

PETITION TO SHIFT PART OF THE COMMON BOUNDARY
BETWEEN THE ALEXANDER VALLEY AND
THE CHALK HILL VITICULTURAL AREAS

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 - A. Willi Hilliard
 - B. Richard P. and Reatha T. Godwin
 - C. Elson Flora
 - D. Frederick P. Furth
 - E. Hank Wetzel
 - F. Russell H. Green, Jr.
 - G. Robert A. Young
 - H. Michael G. Dacres Dixon

PETITION TO SHIFT PART OF THE COMMON BOUNDARY
BETWEEN THE ALEXANDER VALLEY AND
CHALK HILL VITICULTURAL AREAS

This petition seeks to shift southward part of the common boundary between the Alexander Valley Viticultural Area and the Chalk Hill Viticultural Area. If accepted, the petition would add roughly 1000 acres of territory and 76 acres of vineyard to the Alexander Valley while subtracting an equal amount from Chalk Hill. The underlying bases for the requested change are that: (1) vineyardists in this area felt (and still do feel) themselves to be part of the Alexander Valley, (2) part of one of the properties in this petition is already within the Alexander Valley, (3) wineries and vineyard owners in the Alexander Valley consider the area to be part of Alexander Valley, (4) climatically, the area is very similar to the southern, cooler end of Alexander Valley along Franz and Maacama Creeks, and (5) the general alignment of topography and the layout of viticultural areas in this portion of Sonoma County suggest the petitioned area should be in the Alexander Valley. Since Martin Creek is the principal named physical feature within the petitioned territory I will refer to it throughout this document as the "Martin Creek" area.

General Characteristics of the Area

The Martin Creek area lies to the south of Bell Mountain and incorporates two vineyards, that of Richard Godwin and that of H. T. and Willi Hilliard. The northwestern corner of the Godwin property is already within the Alexander Valley (see Exhibits 1 and 2), and the rest of its northern limit is contiguous with the eastern segment of the southern boundary of Alexander Valley as presently defined by ATF. The Hilliard property (two parcels) lies immediately south of the Godwins, and the two properties were once one, the Hilliards having sold a piece of their holdings to the Godwins in 1981. The Godwins planted 21 acres of Chardonnay in 1983, and first harvested them in 1986. The Hilliards have 55 acres of vineyard, planted in 1981, and first harvested in 1984 (Exhibit 3). The acreage is divided among Cabernet Sauvignon (40 acres) Chardonnay (10 acres) and Sauvignon Blanc (5 acres). The varieties grown, all premium varietals, are consistent with the predominant varieties in the presently defined Alexander Valley. Both of these vineyards are closer to vineyards in the Alexander Valley than they are to vineyards in either the Russian River Valley or Chalk Hill, the other viticultural areas in the region (Exhibit 3). Please note that the proposed boundaries do not include a small northeastern chunk of the Hilliard's property--this land is not plantable to grapes.

Evidence Concerning the Name and Viticultural History of the
Area

The boundaries for the Alexander Valley have been debated and argued since it was first proposed as a viticultural area. Much of the material submitted by sides "A" and "B" in the original conflict over defining the Alexander Valley revolved around the question of the historical and present sense of the place--just how much territory is included. ATF is well aware that different folks identified the boundary differently, particularly at different historical periods. Placing exact boundaries for the present limits was no easy task. Unfortunately, no maps demonstrate that the area defined in this petition is part of the Alexander Valley. On the 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. Healdsburg quadrangle the lowland flats along Maacama and Franz Creeks are identified as "Alexander Valley," areas that lie within one mile of the vineyards proposed in this petition for inclusion in the Alexander Valley. The area proposed has no topographic name identifying it, however.

As declarations A and B by Mrs. Hilliard and Mr. and Mrs. Godwin demonstrate they believed that the area described in this petition was Alexander Valley land when they purchased it. Declaration C (by Mr. Flora), indicates that one of their neighbors, a relatively longtime resident of the area, also perceives the Martin Creek area as part of the Alexander Valley. Declaration D (Fred Furth) is submitted by the person who petitioned for the "Chalk Hill" viticultural area (where the Martin Creek area presently sits) indicating that he, too, believes the Hilliard and Godwin properties are within Alexander

Valley. Equally important, declaration E, F, and G, provide evidence that grape growers in the Alexander Valley area as it is now defined understand that the Martin Creek properties are part of Alexander Valley, and these are growers who have demonstrated great concern that the valley be carefully defined. Additionally, Declaration H (as does Declaration E) exhibits winery support for this petition.

The vineyards on both properties are very young, the oldest planted in 1981. Since vineyards were not previously planted on these properties, there really is no history of wine production connected with the Martin Creek area. In recent years vineyards have appeared in many areas around the state of California where grapes were not previously grown. In this case, these new vineyards are most closely associated with the Alexander Valley, both by people living in the area and by their proximity to other Alexander Valley vineyards. Although the Martin Creek area presently sits within the Chalk Hill Viticultural area, the vineyards here are farther from other Chalk Hill vineyards and are more separated topographically from other Chalk Hill vineyards than they are from the nearest Alexander Valley vineyards.

Climate

In 1981 the Hilliards took thermograph readings on their property which suggest that their vineyards lie on the boundary between Region I and Region II, since a total of 2475 heat summation units were recorded. This total is similar to locations in the southern end of Alexander Valley, though obviously cooler than the central and northern portions. Because the property is in the boundary area of regular summer fog intrusions, readings

could vary considerably from one year to the next, with the best guess being that the above reading is a relatively cool year. To judge climate properly, obviously one prefers to have readings over a period of years. Location of the instrument is also key as data from Alexander Valley Vineyards indicates. Their readings averaged 2579 heat summation units from 1974-1977 when their instrument was sited in the vineyards. Their average is very close to the 1981 reading for the Hilliards. When the Alexander Valley Vineyards thermograph was moved near the winery (where building heat could affect its readings), its annual average over the seven years from 1978 to 1984 increased to 3248! (Exhibit 3).

Soils

The most widespread soils in the Martin Creek area are Felta very gravelly loams, followed by Spreckels loam and Yolo silt loam (Exhibit 4). The Felta very gravelly loams are also widespread between Bell Mountain and Chalk Hill inside the present Alexander Valley boundaries, and those of the Martin Creek area are simply a continuation of the same soils. The Spreckels loams are also found just west of Bell Mountain inside Alexander Valley, while soils of the Yolo series are common further to the northwest within the Alexander Valley. Thus, the soils of the Martin Creek area represent soils series and associations common to the existing Alexander Valley. There is no abrupt change on the two sides of the boundary as it is now defined.

Topographical Considerations

South of Franz Creek, within the present Alexander Valley, the topography changes rather quickly and low hills rise from the flat valley floor. The southern boundary of the valley in this area now runs between two prominent low peaks in these hills, Bell Mountain and Chalk Hill. The Martin Creek area lies just to the south of Bell Mountain (in fact, the Godwin's property includes the southern slope of Bell Mountain). While separated from other Alexander Valley vineyards by this topographic interruption, the terrain to the south and west that separates the Martin Creek area from the rest of the Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is generally higher and more rugged than the terrain between Bell Mountain and Chalk Hill that separates Martin Creek from the Franz Creek portion of Alexander Valley. Bell Mountain itself reaches over 600 feet, but most of the land along the present boundary is less than 350 feet above sea level. The closest Chalk Hill vineyards to the Martin Creek area are more distant than are those of the southeastern Alexander Valley.

In sum, topography here offers no easy answers and could be argued various ways. However, the Martin Creek area "fits" better with the Alexander Valley than it does with Chalk Hill. The creek that forms the reservoir in the northwestern portion of the proposed addition flows directly into Franz Creek. Martin Creek itself, which flows generally north to south across the petitioned area, joins Barnes Creek which flows northwesterly into the Russian River. Thus, part of the petitioned area is within the Franz Creek drainage, part is within the Brooks Creek drainage, and both of these streams are tributaries of the Russian (though

Franz Creek actually joins Maacama Creek a short distance before it reaches the Russian).

Conclusions

1. A small portion of one of the two properties with vineyards that this petition seeks to add to the Alexander Valley is already a part of the Alexander Valley (and a few years ago these two properties were, in fact, one property, having been split in 1981).

2. The perceptions of the owners of these two properties, of neighbors, of the major force behind the Chalk Hill Viticultural Area, and of some of the principal grape growers behind the initiation of the Alexander Valley Viticultural Area is that the Martin Creek area belongs in the Alexander Valley.

3. The limited climatic evidence indicates that the Martin Creek area is consistent with the cool southern end of the Alexander Valley.

4. The soils of the Martin Creek area belong to the same soil series and associations as those at the southern end of the Alexander Valley or of series and associations found commonly elsewhere in the valley.

5. Topographically, the area is more isolated from the rest of the Chalk Hill area than it is from the Alexander Valley as presently defined. The gross topography of the area argues for Martin Creek's inclusion in the Alexander Valley.

The Specific Boundaries of the Amended Area

If the present petition is approved it will result in a realignment of part of the common boundary between the Chalk Hill Viticultural Area and the Alexander Valley Viticultural Area, subtracting land from the former and adding land to the latter. The land described herein is found on the U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangles of Healdsburg and Mark West Springs, California (Exhibit 1).

The following description defines the newly proposed common boundary. This description begins with 9.53 of Subpart C of Title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 9, paragraph [c][27] as described in T.D. ATF-233, published in the Federal Register of August 26, 1986. The proposed boundary is the black line. The starting point is the peak identified as Chalk Hill, located just 1000 feet to the northeast of the northeastern boundary of Section 29, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. on the Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle:

1. Then easterly for a distance of approximately 5750 feet along the present boundary, as described in the above noted paragraph [c][27], to the point in the northeastern corner of Section 28 of T. 9 N., R. 8 W. where it intersects an unnamed, unimproved road that runs along the westside of a reservoir;

2. then southeasterly along the unimproved road for approximately 3500 feet to the point where said road makes a sharp turn toward the west;

3. then due south from this point for a distance of approximately 400 feet to Martin Creek;

4. then southwestward along Martin Creek for approximately 3250 feet to the point in Section 33, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. where it joins Brooks Creek;

5. then eastward along Brooks Creek to the point where it is joined by an unnamed ephemeral tributary;

6. then eastward along said unnamed tributary to the boundary between Sections 34 and 35 of T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

7. then northward along the section line approximately 3500 feet (now the boundary between Sections 26 and 27) to the point that it intersects an unimproved road just south of Martin Creek;

8. then west, northwestward along said road to the point that it intersects the boundary between Sections 28 and 27;

9. then north along the section line to the intersection of Sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, which is the southeastern corner of the Alexander Valley as it is presently defined.

LIABILITY IS ASSUMED FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA DELINEATED HEREON.

Traverse of road connected to Sonoma County under SN E75779

1	120°30'W	17.37
2	111°30'E	200
3	123°43'30"E	32.80
4	117°30'E	30
5	117°30'E	32.20
6	117°30'E	88.88
7	121°5	568.71
8	137°47'30"E	400
9	120°E 30"W	55
10	137°47'30"W	400
11	128°	394.25
12	117°30'W	88.88
13	117°30'W	10.99
14	117°30'W	30.99
15	117°30'W	113.32
16	117°30'W	85.18

T 9N
R 8W

REVISED
8-17-74
2-28-79+17
1-7-81+21
05-27-85+24
Pcl. Map No. 7286
Bk 313 Pgs 438-44
Rec H-26-80
See Plat Map Traverse

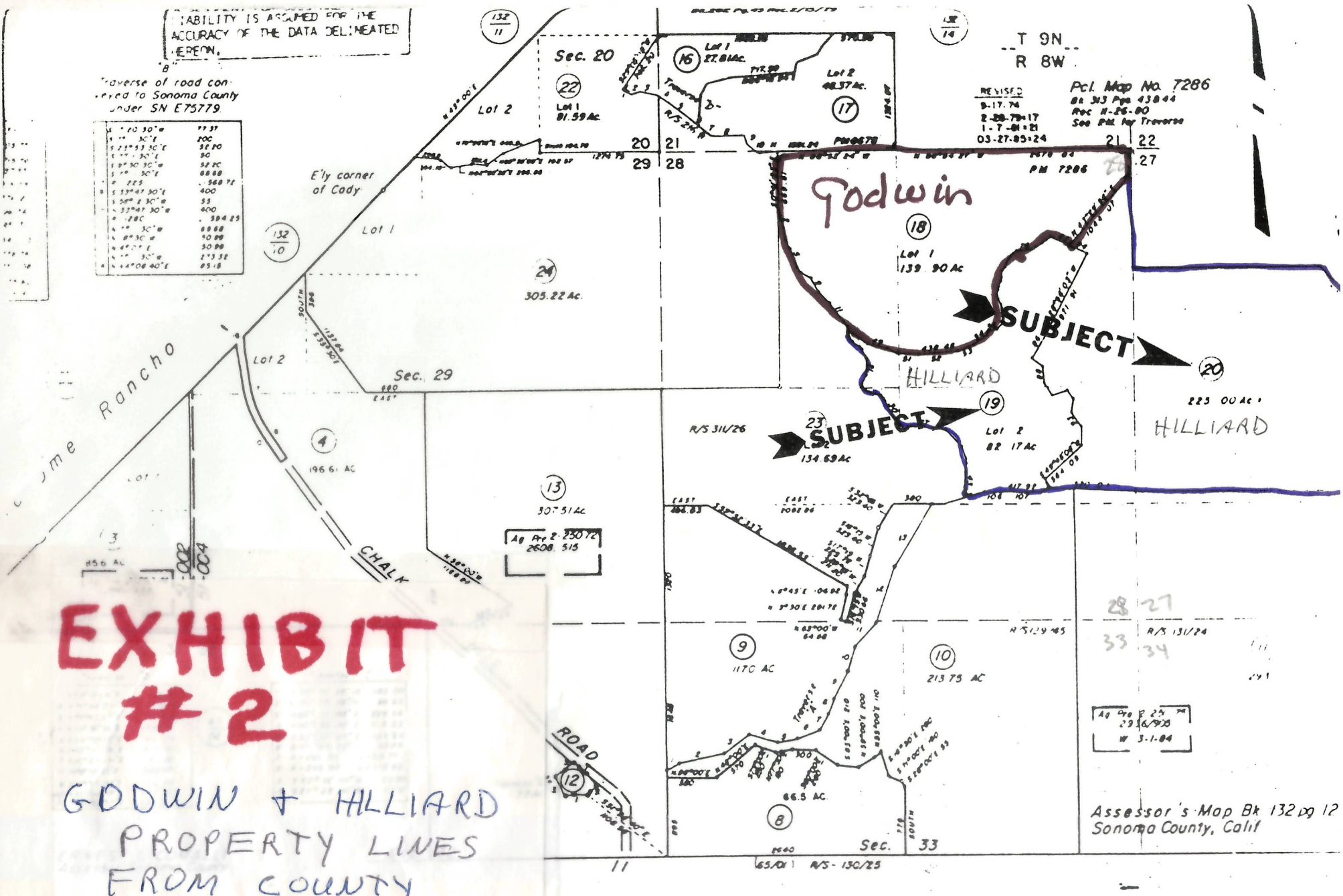
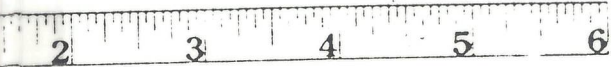
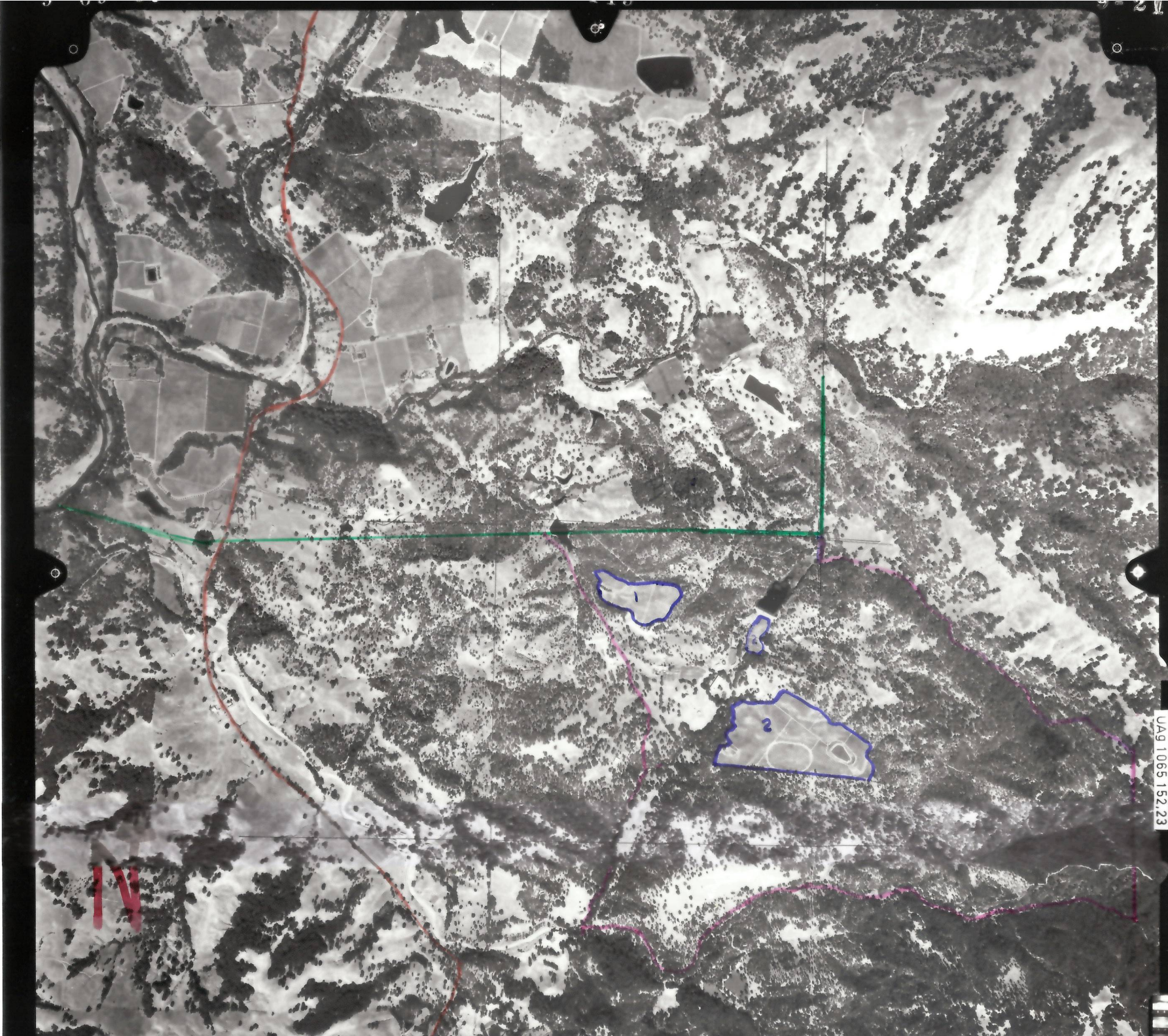


EXHIBIT # 2

GODWIN + HILLIARD
PROPERTY LINES
FROM COUNTY
ASSESSOR'S BOOK



1-800-LARWOOD



UAG 1065 152.23

EXHIBIT 4

CLIMATIC DATA

Hilliard Property--Readings were kept on a thermograph on the Hilliard property in 1981. The total heat summation units = 2475.

Alexander Valley Vineyards--During the four years (1974-1977) that Alexander Valley Vineyards had their thermograph in the vineyards their average annual heat summation units = 2579.

1974 = 2818.5

1975 = 2383.0

1976 = 2429.5

1977 = 2684.0

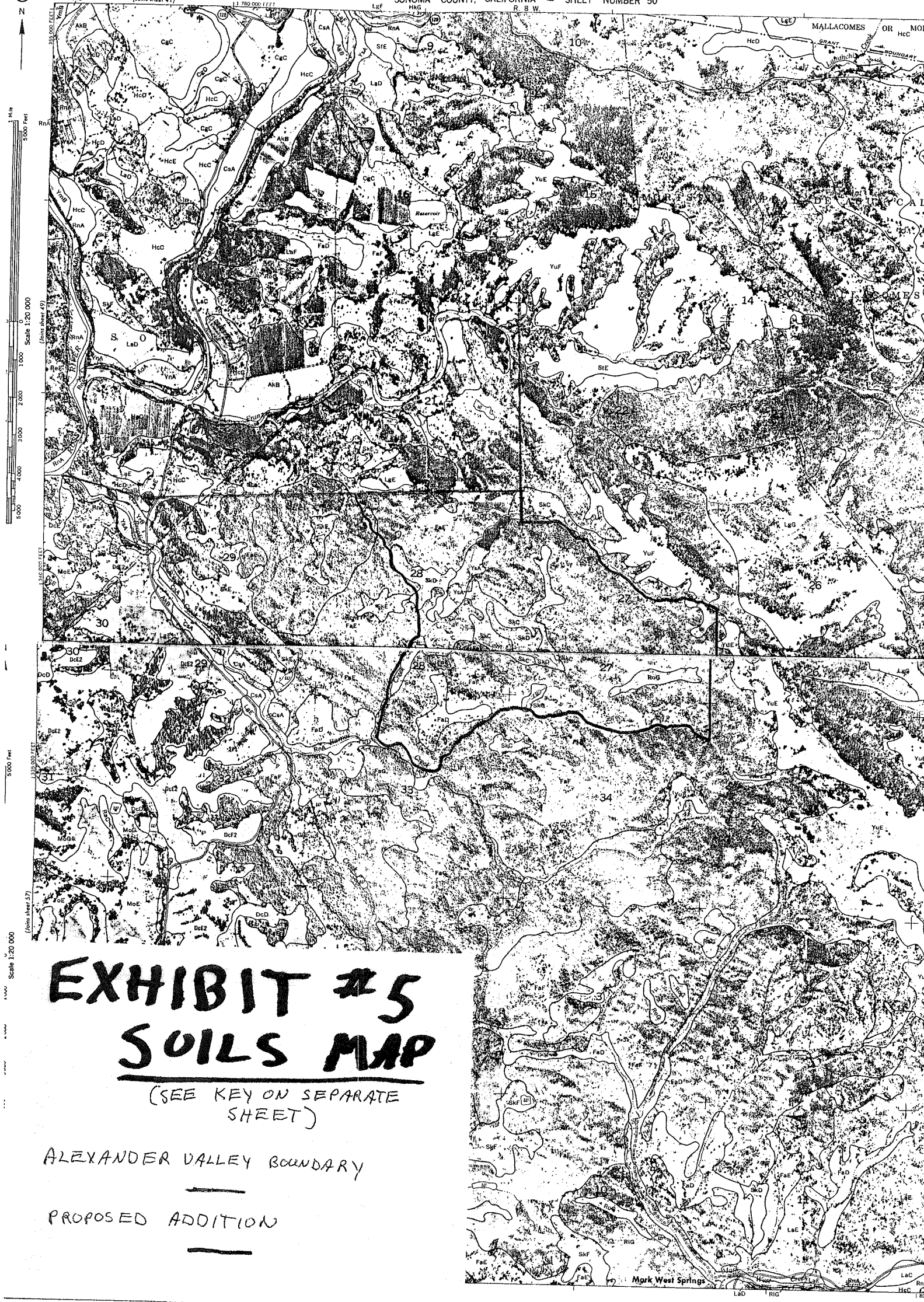


EXHIBIT #5 SOILS MAP

(SEE KEY ON SEPARATE SHEET)

ALEXANDER VALLEY BOUNDARY

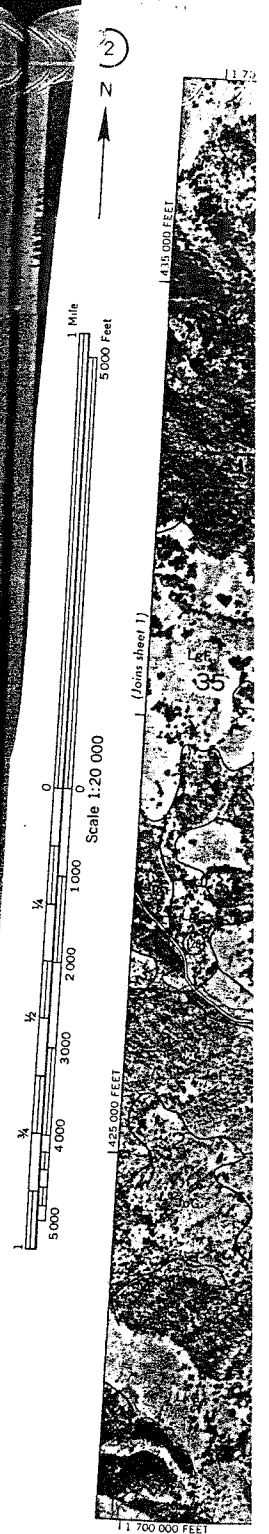
PROPOSED ADDITION

Mark West Springs

SOIL LEGEND

Each symbol consists of letters or a combination of letters and numbers. The first capital letter is the initial one of the soil name. A second capital letter shows the class of slope. A final number, 2, in a symbol indicates that the soil is eroded.

SYMBOL	NAME	SYMBOL	NAME	SYMBOL	NAME	SYMBOL	NAME
AuA	Alluvial land, sandy	GdC	Goldridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	KdF	Kidd gravelly loam, 9 to 50 percent slopes	RcD	Raynor clay, seeped, 2 to 15 percent slopes
AuA	Alluvial land, clayey	GdD	Goldridge fine sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	KeE	Kidd stony loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	ReE	Raynor-Montara complex, 0 to 30 percent slopes
AuB	Arbuckle gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	GdD2	Goldridge fine sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	KkG	Kidd very rocky loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes	RhD	Red Hill clay loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes
AuD	Arbuckle gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	GdE	Goldridge fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	KkI	Kinman loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	RhE	Red Hill clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes
AuE	Arbuckle gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	GdE2	Goldridge fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	KkF	Kinman loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	RhF	Red Hill clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
AlB	Arbuckle gravelly loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	GdF	Goldridge fine sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	KmF	Kinman-Kneeland loams, 30 to 50 percent slopes	RiG	Red Hill cobbly clay loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes
AlC	Arbuckle gravelly loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	GdF2	Goldridge fine sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	KnC	Kneeland loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	RnA	Reyes silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes
ArF	Arwell clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	GgD	Goulding clay loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	KnD	Kneeland loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	RnA	Riverwash
ArG	Arwell clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	GgE	Goulding clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	KnE	Kneeland loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	RcG	Rock land
BaC	Baywood loamy sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes	GgF	Goulding clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	KnF	Kneeland loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	RcD	Rohnerville loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes
BaE	Baywood loamy sand, 9 to 30 percent slopes	GgF2	Goulding clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	KoG	Kneeland rocky complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes	RrD	Rohnerville loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes
BcA	Blucher fine sandy loam, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes	GgG	Goulding clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	KsD	Kneeland sandy loam, sandy variant, 2 to 15 percent slopes	SbC	Sebastopol sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
BhA	Blucher loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	GgG	Goulding clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	KvE	Kneeland rocky sandy loam, sandy variant, 9 to 30 percent slopes	SbD	Sebastopol sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes
BhB	Blucher clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	GID	Goulding cobbly clay loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	LaC	Laniger loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	SbD2	Sebastopol sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
BIB	Blucher clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	GIE	Goulding cobbly clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	LaD	Laniger loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	SbE	Sebastopol sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes
BoE	Boomer loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	GIF	Goulding cobbly clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	LaE	Laniger loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	SeE	Sheridan coarse sandy loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes
BoG	Boomer loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	GIF2	Goulding cobbly clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	LaE2	Laniger loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	SfE	Sites loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes
BoG	Boomer loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	GIG	Goulding cobbly clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	LaF	Laniger loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	SfF	Sites loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
CaE	Caspar sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	GIF2	Goulding cobbly clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	LgE	Laughlin loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	ShE	Sobrante loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes
CaF	Caspar sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	GIG	Goulding cobbly clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	LgF	Laughlin loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	ShF	Sobrante loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
CbF	Cibo clay, 15 to 50 percent slopes	GgF	Goulding-Toomes complex, 9 to 50 percent slopes	LgG	Laughlin loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	SHG	Sobrante loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes
CcA	Clear Lake clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	GrE	Guenoac gravelly silt loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes	LgG2	Laughlin loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	SKC	Spreckels loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
CcB	Clear Lake clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	GrG	Guenoac gravelly silt loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes	LhG	Laughlin-Yorkville complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes	SKD	Spreckels loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes
CcC	Clear Lake clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	GuF	Gullied land	LkG	Los Gatos loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes	SKD2	Spreckels loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes
CcD	Clear Lake clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes	HbA	Haire fine sandy loam, hummocky, 0 to 5 percent slopes	LmG	Los Gatos gravelly loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes	SKF	Spreckels loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded
CcE	Clear Lake clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	HbC	Haire gravelly loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes	LnG	Los Gatos-Josephine complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes	SnC	Steinbeck loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
CcF	Clear Lake clay, ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	HbD	Haire gravelly loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	LoD	Los Osos clay loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes	SnD	Steinbeck loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes
CcG	Clough gravelly loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	HbD2	Haire gravelly loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	LoE	Los Osos clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	SND2	Steinbeck loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded
CcH	Clough gravelly loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	HbE	Haire gravelly loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	LoF	Los Osos clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	SNE	Steinbeck loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded
CcI	Clough gravelly loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	HbE2	Haire gravelly loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	LoF2	Los Osos clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	SNE2	Steinbeck loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded
ChA	Coastal beaches	HbF	Haire clay loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes	LsD	Los Osos clay loam, thin solum, 5 to 15 percent slopes	SnF	Steinbeck loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
CmE	Cohasset gravelly loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	HbC	Haire clay loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes	LsE	Los Osos clay loam, thin solum, 15 to 30 percent slopes	SnF2	Steinbeck loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded
CmF	Cohasset gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	HbD	Haire clay loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	LsE2	Los Osos clay loam, thin solum, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	SoF	Stonyford gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
CmG	Cohasset gravelly loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	HbD2	Haire clay loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	LsF2	Los Osos clay loam, thin solum, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	SoG	Stonyford gravelly loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes
CnA	Cole silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	HbE	Haire clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	LuA	Los Robles gravelly clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	SrG	Stonyford-Broomer complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes
CnB	Cole silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	HbE2	Haire clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	LvB	Los Robles gravelly clay loam, moderately deep, 0 to 5 percent slopes	SsG	Supan silt loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes
CoA	Cole clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	HbF	Haire clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	MbC	Manzanita gravelly silt loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes	ShE	Suther loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes
CoB	Cole clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	HbG	Haire silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	McF	Maymen gravelly sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	ShE2	Suther loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded
CpG	Compiche gravelly loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes	HbG2	Haire silt loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	MIG	Maymen-Los Gatos complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes	SfF	Suther loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
CrA	Cortina very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	HcE	Henneke gravelly loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes	MmE	Mendocino sandy clay loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes	SuF	Suther-Laughlin loams, 15 to 50 percent slopes
CsA	Cortina very gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	HcE2	Henneke gravelly loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	MmF	Mendocino sandy clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	SuG	Suther-Laughlin loams, 50 to 75 percent slopes
CtC	Cotati fine sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	HcF	Henneke gravelly loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	MnF	Mendocino-Empire complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes	TaG	Terrace escarpments
CtD	Cotati fine sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	HcG	Hugo loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	MoE	Montara cobbly clay loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	TmA	Tidal marsh
CtE	Cotati fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	HcG2	Hugo loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	MoG	Montara cobbly clay loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes	ToE	Toomes rocky loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes
DcD	Diablo clay, 2 to 9 percent slopes	HdA	Hugo-Laughlin complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes	NoD	Noyo coarse sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes	ToG	Toomes rocky loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes
DcD	Diablo clay, 9 to 15 percent slopes	HdB	Hugo-Laughlin complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PaA	Pajaro fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	TuC	Tuscan cobbly clay loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes
DcE	Diablo clay, 15 to 30 percent slopes	HdC	Hugo-Boomer complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes	PbB	Pajaro fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	TuE	Tuscan cobbly clay loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes
DcE2	Diablo clay, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	HdD	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes	PcA	Pajaro gravelly loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	WgC	Wright loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes
DcE2	Diablo clay, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	HdE	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcB	Pajaro clay loam, overwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes	WhA	Wright loam, wet, 0 to 2 percent slopes
DcF	Diablo clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	HdE2	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcC	Pajaro clay loam, overwash, 2 to 5 percent slopes	WmB	Wright loam, shallow, 0 to 5 percent slopes
DcF2	Diablo clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	HdF	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcD	Pajaro clay loam, overwash, 2 to 5 percent slopes	WoA	Wright loam, shallow, wet, 0 to 2 percent slopes
DuE	Dune land	HdG	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcE	Pleasanton loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes	YIA	Yalo sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
EmE	Empire loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes	HdG2	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcF	Pleasanton loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YmB	Yalo sandy loam, overwash, 0 to 5 percent slopes
EmF	Empire loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	HdH	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcG	Pleasanton gravelly loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YnA	Yalo loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
EpF	Empire-Caspar complex, 9 to 50 percent slopes	HdI	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcH	Pleasanton gravelly clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YoB	Yalo loam, overwash, 0 to 5 percent slopes
FaE	Felto very gravelly loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	HdJ	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcI	Pleasanton gravelly clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YsA	Yalo gravelly loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
FaE	Felto very gravelly loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	HdK	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcJ	Pleasanton gravelly clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YsB	Yalo silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
FaF	Felto very gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	HdL	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcK	Pleasanton gravelly clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YtA	Yalo clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
FaG	Felto very gravelly loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes	HdM	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcL	Pleasanton gravelly clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YtE	Yorkville clay loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes
FoE	Forward gravelly loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes	HdN	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcM	Pleasanton gravelly clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YtF	Yorkville clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
FoG	Forward gravelly loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes	HdO	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcN	Pleasanton gravelly clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YtF	Yorkville-Laughlin complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes
FrG	Forward-Kidd complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes	HdP	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcO	Pleasanton gravelly clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YvG	Yorkville-Suther complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes
		HdQ	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcP	Pleasanton gravelly clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	YwG	Yorkville-Suther complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes
		HdR	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcQ	Pleasanton-Haire complex, 0 to 9 percent slopes	ZaA	Zamora silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
		HdS	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcR	Pleasanton-Haire complex, 9 to 15 percent slopes	ZaB	Zamora silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
		HdT	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcS	Positas gravelly loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes		
		HdU	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcT	Positas gravelly loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes		
		HdV	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcU	Raynor clay, 2 to 9 percent slopes		
		HdW	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcV	Raynor clay, 9 to 15 percent slopes		
		HdX	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcW	Raynor clay, 15 to 30 percent slopes		
		HdY	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcX			
		HdZ	Hugo-Boomer complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	PcY			



H. T. HILLIARD & CO.

Petroleum Investments

August 17, 1987

DECLARATION

A

Michael J. Breen
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
Federal Building, Room 6236
Federal Triangle Metro Station
Washington D C 20226

Dear Mr. Breen:

In 1980, Keegan and Coppin, Real Estate agents of Santa Rosa, California showed me the property we subsequently purchased and now occupy. Escrow was opened in 1980.

I was told and firmly belived this property was in the Alexander Valley Appelation. Based on this assumption, we started clearing land in 1980 for the vineyard, prior to the close of escrow. We retained Dale Goode of the Alexander Valley Vineyards to oversee and advise on preparation and planting the vineyard. We were not sufficiently informed enough to be involved in the Alexander Valley boundary decision. We were absentee owners at that time.

In 1982, our neighbor, Richard Godwin (Moss Oak Ranch) planted his vineyard.

In selecting varietals for our vineyard, we put in Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay grapes, as were advised they were the prime varietals of the Alexander Valley. Mr. Godwin planted Chardonnay.

The fact that we are so close to being in the Alexander Valley Appelation made the early mistakes very understandable.

We earnestly request the Southern boundary be extended as per our petition and appreciate the courtesies we have received in preparing our petition.

Yours truly,


Willi Hilliard

DECLARATION
B

[REDACTED]

Healdsburg, Ca. 95448

August 8, 1987

To Whom It May Concern:

When we bought this property in 1981, we were under the impression it was in Alexander Valley. We looked forward to planting our vineyard in that appalachia.

Since the climate and soil conditions are similar, we hope our request to be included in Alexander Valley will be granted.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Richard P. Godwin

[REDACTED]

Reatha T. Godwin

DECLARATION
C

✓
ELSON FLORA

[REDACTED]
HEALDSBURG, CA 95448

H.T. Hilliard

[REDACTED]
Healdsburg, CA 95448

Dear Toby,

I have owned property adjoining your ranch for some fifteen years and have always understood this property to be in the area called "Alexander Valley".

Yours Very Truly,

[REDACTED]
ELSON FLORA

DECLARATION

D

CHALK HILL
WINERY



June 29, 1987

H. Talbott Hilliard

[REDACTED]
Healdsburg, California 95448

Dear Mr. Hilliard:

It has come to my attention that you are petitioning the B.A.T.F. for inclusion of your properties within the Alexander Valley Appellation.

Please be advised that I have no objection to this and frankly have always considered that your vineyards were in the Alexander Valley Appellation originally.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
Frederick P. Furth

FPF:pm



DECLARATION
E

✓ HARRY H. WETZEL • P. O. BOX 175 • 8644 HIGHWAY 128 • HEALDSBURG, CALIFORNIA 95448-0175

707-433-7209

June 24, 1987

Mr. Michael J. Breen
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Federal Building, Room 6236
Federal Triangle Metro Station
Washington, DC 20226

Dear Mr. Breen:

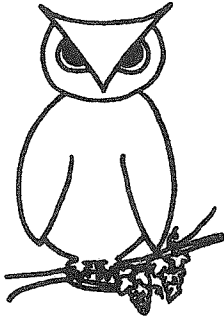
Last week Willi Hilliard of Chalk Hill Ranch called me and asked if I would write you a letter giving my support for the inclusion of their property in the Alexander Valley appellation. Yesterday, I visited with Willi, and she gave me a tour of the vineyards.

I have no objection to the Hilliards' ranch being included in the Alexander Valley appellation. At the time I proposed the southern boundaries for the Alexander Valley (1980, I believe), there were no grapes at that location, and I didn't realize that the property was plantable. Their access from Chalk Hill Road is within the appellation, and I believe their property at its northern edge bisects the southern boundary of the Alexander Valley.

Please consider the Hilliards' request for inclusion in the Alexander Valley appellation favorably.

← Yours truly,

Hank Wetzel
Managing Partner



RUSSELL H. GREEN, JR.
HOOT OWL CREEK VINEYARDS
Alexander Valley
California

DECLARATION
F

April 14, 1987

H. T. Hilliard
13426 Chalk Hill Road
Healdsburg, CA 95448

Dear Toby:

It is my understanding that you are currently petitioning the B.A.T.F. for a revision of the south line of the Alexander Valley appellation.

I have seen your proposed lines to go with the petition and have no objection to your property being included in the Alexander Valley appellation.

Good luck with your petition.

Very truly yours,



Russell H. Green, Jr.

RHG/mac



Robert Young Vineyards

Alexander Valley, California

DECLARATION

G

June 18, 1987

Dear Mr. Hilliard,

I have recently been informed of your plans to submit an application to the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms to request a boundary line adjustment to the Alexander Valley Appellation area to include your vineyards, located near the southern boundary.

I have no objection to your request and will be happy to support the inclusion of your vineyards in the Alexander Valley area.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Young

S I M I
S I N C E 1 8 7 4

DECLARATION

H

MICHAEL G. DACRES DIXON
PRESIDENT

August 17, 1987


Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I refer to the application of Mr. and Mrs.
Hilliard for the inclusion of their vineyard
on Chalk Hill Road into the Alexander Valley
appellation area.

Simi Winery has purchased grapes from this
vineyard, and we have tasted the fruit in the
field and made wine from the grapes of this
vineyard and wish to confirm that in our opinion
they have similar characteristics to those of
other vineyards in the Alexander Valley.

Yours very truly,


Michael G. Dacres Dixon