 percent to the General Fund, 25 percent to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency for education of employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities under this code, available for expenditure upon appropriation by the Legislature, and 25 percent to the aggrieved employees.

(i) Civil penalties recovered under paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) shall be distributed as follows: 50 percent to the General Fund and 50 percent to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency available for expenditure upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(j) Nothing contained in this part is intended to alter or otherwise affect the exclusive remedy provided by the workers' compensation provisions of this code for liability against an employer for the compensation for any injury to or death of an employee arising out of and in the course of employment.

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**California Labor Code
Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (PAGA)
The 2004 Overhaul Bill**

Legislative History:

- Sections 98.6 and 2699 were amended by Stats. 2004, c. 211, Secs. 1 & 3 (SB 1809).
- Sections 2699.3 and 2699.5 were added by Stats. 2004, c. 211, Secs. 4 & 5 (SB 1809).
- Section 431 was repealed by Stats. 2004, c. 211, Sec. 2 (SB 1809).

Note. Current Section 2699 (m), Formerly (k), was added by Stats. 2004, c. 34, Sec. 5.5 (SB 899) as part of a massive Workers' Compensation reform act. If you would like the legislative history of this specific subdivision, please contact LRI.

Instructions. The following legislative history annotations trace the evolution of the statute over time in chronological order from the earliest to most current enactment. Additions appear in ***bold italics***. Deletions appear in **~~strike-out~~**.

Stats. 2004, c. 211 (SB 1809)

98.6. (a) No person shall discharge an employee or in any manner discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant engaged in any conduct delineated in this chapter, including the conduct described in subdivision (k) of Section 96, and Chapter 5 (***commencing with Section 1101***) of Part 3 of Division 2, or because the employee or applicant for employment has filed a bona fide complaint or claim or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or relating to his or her rights, which are under the jurisdiction of the Labor Commissioner, ***or because the employee has initiated any action or notice pursuant to Section 2699***, or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding or because of the exercise by the employee or applicant for employment on behalf of himself, herself, or others of any rights afforded him or her.

(b) Any employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or in any other manner discriminated against in the

terms and conditions of his or her employment because the employee engaged in any conduct delineated in this chapter, including the conduct described in subdivision (k) of Section 96, and Chapter 5 (**commencing with Section 1101**) of Part 3 of Division 2, or because the employee has made a bona fide complaint or claim to the division pursuant to this part, **or because the employee has initiated any action or notice pursuant to Section 2699** shall be entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by such acts of the employer. Any employer who willfully refuses to hire, promote, or otherwise restore an employee or former employee who has been determined to be eligible for such rehiring or promotion by a grievance procedure, arbitration, or hearing authorized by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) (1) Any applicant for employment who is refused employment, who is not selected for a training program leading to employment, or who in any other manner is discriminated against in the terms and conditions of any offer of employment because the applicant engaged in any conduct delineated in this chapter, including the conduct described in subdivision (k) of Section 96, and Chapter 5 (**commencing with Section 1101**) of Part 3 of Division 2, or because the applicant has made a bona fide complaint or claim to the division pursuant to this part, **or because the employee has initiated any action or notice pursuant to Section 2699** shall be entitled to employment and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by the acts of the prospective employer.

(2) This subdivision shall not be construed to invalidate any collective bargaining agreement that requires an applicant for a position that is subject to the collective bargaining agreement to sign a contract that protects either or both of the following as specified in paragraphs (A) and (B), nor shall this subdivision be construed to invalidate any employer requirement of an applicant for a position that is not subject to a collective bargaining agreement to sign an employment contract that protects either or both of the following:

(A) An employer against any conduct that is actually in direct conflict with the essential enterprise-related interests of the employer and where breach of that contract would actually constitute a material and substantial disruption of the employer's operation.

(B) A firefighter against any disease that is presumed to arise in the course and scope of employment, by limiting his or her consumption of tobacco products on and off the job.

(d) The provisions of this section creating new actions or remedies that are effective on January 1, 2002, to employees or applicants for employment do not apply to any state or local law enforcement agency, any religious association or corporation specified in subdivision (d) of Section 12926 of the Government Code, except as provided in Section 12926.2 of the Government Code, or any person described in Section 1070 of the Evidence Code.

~~(e) The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision of this section or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.~~

~~(f) This section does not affect in any way existing law regarding employment discrimination related to the consumption of tobacco products.~~

Section 431 of the Labor Code is repealed.

~~431. If an employee or applicant is required to sign an application for employment, the employer shall file in the office of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement a copy of the form of such application.~~

2699. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees ***pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3.***

(b) For purposes of this part, "person" has the same meaning as defined in Section 18.

(c) For purposes of this part, "aggrieved employee" means any person who was employed by the alleged violator and against whom one or more of the alleged violations was committed.

(d) For purposes of this part, "cure" means that the employer abates each violation alleged by any aggrieved employee, the employer is in compliance with the underlying statutes as specified in the notice required by this part, and any aggrieved employee is made whole.

~~(d)~~ ***(e) (1)*** For purposes of this part, whenever the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, has discretion to assess a civil penalty, a court is authorized to exercise the same discretion, subject to the same limitations and conditions, to assess a civil penalty.

(2) In any action by an aggrieved employee seeking recovery of a civil penalty available under subdivision (a) or (f), a court may award a lesser amount than the maximum civil penalty amount specified by this part if, based on the facts and circumstances of the particular case, to do otherwise would result in an award that is unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, or confiscatory.

~~(e)~~ ***(f)*** For all provisions of this code except those for which a civil penalty is specifically provided, there is established a civil penalty for a violation of these provisions, as follows:

(1) If, at the time of the alleged violation, the person does not employ one or more employees, the civil penalty is five hundred dollars (\$500).

(2) If, at the time of the alleged violation, the person employs one or more employees, the civil penalty is one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation.

(3) If the alleged violation is a failure to act by the Labor and Workplace Development Agency, or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, there shall be no civil penalty.

(f) (g) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), an aggrieved employee may recover the civil penalty described in subdivision ~~(e)~~ (f) in a civil action pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3 filed on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees against whom one or more of the alleged violations was committed. Any employee who prevails in any action shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Nothing in this ~~section part~~ shall operate to limit an employee's right to pursue **or recover** other remedies available under state or federal law, either separately or concurrently with an action taken under this ~~section part~~.

(2) No action shall be brought under this part for any violation of a posting, notice, agency reporting, or filing requirement of this code, except where the filing or reporting requirement involves mandatory payroll or workplace injury reporting.

~~(g)~~ **(h)** No action may be ~~maintained~~ **brought** under this section by an aggrieved employee if the agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, on the same facts and theories, cites a person **within the timeframes set forth in Section 2699.3** for a violation of the same section or sections of the Labor Code under which the aggrieved employee is attempting to recover a civil penalty on behalf of himself or herself or others or initiates a proceeding pursuant to Section 98.3.

~~(h)~~ **(i)** Except as provided in subdivision ~~(i)~~ **(j)**, civil penalties recovered by aggrieved employees shall be distributed as follows: ~~50 percent to the General Fund, 25~~ **75** percent to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency for **enforcement of labor laws and** education of employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities under this code ~~available for expenditure upon appropriation by the Legislature, and 25 percent to the aggrieved employees, to be continuously appropriated to supplement and not supplant the funding to the agency for those purposes;~~ and 25 percent to the aggrieved employees.

~~(i)~~ **(j)** Civil penalties recovered under paragraph (1) of subdivision ~~(e)~~ **(f)** shall be distributed ~~as follows: 50 percent to the General Fund and 50 percent to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency available for expenditure upon appropriation by the Legislature.~~ **to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency for enforcement of labor laws and education of employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities under this code, to be continuously appropriated to supplement and not supplant the funding to the agency for those purposes.**

~~(j)~~ **(k)** Nothing contained in this part is intended to alter or otherwise affect the exclusive remedy provided by the workers' compensation provisions of this code for liability against an employer for the compensation for any injury to or death of an employee arising out of and in the course of employment.

(l) The superior court shall review and approve any penalties sought as part of a proposed settlement agreement pursuant to this part.

~~(k)~~ **(m)** This section shall not apply to the recovery of administrative and civil penalties in connection with the workers' compensation law as contained in Division 1 (commencing with Section 50) and Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200), including, but not limited to, Sections 129.5 and 132a.

(n) The agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, or agencies may promulgate regulations to implement the provisions of this part.

2699.3. (a) A civil action by an aggrieved employee pursuant to subdivision (a) or (f) of Section 2699 alleging a violation of any provision listed in Section 2699.5 shall commence only after the following requirements have been met:

(1) The aggrieved employee or representative shall give written notice by certified mail to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and the employer of the specific provisions of this code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violation.

(2) (A) The agency shall notify the employer and the aggrieved employee or representative by certified mail that it does not intend to investigate the alleged violation within 30 calendar days of the postmark

date of the notice received pursuant to paragraph (1). Upon receipt of that notice or if no notice is provided within 33 calendar days of the postmark date of the notice given pursuant to paragraph (1), the aggrieved employee may commence a civil action pursuant to Section 2699.

(B) If the agency intends to investigate the alleged violation, it shall notify the employer and the aggrieved employee or representative by certified mail of its decision within 33 calendar days of the postmark date of the notice received pursuant to paragraph (1). Within 120 calendar days of that decision, the agency may investigate the alleged violation and issue any appropriate citation. If the agency determines that no citation will be issued, it shall notify the employer and aggrieved employee of that decision within five business days thereof by certified mail. Upon receipt of that notice or if no citation is issued by the agency within the 158-day period prescribed by subparagraph (A) and this subparagraph or if the agency fails to provide timely or any notification, the aggrieved employee may commence a civil action pursuant to Section 2699.

(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a plaintiff may as a matter of right amend an existing complaint to add a cause of action arising under this part at any time within 60 days of the time periods specified in this part.

(b) A civil action by an aggrieved employee pursuant to subdivision (a) or (f) of Section 2699 alleging a violation of any provision of Division 5 (commencing with Section 6300) other than those listed in Section 2699.5 shall commence only after the following requirements have been met:

(1) The aggrieved employee or representative shall give notice by certified mail to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health and the employer, with a copy to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, of the specific provisions of Division 5 (commencing with Section 6300) alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violation.

(2) (A) The division shall inspect or investigate the alleged violation pursuant to the procedures specified in Division 5 (commencing with Section 6300).

(i) If the division issues a citation, the employee may not commence an action pursuant to Section 2699. The division shall notify the aggrieved employee and employer in writing within 14 calendar days of certifying that the employer has corrected the violation.

(ii) If by the end of the period for inspection or investigation provided for in Section 6317, the division fails to issue a citation and the aggrieved employee disputes that decision, the employee may challenge that decision in the superior court. In such an action, the superior court shall follow precedents of the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board. If the court finds that the division should have issued a citation and orders the division to issue a citation, then the aggrieved employee may not commence a civil action pursuant to Section 2699.

(iii) A complaint in superior court alleging a violation of Division 5 (commencing with Section 6300) other than those listed in Section 2699.5 shall include therewith a copy of the notice of violation provided to the division and employer pursuant to paragraph (1).

(iv) The superior court shall not dismiss the action for nonmaterial differences in facts or theories between those contained in the notice of violation provided to the division and employer pursuant to paragraph (1) and the complaint filed with the court.

(B) If the division fails to inspect or investigate the alleged violation as provided by Section 6309, the provisions of subdivision (c) shall apply to the determination of the alleged violation.

(3) (A) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to alter the authority of the division to permit long-term abatement periods or to enter into memoranda of understanding or joint agreements with employers in the case of long-term abatement issues.

(B) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to authorize an employee to file a notice or to commence a civil action pursuant to Section 2699 during the period that an employer has voluntarily entered into consultation with the division to ameliorate a condition in that particular worksite.

(C) An employer who has been provided notice pursuant to this section may not then enter into consultation with the division in order to avoid an action under this section.

(4) The superior court shall review and approve any proposed settlement of alleged violations of the provisions of Division 5 (commencing with Section 6300) to ensure that the settlement provisions are at least as effective as the protections or remedies provided by state and federal law or regulation for the alleged violation. The provisions of the settlement relating to health and safety laws shall be submitted to the division at the same time that they are submitted to the court. This requirement shall be construed to authorize and permit the division to comment on those settlement provisions, and the court shall grant the division's commentary the appropriate weight.

(c) A civil action by an aggrieved employee pursuant to subdivision (a) or (f) of Section 2699 alleging a violation of any provision other than those listed in Section 2699.5 or Division 5 (commencing with Section 6300) shall commence only after the following requirements have been met:

(1) The aggrieved employee or representative shall give written notice by certified mail to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and the employer of the specific provisions of this code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violation.

(2) (A) The employer may cure the alleged violation within 33 calendar days of the postmark date of the notice. The employer shall give written notice by certified mail within that period of time to the aggrieved employee or representative and the agency if the alleged violation is cured, including a description of actions taken, and no civil action pursuant to Section 2699 may commence. If the alleged violation is not cured within the 33-day period, the employee may commence a civil action pursuant to Section 2699.

(B) No employer may avail himself or herself of the notice and cure provisions of this subdivision more than three times in a 12-month period for the same violation or violations contained in the notice, regardless of the location of the worksite.

(3) If the aggrieved employee disputes that the alleged violation has been cured, the aggrieved employee or representative shall provide written notice by certified mail, including specified grounds to support that dispute, to the employer and the agency. Within 17 calendar days of the postmark date of that notice, the agency shall review the actions taken by the employer to cure the alleged violation, and provide written notice of its decision by certified mail to the aggrieved employee and the employer. The agency may grant the employer three additional business days to cure the alleged violation. If the agency determines that the alleged violation has not been cured or if the agency fails to provide timely or any notification, the employee may proceed with the civil action pursuant to Section 2699. If the agency determines that the alleged violation has been cured, but the

employee still disagrees, the employee may appeal that determination to the superior court.

(d) The periods specified in this section are not counted as part of the time limited for the commencement of the civil action to recover penalties under this part.

2699.5. The provisions of subdivision (a) of Section 2699.3 shall apply to any alleged violation of the following provisions: subdivision (k) of Section 96, Section 98.6, 201, 201.5, 201.7, 202, 203, 203.1, 203.5, 204, 204a, 204b, 204.1, 204.2, 205, 205.5, 206, 206.5, 208, 209, 212, subdivision (d) of Section 213, 221, 222, 222.5, 223, 224, subdivision (a) of Section 226, 226.7, 227, 227.3, 230, 230.1, 230.2, 230.3, 230.4, 230.7, 230.8, 231, subdivision (c) of Section 232, subdivision (c) of Section 232.5, 233, 234, 351, 353, 403, subdivision (b) of Section 404, 432.2, 432.5, 432.7, 435, 450, 510, 511, 512, 513, 551, 552, 601, 602, 603, 604, 750, 751.8, 800, 850, 851, 851.5, 852, 921, 922, 923, 970, 973, 976, 1021, 1021.5, 1025, 1026, 1101, 1102, 1102.5, 1153, subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 1174, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1197.5, 1198, subdivision (b) of Section 1198.3, 1199, 1199.5, 1290, 1292, 1293, 1293.1, 1294, 1294.1, 1294.5, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1301, 1308, 1308.1, 1308.7, 1309, 1309.5, 1391, 1391.1, 1391.2, 1392, 1683, 1695, subdivision (a) of Section 1695.5, 1695.55, 1695.6, 1695.7, 1695.8, 1695.9, 1696, 1696.5, 1696.6, 1697.1, 1700.25, 1700.26, 1700.31, 1700.32, 1700.40, 1700.47, paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subdivision (a) of or subdivision (e) of Section 1701.4, subdivision (a) of Section 1701.5, 1701.8, 1701.10, 1701.12, 1735, 1771, 1774, 1776, 1777.5, 1811, 1815, 2651, 2673, subdivision (a) of Section 2673.1, 2695.2, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2806, 2810, subdivision (b) of Section 2929, 3095, 6310, 6311, or 6399.7.

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