PETITION FOR
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
A PROPOSED
"CENTRAL COAST"
VITICULTURAL AREA

July 30, 1982

July 30, 1982

Mr. Stephen E. Higgins, Acting Director
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20226

Dear Mr. Higgins:

The undersigned, an interested party, hereby petitions you to establish an American viticultural area to be designated "Central Coast." The following information is submitted in support of this petition:

I. Evidence that the name of the proposed Central Coast viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified herein.

In numerous local, national and international periodicals, reference works, trade books and text books, the area specifically referred to herein is mentioned at length.[1,2,4,8,10,11,12,14,15,18,19]

II. Historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the proposed Central Coast viticultural area are as specified herein.

A. Historical Evidence

Historical evidence exists in each county within the proposed Central Coast viticultural area. A summary by county follows:

Santa Cruz County

1835: 1210 mission vines reported growing; 1858: earliest commercial planting by John amd George Jarvis of 300 acres 7 miles northeast of Santa Cruz consisting of Zinfandel, White Riesling, Grey Riesling, Cauche Noir, Verdel and Baluzat varieties, establishment of Union Vineyard; 1888: Jarvis brothers build winery which produces 42,600 gallons annually and become partners in Union Wine Company, Inc., along Branciforte Creek, producing 200,000 gallons annually; 1886: J. F. Coope establishes Ben Lomond Winery, producing 100,000 gallons annually of Grey Riesling, Cabernet Sauvignon and Cauche Noir varieties.

San Benito County

1853: vines planted at Mission San Juan Bautista; 1854: Theophilus Vache plants 5 acres in Hollister's Cienega Valley; 1883: William Palmtag buys Vache Vineyard which becomes, in 1901, the San Benito Vineyards Corporation which is, in turn, purchased in 1963 by Almaden Vineyards.

Monterey County

1783: Spanish Governor Pedro Fages plants grapes in Monterey; ca. 1830: Mission vineyards planted at Soledad Mission and Carmel Mission; 1919: Francis W. Silvear plants vines in hills above Soledad below The Pinnacles; 1920: in spite of the Volstead Act, Silvear continues to look ahead to repeal and plants Pinot Noir, Chardonnay and Pinot Blanc varieties with the intent of eventually producing champagne-style wines; 1940: Silvear sells grapes to Almaden Vineyards until 1955, Silvear ranch is now site of Chalone Vineyards; 1961: Mirassou Bros. plant acreage; 1962: Wente Bros. and Paul Masson plant acreage.

San Luis Obispo County

1860: Pierre Dallidet vineyards planted; ca. 1900: York family plants Zinfandel variety near Templeton, south of Paso Robles; 1913: Ignace Paderewski plants Petite Syrah and Zinfandel varieties; 1920: enactment of the Volstead Act slows production and forces several vineyards out of business.

Santa Barbara County

1782: vines planted at Presidio at Sycamore Creek; 1786: Santa Barbara Mission and La Purisima Mission vines planted; 1804: 2400 vines (25-30 acres) planted on west bank of San Antonio Creek, winery built at Goleta which produces 6,000 gallons annually; 1851-1860: James McCaffrey rents vineyards from padres of missions and produces 8,000 gallons annually at his San Jose Vineyard Co.

At the time of repeal of the Volstead Act in 1933, many of the vineyards which had been established over the centuries in the above-referenced areas had been converted to other crop usage or had fallen into other non-agricultural uses. The 1960's saw, in all counties within the proposed Central Coast viticultural area, an increase in the number of acres planted to varietal grapes. The total acreage and production increased dramatically through the 1970's to the present.[4,6,8,9,14]

B. Current Evidence

Current statistics supplied to the undersigned on July 26, 1982, by the Wine Institute indicate total grape acreage in the proposed area (which includes 11,231 square miles) to be as follows as of 1981:[7]

Santa Cruz County (440 sq. mi.)	92 acres
San Benito County (1396 sq. mi.)	4,474 acres
Monterey County (3324 sq. mi)	31,953 acres
San Luis Obispo County (3326 sq. mi.)	4,881 acres
Santa Barbara County (2745 sq. mi.)	9,809 acres
	51,209 total acres

III. Evidence relating to the geographical characteristics which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed Central Coast viticultural area from surrounding areas.

A. General Information

The proposed Central Coast viticultural area is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the east by the California Coastal Ranges. The Coastal Ranges form a barrier to the oceanic effects, causing precipitation to be considerably greater from the coastline toward the peaks of the Ranges than on the eastern slopes of the Coastal Ranges. The eastern slopes of the Coastal Ranges from the western boundary of the Great (Central) Valley.

B. Climate

1. Based upon the heat summation method devised by Professors Amerine and Winkler of the Univeristy of California at Davis (the sum of mean monthly temperature above 50°F from April to October), the proposed Central Coast viticultural area is comprised of Regions I, II and III. 45% of the total area is of Region II type, 33% is of Region I type and the remaining 22% is of Region III type. The importance of heat summation above 50°F as a factor in grape quality has been conclusively demonstrated by Koblet and Zwicky in their 1965 study.[13,19]

The area to the immediate north of the proposed viticultural area, comprised of San Mateo and Santa Clara counties are predominantly classified as Region I.[19] The areas to the east and northeast, comprised of the Great (Central) Valley are predominantly classified as Region V, with the area immediately to the south of the proposed area, comprised of the Transverse Range area, is predominantly classified as Region IV.[3, 19]

2. Winkler, et al., in General Viticulture, concur that other factors such as rainfall, fog, humidity and duration of sunshine "may have effects, but these are much more limited than the effect of heat summation."[19] For this reason, a general summary of topographical features, topographical effects on climate, precipitation, temperature, winds and relative humidity of the proposed Central Coast area follow rather than a minutely detailed account of same.

a. Climatic Influences

Along the western side of the Coast Range the climate is dominated by the Pacific Ocean. Warm winters, cool summers, small daily and seasonal temperature ranges and high relative humidities are characteristic of this area. With increasing distance from the ocean, the maritime influence decreases. Areas that are well protected from the ocean experience a more continental type of climate with warmer summers, colder winters, greater daily and seasonal temperature ranges, and generally lower relative humidities.

b. Topographic Features

The Coast Range is generally no more than 50 miles from the coast to the crest of the range. The mountains rise abruptly from the ocean or from the narrow coastal plain to elevations of several thousand feet. West of these ranges are basins that are predominantly maritime in their climate, while to the east is found a continental desert regime. The largest stream in the proposed Central Coast viticultural area is the Salinas River, which discharges into Monterey Bay. Other streams along the coast are short and small.

c. Effects of Topography on Climate

The ranges of mountains to the west offer some protection to the interior from the strong flow of air off the Pacific Ocean. As a result, precipitation is heavy on the coastward, or western side of the Coast range and lighter on the eastern slopes.

Temperature tends toward uniformity from day to day and from season to season on the ocean side of the Coast Range and in coastal valleys. East of this area, temperature patterns are continental in character with wide excursions from high readings to low.

d. Precipitation

Annual precipitation ranges from 20 to 50 inches per year in the proposed viticultural area. In the lee of the Coast Range yearly amounts drop off to 8 to 15 inches per year in the Great (Central) Valley. Precipitation intensity parallels, to some degree, the pattern of total annual moisture.

e. Temperature

On the coast the small range in temperature from day to night and from winter to summer produces an unusually equable regime. Most coastal valleys have a freeze-free season of 225 to 325 days.

f. Winds

The basic flow in the free air above the state of California is from the west or northwest during most of the year. The several mountain chains within the state, however, are responsible for deflecting these winds and, except for the immediate coast, wind direction is likely to be more a product of local terrain than it is of prevailing circulation.

g. Relative Humidity

In general, relative humidities are moderate to high along the coast throughout the year. Inland humidities are high during the winter and low during the summer. Since the ocean is the source of the cool, humid maritime air of summer, it follows that with increasing distance from the ocean, relative humidity tends to decrease. Where mountain barriers prevent the free flow of marine air inland, humidities decrease rapidly.[16]

3. The geologic composition of the proposed Central Coast viticultural area is characterized by particular structures which differentiate it significantly from the immediately surrounding areas. A peculiar distinction is the presence of two entirely different core complexes, one being a Jurassic-Cretaceous eugeosynclinal assemblage — the Franciscan rocks — and the other being Early Cretaceous granitic intrusives and older metamorphic rocks. A thick blanket of latest Cretaceous and Cenozoic clastic sedimentary rocks covers large parts of the Central Coast province.[3]

IV. A description of the specific boundaries of the proposed Central Coast viticultural area based on features which can be found on United States Geological Survey maps of the largest applicable scale.

It should be noted that although the majority of the northern and eastern boundaries of the proposed Central Coast viticultural area follow county, or political, boundaries, that these boundaries were established originally (with the exception of San Benito County which was established in 1874, having been taken from the original Monterey County area) on February 18, 1850 upon ratification of the findings of a committee appointed by the First California Constitutional Convention and headed by General Vallejo.[5] These boundaries are all based upon prominent geographical, rather than political or arbitrary, features and have been amended since 1850 only in accordance with geographic features. Therefore, in keeping with the A.T.F. position, as recognized in its final ruling on the "Augusta Viticultural Area", "...that the use... of political boundaries and survey lines is appropriate where they coincide with the distinguished geographical features or where they reasonably

describe an area which possesses a distinguishing viticultural characteristic," the southernmost boundary of the proposed Central Coast viticultural area falls north of the Santa Barbara county boundary in order to follow geographical features rather than a political boundary which does not coincide with distinguishing geographical features.

See attached "Exhibit 1" for specific description of boundaries of the proposed Central Coast viticultural area.

V. Copies of appropriate U.S.G.S. maps with the boundaries of the proposed Central Coast viticultural area prominently marked.

See attached "Exhibit 2".

The proposed Central Coast viticultural area, by virtue of its history, geography, climate and geologic composition is a distinct and unique area, differing significantly from all areas outside of its designated boundaries. For these reasons, the undersigned respectfully requests your affirmative consideration of this petition.

Respectfully submitted,

Ed Hamler

Ed Hamler, President
Taylor California Cellars

F O O T N O T E S

1. Adams, Leon D., The Wines of America, 2nd Edition, McGraw-Hill, California, 1958.

2. Amerine, M.A. and V.L. Singleton, Wine: An Introduction for Americans, University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London, 7th printing, 1975.

3. Bailey, Edgar H., ed., Geology of Northern California, U.S.G.S. Bulletin No. 190, California Division of Mines and Geology, San Francisco, California, 1966, from Chapter VI: Coastal Ranges Province by Ben M. Page, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

4. Bioletti, Frederic T., Elements of Grape Growing in California, Circular No. 30, March 1929, California Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley.

5. Coy, Owen C., Ph. D., Director of the Commission, California County Boundaries: A Study of the Division of the State into Counties and the Subsequent Changes in Their Boundaries, with maps, a publication of the California Historical Survey Commission, Berkeley, California, 1923.

6. Eldredge, Zoeth Skinner, ed., History of California: Special Articles, Century History Company, New York, 1914.

7. Gille, Frank H., ed., Encyclopedia of California, Somerset Publishers, St. Clair Shores, Michigan, 1980.

8. Hinkle, Richard Paul, Central Coast Wine Book, Vintage Image, Inc., St. Helena, California, 1980.

9. Hutchinson, W.H., California: Two Centuries of Man, Land and Growth in the Golden State, American West Publishing Company, Palo Alto, California, 1969.

10. Johnson, Frank E., The Professional Wine Reference, Beverage Media, Ltd., New York, New York, 1977, 1978.

11. Jones, Idwal, Vines in the Sun: A Journey through California Vineyards, William Morrow & Co., New York, 1949.

12. Kaufman, William A., Pocket Encyclopedia of California Wines. The Wine Appreciation Guild, San Francisco, California, 1980.

13. Koblet, W. and P. Zwicky, Der Einfluss von Ertag, Temperatur und Sonnenstunden auf die Qualitat der Trauben, Wein-Wissen, 1965.

14. Mehren, George L. and S.W. Shear, Trends and Outlook in the California Grape Industry, Circular No. 397, August 1950, California Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, 1950.

15. Olken, Charles, Earl Singer, Norman Robie, The Connoisseur's Handbook of California Wines, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1980.

16. Ruffner, James E. and Frank E. Bair, eds., Climates of the United States, Vol. I, Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan, 1978.

17. Ruffner, James E. and Frank E. Bair, eds., The Weather Almanac, 1st edition, Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan, 1974.

18. Thompson, Bob and Hugh Johnson, The California Wine Book, William Morrow & Co., Inc., New York, 1976.

19. Winkler, A.J., James A. Cook, W.M. Kliewer, Lloyd A. Lider, General Viticulture, revised and enlarged edition, University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London, 1974.

Narrative Boundary Description
of the Proposed Central Coast Viticultural Area
for Taylor California Cellars

ALL that territory lying within the limits of the counties of Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, State of California, more particularly being described as follows:

BEGINNING at the intersection of the common boundary between San Mateo County and Santa Cruz County with the shore line of the Pacific Ocean; thence leaving said line and running along said common boundary

(1) Northerly along the eastern line of Rancho Punta de Ano Nuevo, to its intersection with the south line of T. 8 S., R. 4 W., M. D. B. and M.; thence

(2) East to the southeast corner of said township; thence

(3) North to the northeast corner of Section 25 of said township; thence

(4) East to the northeast corner of Section 26, T. 8 S., R. 3 W.; thence

(5) North to a 7 1/2" X 7 1/2" tapered sandstone monument on the common boundary between San Mateo County and Santa Clara County and at the most northern point on Santa Cruz County, from which a 5" X 5" concrete monument at the corners of Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, T. 7 S., R. 3 W., M. D. B. and M. bears North 0° 01' 30" East, 56.40 feet distant; thence along the common boundary between Santa Cruz County and Santa Clara County for the following thirty-eight (38) courses

(6) East, 20 feet, more or less to the western boundary of the State Highway Route 55-A, as shown and delineated on plans approved by the District Engineer on 27 February 1928; thence along said western boundary

(7) Southerly to Saratoga Gap; thence continuing along the western boundary of State Highway Route 55-A, as shown and delineated on plans approved by the District Engineer on 28 November 1932

(8) Southerly to a point just south of Black Road; thence crossing said State Highway 55-A

(9) Easterly to the eastern side of State Highway 55-A; thence

(10) Southeasterly to the eastern side of a road, 40 feet in width, known as Summit Road, adopted as a public highway on 5 March 1889 and on file in Volume 6 at Page 191 Supervisors Records of Santa Cruz County, also on file in the Office of County Surveyor of Santa Cruz County as Viewers Report Road #82; thence along said eastern side of said Summit Road

(11) Southerly and Easterly to the western side of State Highway #17 (5-B); thence along said western side of said highway

(12) Southerly to a station due West from the intersection of the northeastern side of said Summit Road with the southeastern boundary of said State Highway #17 (5-B); thence

(13) East to said northeastern side of said Summit Road; thence along said northeastern side

(14) Southeasterly to the western boundary of the lands conveyed by Carmella A. Peacock to the Loma Prieta Civil Defense Fire Team by deed recorded 28 August 1968 in Volume 1901 at Page 168, Official Records of Santa Cruz County; thence along said western boundary

(15) Northerly to a point on the southern line of Summit Road, as shown and delineated on Plan and Profile of Federal Aid Secondary Project No. S-616 (2) approved 25 June 1951; thence along said southern and the southwestern side of said Summit Road

(16) Southeasterly to a station on the southeastern side of the Old Santa Cruz-Los Gatos Highway known as Old State Route 55; thence along said old state Route 55

(17) Northeasterly to the northeastern side of said Summit Road; thence along said northeastern side

(18) Southeasterly to the northwestern side of Loma Prieta Avenue, as said avenue was adopted as a public highway, 40 feet in width, in Viewers Report #122 and recorded 7 April 1891 in Book 7, Page 4 of Supervisors Records of Santa Cruz County; thence along said northwestern side and eastern side of said Loma Prieta Avenue

(19) Easterly and southerly to T. W. Wright's November 1890 Survey Station 90 which was Station 45 on what was known as the East Summit Road and adopted as a public highway 40 feet in width in Viewers Report #122; thence along the northeasterly side of said road

(20) Southeasterly to approximately Station 55 and a point on the northwestern boundary of the lands of Pellisi as shown and delineated on that Record of Survey map recorded 26 August 1964 in Book 42 of Maps Page 19, Records of Santa Cruz County and Book 184, Page 30, 31 and 32, Records of Santa Clara County; thence leaving said East Summit Road and running along said northwestern boundary of said lands of Pellisi

(21) Northeasterly to the most northern corner of said lands of Pellisi; thence along the northeastern boundary of the aforesaid lands of Pellisi and said line produced

(22) Southeasterly to its intersection with the northwest boundary of Lot 1 of the Soquel Augmentation Rancho; thence along said northwest boundary

(23) Southwestery to the northeasten side of East Summit Road near Station 135 of said T. W. Wright's survey; thence along said northeastern side

(24) Southeasterly to a station north of said T. W. Wright's 1890 Survey Station 248, the section corner common to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 10 S., R. 1 E., M. D. B and M.; thence crossing the end of the public highway East Summit Road

(25) Southerly to a point 30 feet southwest of the average centerline of an existing fire control road; thence along a line running parallel with and 30 feet southwest of said average centerline of said existing fire control road

(26) Southeasterly, approximately 4 miles to the southwesterly side of a road, 100.00 feet in width, called Summit Road, Right of Way Map Job No. 39-11 on file in the Office of the County Surveyor of Santa Cruz County under File No. 3 405-2.1; thence along said southwesterly side of said Summit Road and the southeasterly prolongation thereof

(27) Southeasterly across Mount Madonna Road to a point on the boundary of the lands generally known as Mount Madonna Park; thence in a counter clockwise direction along said boundary

(28) Southerly, easterly and northerly until the southeastern boundary of said park reaches the summit of the mountain; thence along the summit of said mountain

(29) Southerly to the eastern side of Hecker Pass Road now known as State Highway 32-A; thence along said eastern side

(30) Southerly, 450 feet, more or less to the northern side of a right of way, 24 feet wide, and known as Bella Vista Lane; thence along said northern side and the eastern side of Bella Vista Lane

(31) Easterly and southerly to the northwestern boundary of lands conveyed by Ralph A. Robinson, et ux to Frank L. Kellog, et ux by deed recorded 5 October 1945 in Volume 506 at Page 412 Official Records of Santa Cruz County; thence along said northwestern boundary of said lands of Kellog and the produced line thereof

(32) Northeasterly to the northeastern boundary of that certain strip of land 5.00 chains in width, described in the Decree Quieting Title, Case No. 36741 and recorded 20 May 1932 in Volume 225 at Page 358 Official Records of Santa Cruz County; thence continuing along the easterly boundary of said strip of land

(33) Southerly to the most southern end of said strip; thence

(34) Southwesterly to the summit of the mountain; thence continuing along said summit and along or through the lands of Fletcher, Chase, Marinovich, Kelly and Chamberlain Land Company

(35) Southerly to the southeastern boundary of that certain 600 acres, more or less, parcel of land described in deed from Joseph P. Chamberlain and Nan C. Chamberlain, his wife, to Chamberlain Land Company by deed dated 8 November 1956 and recorded in Book 3688 at Pages 519 to 533, Records of Santa Clara County; thence along last said boundary

(36) Easterly to the eastern boundary of the Salsipuedes Rancho; thence along said rancho boundary

(37) Northerly to the intersection with the northern line of Section 34, T. 11 S., R. 3 E., M. D. B. and M.; thence along a straight line

(38) Southeasterly to the western quarter corner of Section 35, T. 11 S., R. 3 E.; thence along a straight line

(39) Southeasterly to the southern quarter corner of said Section 35 on the township line between T. 11 S. and T. 12 S.; thence along said township line

(40) Easterly to the north quarter corner of Section 1, T. 12 S., R. 3 E.; thence along a straight line

(41) Southerly to the quarter corner at the center of said Section 1; thence along a straight line

(42) Easterly to the eastern quarter corner of said Section 1 on the range line between R. 3 E., and R. 4 E.; thence along said range line

(43) Southerly to the Pajaro River and the boundary of San Benito County; thence leaving said common boundary between Santa Cruz County and Santa Clara County and running along said river and the common boundary between Santa Cruz County and San Benito County

(44) Westerly to the intersection with the common boundary between San Benito County and Monterey County, said intersection being the northwest corner of the Rancho Las Arromitas Y Agua Caliente; thence along the southwest boundary of said ranch and last said common boundary

(45) Southerly to the southwest corner of said rancho; thence continuing along last said common boundary

(46) Southerly, in a direct line, to the northwest corner of the Rancho Las Vergelos; thence

(47) Southerly, in a direct line, to the summit of the Gabilan Range of Mountains; thence along the summit of said Gabilan mountains

(48) Southeasterly to the Chalone Peak; thence

(49) Southeasterly, in a direct line, to the division line of the parts of the San Lorenzo Sobranes owned respectively by Breen and Dunn; thence along said dividing line of said rancho

(50) Southeasterly to the southern boundary of said rancho; thence

(51) South to the San Lorenzo Creek; thence up along said San Lorenzo or Lewis Creek and up the north fork thereof

(52) Southeasterly to the summit of the divide between the waters of said Lewis Creek and San Benito Creek; thence following said divide

(53) Southerly to the summit of the Coast Range of mountains, this being the common corner of Monterey, San Benito, and Fresno; thence along the summit of said Coast Range

(54) Southeasterly to the sixth standard south, Mount Diablo base, being the common corner of San Luis Obispo, Kern, Tulare, and Monterey; thence following the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo County, on said standard line

(55) East to the northeast corner of T. 25 S., R. 16 E., M. D. B. and M.; thence along the range line between T. 25 S., R. 16 E. and T. 25 S., R. 17 E. and the common boundary between San Luis Obispo County and Kern County

(56) South to the northeast corner of T. 26 S., R. 16 E.; thence along the range line between T. 26 S., R. 16 E., and T. 26 S. R. 17 E.

(57) South to the northwest corner of T. 27 S., R. 17 E.; thence along the township line

(58) East to the northeast corner of last said township; thence along the range line between R. 17 E. and R. 18 E.

(59) South to the northwest corner of T. 28 S., R. 18 E.; thence along the township line

(60) East to the northeast corner of Section 6 in T. 28 S., R. 18 E.; thence

(61) South to the northwest corner of Section 8 in T. 28 S., R. 18 E.; thence

(62) East to the northeast corner of said Section 8; thence

(63) South to the northwest corner of Section 16 in T. 28 S., R. 18 E.; thence

(64) East to the northeast corner of said Section 16; thence

(65) South to the northwest corner of Section 22 in T. 28 S., R. 18 E.; thence

(66) East to the northeast corner of said Section 22; thence

(67) South to the northwest corner of Section 26 in T. 28 S., R. 18 E.; thence

(68) East to the northeast corner of said Section 26; thence

(69) South to the southeast corner of Section 35 in T. 28 S., R. 18 E.; thence

(70) East, one mile to the northwest corner of T. 29 S., R. 19 E., M. D. B. and M.; thence

(71) East to the northeast corner of said T. 29 S., R. 19 E.; thence

(72) South to the northwest corner of T. 30 S. R. 20 E., M. D. B. and M; thence

(73) East, 4 miles to the northeast corner of Section 3 in said T. 30 S., R. 20 E; thence 27 and 26, and 34 and 35 in last said township and range

(74) South to the southwest corner of said Section 35; thence

(75) East, 8 miles to the northeast corner of T. 31 S., R. 21 E., M. D. B. and M.; thence

(76) South to the corner common to said T. 31 S. R. 21 E., and T. 32 S., R. 21 E., M. D. B. and M.; thence

(77) East, to the northeast corner of T. 32 S., R. 22 E., M. D. B. and M.; thence

(78) South to the corner common to said T. 32 S., R. 22 E. and T. 32 S., R. 23 E., M. D. B. and M.; thence along the eighth standard parallel south

(79) East to the corner common to Section 36 (in fractional T. 12 N., R. 25 W.) and Section 31 (in fractional T. 12 N., R. 24 W.), San Bernardino Base and Meridian; thence along the section line between said sections

(80) South to the northwest corner of T. 11 N. R. 24 W., San Bernardino Base and Meridian; thence along the north line of said township and range

(81) East to the northeast corner of Section 6 in said T. 11 N., R. 24 W.; thence along the section line between sections 6 and 5, 7 and 8, 18 and 17, 19 and 20, 30 and 29, and 31 and 32 in said township and range

(82) South to the northeast corner of Section 6 in T. 10 N., R. 24 W., San Bernardino Base and Meridian; thence along the section line between Sections 6 and 5, 7 and 8, 18 and 17, 19 and 20, 30 and 29, and 31 and 32 in last said township and range

(83) South to the southeast corner of last said Section 31; thence leaving said common boundary between San Luis Obispo County and Kern County and running along the southern line of said T. 10 N., San Bernardino Base and the common boundary between San Luis Obispo County and Santa Barbara County

(84) West to Santa Maria River; thence leaving last said common boundary and running along said river

(85) Southeasterly to Santa Barbara Canyon; thence along said canyon and Chokecherry Canyon

(86) Southerly and southwesterly to an intersection with the eastern boundary of the reservation known as San Rafael Wilderness; thence along said boundary

(87) Southerly to Indian Creek; thence along said creek

(88) Southerly to Santa Ynez River; thence along said river

(89) Southeasterly to intersection of last said river with the northerly prolongation of Toro Can Creek; thence along said prolongation and last said creek

(90) Southerly to a point on the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean; thence along said shoreline

(91) Northerly, approximately 300 miles to the POINT OF BEGINNING

28 July 1982
W. O. 4295