



## CITY OF SACRAMENTO

DEPARTMENT OF LAW  
812 TENTH STREET  
SUITE 201  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
TELEPHONE (916) 449-5346

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JAMES P. JACKSON  
City Attorney  
THEODORE H. KOBAY, JR.  
Assistant City Attorney  
SAMUEL L. JACKSON  
WILLIAM P. CARNAZZO  
LAWRENCE M. LUNARDINI  
DIANE B. BALTER  
RICHARD F. ANTOINE  
TAMARA L. MILLIGAN-HARMON  
Deputy City Attorneys

June 10, 1986

Law and Legislation Committee  
City Council  
Sacramento, California

Honorable Members in Session:

**SUBJECT:** Ordinance Amending the "Right of Entry"  
Provisions of Chapters 9, 49 and 50 of  
the Sacramento City Code

### BACKGROUND

Chapters 9, 49 and 50 of the Sacramento City Code deal with the City of Sacramento Building Code, Housing Code, and Dangerous Buildings Code respectively.

In each of those codes, there is a provision providing for right of entry on premises to be inspected for the presence of dangerous, unsafe, or unsanitary conditions. The provision is found in Section 9.22 of Chapter 9; Section 49.203 of Chapter 49; and Section 50.201(c) of Chapter 50. The language of each section is unwieldy and overly restrictive in light of current inspection law.

For example, Section 49.203 presently states:

#### **§49.203 Right of entry.**

Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this code, or whenever the director has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises, any condition which makes such building or premises substandard as defined in section 49.205 of this code, the director may enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty imposed upon the director by this

code; provided that if such building or premises be occupied, he shall first present proper credentials and demand entry; and if such building or premises be unoccupied, he shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and demand entry. If such entry is refused or the owner or person having charge or control of the building cannot be located, the director shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry. (Ord. No. 3113, §1)

Section 49.203 now requires that prior to inspecting an abandoned, fire-damaged dwelling, the inspector must first make efforts to locate the owner. This can delay the securing of an obvious and present danger to the public.

Moreover, in one lawsuit arising from a Chapter 49 demolition, the plaintiff claimed that the above language required efforts to locate the owner not only prior to inspection entry purposes, but also on the day of demolition. This claim was advanced by a plaintiff who had read the notices of the Housing Appeals Board posted at the subject property prior to his acquisition of the property. Once plaintiff purchased the property, he failed to notify the City of his acquisition. He also failed to make any compliance with outstanding orders of the Housing Appeals Board. Ultimately, after extended proceedings, the property was demolished.

The trial court declined to agree with the plaintiff's interpretation of Section 49.203. Still, this office was alerted to the need to clarify and simplify the inspection entry provisions of Chapters 9, 49 and 50 in order to prevent similar frivolous claims.

As the Committee is no doubt aware, Chapter 61 of the City Code dealing with nuisances was recently amended in its entirety. Included in the amendments to Chapter 61 was an amendment to the right of entry provisions found in that code. The language adopted in Chapter 61 allows entry upon premises "to the extent authorized by law." The language is excellent for the reason it always reflects current law and never artificially limits entry rights.

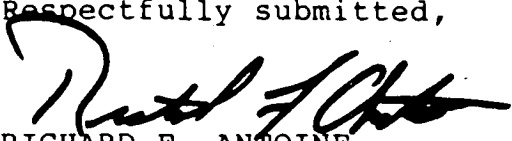
If the Committee would amend Chapters 9, 49 and 50 to contain the same general right of entry language found in Chapter 61, it would create greater uniformity among the Sacramento City codes. It would also serve to give City inspectors maximum entry rights allowed by current law.

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the ordinances amending Chapters 9, 49

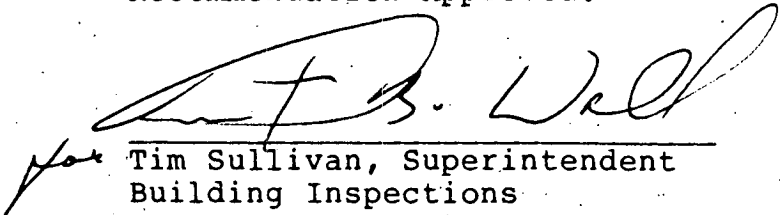
and 50 "right of entry" provisions be approved and submitted to the City Council.

Respectfully submitted,

  
RICHARD F. ANTOINE  
Deputy City Attorney

RFA:je

Recommendation Approved:

  
Tim Sullivan, Superintendent  
Building Inspections

June 19, 1986  
All Districts

# ORDINANCE NO.

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 9.22 OF  
CHAPTER 9 OF THE SACRAMENTO CITY  
CODE RELATING TO BUILDING

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

SECTION 1.

Section 9.22 of Chapter 9 of the Sacramento City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 9.22 Right of entry.

The department head may enter on premises to make inspections to the extent authorized by law.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION:

ENACTED:

EFFECTIVE:

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MAYOR

ATTEST:

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CITY CLERK

# ORDINANCE NO.

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 9.22 OF  
CHAPTER 9 OF THE SACRAMENTO CITY  
CODE RELATING TO BUILDING

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

SECTION 1.

Section 9.22 of Chapter 9 of the Sacramento City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 9.22 ~~Same—Inspections of structures containing dangerous and unsafe or unsanitary conditions.~~

~~Whenever the director has cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises any condition which makes such building or premises unsafe, unsanitary, or dangerous to persons or property, the director may enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or perform any duty imposed upon the director by this code; provided that if such building or premises be occupied, he shall first present proper credentials and demand entry; and if such building or premises be unoccupied, and not open to the public, he shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and demand entry. If such entry is refused, the director shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry. (Ord. No. 3969, §1)~~

Sec. 9.22 Right of entry.

The department head may enter on premises to make inspections to the extent authorized by law.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION:

ENACTED:

EFFECTIVE:

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

# ORDINANCE NO.

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 49.203  
OF CHAPTER 49 OF THE SACRAMENTO  
CITY CODE RELATING TO HOUSING

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

SECTION 1.

Section 49.203 of Chapter 49 of the Sacramento City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 49.203 Right of entry.

The department head may enter on premises to make inspections to the extent authorized by law.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION:

ENACTED:

EFFECTIVE:

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MAYOR

ATTEST:

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CITY CLERK

# ORDINANCE NO.

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 49.203  
OF CHAPTER 49 OF THE SACRAMENTO  
CITY CODE RELATING TO HOUSING

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

## SECTION 1.

Section 49.203 of Chapter 49 of the Sacramento City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 49.203 Right of entry.

~~Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this code, or whenever the director has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises, any condition which makes such building or premises substandard as defined in section 49.205 of this code, the director may enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty imposed upon the director by this code; provided that if such building or premises be occupied, he shall first present proper credentials and demand entry; and if such building or premises be unoccupied, he shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and demand entry. If such entry is refused or the owner or person having charge or control of the building cannot be located, the director shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry. (Ord. No. 3113, §1)~~

The department head may enter on premises to make inspections to the extent authorized by law.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION:

ENACTED:

EFFECTIVE:

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

# ORDINANCE NO.

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 50.201(c)  
OF CHAPTER 50 OF THE SACRAMENTO CITY  
CODE RELATING TO DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

SECTION 1.

Section 50.201(c) of Chapter 50 of the Sacramento City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 50.201

(c) Right of entry.

The department head may enter on premises to make inspections to the extent authorized by law.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION:

ENACTED:

EFFECTIVE:

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK



# ORDINANCE NO.

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

## AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 50.201(c) OF CHAPTER 50 OF THE SACRAMENTO CITY CODE RELATING TO DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

### SECTION 1.

Section 50.201(c) of Chapter 50 of the Sacramento City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 50.201

(c) Right of entry:

- ~~1. Whenever it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this code, or whenever the director or his authorized representative has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises any condition which makes such building or premises dangerous as defined in section 50.302 of this code, the director or his authorized representative may enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or perform any duty imposed upon the director by this code, provided that (i) if such building or premises be occupied, he shall first present proper credentials and demand entry, and (ii) if such building or premises be unoccupied and not open to the public, he shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and demand entry. If such entry is refused, the director or his authorized representative shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry.~~
- ~~2. "Authorized representative" shall include the officers named in section 50.201(b) and their authorized inspection personnel. (Ord. No. 2808, §1)~~

The department head may enter on premises to  
make inspections to the extent authorized by law.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION:

ENACTED:

EFFECTIVE:

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MAYOR

ATTEST:

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CITY CLERK



CITY OF SACRAMENTO

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812 TENTH STREET  
SUITE 201

SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
TELEPHONE (916) 449-5346

June 18, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dave Shore  
Council Member

FROM: Diane B. Balter  
Deputy City Attorney

RE: SB 2169 (Roberti) - Prostitution

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The attached excerpt from the League of California Cities Legislative Bulletin of June 13, 1986 is similar to a proposal you and Richard Yanes were discussing with either Phil Isenberg or Lloyd Connelly a year or two ago. Attached is a copy of the bill. Perhaps you would like the Law & Legislative Committee to consider taking a position on this.

DIANE B. BALTER  
Deputy City Attorney

DBB:rmm

Attachments

cc: Walter Slipe  
City Manager

5. SUPPORT

Prostitution Law Enforcement. SB 2169 (Roberti).  
Hearing: June 30, Assembly Committee on Public  
Safety.

Street prostitution is a major problem in many of California's cities. Under existing law, it is a misdemeanor to solicit or engage in an act of prostitution. SB 2169 (Roberti) also makes it a crime to agree to engage in an act of prostitution, which is the law in 24 other states. The City of Los Angeles is sponsoring the bill.

In order for a prostitute to commit a crime under current law, the prostitute must offer to engage in a sexual act for a certain price. If an undercover officer makes the offer, no crime is committed, because the prostitute has not solicited the act. The City of Los Angeles has found that street-wise prostitutes therefore screen out police by waiting for the "customer" to make an offer.

If SB 2169 is enacted, plain clothes police officers could suggest price, and when the prostitute agreed, the crime would occur.

SB 2169 is set for hearing in the Assembly Committee on Public Safety on June 30, 1986. City officials are urged to write the members of the committee urging them to vote Aye on the bill. Committee members are: Stirling, Chair; Margolin, Vice Chair; Bates, Frizzelle, Moore, Polanco, and Rogers.

**Introduced by Senator Roberti**

**February 20, 1986**

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**An act to amend Section 647 of the Penal Code, relating to crimes.**

**LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST**

**SB 2169, as introduced, Roberti. Crimes: prostitution.**

**Under existing law, any person who solicits or engages in an act of prostitution is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor.**

**This bill would also provide that a person who agrees to engage in an act of prostitution is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor, thereby establishing a state-mandated local program.**

**The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.**

**This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.**

**Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.**

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 647 of the Penal Code is**
- 2 amended to read:**
- 3 647. Every person who commits any of the following**
- 4 acts is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor:**
- 5 (a) Who solicits anyone to engage in or who engages**
- 6 in lewd or dissolute conduct in any public place or in any**
- 7 place open to the public or exposed to public view.**
- 8 (b) Who solicits or who agrees to engage in or who**

1 engages in any act of prostitution. *A person agrees to*  
2 *engage in an act of prostitution when, with specific intent*  
3 *to so engage, he or she manifests an acceptance of an*  
4 *offer or solicitation to so engage, regardless of whether*  
5 *the offer or solicitation was made by a person who also*  
6 *possessed the specific intent to engage in prostitution. As*  
7 used in this subdivision, "prostitution" includes any lewd  
8 act between persons for money or other consideration.

9 (c) Who accosts other persons in any public place or  
10 in any place open to the public for the purpose of begging  
11 or soliciting alms.

12 (d) Who loiters in or about any toilet open to the  
13 public for the purpose of engaging in or soliciting any  
14 lewd or lascivious or any unlawful act.

15 (e) Who loiters or wanders upon the streets or from  
16 place to place without apparent reason or business and  
17 who refuses to identify himself or herself and to account  
18 for his or her presence when requested by any peace  
19 officer so to do, if the surrounding circumstances are such  
20 as to indicate to a reasonable person that the public safety  
21 demands such identification.

22 (f) Who is found in any public place under the  
23 influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, controlled  
24 substance, toluene, any substance defined as a poison in  
25 Schedule D of Section 4160 of the Business and  
26 Professions Code, or any combination of any intoxicating  
27 liquor, drug, controlled substance, toluene, or any such  
28 poison, in such a condition that he or she is unable to  
29 exercise care for his or her own safety or the safety of  
30 others, or by reason of his or her being under the  
31 influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, controlled  
32 substance, toluene, any substance defined as a poison in  
33 Schedule D of Section 4160 of the Business and  
34 Professions Code, or any combination of any intoxicating  
35 liquor, drug, toluene, or any such poison, interferes with  
36 or obstructs or prevents the free use of any street,  
37 sidewalk, or other public way.

38 (ff) When a person has violated subdivision (f) of this  
39 section, a peace officer, if he or she is reasonably able to  
40 do so, shall place the person, or cause him or her to be

1 placed, in civil protective custody. Such person shall be  
2 taken to a facility, designated pursuant to Section 5170 of  
3 the Welfare and Institutions Code, for the 72-hour  
4 treatment and evaluation of inebriates. A peace officer  
5 may place a person in civil protective custody with that  
6 kind and degree of force which would be lawful were he  
7 or she effecting an arrest for a misdemeanor without a  
8 warrant. No person who has been placed in civil  
9 protective custody shall thereafter be subject to any  
10 criminal prosecution or juvenile court proceeding based  
11 on the facts giving rise to such placement. This  
12 subdivision shall not apply to the following persons:

13 (1) Any person who is under the influence of any drug,  
14 or under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor  
15 and any drug.

16 (2) Any person who a peace officer has probable cause  
17 to believe has committed any felony, or who has  
18 committed any misdemeanor in addition to subdivision  
19 (f) of this section.

20 (3) Any person who a peace officer in good faith  
21 believes will attempt escape or will be unreasonably  
22 difficult for medical personnel to control.

23 (g) Who loiters, prowls, or wanders upon the private  
24 property of another, at any time, without visible or lawful  
25 business with the owner or occupant thereof. As used in  
26 this subdivision, "loiter" means to delay or linger without  
27 a lawful purpose for being on the property and for the  
28 purpose of committing a crime as opportunity may be  
29 discovered.

30 (h) Who, while loitering, prowling, or wandering  
31 upon the private property of another, at any time, peeks  
32 in the door or window of any inhabited building or  
33 structure located thereon, without visible or lawful  
34 business with the owner or occupant thereof.

35 (i) Who lodges in any building, structure, vehicle, or  
36 place, whether public or private, without the permission  
37 of the owner or person entitled to the possession or in  
38 control thereof.

39 In any accusatory pleading charging a violation of  
40 subdivision (b) of this section, if the defendant has been

1 once previously convicted of a violation of that  
2 subdivision, the previous conviction shall be charged in  
3 the accusatory pleading; and, if the previous conviction is  
4 found to be true by the jury, upon a jury trial, or by the  
5 court, upon a court trial, or is admitted by the defendant,  
6 the defendant shall be imprisoned in the county jail for  
7 a period of not less than 45 days and shall not be eligible  
8 for release upon completion of sentence, on parole, or on  
9 any other basis until he or she has served a period of not  
10 less than 45 days in the county jail. In no such case shall  
11 the trial court grant probation or suspend the execution  
12 of sentence imposed upon the defendant.

13 In any accusatory pleading charging a violation of  
14 subdivision (b) of this section, if the defendant has been  
15 previously convicted two or more times of a violation of  
16 that subdivision, each such previous conviction shall be  
17 charged in the accusatory pleading; and, if two or more  
18 of such previous convictions are found to be true by the  
19 jury, upon a jury trial, or by the court, upon a court trial,  
20 or are admitted by the defendant, the defendant shall be  
21 imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than  
22 90 days and shall not be eligible for release upon  
23 completion of sentence, on parole, or on any other basis  
24 until he or she has served a period of not less than 90 days  
25 in the county jail. In no such case shall the trial court  
26 grant probation or suspend the execution of sentence  
27 imposed upon the defendant.

28 SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act  
29 pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California  
30 Constitution because the only costs which may be  
31 incurred by a local agency or school district will be  
32 incurred because this act creates a new crime or  
33 infraction, changes the definition of a crime or infraction,  
34 changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, or  
35 eliminates a crime or infraction.

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MAY 8 1986

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March Fong Eu  
Secretary of State

1230 J Street  
Sacramento, California 95814

STAFF SERVICES	
Accounting	(916) 322-0428
Data Processing	(916) 445-0948
Legislative Analysis	(916) 322-0439
Personnel	(916) 445-6223

April 24, 1986

COMMITTEE: Natural Resources

BILL ANALYSIS

BILL NO.: SCR 82

AUTHOR: Garamendi

SUBJECT: State History Museum

POSITION: Neutral

PRESENT LAW:

There is currently no California State History Museum, e.g. a museum devoted to the comprehensive interpretation of California history. There are a variety of history museums, but all are more narrowly focused. Most are units of the State Parks system. There is nothing in law that mandates the creation of such a museum.

THIS BILL:

Requests a feasibility study, to be conducted by the Department of Parks and Recreation, on the establishment of a State History Museum in Sacramento. The study would treat existing historic agencies in Sacramento as the core of the new museum. All but two of these are under the complete jurisdiction of Parks and Recreation. The exceptions are the State Capitol Museum, which is under the Historic State Capitol Commission and Joint Rules Committee, and the State Archives, under the Secretary of State. The bill does not call for the study to take into account such jurisdictional differences. The bill does call for the study to encompass such other historic agencies and/or sites that might be additions to the units specifically named.

ANALYSIS:

March Fong Eu has frequently called for the establishment of a state history museum. The need is apparent -- in the largest state in the union there is no state institution that presents a comprehensive view of the state's historical development. Many smaller and poorer states have fine state museums. California is clearly laggard in this regard. Nonetheless, what the Secretary of State has envisioned is a building that would provide artifactual exhibitions and interpretive displays in a setting where the thrust of California history can be understood logically and in sequence. Merely lumping existing historic attractions into an umbrella entitled "State History Museum" does not meet that need, even if further sites are added. Certainly no new facility should replicate what already exists. There is little danger of such duplication, since the nature of what is encompassed by the existing historical agencies is narrowly focused. There remains a strong need for an overall state historical museum in Sacramento in a single facility where today's adults, children and those who will come in the future can all attain a thorough and integrated knowledge of the rich California historical experience. Such a facility should be the core, with the more specialized institutions providing greater detail on the historic topics or eras in which they specialize.

A point the bill does not address is how such a study would deal with units from different jurisdictions that have more than museum functions. The State Archives, under the Secretary of State, has an exhibit hall where it displays and interprets documents and other materials in a gallery setting. But the Archives has other functions, serving as the state's designated research repository of historic state records. As such it acquires, catalogs, conserves and references historical records from state agencies, the legislature and the courts, as well as vital legal records such as state land deeds, original laws and journals, administrative regulations and so forth. Such activities are not typically museum functions, yet they comprise the majority of the Archives work. As these functions are required by law of the Secretary of State, the placement of the Archives under a museum authority would be precluded.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

If you have questions about this analysis, please contact John Burns, Chief of State Archives, at (916) 445-4293.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE  
Presley, Chairman

SCR 82 (Garamendi)  
as introduced

SUBJECT: STATE HISTORY MUSEUM

SUMMARY:

- o Would request the Department of Parks and Recreation to study the feasibility of establishing a California State History Museum in Sacramento.

Fiscal committee: Appropriations.

BACKGROUND:

The state does not have a museum for interpreting California's history comprehensively. Instead, there are throughout the state a number of museums operated by the Department of Parks and Recreation that interpret specific aspects of California's history, often in conjunction with a site of significance to the history being interpreted. A complete list of these museums is appended to this analysis.

ANALYSIS:

This measure would request the Department of Parks and Recreation to prepare a feasibility study on establishing a California State History Museum in Sacramento. The study would be required to take into account existing museum facilities in Sacramento -- the State Railroad Museum, Sutter's Fort, the State Capitol Museum, Old Sacramento, the State Indian Museum, the Governor's Mansion, and the Stanford House -- as well as the State Archives, which are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State, as the core facilities for such a museum.

Participation in the study by other appropriate public agencies, and interested private parties would be encouraged.

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION:

None received.

\* \* \* \* \*

4/16/86

**Historical Units, Museums, and Other Historical Structures  
within the State Park System**

<u>Ranger District:</u>	<u>Park Unit, Museum, or Historical Structure:</u>
Calaveras:	Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park.
Cascade:	Bidwell Mansion SHP, Weaverville Joss House SHP, William B. Ide Adobe SHP.
Columbia:	Columbia SHP (Pharmacy, Tibbetts House, Townsite House), Railtown 1897 SHP.
Diablo:	Benicia Capitol SHP, Fischer Hanlon House.
Frontera:	Old Town San Diego SHP (Seeley Stables, Print Shop).
Folsom Lake:	Folsom Lake State Recreation Area (Folsom Powerhouse).
Gabilan Mtns:	Henry W. Coe State Park, San Juan Bautista SHP (Breen House, Miners Cabin, Plaza Hotel).
Gold Mines:	Empire Mine SHP, Malakoff Diggins SHP (Kallenburger House, Knotwell Drugstore).
High Desert:	Antelope Valley Indian Museum.
La Purisima:	La Purisima Mission SHP.
Los Lagos:	Lake Perris SRA (Indian Museum).
Marshall Gold:	Marshall Gold Discovery SHP.
Monterey:	Monterey SHP (Cooper Molera Adobe, Customs House, Larkin House, Soberanes Adobe, Stevenson House).
Napa:	Robert Louis Stevenson SP.
Orange Coast:	Pio Pico SHP.
Pajaro Coast:	Santa Cruz Mission SHP, Wilder Ranch SP.
Sierra :	Plumas-Eureka SP.
Russian River:	Fort Ross SHP (Kuskov House, George Washington Call House).
Sacramento:	Governor's Mansion, Old Sacramento SHP (B.F. Hastings and Big 4 Buildings), California State Railroad Museum (Passenger Station and Freight Depot), State Indian Museum, Sutter's Fort SHP, California State Capitol Museum.

San Luis Obispo: Morro Bay SP.

San Simeon: Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument.

Santa Monica: Malibu Lagoon State Beach (Adamson Mansion), Los Encinos SHP,  
Will Rogers SHP.

Sierra: Bodie SHP, Donner Memorial SP, Sugar Pine Point SP, Emerald  
Bay SP (Vikingsholm).

Sonoma: Jack London SHP, Petaluma Adobe SHP, Sonoma SHP (Barracks,  
Mission Museum, Tuscano Hotel, Vallejo Home).

South Valley: Colonel Allensworth SHP, Fort Tejon SHP.

SHP = State Historic Park  
SP = State Park  
SRA = State Recreation Area