

July 29, 1981

Chief, Regulations and Procedures Division
Office of the Director
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
P. O. Box 385
Washington, D.C. 20044

Subject: PETITION TO ESTABLISH THE
SONOMA CHALK HILL VITICULTURAL AREA

On October 2, 1979, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (B.A.T.F.) published Treasury Decision A.T.F.-60 (44-FR56692) which added a new Part 9 to 27 CFR providing for approved American Viticultural Areas, the names of which may be used as appellations of origin.

Section 4.25a(e)(1)(i) Title 27 CFR defines a Viticultural area for American wine as: "A delimited grape growing region distinguishable by geographical features...".

Section 4.25a(e)(2) sets forth the procedure for petitioning for establishment of American viticultural areas.

In accordance with the above referenced procedure, we hereby petition the B.A.T.F. to establish a delimited grape growing region to be known as the Sonoma Chalk Hill Viticultural Area. The boundaries of said region are located entirely within what we understand will be proposed as a larger region to be known as the Russian River Valley Viticultural Area.

Section 4.25a(e)(2) states that: "The petition...should contain the following information:

- "(i) Evidence that the name of the viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the application;
- "(ii) historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the application;

"(iii) evidence relating to the geographical features (climate, soil, elevation, physical features, etc.) which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed area from surrounding areas;

"(iv) the specific boundaries of the viticultural area, based on features which can be found on U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) maps of the largest applicable scale; and

"(v) a copy of the appropriate U.S.G.S. map with the boundaries prominently marked."

Section 4.25a(e)(2)(i) Local and/or National Knowledge of the Viticultural Area. Use of the word "Sonoma" as part of the proposed viticultural area name will help consumers identify the wine from said area as being from Sonoma County and not from some other political sub-division which is also known for the production of wine.

Prior to Prohibition, Sonoma County was known nationally and internationally as a leader in the production of California premium wines. Grape growing in the County began when the Mission San Francisco Solano was established in the town of Sonoma in 1823. Modern (California) viticulture traces its roots to the 1850's and Sonoma County. By 1870, the County led all other California counties in the volume of wine produced. By the 1880's, Sonoma wines were receiving awards at expositions in the United States and abroad. Vineyard plantings and the number of wineries increased steadily into the Twentieth Century. In 1919, there were 700 bonded wineries in California, of which 256 were in Sonoma County and 120 in Napa County.

Following Repeal, there were 160 bonded wineries in California and only a handful in Sonoma County.

During the years following Repeal, and into the early 1960's, Sonoma County wines lost much of their former renown because wineries turned heavily to the production of bulk wines which did not bear their own labels. It has been said that the reason Sonoma County winegrowing suffered so greatly during Prohibition and the Great Depression was that the vineyards and wineries were, for the most part, very small family enterprises which did not possess the capital to survive.

Beginning in the 1960's and into the 1970's many thousands of acres of noble wine grape varieties were planted in Sonoma County, with new capital investment in vineyards and wineries being measured in the millions of dollars. During that same period, numerous wineries which were producing and selling wine in bulk began bottling varietal and generic wines under their own labels. Although not at the same pace as eight to ten years ago, important new vineyard plantings continue to be made. There are, at present, approximately 80 bonded wineries in Sonoma County and the wines of the County are, once again, gaining the recognition which they achieved in the last century and held until Prohibition.

The area contained within the boundaries of the proposed Viticultural Area is known locally as the Chalk Hill area. It derives its name from a hill of the same name. The soils of the hills, table-lands and bench-lands sloping to the southwest, south and southeast from the summit of Chalk Hill contain the so-called "white" soils which were created by volcanic debris. The history of the area follows closely the history of Sonoma County. There are currently more than 1,000 acres of producing vineyards and two producing wineries in the proposed Area. New vineyard plantings continue. Approximately 2,000 acres of grapes would be added if the old non-producing vineyards were re-planted and there is additional acreage which is suitable for grapes.

A more detailed statement regarding the proposed Sonoma Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is contained in the historical report by Wine Historian William Heintz, attached hereto as EXHIBIT "A".

Section 4.25a(3)(2)(ii) Historical or Current Evidence.

Please refer to the report by Mr. Heintz, marked EXHIBIT "A", which is by reference incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

Section 4.25a(e)(2)(iii) Geographical Features. A valley is defined as low land lying between hills or mountains. Geologists and surveyors consider a valley to be formed by the various strata of lands which are drained by a river system. These strata are identified by alluvial sand, clay and other soils which were deposited by flowing water at the lower elevations, by open meadows at the next level, then by brushlands, then timber as elevations increase (and by stone and glacial materials at the earth's highest elevations). Surveyors also advise that public and professional perception of a valley is the valley floor itself. It is, therefore, not entirely correct to label a wine as being from a "valley" viticultural area unless the grapes are grown at the lower tillable elevations.

The proposed Sonoma Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is located within the Russian River drainage system. So are Alexander Valley, Dry Creek Valley and the Russian River Valley. But these areas possess distinctively different viticultural characteristics. A Chardonnay from grapes produced in one area will have some of the qualities of wine made from the same grape from each of the other areas, but it will also have other qualities which are different. This is not to say that wine from any one of the above areas is superior to wine from the other areas; it is to emphasize that the wines from each of the areas are distinctive, or different.

Climate. The proposed Sonoma Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is distinguished by a micro-climate which has a strong marine influence. In a normal year, temperatures in the Area range from a viticulturally warm Region I to a warm Region II. This condition is influenced by the Area's topography (see Physical Features). Most of the vineyards in the proposed Viticultural Area lie within Horticultural Zone 16. This Zone is comprised of thermal belts (strips and patches) which exist along California's Coastal Ranges from Sonoma County in the north to Santa Barbara County in the south. The viticultural significance of these thermal belts is that vineyards which lie within them are generally free of damaging spring frost.

The climate of the proposed Sonoma Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is strongly influenced by the location of Mount St. Helena, to the northeast, in relation to the mouth of the Russian River, to the southwest, at the town of Jenner on the Pacific Ocean, and San Pablo Bay to the south. A straight line drawn from the mouth of the Russian River at Jenner to the summit of Mount St. Helena crosses the proposed Viticultural Area (see EXHIBIT "B"). As the heat rises during the summer months at the base of Mount St. Helena (approximately 12 miles from the westerly boundary of the proposed Area) an atmospheric condition is created which "pulls" a mild wind from the Pacific Ocean through the corridor formed by the Russian River and across the hills comprising the proposed Area. These moderating daytime breezes have a favorable affect on winegrowing in the Area. As temperatures drop at the base of Mount St. Helena at night, these breezes subside and the winds shift from the direction of San Pablo Bay to the south.

During late July and August, as the grapes are coming to maturity, these warmer winds from San Pablo Bay pick up cooler ocean winds moving easterly from Bodega Bay. As condensation occurs, the resulting fog is pushed across the Santa Rosa Plain and into the hills of the proposed Viticultural Area (usually after midnight). Temperatures drop to around 55°F, the mornings remain cool and, with the higher elevations which distinguish the Area, the fog has usually "burned off" by noon and the afternoons are sunny and warm.

The average annual rainfall in the proposed Area is approximately 36 inches, almost all of which occurs between November 1 and March 31.

The foregoing climatic conditions (together with the topography) have created a "September" vineyard area. That is to say, the harvest is usually completed by the end of September, even for late-ripening grape varieties which are not normally harvested until October in surrounding areas. The proposed Area is warmer than the greater Russian River Valley and cooler than Alexander Valley and Dry Creek Valley.

Soils. The proposed Sonoma Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is also distinguished by what is known as "white" soil. Although the Area contains soils ranging from sandy to silt loam, clay and quartzite, most all of these soils are high in volcanic ash ("white" soil). The ash, along with other volcanic debris, was deposited in the Area during the eruptions which formed Mount St. Helena. The uniqueness of the soil is very apparent. Even when moisture is adequate to sustain growth the soils appear to be dry. Vineyards in the proposed Area are on generally deep soils, but ones which are lower in fertility. This contributes to the high quality of their fruit. The vines at full maturity are not large and their yields are low compared with yields in the surrounding valleys where mature vines planted on deeper and much richer soils are larger and more vigorous. Yields of two to three tons of grapes per acre are common in the proposed Area and yields in excess of four tons per acre are rare.

Elevation and Physical Features. The elevations of over 95 percent of the land in the proposed Sonoma Chalk Hill Viticultural Area range from 200 feet to approximately 1,330 feet compared with elevations on the floor of the Russian River Valley of just over or under 100 feet. The predominant vineyard plantings in the proposed Area are at elevations ranging from 200 feet to 800 feet. These plantings are on lands which are gently rolling to steep and which can be described as benchlands, tablelands and hills. There are numerous tillable hill "islands" and peninsulas. The area overlooks the Russian River Valley to the west and the Santa Rosa Plain to the south. Many of the vineyards which are planted on the steeper slopes are contoured and terraced.

The geological strata of the proposed Area, from the lower to the higher elevations, consists of open meadows with vegetation being native grasses, the brushlands of chaparral, then timberlands consisting of several species of native Oak. Throughout the Area, there is evidence of volcanic debris, including giant stone crystals which formed into octagonal shapes as they cooled from molten lava to stone. It is across this terrain that vineyards are planted on meadowlands, slopes and hills which are not too steep to cultivate.

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Section 4.25a(e)(2)(iv) The Specific Boundaries of the Viticultural Area. Please refer to EXHIBIT "C" which is by reference incorporated herein and made a part hereof. This Exhibit contains the description of the boundaries of the proposed Viticultural Area, which boundaries can be identified on U.S. Geological Survey maps (7.5 Minute Series) of the Healdsburg Quadrangle and the Mark West Springs Quadrangle.

Section 4.25a(e)(2)(v) Maps. A copy of the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps(s) is included herewith and marked EXHIBIT "D". The boundaries of the proposed Sonoma Chalk Hill Viticultural Area are marked prominently thereon.

We, the undersigned, hereby petition the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to take those steps which are necessary to designate Sonoma Chalk Hill as a California Viticultural Area.

Very truly yours,

Jerry Casate

For:

Donna Maria Vineyards

M. P. P.

For:

Blasi Vineyard

Ch. K. Stark

For:

Stark Investment Company
dba Oak Hill Vineyard

B. J. Bird

For:

BALVERNE WINERY & VINEYARDS

Christine Dehoach
Dehoach Vineyards

Don Sam
F. KORBEL & SONS

Michael H. Mabry
Mabry Vineyards

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The names and addresses of the persons whose signatures appear on this petition are as follows:

Gary Chesak
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Healdsburg, CA 95448

Al Blasi
Blasi Vineyard
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Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Charles K. Kline
Steve Ferry
Stark Investment Company
dba Oak Hill Vineyard
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Windsor, CA 95492

B. J. Bird
Balverne Winery & Vineyards
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Michele H. Mabry
Landmark Vineyards
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Christine DeLoach
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Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Don Bower
F. Korbels Bros.
[REDACTED]
Guerneville, CA 95446

William F. Heintz
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Sonoma, Ca. 95476

EXHIBIT "A"



"Winery and vineyard historical research and business histories."



707 · 938 · 0827

A BRIEF VITICULTURE AND WINE MAKING HISTORY
OF THE
SONOMA CHALK HILL DISTRICT

For many, many decades, the published histories of viticulture in Sonoma County, California began more or less with the arrival of Agoston Haraszthy in 1857. Haraszthy wrote extensively about grape growing during his brief ten years plus in the county and later memoirs written by his son Arpad, gave the distinct impression that Agoston was the first vineyardist, at least of any importance.

It is becoming increasingly evident now with new research into Sonoma County's history, that many viticulturists preceded Haraszthy and deserve some of the honor bestowed upon him.

For example, a padre Jose Altimira planted several thousand vines at the newly founded Sonoma Mission in 1824. This marks the start of the cultivation of the grape in modern times in the county. From this vineyard, as well, cuttings were carried all

over Sonoma and Napa counties and planted long before the great gold rush of 1849. Cyrus Alexander planted the vine in northern Sonoma County (in what was later named Alexander Valley) as early as 1843, the cuttings coming from the old Russian colony at Ft. Ross and some more than likely from the Sonoma Mission.

About the same year as Alexander, the widowed Senora Maria de Cabrillo planted vines at what later became the town of Santa Rosa. By 1854, the Cabrillo vines numbered 2,000 and were described in detail in the California Farmer magazine for March of that year.

In central Sonoma Valley, William Hill planted four varieties of foreign vines in 1852 and a neighbor, Joseph Williams, had Riesling vines and what he insisted for many years afterwards was the first actual winery (commercial) in Sonoma County.*

With this background then, it should not be surprising to learn that wine grapes were being cultivated by 1855 at Windsor, Sonoma County, the principal town closest to the proposed SONOMA CHALK HILL viticulture district (appellation). The vineyard belonged to a German immigrant named Jackson Meyers, whose lands extended into what is now the SONOMA CHALK HILL district. Meyers' vines have not been identified as to variety but quite possibly were Riesling.

Jackson Meyers also founded the first winery in Windsor. The Russian River Flag newspaper of Healdsburg, Ca. for September

*See the Santa Rosa Press Democrat, Jan. 12, 1881.

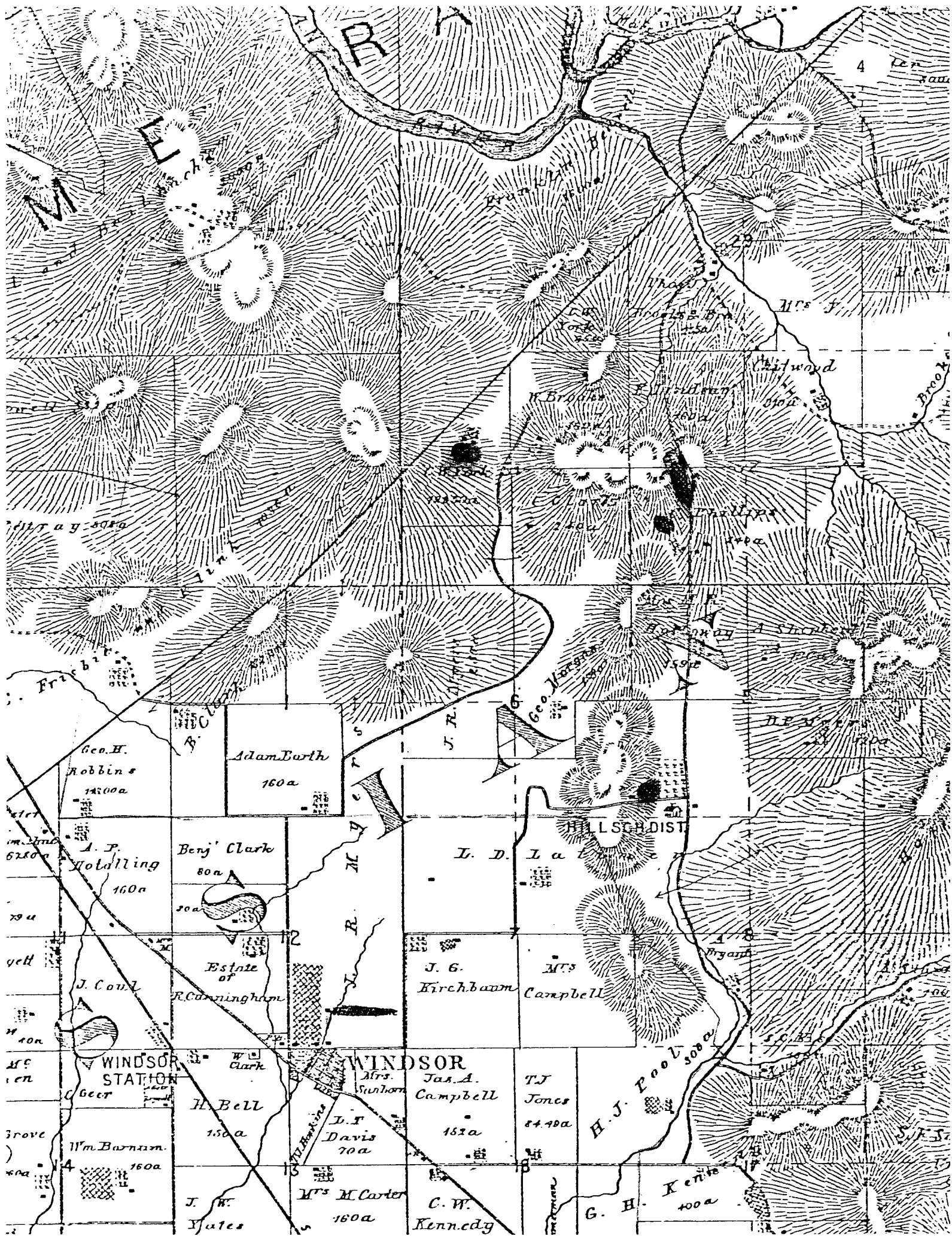
9, 1875, described the winery as two stories, 30 x 60 feet with a capacity of 75,000 gallons. The winery's location can be clearly seen on the following two pages of maps from the Historical Atlas Map of Sonoma County, California, published in 1877. His land holdings extended then into the SONOMA CHALK HILL district, although his vineyards (indicated in the Atlas by cross-hatching) were not in the proposed viticulture district. Meyers told the same newspaper in September 1875 that his vines were twenty years old (planted in 1855).

Windsor gained its second winery in the year of 1875. The founder was Barney Hoen who converted an old church into a winery and added a wing to the structure. The Hoen Winery was described in the Healdsburg Enterprise of August 5, 1875 as being the second largest winery in the county!--capable of holding 200,000 gallons.

In October 1882, the Hoen Winery burned and was almost immediately replaced by a large brick building. It measured 85 x 105 feet and was capable of holding 300,000 gallons. The winery was sold to the California Wine Association in the mid-1890s and operated until Prohibition. It was expanded by the CWA until it became one of the largest wineries in Northern California.

By the mid-1890s, a half dozen other wineries had located in the Windsor area. The names included Stephen & Noon, Isreal Fredson, Miller & Hotchkiss, Oak Grove Vineyard, J. Gunn, Charles Lehn, A. E. McCoy and E. Schmidt. There were 43 vineyardists in the general area, farming some 1,038 acres of grapes*

*Report of Isaac DeTurck, Commissioner for the Sonoma District, Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, Sacramento, 1893. A study of phylloxera damage in Sonoma County.



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Adam Barth
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I. D. I a t e

Benj' Clark
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R. Cunningham

J. G. Kirchbaum
Campbell

Mrs
Campbell

WINDSOR
STATION

WINDSOR

Jas. A. Campbell
182a

TJ Jones
8440a

H. Bell
150a

J. I. Davis
70a

H. J. Pool
300a

Wm Barnum
160a

J. W. Yates

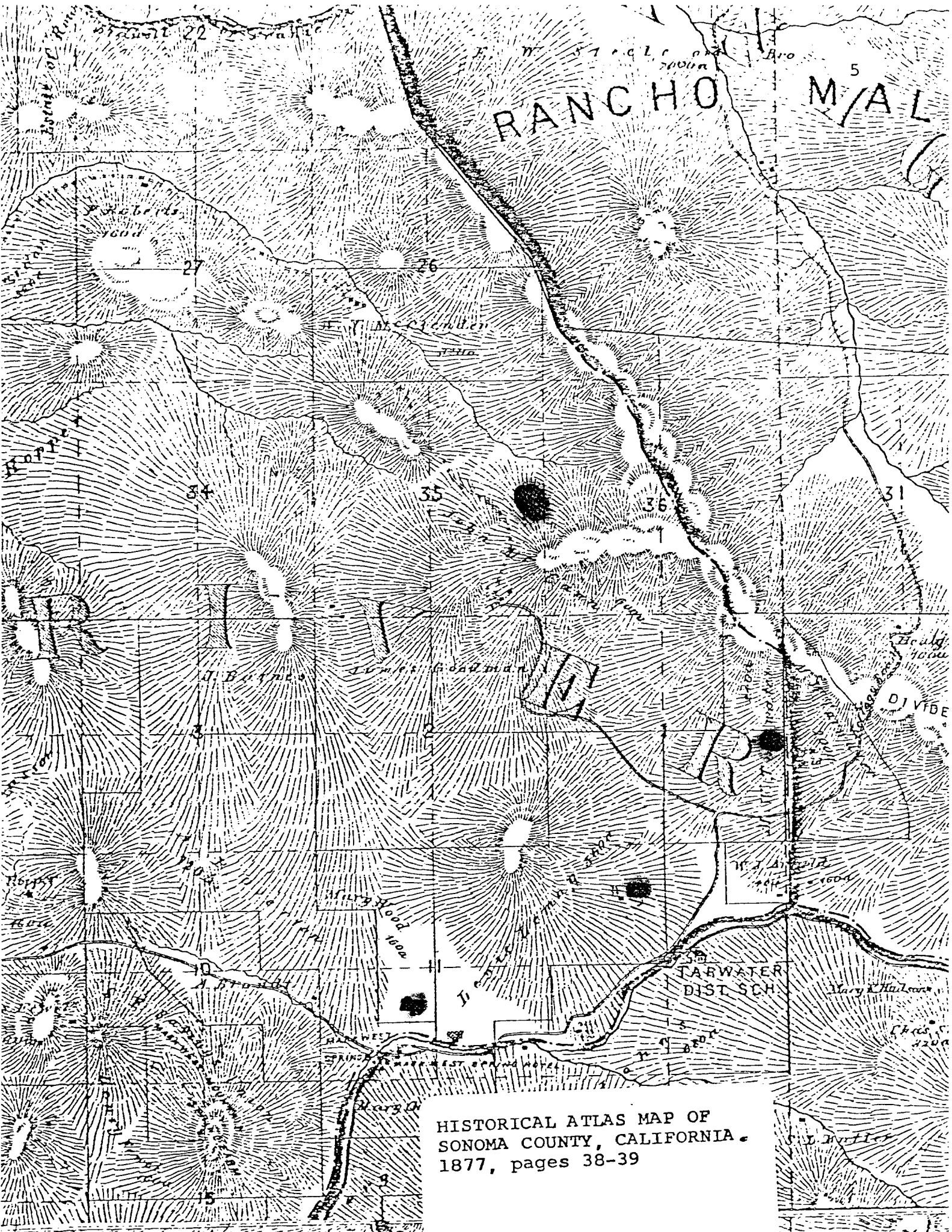
Mrs M Carter
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C. W. Kennedy

G. H. Ken
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G. H. Ken
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HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP OF
SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
1877, pages 38-39

At least one newspaper editor in northern Sonoma County now thought Windsor ranked as the wine capital of California. The title had been held by Glen Ellen, Sonoma Valley because of the wine awards won at the Mechanics Fair, San Francisco in 1886 and 1887 and numerous individual wine awards at the New Orleans World's Fair of 1885. (Napa had passed Sonoma County in the production of wine but not notoriety at this point.)

It is interesting to note that the San Francisco Chronicle of October 22, 1876 observed: "As a vine growing region, Sonoma stands at the head of the list. The old Mission vineyards have been supplanted with fine varieties; and the hills and valleys are thickly dotted with vineyards, embracing not less than a hundred distinct varieties of grapes."

The New York magazine, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Journal for December 25, 1880 stated: "The chief grape growing districts [of California] are the Sonoma and Sacramento Valleys, although the St. Helena District is a heavy contributor to the general vintage."

It has not yet been determined precisely when the first vines were planted in the SONOMA CHALK HILL district, which lies directly north and east of Windsor. The Historical Atlas Map of Sonoma County (1877) on pages three and four of this report, clearly documents vineyards at seven different locations in the SONOMA CHALK HILL. The farms were owned by C. W. York, C. Phillips, L. D. Latimer, John McCann, Lewis Lemoy, Mary Wood and M. W. Tarwater.

In the 1880 grape boom that spread over California, many more vineyards would have been planted in the SONOMA CHALK HILL district, of course. One hundred thousand new acres of grapes

were planted in California in the first three years of the 1880s. Sonoma County had less than fifty wineries in 1879, a decade later it had one hundred and sixteen.

One of the new SONOMA CHALK HILL vineyards belonged to John Chisholm. He had thirteen acres of grapes by 1893 (see Isaac DeTurck's phylloxera study) which produced twenty-two tons of grapes. The vines were described as young, "last year being the second crop." They would date from 1888 to 1890.

Chisholm probably built the first winery actually located in the SONOMA CHALK HILL district, the founding year has not been established but it would be the mid-1890s. The winery on Chalk Hill Road was large for that period, 150,000 gallons. Old-time residents like William Strebel and Henry Segesman, can recall it operating long before Prohibition started. It was filled with wine during the 1920s, apparently, for in November 1924 the Healdsburg Enterprise reported the sale of 29,000 gallons of wine from there "for medicinal and sacramental purposes."

The Chisholm Winery operated at least until World War II for it is listed in a 1937 Directory of American Wineries published by the San Francisco Wine Institute. Sales then were only in bulk. Research is far from complete on this winery but it apparently had a rather distinguished reputation. Interviews now being conducted indicate the Chisholms were wealthy and sold their wines rather extensively in California and across the nation.

About the same time as the Chisholm was founded, at the opposite end of the SONOMA CHALK HILL district, the Tarwater Winery was founded by H. A. Tarwater. The Tarwater farm is shown on the

1877 Atlas Map of Sonoma County, under the initials M. W. Vineyards are clearly indicated. In the 1893 DeTurck phylloxera survey of Sonoma County, H. A. Tarwater is given as the owner. He had twenty-seven acres in vines, producing 50 tons.

William Strebel, who was born and raised just a few miles west of the Tarwater ranch, recalled in a taped interview recently that his father hauled grapes to the Tarwater Winery from about 1905 to 1915. The winery was then closed and some of the cooperage and crushing equipment was hauled to his father's ranch where the Strebel Winery operated from about 1915 to 1919 and Prohibition.

With the advent of Prohibition, grape prices skyrocketed in California, going from an average of \$25 and \$30 a ton to \$90 a ton within one to two years. This came about as a result of the provision in the Volstead Act which allowed households to make wine for their own use--200 gallons a year.

The vineyard boom was felt as well in the SONOMA CHALK HILL district, many hundreds of acres being planted to the vine. Among the growers were Fred and Ernest Brooks (the DeTurck phylloxera survey shows them as having 12 acres in 1893), the Zanalini family, John Wright, John Cardina (8 acres in 1893), John and Robert Walker, John McCann, Jim Goodman (10 acres in '93) and Bill Kettlewell. The Strebel vineyards suffered severely from phylloxera and were not replanted in the 1920s.

Several miles north of the Chisholm Winery, the Charles Scalione family settled in the 1920s and immediately cleared land for a vineyard. Charles, who now resides in Healdsburg, remembers

the problems they had selling their grapes after Prohibition and during the Depression of the 1930s. He built the Alta Loma Winery, 60 x 100 feet of wood, and made wine there for several years. The winery still stands but has not been operated for several decades.

William F. Heintz



BY RSH DATE 7/27/81 SUBJECT Sonoma Chalk Hill SHEET NO. 1 OF 2
 CHKD. BY _____ DATE _____ Viticultural Area Description JOB NO. PH.2737

*Part of
Petition*

Lying within Sonoma County, California, about 8 miles North of Santa Rosa and Easterly of U. S. Highway 101, more particularly described as follows:

[BEGINNING at the intersection of the County Road known as "Arata Lane" with Old Highway 101 (a.k.a. "Old Redwood Highway"), said point lying 2100 feet, more or less, West of the Southeast corner of Section 2, T9N, R9W, MDM; thence Easterly along the Southerly line of said Section 2, and Section 1 to the range line between R8 and 9W; thence continuing Easterly along the South line of Section 6, 3650 feet, more or less, to its intersection with the major Pacific Gas & Electric power line along the ridge line, said line depicted on U. S. G. S. Topographic 7.5' Quadrangle Map named "Healdsburg"; thence Southeasterly along said power line 3100 feet; 1600 feet; 1000 feet; 900 feet and 400 feet, more or less to its intersection with Chalk Hill Road within the Northwest Quarter of Section 17, T8N, R8W, near its intersection with Pool Creek and Leslie Road; thence downstream following the thread of stream of said Pool Creek, about 3000 feet to its intersection with the West line of said Section 17; thence Southerly along said Section line 2900 feet, more or less to the Southwest corner thereof; [thence along the South line of said section "Easterly" 5280 feet, more or less to the Southeast corner thereof; thence along the East line of said section Northerly 5280 feet, more or less to the common corner of Sections 17, 16, 8 and 9 of said T8N, R8W; thence continuing Northerly along the common line of Sections 8 and 9, 1150 feet, more or less to its intersection with said Leslie Road, an unimproved road; thence Easterly and Northeasterly following the centerline of said unimproved road about 1 and 1/8 miles through Section 9 of said T8N, R8W, MDM, and the road's Easterly projection to the common line between Sections 9 and 10 to a point with approximate California Coordinate System, Zone 2, Coordinates of N - 325,075; E - 1,788,100; thence leaving said section line in a straight line Southeasterly 6400 feet across Section 10 and into the Southwest 1/4 of Section 11 of the junction of a drainage (running North) with the major creek known as Mark West Creek; thence in a straight line Northeasterly 600 feet to a point in the center of Porter Creek Road (a.k.a. Mark West Road as the same road runs Southerly); said point lies 800 feet North of the South line of Section 11 and 950 feet East of the West line of said Section 11, T8N, R8W, MDM; thence Easterly, and Northeasterly about 1-1/2 miles following the centerline of said road through Sections 11 and 12, T8N, R8W, MDM, to its junction with "Franz Valley Road" (a.k.a. Tarwater Grade Road); thence Northeasterly, Northerly and Northwesterly following the center line of said Franz Valley Road through Section 12 and 1 of T8N, R8W; Section 6 of T8N, R7W, Sections 31 and 30 of T9N, R7W, and through "Mallacomes Rancho" a distance of about 4-1/2 miles to a major intersection with Franz Creek (this intersection bears from the Northeast corner of Section 25, T9N, R8W, approximately West 2030 feet and North 1150 feet of said section corner); thence leaving said Franz Valley Road and following the thread of the stream of said Franz Creek downstream about 2-3/4 miles to its intersection with the common line of Sections 21 and 22, T9N, R8W, MDM, approximately at California Coordinates, Zone 2, N - 346,300; E - 1,788,075; thence South along said common section line 3650 feet, more or less, to the Southeast corner of said Section 21; thence West following along the South line of said Section 21, one mile, more or less, to the common Southerly corner of said Section 21 and Section 20; (thence continuing West along the South line of Section 20 and its projection Westerly into the Sotoyome Rancho, a distance of about 4300 feet to an intersection with "Chalk Hill

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on map*

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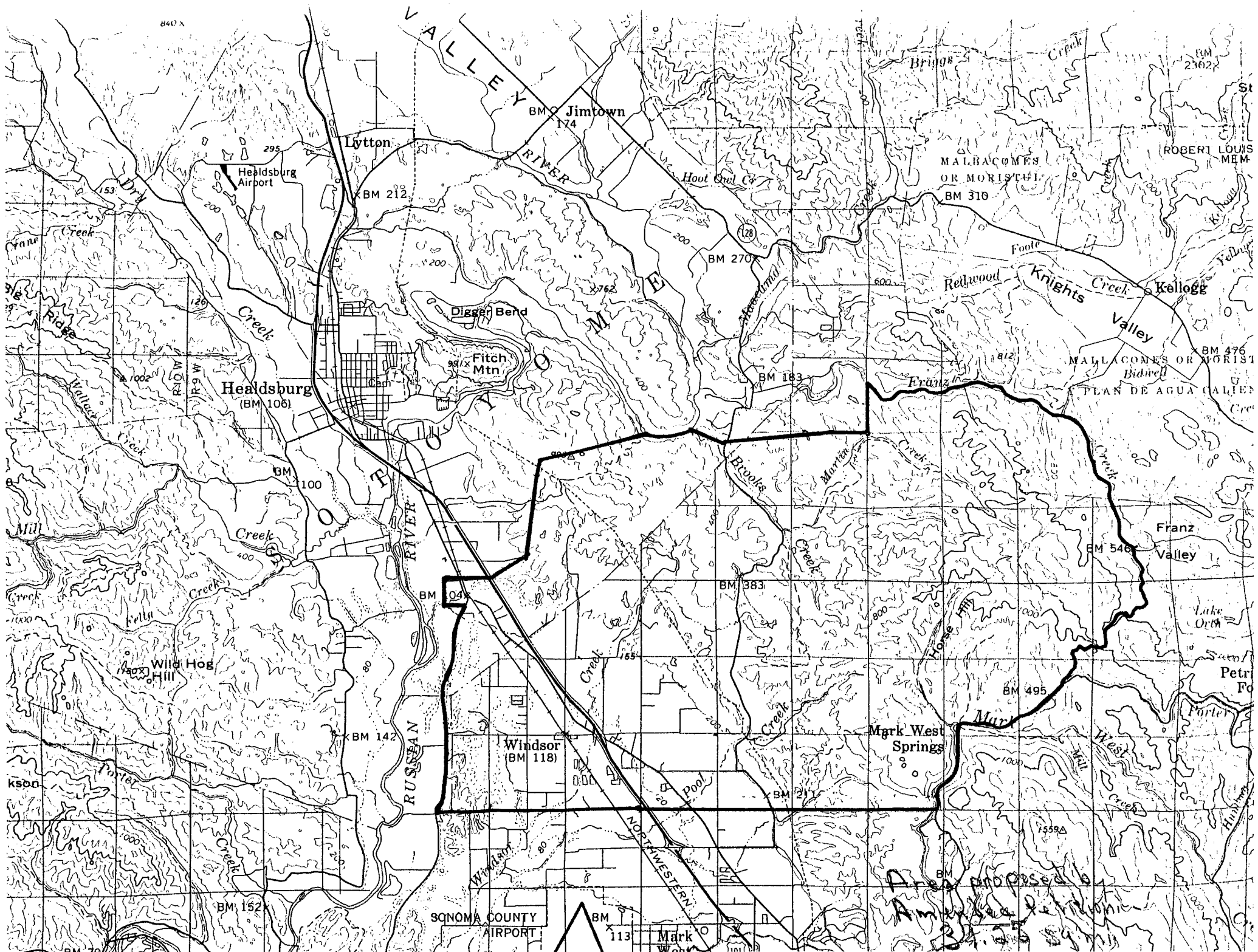
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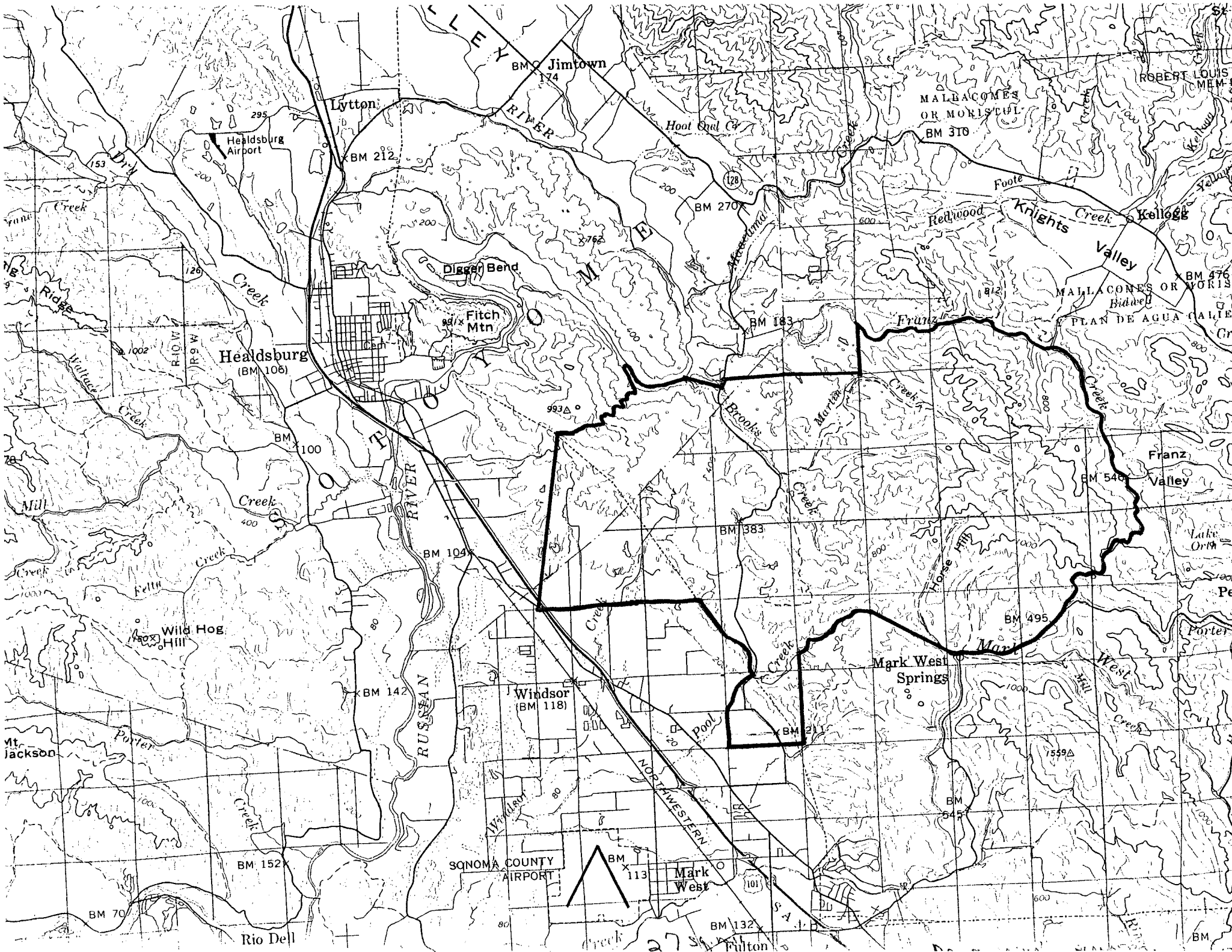
SUBJECT Sonoma Chalk Hill
Viticultural Area Description

SHEET NO. 2 OF 2
JOB NO. PH 2737

Road"; thence Southwesterly along said road 550 feet to a point; thence Northwesterly in a straight line which intersects the top of "Chalk Hill", as designated on said "Healdsburg" 7.5' Quadrangle Map and projecting in a straight line 2850 feet from said road to the center of the Russian River; thence Westerly and Northwesterly following the thread of stream of said river, the following courses: 1,400 feet, 1,000 feet, 1,000 feet, and 1,800 feet, more or less to a point on the West bank at the Northerly terminus of an unimproved road known as "Grant School Road", said point further identified as having California Coordinates, Zone 2 of N - 344,375: E - 1,771,380; thence leaving said river bank and following the center of said road through its various curvelinear path as depicted on said Healdsburg Quadrangle Map Southeasterly, Southerly and Southwesterly about one and 3/4 miles, more or less, to the intersection of said Grant School Road (a.k.a. McNear Road or Perinoli Road) with the previously referred to Pacific Gas and Electric major power line, delineated on said Healdsburg Quadrangle Map at approximately California System Coordinates, Zone 2 of N - 339,350: E - 1,766,480; thence leaving said point and in a straight line Southwesterly 12,450 feet, more or less to the point of beginning; containing approximately 27 square miles.

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BM Jimtown 74

Lytton

Healdsburg Airport

BM 212

Digger Bend

Fitch Mtn

Healdsburg (BM 106)

BM 100

BM 104

Wild Hog Hill

BM 142

Windsor (BM 118)

BM 211

Mark West Springs

BM 495

BM 152

SONOMA COUNTY AIRPORT

BM 113

Mark West

BM 132

BM 545

BM 70

Rio Dell

27 St

Fulton

MALBACOMES OR MORISTOL

BM 310

ROBERT LOUIS MEM

Knights Valley

Kellogg

MALBACOMES OR MORISTOL Bidwell

PLAN DE AGUA CALIENTE

Franz Valley

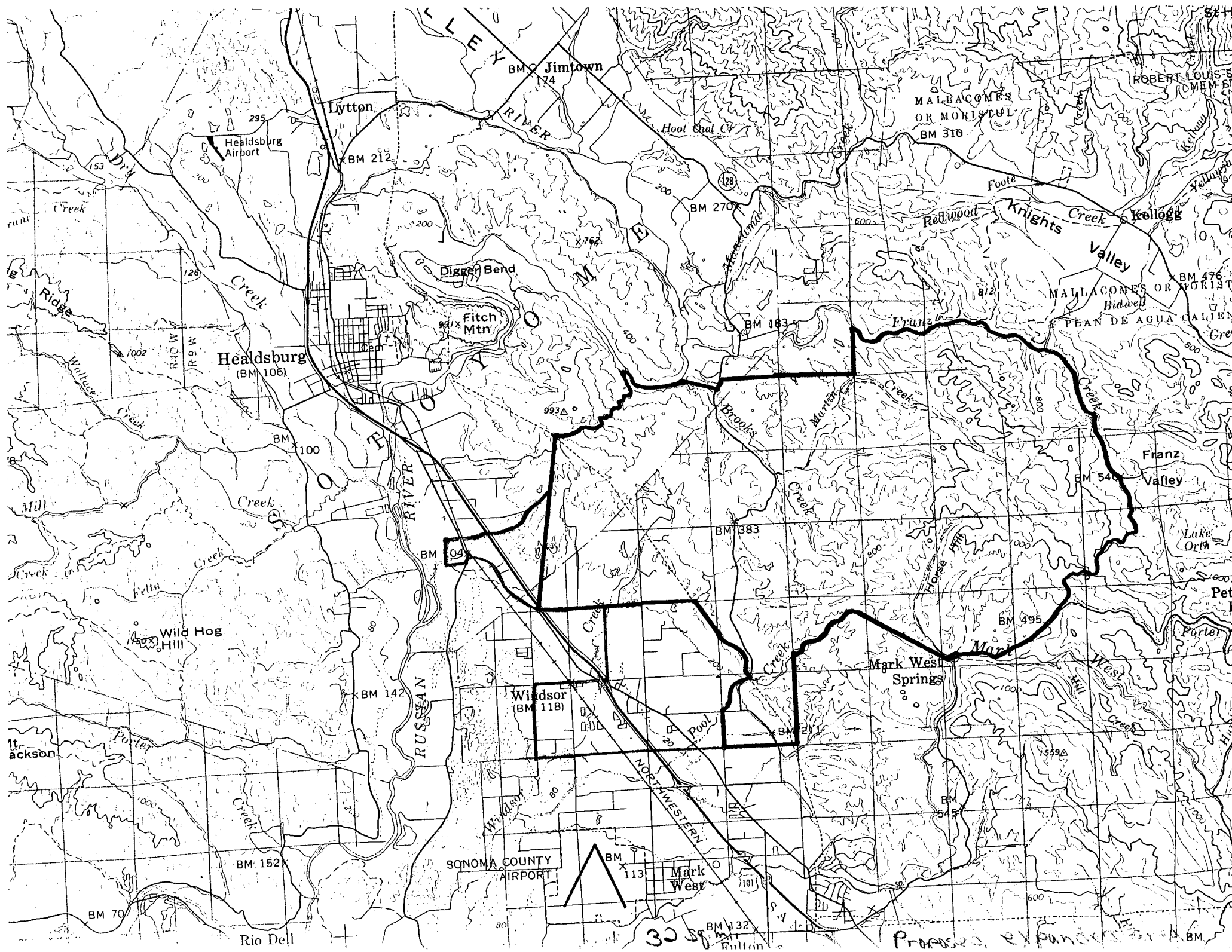
BM 540

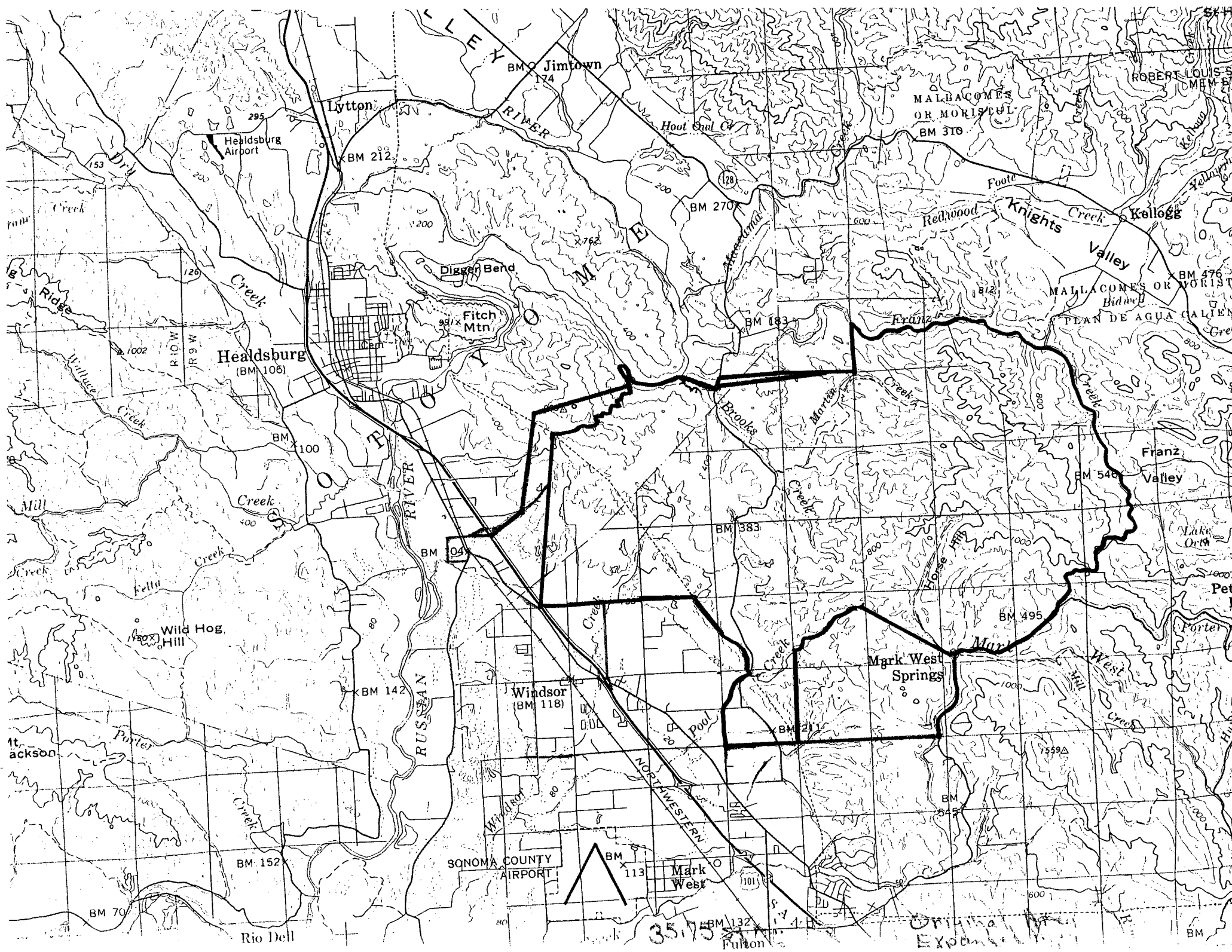
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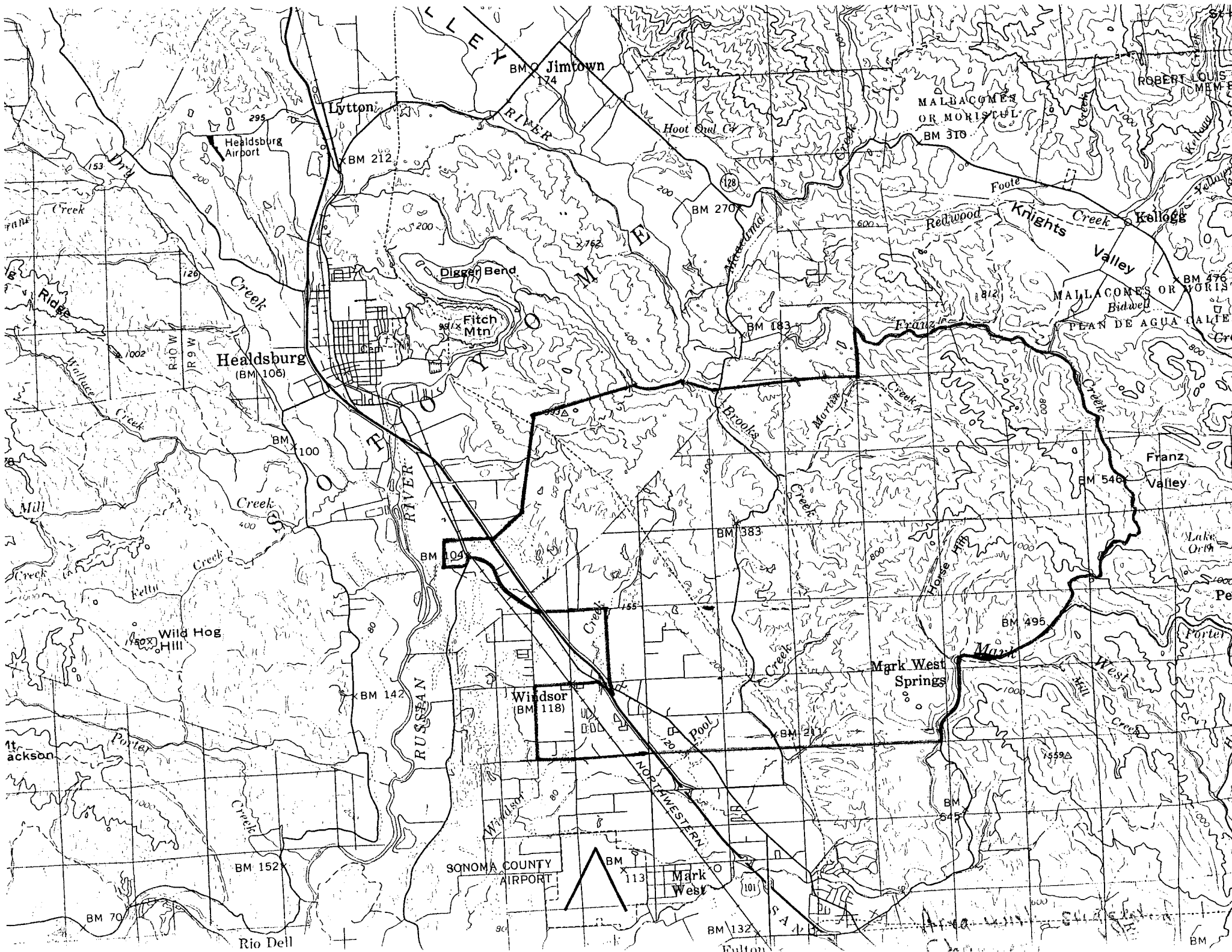
Peterson

Porter

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B.M. Jimtown 74

Lytton

Healdsburg Airport

Healdsburg (BM 106)

Digger Bend

Fitch Mtn

MALBACOMES OR MORISSETT
BM 319

ROBERT LOUIS BRIDGES MEMORIAL

Knights Valley

MALBACOMES OR MORISSETT
Bidwell
PEAN DE AGUA CALIEN

Franz Valley

Mark West Springs

Windsor (BM 118)

SONOMA COUNTY AIRPORT

Mark West

Rio Dell

Waltton

Chief, Regulations and Procedures Division
Office of the Director
Research and Regulations Branch
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
P. O. Box 385
Washington, D.C. 20044

Attention: Mr. Jim Whitley

Subject: AMENDED PETITION TO ESTABLISH THE
CHALK HILL VITICULTURAL AREA

The persons whose signatures appear below hereby petition the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to amend the petition to establish the Chalk Hill Viticultural Area. The date of the subject (original) petition is July 29, 1981.

The proposed amendment is to expand the boundary of the Area as shown on the enclosed copies of the Healdsburg Quadrangle and Mark West Quadrangle maps, U.S. Geological Survey. The narrative description of the amended boundary is also submitted herewith as Enclosure #1 together with Amendment No. 1 dated March 28, 1983 (amending the original petition dated July 29, 1981) which is by reference incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

DATED: March 28, 1983

[Signature]

For BALVERNE WINERY & VINEYARDS

[Signature]

For Piper Sonoma

[Signature]

For Sonoma Vineyards

[Signature]

For LAND MARK VINEYARDS

[Signature]

For Domina Maria Vineyards

[Signature]

For OAK HILL VINEYARDS

[Signature]

For DeLoach Vineyards

[Signature]

For Biasi Vineyard

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Dated March 28, 1983
Amending Original Petition
Dated July 29, 1981

~~July 29, 1981~~

Chief, Regulations and Procedures Division
Office of the Director
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
P. O. Box 385
Washington, D.C. 20044

Subject: PETITION TO ESTABLISH THE
SONOMA CHALK HILL VITICULTURAL AREA

On October 2, 1979, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (B.A.T.F.) published Treasury Decision A.T.F.-60 (44-FR56692) which added a new Part 9 to 27 CFR providing for approved American Viticultural Areas, the names of which may be used as appellations of origin.

Section 4.25 a(e)(1)(8) Title 27 CFR defines a Viticultural area for American wine as: "A delimited grape growing region distinguishable by geographical features...".

Section 4.25a(e)(2) sets forth the procedure for petitioning for establishment of American viticultural areas.

In accordance with the above referenced procedure, we hereby petition the B.A.T.F. to establish a delimited grape growing region to be known as the Sonoma Chalk Hill Viticultural Area. The boundaries of said region are located entirely within what we understand will be proposed as a larger region to be known as the Russian River Valley Viticultural Area.

Section 4.25a(e)(2) states that: "The petition...should contain the following information:

"(i) Evidence that the name of the viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the application;

"(ii) historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the application;

"(iii) evidence relating to the geographical features (climate, soil, elevation, physical features, etc.) which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed area from surrounding areas;

"(iv) the specific boundaries of the viticultural area, based on features which can be found on U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) maps of the largest applicable scale; and

"(v) a copy of the appropriate U.S.G.S. map with the boundaries prominently marked."

Section 4.25a(e)(2)(i) Local and/or National Knowledge of the Viticultural Area.
~~Use of the word "Sonoma" as part of the proposed viticultural area name will help consumers identify the wine from said area as being from Sonoma County and not from some other political sub-division which is also known for the production of wine.~~

Prior to Prohibition, Sonoma County was known nationally and internationally as a leader in the production of California premium wines. Grape growing in the County began when the Mission San Francisco Solano was established in the town of Sonoma in 1823. Modern (California) viticulture traces its roots to the 1850's and Sonoma County. By 1870, the County led all other California counties in the volume of wine produced. By the 1880's, Sonoma wines were receiving awards at expositions in the United States and abroad. Vineyard plantings and the number of wineries increased steadily into the Twentieth Century. In 1919, there were 700 bonded wineries in California, of which 256 were in Sonoma County and 120 in Napa County.

Following Repeal, there were 160 bonded wineries in California and only a handful in Sonoma County.

During the years following Repeal, and into the early 1960's, Sonoma County wines lost much of their former renown because wineries turned heavily to the production of bulk wines which did not bear their own labels. It has been said that the reason Sonoma County winegrowing suffered so greatly during Prohibition and the Great Depression was that the vineyards and wineries were, for the most part, very small family enterprises which did not possess the capital to survive.

Beginning in the 1960's and into the 1970's many thousands of acres of noble wine grape varieties were planted in Sonoma County, with new capital investment in vineyards and wineries being measured in the millions of dollars. During that same period, numerous wineries which were producing and selling wine in bulk began bottling varietal and generic wines under their own labels. Although not at the same pace as eight to ten years ago, important new vineyard plantings continue to be made. There are, at present, approximately 80 bonded wineries in Sonoma County and the wines of the County are, once again, gaining the recognition which they achieved in the last century and held until Prohibition.

The area contained within the boundaries of the proposed Viticultural Area is known locally as the Chalk Hill area. It derives its name from a hill of the same name. The soils of the hills, table-lands and bench-lands sloping to the southwest, south and southeast from the summit of Chalk Hill contain the so-called "white" soils which were created by volcanic debris. The history of the area follows closely the history of Sonoma County. There are currently more than ~~1,000~~ 1,400 acres of producing vineyards and ~~two~~ six producing wineries in the proposed Area. New vineyard plantings continue. Approximately 2,000 acres of grapes would be added if the old non-producing vineyards were re-planted and there is additional acreage which is suitable for grapes. The proposed Viticultural Area is known nationally as Chalk Hill by virtue of wine produced by Sonoma Vineyards under the Chalk Hill Vineyard label, beginning with the 1977 vintage, and released in national distribution (255,000 bottles of the 1980 vintage so released).

A more detailed statement regarding the proposed ~~Sonoma~~ Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is contained in the historical report by Wine Historian William Heintz, attached hereto as EXHIBIT "A".

Section 4.25a(3)(2)(ii) Historical or Current Evidence. Please refer to the report by Mr. Heintz, marked EXHIBIT "A", which is by reference incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

Section 4.25a(e)(2)(iii) Geographical Features. A valley is defined as low land lying between hills or mountains. Geologists and surveyors consider a valley to be formed by the various strata of lands which are drained by a river system. These strata are identified by alluvial sand, clay and other soils which were deposited by flowing water at the lower elevations, by open meadows at the next level, then by brushlands, then timber as elevations increase (and by stone and glacial materials at the earth's highest elevations). Surveyors also advise that public and professional perception of a valley is the valley floor itself. It is, therefore, not entirely correct to label a wine as being from a "valley" viticultural area unless the grapes are grown at the lower tillable elevations.

The proposed ~~Sonoma~~ Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is located within the Russian River drainage system. So are Alexander Valley, Dry Creek Valley and the Russian River Valley. But these areas possess distinctively different viticultural characteristics. A Chardonnay from grapes produced in one area will have some of the qualities of wine made from the same grape from each of the other areas, but it will also have other qualities which are different. This is not to say that wine from any one of the above areas is superior to wine from the other areas; it is to emphasize that the wines from each of the areas are distinctive, or different.

Climate. The proposed ~~Sonoma~~ Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is distinguished by a micro-climate which has a strong marine influence. In a normal year, temperatures in the Area range from a viticulturally warm Region I to a warm Region II. This condition is influenced by the Area's topography (see Physical Features).

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
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March 28, 1983

Most of the vineyards in the proposed Viticultural Area lie within Horticultural Zone 16. This Zone is comprised of the thermal belts (strips and patches) which exist along California's Coastal Ranges from Sonoma County in the north to Santa Barbara County in the south. The viticultural significance of these thermal belts is that vineyards which lie within them are generally free of damaging spring frost.

The climate of the proposed ~~Sonoma~~ Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is strongly influenced by the location of Mount St. Helena, to the northeast, in relation to the mouth of the Russian River, to the southwest, at the town of Jenner on the Pacific Ocean, and San Pablo Bay to the south. A straight line drawn from the mouth of the Russian River at Jenner to the summit of Mount St. Helena crosses the proposed Viticultural Area (see EXHIBIT "B"). As the heat rises during the summer months at the base of Mount St. Helena (approximately 12 miles from the westerly boundary of the proposed Area) an atmospheric condition is created which "pulls" a mild wind from the Pacific Ocean through the corridor formed by the Russian River and across the hills comprising the proposed Area. These moderating daytime breezes have a favorable affect on winegrowing in the Area. As temperatures drop at the base of Mount St. Helena at night, these breezes subside and the winds shift from the direction of San Pablo Bay to the south.

During late July and August, as the grapes are coming to maturity, these warmer winds from San Pablo Bay pick up cooler ocean winds moving easterly from Bodega Bay. As condensation occurs, the resulting fog is pushed across the Santa Rosa Plain and into the hills of the proposed Viticultural Area (usually after midnight). Temperatures drop to around 55°F, the mornings remain cool and, with the higher elevations which distinguish the Area, the fog has usually "burned off" by noon and the afternoons are sunny and warm.

The area which is proposed to be added by this amendment is within the range of climatic characteristics of the area contained in the original petition. These micro-climatic conditions change approximately 6,500 feet beyond the amended southwestern boundary where elevations drop precipitously, creating the river bottom "floor" of the Russian River Valley, with vineyards on the river-bottom being in a viticulturally cool Region I, whereas vineyards added by this amendment are in a viticulturally warm Region I as are others in the area proposed by the original petition.

The average annual rainfall in the proposed Area is approximately 36 inches, almost all of which occurs between November 1 and March 31.

The foregoing climatic conditions (together with the topography) have created a "September" vineyard area. That is to say, the harvest is usually completed by the end of September, even for late-ripening grape varieties which are not normally harvested until October in surrounding areas. The proposed Area is warmer than the greater Russian River Valley and cooler than Alexander Valley and Dry Creek Valley.

Soils. The proposed ~~Sonoma~~ Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is also distinguished by what is known as "white" soil. Although the Area contains soils ranging from sandy to silt loam, clay and quartzite, most all of these soils are high in volcanic ash ("white" soil). The ash, along with other volcanic debris, was deposited in the Area during the eruptions which formed Mount St. Helena. The uniqueness of the soil is very apparent. Even when moisture is adequate to sustain growth the soils appear to be dry. Vineyards in the proposed Area are on generally deep soils, but ones which are lower in fertility. This contributes to the high quality of their fruit. The vines at full maturity are not large and their yields are low compared with yields in the surrounding valleys where mature vines planted on deeper and much richer soils are larger and more vigorous. Yields of two to three tons of grapes per acre are common in the proposed Area and yields in excess of four tons per acre are rare.

The area proposed to be included by this amendment also contains the white soil. This soil's characteristic diminishes beyond the proposed southwestern boundary, as amended, and disappears as elevations drop into the bottom-lands of the Russian River.

Elevation and Physical Features. The elevations of over ~~95~~ 90 percent of the land in the proposed ~~Sonoma~~ Chalk Hill Viticultural Area range from 200 feet to approximately 1,330 feet compared with elevations on the floor of the Russian River Valley of just over or under 100 feet. The predominant vineyard plantings in the proposed Area are at elevations ranging from 200 feet to 800 feet. These plantings are on lands which are gently rolling to steep and which can be described as benchlands, tablelands and hills. There are numerous tillable hill "islands" and peninsulas. The area overlooks the Russian River Valley to the west and the Santa Rosa Plain to the south. Many of the vineyards which are planted on the steeper slopes are contoured and terraced.

Soils drainage is as important as temperature in the growing of fine wines. The proposed Chalk Hill Viticultural Area is noted for soils which are well drained. This comes about by the "looseness" of the soils in general, by the topography of vineyards at higher elevations, and in the case of vineyards at the lower elevations, their sloping towards and proximity to creeks.

The geological strata of the proposed Area, from the lower to the higher elevations, consists of open meadows with vegetation being native grasses, the brushlands of chaparral, then timberlands consisting of several species of native Oak. Throughout the Area, there is evidence of volcanic debris, including giant stone crystals which formed into octagonal shapes as they cooled from molten lava to stone. It is across this terrain that vineyards are planted on meadowlands, slopes and hills which are not too steep to cultivate.

Section 4.25a(e)(2)(iv) The Specific Boundaries of the Viticultural Area. Please refer to EXHIBIT "C" Enclosure #1 which is by reference incorporated herein and made a part hereof. This Exhibit contains the description of the boundaries of the proposed Viticultural Area, which boundaries can be identified on U.S. Geological Survey maps (7.5 Minute Series) of the Healdsburg Quadrangle and the Mark West Springs Quadrangle.

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Page Six
March 28, 1983

Section 4.25a(e)(2)(v) Maps. A copy of the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps(s) is included herewith and marked AMENDED EXHIBIT "D". The boundaries of the proposed ~~Sonoma~~ Chalk Hill Viticultural Area are marked prominently thereon.

~~We, the undersigned, hereby petition the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to take those steps which are necessary to designate Sonoma Chalk Hill as a California Viticultural Area.~~

~~Very truly yours,~~

Addendum: Reference Section 4.25a(e)(2)(i). Donna Maria Vineyards has released approximately 4,000 cases of wine in national distribution bearing the words "Chalk Hill" on the label.

Sonoma-Cutrer Vineyards, Inc.

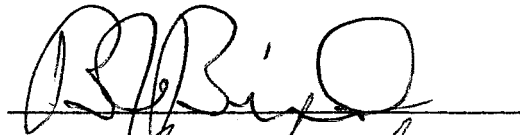
July 28, 1983

Mr. Mike Breen
FAA, Wine and Beer Branch
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20226

Re: Chalk Hill proposed viticultural area

Dear Mr. Breen:

We support the proposal, submitted to you by Sonoma-Cutrer Vineyards, Inc. on July 20, 1983, to amend the southernmost boundary of the Chalk Hill Viticultural Area as shown in the map enclosed with their letter of that date. The area proposed to be added conforms in every respect to the climatic and physical characteristics described in the Petition dated July 29, 1981 and the Amended Petition dated March 28, 1983. It is our understanding that the proposal hereby ratified by all of the previous petitioners involved in the Chalk Hill Viticultural Area petitions will be approved by the ATF without delaying the scheduled final approval of the Area.



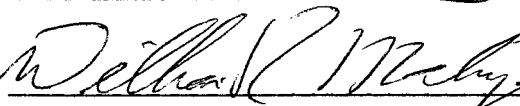
For Balverne Winery & Vineyards



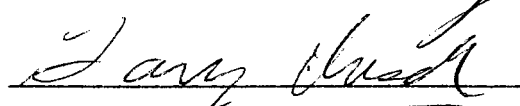
For Piper Sonoma *per Rodney Strong*



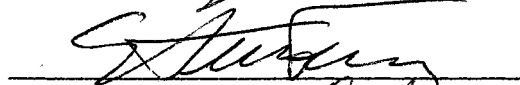
For Sonoma Vineyards



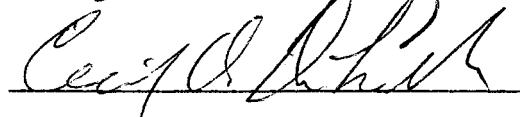
For Landmark Vineyards



For Donna Maria Vineyards



For Oak Hill Vineyards



For DeLoach Vineyards



For Blasi Vineyards

Sonoma-Cutrer Vineyards, Inc.

August 1, 1983

Mr. Mike Breen
FAA, Wine and Beer Branch
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20226

Re: Chalk Hill proposed viticultural area

Dear Mr. Breen:

Enclosed is the letter signed by seven of the eight petitioners supporting our proposal. We were not able to visit Mr. Blasi before the Federal Express deadline this afternoon, so his signature was not obtained. I am, however, mailing him copies of my July 20 letter and its attachments, including the map, and a copy of letter signed by the other petitioners. A copy of my cover letter to him is enclosed.

As I told you, Bill Bird is out of his office this afternoon. I did contact his secretary and gave the number where you can be reached tomorrow morning; she assured me he would call you before 9 A.M. our time.

Approximately 300 acres of producing vineyard will be added to the Viticultural Area with the annexation of our proposed addition. If you need any further information please feel free to call. At the end of this week I will be leaving Sonoma-Cutrer to return to school; after that time our general manager, Ted Elliot, will be happy to assist you.

Thank you very much for your invaluable help and cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,



Sara Schorske
Administrative Assistant

Encl.

cc: Chalk Hill wineries and vineyards

Sonoma-Cutrer Vineyards, Inc.

August 1, 1983

Mr. Al Blasi
Blasi Vineyard
590 Pleasant Ave.
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
Dear Mr. Blasi:

Enclosed are the following:

1. A copy of my letter dated July 20, 1983 to the ATF regarding our proposed addition to the Chalk Hill Viti-cultural Area. Attached to the letter is a map showing the area covered by our proposal.
2. A copy of the letter dated July 28, 1983, signed by the other Chalk Hill petitioners in support of our proposal.
3. A copy of my cover letter to Mike Breen of the ATF enclosing the above letter of support from the other wineries and vineyards in the Area.

Unfortunately, we had a very tight deadline for getting the letter to Washington, so Brice was not able to meet with you before it was mailed this afternoon. We would still appreciate your support. Please call if you would like to discuss the matter further with Brice or myself.

Very truly yours,

Sara Schorske

Sara Schorske
Administrative Assistant

Encl.

BALVERNE

WINERY &

VINEYARDS



April 1, 1983

Research and Regulation Branch
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
P. O. Box 385
Washington, D.C. 20044

Attention: Mr. Jim Whitley

Dear Mr. Whitley:

Please find enclosed the petition to amend the boundaries of the proposed Chalk Hill Viticultural Area:

1. The signature page of the Amended Petition dated March 28, 1983.
2. The body of the Amended Petition itself entitled "Amendment No. 1" and dated March 28, 1983. Amendments by deletion from the original are lined through in black ink and amendments by addition are underlined in red ink.
3. Enclosure #1, "Narrative Description of the Boundary...".
4. A copy of the U.S.G.S. map, showing the original proposed boundary (Map #1). A copy of the U.S.G.S. map showing proposed boundary changes (Map #2). Maps which you supplied and which are returned herewith as AMENDED EXHIBIT "D".

In the Amended Petition, we state there are six wineries in the proposed viticultural area. The names of these wineries are provided as supplemental information, as follows:

Balverne Winery & Vineyards
Donna Maria Vineyards
Landmark Vineyard
Piper-Sonoma Cellars
Sonoma Vineyards
Windsor Cooperative Winery

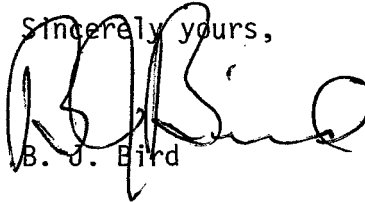
The Windsor Cooperative Winery is a bulk wine producer and does not bottle or label wine.



Research and Regulation Branch
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
April 1, 1983
Page Two

If you need additional copies of other exhibits which were furnished with the original Petition and which are still referenced in the Amended Petition (but not enclosed herewith), please let me know.

I apologize for the protracted delay in getting this material back to you, and express my appreciation for your patience.

Sincerely yours,

B. J. Bird

BJB:rt

enclosures

Enclosure # 1

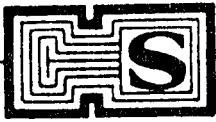
Narrative Description of the Boundary for the
"Chalk Hill" Viticultural Area

From the beginning point on the south line of Section 2, Township 8 North (T.8 N.), Range 9 West (R. 9 W.) at the intersection of Arata Lane and Redwood Highway (a.k.a. Old Highway 101), on the "Healdsburg Quadrangle" map, the boundary runs--

- (1) Southeasterly 6,500 feet along Redwood Highway through Section 11 T. 8 N., R. 9 W. to the point of intersection with Windsor River Road;
- (2) Then westerly 4,600 feet along Windsor River Road at the south boundary of Section 11, T. 8 N., R. 9 W. to the point of intersection with Starr Road;
- (3) Then southerly 5,300 feet along Starr Road to the point of intersection with the south line of Section 14, T. 8 N., R. 9 W.;
- (4) Then easterly 28,900 feet along the south line of Sections 14 and 13, T. 8 N., R. 9 W. and Sections 18, 17, 16, and 15, T. 8 N., R. 8 W. to the point of intersection with Mark West Road on the "Mark West Quadrangle" map;
- (5) Then northerly and northwesterly along Mark West Road which becomes Porter Creek Road to the point of intersection with Franz Valley Road at Tarwater Grade in Section 12, T. 8 N., R. 8 W.;
- (6) Then northerly along Franz Valley Road to the point of intersection with Franz Creek, approximately 2,000 feet west of the range line common to R. 7 W. and R. 8 W. in T. 9 N. and 1,150 feet north of the north line of Section 25, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;
- (7) Then westerly 14,000 feet along Franz Creek to the point of intersection with the east line of Section 21, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;
- (8) Then southerly 3,700 feet along the east line of Section 21 to the southeast corner thereof;
- (9) Then westerly 2,400 feet along the south line of Section 21 to the point of intersection with longitude line 122 degrees 45 minutes, near Bell Mountain;
- (10) Then southwesterly 7,600 feet in a straight line on the "Healdsburg Quadrangle" map to the point at the center of a hill identified as "Chalk Hill";
- (11) Then west-northwesterly 2,700 feet in a straight line to the confluence of Brooks Creek and the Russian River;
- (12) Then westerly 3,400 feet along the Russian River to the point of

intersection with the range line common to R. 8 W. and R. 9 W. in T. 9 N.;

- (13) Then southwesterly 7,900 feet in a straight line to the point of a hill identified as having an elevation of 737 feet;
- (14) Then south-southwesterly 6,600 feet in a straight line to the point at the easterly terminus of Reiman Road;
- (15) Then southwesterly 3,000 feet in a straight line to the point at the intersection of the township line common to T. 8 N. and T. 9 N. in R. 9 W. and the frontage road (a.k.a. Los Amigos Road) for U. S. Highway 101;
- (16) Then west 3,000 feet along the township line common to T. 8 N. and T. 9 N. in R. 9 W.;
- (17) Then southerly 2,000 feet in a straight line to the point of intersection with an unnamed stream drainage;
- (18) Then east 1,250 feet in a straight line to the point of intersection with Eastside Road;
- (19) Then northeasterly 600 feet along Eastside Road to the point of intersection with Redwood Highway;
- (20) Then southeasterly 6,500 feet along Redwood Highway to the point of beginning.



HOGAN, SCHOCH & ASSOCIATES INC.

258 PETALUMA AVE · SEBASTOPOL

BY RSH DATE 7/27/81
CHKD. BY _____ DATE _____

SUBJECT Sonoma Chalk Hill
Viticultural Area Description
"ORIGINAL"

SHEET NO. 1 OF 2
JOB NO. PH 2737

Lying within Sonoma County, California, about 8 miles North of Santa Rosa and Easterly of U. S. Highway 101, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the intersection of the County Road known as "Arata Lane" with Old Highway 101 (a.k.a. "Old Redwood Highway"), said point lying 2100 feet, more or less, West of the Southeast corner of Section 2, T9N, R9W, MDM; thence Easterly along the Southerly line of said Section 2, and Section 1 to the range line between R8 and 9W; thence continuing Easterly along the South line of Section 6, 3650 feet, more or less, to its intersection with the major Pacific Gas & Electric power line along the ridge line, said line depicted on U. S. G. S. Topographic 7.5' Quadrangle Map named "Healdsburg"; thence Southeasterly along said power line 3100 feet; 1600 feet; 1000 feet; 900 feet and 400 feet, more or less to its intersection with Chalk Hill Road within the Northwest Quarter of Section 17, T8N, R8W, near its intersection with Pool Creek and Leslie Road; thence downstream following the thread of stream of said Pool Creek, about 3000 feet to its intersection with the West line of said Section 17; thence Southerly along said Section line 2900 feet, more or less to the Southwest corner thereof; thence along the South line of said section "Easterly" 5280 feet, more or less to the Southeast corner thereof; thence along the East line of said section Northerly 5280 feet, more or less to the common corner of Sections 17, 16, 8 and 9 of said T8N, R8W; thence continuing Northerly along the common line of Sections 8 and 9, 1150 feet, more or less to its intersection with said Leslie Road, an unimproved road; thence Easterly and Northeasterly following the centerline of said unimproved road about 1 and 1/8 miles through Section 9 of said T8N, R8W, MDM, and the road's Easterly projection to the common line between Sections 9 and 10 to a point with approximate California Coordinate System, Zone 2, Coordinates of N - 325,075; E - 1,788,100; thence leaving said section line in a straight line Southeasterly 6400 feet across Section 10 and into the Southwest 1/4 of Section 11 of the junction of a drainage (running North) with the major creek known as Mark West Creek; thence in a straight line Northeasterly 600 feet to a point in the center of Porter Creek Road (a.k.a. Mark West Road as the same road runs Southerly); said point lies 800 feet North of the South line of Section 11, T8N, R8W, MDM; thence Easterly, and Northeasterly about 1-1/2 miles following the centerline of said road through Sections 11 and 12, T8N, R8W, MDM, to its junction with "Franz Valley Road" (a.k.a. Tarwater Grade Road); thence Northeasterly, Northerly and Northwesterly following the center line of said Franz Valley Road through Section 12 and 1 of T8N, R8W; Section 6 of T8N, R7W, Sections 31 and 30 of T9N, R7W, and through "Mallacomes Rancho" a distance of about 4-1/2 miles to a major intersection with Franz Creek (this intersection bears from the Northeast corner of Section 25, T9N, R8W, approximately West 2030 feet and North 1150 feet of said section corner); thence leaving said Franz Valley Road and following the thread of the stream of said Franz Creek downstream about 2-3/4 miles to its intersection with the common line of Sections 21 and 22, T9N, R8W, MDM, approximately at California Coordinates, Zone 2, N - 346,300; E - 1,788,075; thence South along said common section line 3650 feet, more or less, to the Southeast corner of said Section 21; thence West following along the South line of said Section 21, one mile, more or less, to the common Southerly corner of said Section 21 and Section 20; thence continuing West along the South line of Section 20 and its projection Westerly into the Sotoyome Rancho, a distance of about 4300 feet to an intersection with "Chalk Hill

EXHIBIT "A"



HOGAN, SCHOCH & ASSOCIATES INC.

258 PETALUMA AVE - SEBASTOPOL

BY..... RSH DATE 7/27/81 SUBJECT... Sonoma Chalk Hill SHEET NO. 2 OF 2
CHKD. BY DATE Viticultural Area Description JOB NO. PH 2737
.....
.....
.....

Road"; thence Southwesterly along said road 550 feet to a point; thence Northwesterly in a straight line which intersects the top of "Chalk Hill", as designated on said "Healdsburg" 7.5' Quadrangle Map and projecting in a straight line 2850 feet from said road to the center of the Russian River; thence Westerly and Northwesterly following the thread of stream of said river, the following courses: 1,400 feet, 1,000 feet, 1,000 feet, and 1,800 feet, more or less to a point on the West bank at the Northerly terminus of an unimproved road known as "Grant School Road", said point further identified as having California Coordinates, Zone 2 of N - 344,375: E - 1,771,380; thence leaving said river bank and following the center of said road through its various curvelinear path as depicted on said Healdsburg Quadrangle Map Southeasterly, Southerly and Southwesterly about one and 3/4 miles, more or less, to the intersection of said Grant School Road (a.k.a. McNear Road or Perinoli Road) with the previously referred to Pacific Gas and Electric major power line, delineated on said Healdsburg Quadrangle Map at approximately California System Coordinates, Zone 2 of N - 339,350: E - 1,766,480; thence leaving said point and in a straight line Southwesterly 12,450 feet, more or less to the point of beginning; containing approximately 27 square miles.



HOGAN, SCHOCH & ASSOCIATES INC.

258 PETALUMA AVE · SEBASTOPOL

BY RSH DATE 6/30/82
CHKD BY [Signature] DATE 6/30

SUBJECT Sonoma Chalk Hill
Viticultural Area Description
"AMENDED"

SHEET NO. 1 OF 2
JOB NO. BB-82-45

Lying within Sonoma County, California, about 8 miles North of Santa Rosa and Easterly of U. S. Highway 101, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the intersection of the County Road known as "Arata Lane" with Old Highway 101 (a.k.a. "Old Redwood Highway"), said point lying 2100 feet, more or less, West of the Southeast corner of Section 2, T9N, R9W, MDM; thence Easterly along the Southerly line of said Section 2, and Section 1, 4,800 feet, more or less to the intersection of Arata Lane and Brooks Road; thence leaving said intersection South along the centerline of Brooks Road 5,300 feet, more or less to a point on the Southerly line of Section 12 and the centerline of Brooks Road; thence in a Southeasterly direction 500 feet, more or less, along the centerline of the frontage road to the intersecting point of said frontage road and Old Redwood Highway; thence in a Northwesterly direction, 1,000 feet, more or less, along the centerline of Old Redwood Highway and passing under Highway 101 to its intersection with Windsor River Road; thence Westerly along Windsor River Road to the intersection of said road and Starr Road; thence along the centerline of Starr Road, Southerly 5,300 feet, more or less, to an intersection of Starr Road and the Southerly line of Section 14, T8N, R9W; thence in an Easterly direction 2,600 feet, more or less, along the Southerly line of Section 14 to Section corner 14, 13, 23, 24, T8N, R9W, which is near the intersection of Windsor Road and Wilson Lane; thence in an Easterly direction along the centerline of Wilson Lane and its extension, Easterly 10,800 feet, more or less, to the common Southerly corner of Section 18 & 17, T8N, R8W; thence continuing Easterly along the South line of said Section 17, 5,300 feet, more or less to its Southeast corner; thence along the East line of said Section Northerly 5280 feet, more or less to the common corner of Sections 17, 16, 8 and 9 of said T8N, R8W; thence continuing Northerly along the common line of Sections 8 and 9, 1150 feet, more or less to its intersection with said Leslie Road, an unimproved road; thence Easterly and Northeasterly following the centerline of said unimproved road about 1 and 1/8 miles through Section 9 of said T8N, R8W, MDM, and the road's Easterly projection to the common line between Sections 9 and 10 to a point with approximate California Coordinate System, Zone 2, Coordinates of N - 325,075; E - 1,788,100; thence leaving said section line in a straight line Southeasterly 6400 feet across Section 10 and into the Southwest 1/4 of Section 11 of the junction of a drainage (running North) with the major creek known as Mark West Creek; thence in a straight line Northeasterly 600 feet to a point in the center of Porter Creek Road (a.k.a. Mark West Road as the same road runs Southerly); said point lies 800 feet North of the South line of Section 11 and 950 feet East of the West line of said Section 11, T8N, R8W, MDM; thence Easterly, and Northeasterly about 1-1/2 miles following the centerline of said road through Sections 11 and 12, T8N, R8W, MDM, to its junction with "Franz Valley Road" (a.k.a. Tarwater Grade Road); thence Northeasterly, Northerly and Northwesterly following the center line of said Franz Valley Road through Section 12 and 1 of T8N, R8W; Section 6 of T8N, R7W, Sections 31 and 30 of T9N, R7W, and through "Mallacomes Rancho" a distance of about 4-1/2 miles to a major intersection with Franz Creek (this intersection bears from the Northeast corner of Section 25, T9N, R8W, approximately West 2030 feet and North 1150 feet of said section corner); thence leaving said Franz Valley Road and following the thread of the stream of said Franz Creek downstream about 2-3/4 miles to its intersection with the common line of Sections 21 and 22, T9N, R8W, MDM, approximately at California Coordinates,

EXHIBIT "B"



HOGAN, SCHOCH & ASSOCIATES INC.

258 PETALUMA AVE - SEBASTOPOL

BY.....RSH..... DATE 6/30/82
CHKD. BY..... DATE.....

SUBJECT.....Sonoma Chalk Hill.....
.....Viticultural Area Description.....

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Zone 2, N - 346,300; E - 1,788,075; thence South along said common section line 3650 feet, more or less, to the Southeast corner of said Section 21; thence West following along the South line of said Section 21, one mile, more or less, to the common Southerly corner of said Section 21 and Section 20; thence continuing West along the South line of Section 20 and its projection Westerly into the Sotoyome Rancho, a distance of about 4300 feet to an intersection with "Chalk Hill Road"; thence Southwesterly along said road 550 feet to a point; thence Northwesterly in a straight line which intersects the top of "Chalk Hill", as designated on said "Healdsburg" 7.5' Quadrangle Map and projecting in a straight line 2850 feet from said road to the center of the Russian River; thence Westerly and Northwesterly following the thread of stream of said river, the following courses: 1,400 feet, 1,000 feet, 1,000 feet, and 1,800 feet, more or less to a point on the West bank at the Northerly terminus of an unimproved road known as "Grant School Road", said point further identified as having California Coordinates, Zone 2 of N - 344,375; E - 1,771,380; thence leaving said river bank and following the center of said road through its various curvilinear path as depicted on said Healdsburg Quadrangle Map Southeasterly, Southerly and Southwesterly about one and 3/4 miles, more or less, to the intersection of said Grant School Road (a.k.a. McNear Road or Perinoli Road) with the previously referred to Pacific Gas and Electric major power line, delineated on said Healdsburg Quadrangle Map at approximately California System Coordinates, Zone 2 of N - 339,350; E - 1,766,480; thence leaving said point and in a straight line Southwesterly, 2,700 feet to a point in the flow line of a drainage; thence meandering in a Southwesterly direction down the flow line of said drainage through the center of a reservoir as shown on said map; thence continuing in a meandering Southwesterly direction following the flow line of said drainage, passing near the Northeasterly end of Reiman Road about 5,000 feet, more or less to the intersection of said flow line with the intersection of Highway 101; thence continuing along said flow line to its intersection with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad; thence West along the range line between said T8N and T9N in a straight line 1,000 feet; thence Southerly in a straight line 2,000 feet; thence East in a straight line 1,250 feet to the centerline of Eastside Road; thence in a Northwesterly direction 600 feet, more or less, along the center line of Eastside Road to its intersection with Old Redwood Highway and following the centerline of Old Redwood Highway in a Southeasterly direction 6,500 feet, more or less, to the centerline intersection of said Old Redwood Highway and Arata Lane, the point of beginning; containing approximately 32 square miles.