DELICATO
FAMILY VINEYARDS

January 7, 2002

Ms. Nancy Sutton
Specialist – Regulations Division
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms
211 Main Street, 11th floor
San Francisco, Ca. 94105

RE: Petition to Establish the American Viticultural Area "San Bernabe"

Dear Ms. Sutton:

San Bernabe Vineyard hereby files this petition with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) to establish an American Viticultural Area (AVA) entitled "San Bernabe." This petition is made pursuant to 27 CFR part 9, and to 27 CFR §4.25(e)(2) and 71.41(c).

Approval of the San Bernabe AVA will provide consumers valuable, accurate, and specific information about the origin of wines made from grapes grown within this delimited area.

1. **Evidence that the name of the viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the application.**

   San Bernabe is a well recognized name that has its origins in the early days of Spanish settlement in the colony of Monterey. One of the early ranches near Monterey was *Canada de San Bernabé*[1]. Once part of the agricultural lands of Mission San Antonio de Padua, in 1842 *San Bernabé* was granted to rancher

[1] The first written reference to Canada de San Bernabé was in the March 8, 1776 diary of Padre Pedro Font, who accompanied the Spanish explorer DeAnza during his California expeditions. See Anza's California Expeditions, Volume III, translated by H.E. Bolton, University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 1930. Web de Anza expanded diary for March 8, 1776 is attached for reference.

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Petronilla Rios.[2] Petro, his wife Catarina, and their family raised cattle and survived on the crops they grew. Historians believe that they made their own wine from the grapes of their vineyard. Other Spanish land grant ranchos were created in the 1840's, but none in our area share the recognition of San Bernabe as a significant vineyard property.

The *San Bernabe Rancho* remains today as one of the large land descriptors on Monterey County land title maps.[3] Other print and electronic maps, such as that found on "topozone.com" clearly feature *San Bernabe* in oversize, bold print.[4] It is prominently marked in the USGS Thompson Canyon and San Lucas Quadrangle maps of the 7.5 Minute Series that accompany this petition.

San Bernabe Vineyard, the current vineyard property owned primarily by Delicato Vineyards, is located almost entirely within the proposed San Bernabe AVA boundaries. The only portion of owned land outside of the proposed AVA is a small portion of river bottom ground that will never be planted to vineyard. The eastern portion of the proposed San Bernabe AVA follows established benchmarks, rather than the actual border of owned property. San Bernabe Vineyard was formed in the early 1970's from several adjoining land parcels. The original developers, Prudential-Southdown, believed that this site was unique in its physical attributes and vineyard potential. Since its creation, San Bernabe is widely recognized as the largest contiguous vineyard under single ownership in the free world. San Bernabe Vineyard receives prominent local and national media mention, which further establishes the connection between the name and vineyard production in this area.[5] Today, San Bernabe is the exclusive source for two wine brands, *Monterra®* and *Delicato-Monterey Vine Select™*, and is a major source for many other wine brands.

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[2] A more complete historical description of the Spanish land grant is provided in Monterey County Place Names, A Geographical Dictionary, by Donald Thomas Clark. Rancho San Bernabe is described on pages 462 – 463, copy attached.

[3] The Thomas Guide 2001 edition for Metropolitan Monterey Bay clearly demarks Rancho San Bernabe in the area west of the Salinas River and south of Jolon Road. Copy attached.

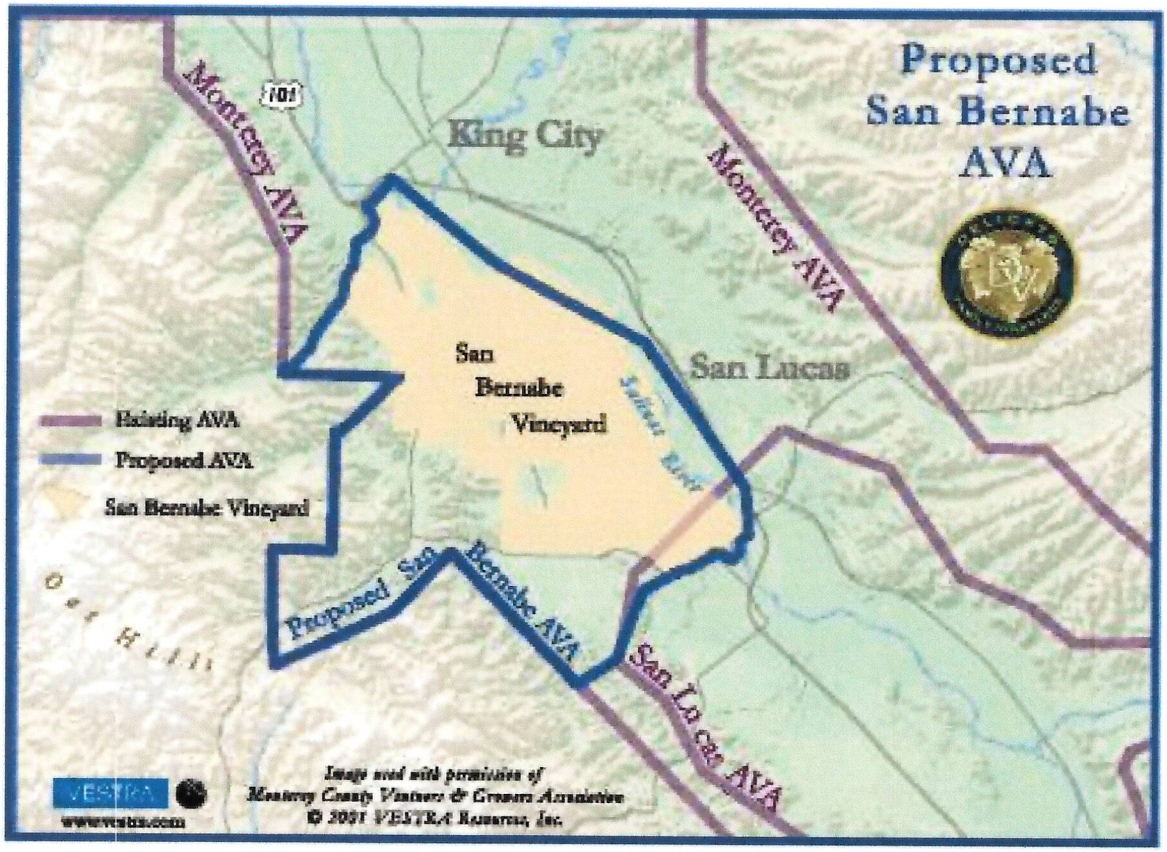
[4] The Topozone map, which is a seamless rendering of the applicable USGS maps, features San Bernabe in print size larger than that of King City, or any other local geographical feature. Copy attached.

[5] Attached newspaper articles with prominent mention of San Bernabe Vineyard include, Monterey Herald/The Valley Advisor, July 22, 2001 "Grape Sensation", and Salinas Californian, July 30, 2001 "Winemakers watch clock". San Bernabe has also been prominent in many magazine articles and trade writer features, including the attached "Special Report" by Larry Walker, Wine & Spirits International Official Correspondent.

2. Historical or current evidence that the proposed boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the application.

The proposed boundaries described herein have accurately been plotted using recognized benchmarks, county roads, promontories, and a significant common border with the western boundary of the existing *Monterey AVA*. Petitioner and related parties are the only current vineyard holders within the proposed San Bernabe AVA. However, there is considerable additional land suitable for premium vineyard development within these proposed boundaries. Petitioner has met with such landowners of record and has received unanimous support for the inclusion of those properties in this petition. The entire land area encompassed in the proposed AVA totals 24,796 acres. The current vineyard property known as San Bernabe Vineyard encompasses nearly 13,000 acres. Petitioners believe that it is appropriate to include those acres outside the existing San Bernabe Vineyard property in order to share a common border with the western part of the Monterey AVA that passes near San Bernabe.

This petition includes a small portion of land currently included in the *San Lucas AVA* (§9.56, established on January 29, 1987).



Petitioner, by separate letter, seeks to amend the northern boundary of said San Lucas AVA such that its amended boundary is shared with the proposed San Bernabe southern boundary, instead of having an overlap. An amended legal description for San Lucas AVA is provided in subject petition. As it currently exists, the San Lucas AVA is impractical to apply to the San Bernabe Vineyard property in that there is no practical way that vineyard operations or recordkeeping could support such segregation of vineyard, as the boundary cuts across seven existing vineyard blocks in a diagonal fashion that has no basis in the physical aspects of the blocks. Of the seven existing vineyard blocks that are bisected, five are currently planted with vines, and two are currently fallow. Of the existing planted blocks, there are five different varieties going to a total of eight customers. The current line was created by joining a line from two promontories that by circumstance bisect a portion of San Bernabe Vineyard. Petitioner for San Bernabe has surveyed the retail market as well as inquiring with the major vineyard owners within the San Lucas AVA area, and there is no evidence of current label use nor future intent to use said San Lucas AVA on labeled wines.

There is currently one winery within the proposed San Bernabe AVA boundary. Petitioners anticipate that within the next ten years, there will be additional wineries constructed within this area and many additional wine brands associated with existing and anticipated vineyards within this area. Some, but not all of these future wineries and vineyards will have related ownership to petitioners.

3. Evidence relating to the geographical features (climate, soil, elevation, physical features, etc) which distinguish viticultural features of the proposed area from surrounding areas.

(a) Physical features:

The proposed San Bernabe AVA is located southwest of the Salinas River at the base of the Santa Lucia Mountains near King City, and is wholly within the Monterey and Central Coast AVA's. Its elevation ranges from about 300 feet to about 1,400 feet. Existing vineyard development ranges from about 300 to about 650 feet in elevation. Below 700 feet in elevation, smoothly rolling hills virtually devoid of trees dominate the topography where grapes are planted. This contrasts with the flat bottomlands or sloping alluvial fans which typify the topography of the Monterey AVA in other locations. These rolling hills are generally remnants of ancient eolian (wind formed) dunes or dune-like terraces and are where most of the grapes within the proposed San Bernabe AVA are currently planted. These rolling hills and their unique soils set the proposed San Bernabe AVA apart from the rest of the Monterey AVA. Close to or along the Salinas River are several benches, which are planted to grapes. Some bottomland does exist within the proposed San Bernabe AVA immediately adjacent to the Salinas River. Above 700 feet in elevation, the

topography is very mountainous, covered with oaks and coastal scrub, and is as-yet unplanted to grapes although some promising hillside planting sites have been identified.

(b) Soil:

A summary of the soils found within the proposed San Bernabe AVA, derived from the Soil Survey of Monterey County, published by the USDA Soil Conservation Service in 1971, is presented at the end of this section. This Soil Survey was the basis for the soils description that follows.

Analysis of this Soil Survey shows that the bulk of the existing grape plantings within the proposed San Bernabe AVA are in rolling hills that are remnants of eolian dunes or dune-like terraces. The word eolian is derived from the Greek god of wind, Aeolus, and defined in Webster's Dictionary as "produced by or blown by the wind". Indeed, in some places within the proposed San Bernabe AVA, the soils are little more than the pure sand of former sand dunes. Without water supplies sufficient to maintain functioning vines, grape culture would be impossible in these locations.

Dominating these sandy, rolling hills are several soil types uncommon to Monterey County, namely Oceano, Garey, and Garey-Oceano complex. Oceano soils are undulating, excessively drained soils formed in eolian sands on old stabilized dunes. Garey soils are well-drained soils that form on dune-like terraces in coarse textured wind modified deposits. Garey-Oceano complex soils are formed in dune-like deposits on high terraces and represent an intermingling of Garey and Oceano soils. Other wind-derived soil types found to a lesser extent within the proposed San Bernabe AVA include Metz and Snelling-Greenfield complex.

Indeed, what makes the proposed San Bernabe AVA such a unique growing area are its eolian soils derived from wind-formed dunes or dune-like terraces. These eolian soils are prevalent in the proposed San Bernabe AVA and are found nowhere else in the Monterey AVA in such a broad, uninterrupted expanse. In fact, as the following soils summary demonstrates, almost two-thirds (65%) of all the soil area in the proposed San Bernabe AVA are eolian soils. Also, the proposed San Bernabe AVA contains almost half (48%) of these eolian soil types in all of Monterey County. In contrast, that part of the San Lucas AVA to the immediate south is dominated by Lockwood series soils, which are alluvial instead of eolian in nature. The same holds true for the bench lands west of the Salinas River just north of the proposed San Bernabe AVA.

It is these soils, upon which most of the vines within the proposed San Bernabe AVA have been planted, that contribute to the high quality of grapes

and wine produced from the proposed San Bernabe AVA. Coupling the low rainfall of the proposed San Bernabe AVA with such highly permeable and well drained soils allows the grape grower to precisely dial-in grapevine vigor and maximize quality by employing cutting-edge irrigation practices such as regulated drip irrigation (RDI). This is in particular borne out in the reputation the proposed San Bernabe AVA has earned for world-class quality Merlot and Syrah. Such wines from these soils in the proposed San Bernabe AVA exhibit dark color, complex and ripe aromas, mature tannins, and high palate feel and weight.

Outside of the eolian soils, most of the soils within proposed San Bernabe AVA, especially those above 700 feet, are alluvial and derived from the shale-based Santa Lucia Mountains that rise between San Bernabe and the Pacific Ocean. An example of these soils is found in the as-yet-unplanted rangeland west of the intersection of Oasis and Jolon Roads, where a large area of Chamise shaly loam soils can be found. Chamise shaly loam soils are not found across the Salinas River. Other alluvial soils found in the proposed San Bernabe AVA but not found across the Salinas River include Santa Lucia clay loam and Lockwood loam or shaly loam soils. In addition, some of these alluvial soils, especially the Lockwood series, can be found below 700 feet in elevation at the western edges of the rolling hills that typify the proposed San Bernabe AVA. Since these shaly, alluvial soils can be found immediately to the north and south of the proposed San Bernabe AVA, it is indeed the sandy, eolian soils that make the proposed San Bernabe AVA unique.

As stated above, the alluvial soils on the west side of the Salinas River within the proposed San Bernabe AVA are generally different than the alluvial soils on the east side of the Salinas River, outside of the proposed San Bernabe AVA. This is because the mountain ranges on either side of the Salinas River differ geologically and are thus parents of different soil types. In the vicinity of the proposed San Bernabe AVA, the parent rocks of the Santa Lucia Mountains are siliceous sandstone and shale, while that of the Gabilan Range is calcareous sandstone, shale, and siltstone. Examples of alkaline, calcareous soils, originating from the Gabilan Range and found only on the east side of the Salinas River outside of the proposed San Bernabe AVA, are Cropley and Docas series soils. This is one reason for the eastern boundary of the proposed San Bernabe AVA following the general course of the Salinas River.

The benches close to or along the Salinas River consist of soils that are fairly common along both sides and the length of the Salinas River, including outside of the proposed San Bernabe AVA. Examples of such soils within the proposed San Bernabe AVA include "Psamments and Fluvents" and Pico series soils.

The following table is a summary of the soils found within the proposed San Bernabe AVA, derived from "Table 1" of the Soil Survey of Monterey County, issued by the USDA Soil Conservation Service in 1978 [6]:

Soil Name and Origin	Acres within Monterey County	Percent of Monterey County	Acres within Proposed San Bernabe AVA	Percent of Proposed San Bernabe AVA	San Bernabe AVA as Percent of Monterey County
Garey sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	3,845	0.2%	2,976	12%	77%
Garey sandy loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes	6,085	0.3%	2,232	9%	37%
Garey-Oceano Complex	750	0.0%	496	2%	66%
Metz fine sandy loam	5,745	0.3%	248	1%	4%
Oceano Loamy Soil, 2 to 15 percent slopes	13,110	0.6%	8,679	35%	66%
Snelling-Greenfield complex, 5-15% slope	3,730	0.2%	992	4%	27%
Eolian dune or dune-like terraces soils	***33,265***	***1.6%***	***15,623***	***63%***	***47%***
Ayar silty clay, 5-15% slope	1,495	0.1%	124	1%	8%
Chamise shaly loam, 15-30% slope	9,360	0.4%	1,240	5%	13%
Greenfield fine sandy loam, 2-5% slope	1,620	0.1%	992	4%	61%
Greenfield fine sandy loam, 5-9% slope	1,250	0.1%	496	2%	40%
Lockwood Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	3,340	0.2%	1,984	8%	59%
Lockwood shaly loam, 2-9% slope	3,610	0.2%	99	0%	3%
Lockwood shaly loam, 0-2% slope	27,165	1.3%	1,736	7%	6%
Lockwood shaly loam, 9-15% slope	12,125	0.6%	248	1%	2%
Pico fine sandy loam	13,745	0.6%	496	2%	4%
Rincon Clay loam, 0-2% slope	5,475	0.3%	496	2%	9%
Alluvial soils	***79,185***	***3.7%***	***7,911***	***32%***	***10%***
Psamments and Fluvents, occasionally flooded	9,300	0.4%	744	3%	8%
Flood plain sediments	***9,300***	***0.4%***	***744***	***3%***	***8%***
Total of Soils Above	**121,750**	**5.7%**	**24,278**	**98%**	
Total of All Acres in Monterey County	**2,127,360**				

(c) Climate:

The proposed San Bernabe AVA is located entirely within the Salinas Valley. The Salinas Valley captures the length of the Salinas River, which begins southeast of Paso Robles in San Luis Obispo County and ends in the Pacific

[6] Soil Survey of Monterey County, California, prepared and published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and University of California Agricultural Experiment Station. Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in the period 1965-1971. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 1972. "Table 1: Approximate acreage and proportionate extent of the soils" is the basis for the complete County soil data, and is attached for reference.

Ocean at Monterey Bay. In fact, the Salinas Valley itself forms a broad funnel for strong afternoon winds coming off Monterey Bay during the warm months of the year. These famous winds are caused by what is essentially a vacuum formed by warm, rising air in the interior at Paso Robles that sucks the cool marine air of Monterey Bay into the Salinas Valley. The marine influence within the Salinas Valley decreases with increased distance from Monterey Bay, from the very cool climate of Salinas at the coast to the very warm climate of Paso Robles in the interior.

This temperature effect causes the proposed San Bernabe AVA to be cooler than the San Lucas AVA to the south but warmer than the Arroyo Seco AVA to the north. Indeed, climatic regions within the Monterey AVA, as defined by Winkler, Cook, Kliewer, and Lider in "General Viticulture" (1974)[7], are said to range from a climatic region I in Gonzales to a climatic region IV in the San Lucas AVA:

Station	Heat summation	Climatic region	Source
Gonzales	2350	I	"General Viticulture" (1974)
Soledad	2880	II	"General Viticulture" (1974)
King City	3389	III	Federal Register (Vol. 51, No.159, 1983)
San Lucas	3734	IV	Federal Register (Vol. 51, No.159, 1983)

The above table shows that the San Lucas AVA could be classified as a climatic region IV while the proposed San Bernabe AVA could be classified instead as a climatic region III. Therefore, the proposed San Bernabe AVA is cooler than the San Lucas AVA further south in the Salinas Valley.

The higher degree days within the proposed San Bernabe AVA, relative to locations to its north such as Gonzales and Soledad, are certainly a factor in enabling full ripeness in red grapes such as Merlot, Syrah, and Cabernet Sauvignon. In particular, Cabernet Sauvignon is more difficult to fully ripen in vineyards closer to Monterey Bay but can be ripened in most years within the proposed San Bernabe AVA.

Analysis of more recent data derived from the University of California Integrated Pest Management (IPM) California weather database,

[7] General Viticulture, by A.J. Winkler, J.A. Cook, W.M. Kliewer, and L.A. Lider, published by the University of California Press, Berkeley California, 1974. "Table 3" Heat Summation at various locations attached as a reference.

(http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/WEATHER/weather1.html) also reveals interesting differences in climate within the Monterey AVA and the rest of the Salinas Valley that support and embellish the historical data presented above. This data also helps to compare the proposed San Bernabe AVA with locations in the Napa Valley.

Average annual minimum and maximum temperatures change substantially from Salinas to Paso Robles. Average annual temperature variation, the difference between average annual maximum and minimum temperatures, increases with distance from Monterey Bay:

Location/Station	Maximum Temperature (°F)	Minimum Temperature (°F)	Variation (°F)
Salinas North	65.0	47.2	17.7
Gonzales	70.3	46.0	24.3
Arroyo Seco	71.6	45.8	25.8
San Bernabe (Oasis Road)	73.5	43.8	29.7
Paso Robles	75.3	42.7	32.6
Napa (Napa Valley)	69.8	43.3	26.5
Oakville (Napa Valley)	72.3	44.7	27.6
St. Helena (Napa Valley)	73.5	46.7	26.8
Source: http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/WEATHER/weather1.html			

Temperature variation is a key factor in determining the wine quality potential of a site. This is especially true for red grapes because low nighttime temperatures help retain color and acid in grapes while warm daytime temperatures enable grapes to attain full flavor and ripeness. From the average annual temperature standpoint, the proposed San Bernabe AVA is similar to St. Helena and Oakville in the Napa Valley, both areas famous for growing world-class red grapes. However, average temperature variation is greater within the proposed San Bernabe AVA than any of the three locations in the Napa Valley. The fact that the red wines of the proposed San Bernabe AVA are so deeply colored and retain their acid so well should be predicted by this information.

Because of the unique, cooling winds in the Salinas Valley that quench the heat nearly every afternoon, degree-day comparisons between the Salinas Valley and other locations in California are somewhat misleading. Another piece of the puzzle is provided by an index called "July Mean Temperature", or JMT, which is the 24-hour average temperature of a given location in July. Based on JMT, once again the proposed San Bernabe AVA is warmer

than most other locations in the Monterey AVA but not nearly as warm as Paso Robles. On the basis of JMT, the proposed San Bernabe AVA would be placed between Napa and Oakville in the Napa Valley, closer to the ocean (or San Pablo Bay in the case of Napa Valley) than would temperature variation information:

Location/Station	JMT, July Mean Temperature (°F)
Salinas North	59.9
Gonzales	64.3
Arroyo Seco	65.5
San Bernabe (Oasis Road)	67.8
Paso Robles	70.1
Napa (Napa Valley)	65.0
Oakville (Napa Valley)	68.3
St. Helena (Napa Valley)	71.6
Source: http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/WEATHER/weather1.html	

Along the length of the Salinas Valley, average annual rainfall is at its lowest in the middle of the Salinas Valley near King City and Arroyo Seco and at its maximum at the extreme ends of the Salinas Valley, at Salinas and Paso Robles:

Location/Station	Annual Precipitation (1993-2000)
Salinas North	17.4
Gonzales	14.9
Arroyo Seco	12.9
San Bernabe (Oasis Road)	13.0
Paso Robles	19.0
Source: http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/WEATHER/weather1.html	

The low rainfall of the proposed San Bernabe AVA near King City is a quality-enhancing factor in that it enables the application of precise amounts of water through drip and sprinkler irrigation. With this favorable condition, only that amount of water is applied that is necessary to ripen the crop without causing excess vine vigor, which would compromise quality by promoting the development of herbal or vegetal flavors.

(d) Water quality:

The proposed San Bernabe AVA sources all of its water used for grape growing from wells adjacent to the Salinas River. These wells service the existing 7,078 acres of planted grapes and have the capacity to service an additional few thousand acres of vineyard development. A unique water delivery system features 27 miles of canals with capacity sufficient to provide water for three consecutive days of frost protection on 100% of the existing vineyards. This frost protection feature is very critical to San Bernabe, given the high number of frost days typically encountered each growing season, especially relative to locations north in the Monterey AVA:

Location/Station	Annual Frost Days (Temperature < 33 °F)
Salinas North	4.0
Gonzales	15.4
Arroyo Seco	13.7
San Bernabe (Oasis Road)	29.8
Paso Robles	52.5
Source: http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/WEATHER/weather1.html	

Being close to its source, namely watersheds that flow into the the Nacimiento and San Antonio reservoirs, the water of the proposed San Bernabe AVA is quite pure and has low levels of carbonates and nitrates, conditions which are beneficial to grapevines as well as soils. Low carbonates help maintain soil permeability and access to soil nutrients. High nitrate levels promote excess vine vigor, which could lead to color loss and vegetal/herbal flavors in red grapes and wines. Further down and especially across the Salinas River in the Monterey AVA, water quality declines with increased levels of nitrates and carbonates.

4. The specific boundaries of the viticultural area, based on features which can be found on United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) maps of the largest applicable scale.

(a) Approved maps. Please refer to the enclosed USGS maps, denoting the proposed San Bernabe AVA boundaries. Digital overlay maps, prepared by Vestra Resources of seamless USGS maps, also indicate neighboring AVA borders and the boundaries of the property specifically owned by San Bernabe, LLC. The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of proposed San Bernabe viticultural area are the following four USGS topographic maps of the 1:24,000 scale / 7.5 minute quadrangle series:

Cosio Knob, CA, 1949, photorevised 1984,

Espinosa Canyon, CA, 1949, photorevised 1984,

San Lucas, CA, 1949, photorevised 1984, and

Thompson Canyon, CA, 1949, photorevised 1984.

Vestra has also provided a single map that joins the above four USGS Quadrangle maps for the purpose of viewing the entire San Bernabe proposed AVA in one document. Vestra has also provided a map that accurately plots the overlap area shared by the proposed San Bernabe AVA and the existing San Lucas AVA. Petitioner San Bernabe is separately requesting that this San Lucas boundary be amended to share a common boundary, rather than overlap. A specific legal description is provided to BATF in support of this request. The portion of overlap is 1,281 acres, which is the approximate amount of acres that petitioner is seeking to amend the existing San Lucas AVA, such that the resulting proposed San Lucas AVA will contain 33,361 acres.

(b) Boundary. The proposed San Bernabe viticulture area is located in Monterey County in the State of California. The boundary is as follows: Beginning on the "Thompson Canyon" Quadrangle map, at the USGS Benchmark "BM 304", found approximately 0.5 miles west southwesterly from King City, proceeding southeasterly in a straight line approximately 2.35 miles to the USGS Benchmark "BM 304", located on the "San Lucas" Quadrangle map;

(1) Then east southerly in a straight line approximately 2.85 miles to the USGS Benchmark "BM 336" located along the boundary line separating the San Bernabe Rancho and the San Benito Rancho;

(2) Then south southeasterly in a straight line approximately 3.06 miles to the USGS Benchmark "BM 340" located adjacent to Highway 101 within the San Benito Rancho;

(3) Then southerly in a straight line approximately 0.77 miles to the intersection of the Salinas River and westerly end of the Highway 198 bridge crossing, within the San Benito Rancho, found on the "Espinosa Canyon" Quadrangle map,

(4) Then proceeding southwesterly along Highway 198 to its termination approximately 0.57 miles at a road intersection (known as Oasis Road), within the San Lucas Rancho;

(5) Then proceeding westerly to west southwesterly approximately 1.14 miles to the intersection of the road (Oasis Road) and an intermittent stream that drains northerly at the point of crossing, within the San Benito Rancho;

(6) Then proceeding west southwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.59 miles to the 595-foot promontory found within the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 21 South, Range 8 East;

(7) Then south southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.3 miles to the 788-foot promontory found within the southeast quarter of section 23, T. 21 S., R 8 E.;

(8) Then southwesterly 237.6 degrees from true north in a straight line approximately 0.76 miles to its intersection with an unimproved road in Feliz Canyon, found in the NW quarter of section 26, T. 21 S., R 8 E.;

(9) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 3.14 miles to the northwest corner of section 16, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.;

(10) Then southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.44 miles to the northeast corner of section 19, T. 21 S., R 8 E., located on the "Cosio Knob" Quadrangle map;

(11) Then west southwesterly in a straight line approximately 2.21 miles to southwest corner of section 24, T. 21 S., R 7 E.;

(12) Then northerly in along the west boundary of section 24 and 13, T. 21 S., R 7 E. approximately 2 miles to the northwest corner of section 13, T. 21 S., R 7 E.;

(13) Then easterly in a straight line approximately 1 mile to the northeast corner of section 13, T. 21 S., R 7 E.;

(14) Then northerly in a straight line approximately 2.01 miles to northeast corner of section 1, T. 21 S., R 7 E., located on the "Thompson Canyon" Quadrangle map;

(15) Then easterly in a straight line approximately 0.1 miles to the southwest corner of section 31, T. 20 S., R. 8 E.;

(16) Then northeasterly in a straight line approximately 1.39 miles to the northeast corner of section 31, T. 20 S., R. 8 E.;

(17) Then westerly in a straight line approximately 2 miles to the southwest corner of section 25, T. 20 S., R. 7 E.;

(18) Then northerly in a straight line approximately 0.1 mile to the intersection of the road (known as Pine Canyon Road) located in the southwest corner of section 25, T. 20 S., R. 7 E.;

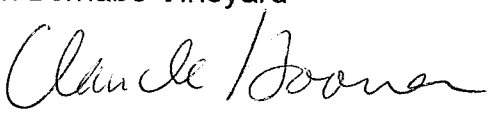
(19) Then following the road (Pine Canyon Road) northeasterly approximately 3.17 miles to the intersection of the northerly road (known as Jolon Road) located approximately 0.15 mile north of the USGS Benchmark "BM 337" and 0.31 mile south of the intersection of the road (Jolon Road) and Highway 101, within the San Bernabe Rancho;

(20) Then following the northerly road (Jolon Road) approximately 0.31 miles to the intersection of Highway 101;

(21) Then following Highway 101 northeasterly approximately 0.65 miles to the point of beginning.

We respectfully submit this petition to establish the San Bernabe AVA. Please contact the undersigned should you have any questions in this matter.

Sincerely,
San Bernabe Vineyard



Claude Hoover,
Chief Operating Officer

Corner of 198 + 101 view West

San Bernabe Bluff to San Lucas View East

San Bernabe Bluff to San Luis View East

Weather Stations in Monterey and San Luis Obispo

Designation	Name	County	Comments
129	Pajaro	Monterey	Coastal Beach
116	Salinas North	Monterey	
115	Gonzales	Monterey	Discontinued
89	Salinas South	Monterey	
114	Arroyo Seco	Monterey	
113	King City - Oasis Road	Monterey	
163	Atascedro	SLO	New
52	San Luis Obispo	SLO	
NCDC 6730	Paso Robl.C	SLO	Not CIMIS Has data from 91

July Mean Temperatures

	Aryoseco.A	Gonzales. A	King City 2.A	N. Salinas A.	Salinas	Paso Robles	Napa.A
19930701	66	61.5	68.5	58	62.5	68.5	70.5
19930702	61	60.5	64	57.5	62	69.5	65.5
19930703	64.5	62	66	60.5	64	64.5	65
19930704	63	61	65	59.5	62	65	66
19930705	65	62	65	59.5	62.5	64.5	66
19930706	68.5	65	70.5	59.5	64	69	67.5
19930707	65	62.5	68	56.5	60.5	69	63.5
19930708	65.5	62	71	58.5	61.5	66	63
19930709	66	63	68	59.5	62	63	63.5
19930710	65	62	67.5	59	61	64	64.5
19930711	67.5	64	69.5	60.5	63.5	64	65.5
19930712	63.5	62	65	59	61	63	64.5
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19930714	64.5	60	63.5	59	61.5	64	64.5
19930715	64.5	60	67.5	60	62	64.5	64
19930716	64	60.5	64.5	59	63	65	64
19930717	68	64.5	69	63	66.5	69	68.5
19930718	63.5	60.5	66.5	57	62	66.5	66.5
19930719	64	60.5	64.5	58.5	58.5	66.5	64.5
19930720	64.5	61	62.5	58.5	62	67	62.5
19930721	64.5	60	62.5	59.5	62.5	64.5	63.5
19930722	65	65.5	66	60.5	64.5	71.5	73.5
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19930724	64.5	62.5	67	61	63.5	70	65.5
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19930726	70.5	69	71	66	68	69.5	69.5
19930727	65	63.5	67	60.5	62.5	67.5	64.5
19930728	67	65	66.5	61	63.5	70.5	65.5
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19930730	69	66	70.5	64	68.5	70	70
19930731	80	75.5	78.5	73	76.5	80	76.5
19940701	63	59	66.5	56.5	59.5	70	58.5
19940702	62.5	60.5	66.5	56	59.5	72	59.5
19940703	62.5	60.5	65.5	57	59.5	66	61.5
19940704	61.5	60	63.5	56	59	61.5	55.5
19940705	62.5	59	63.5	58	59.5	60	58.5
19940706	64.5	61.5	66	57	60.5	64.5	63
19940707	65	63	68.5	59	59	66.5	63
19940708	61.5	61.5	68.5	56.5	61	67.5	62.5
19940709	65.5	61	69.5	56	60	72.5	61.5
19940710	64.5	61	68	56	59	67.5	58.5
19940711	64.5	60.5	68	56.5	59.5	69	61.5
19940712	62	58.5	64.5	54.5	63.5	71	59
19940713	59	59	63	54.5	67.5	65.5	58.5
19940714	61.5	59.5	64	55.5	58	63	60

19940715	63	60.5	65.5	58	60	66.5	61
19940716	65.5	63	67.5	58	61.5	67.5	63
19940717	65	62.5	67.5	56.5	61.5	69.5	64.5
19940718	64.5	62.5	67.5	58.5	61.5	69.5	61.5
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19940721	63.5	63.5	63.5	61	62.5	68	65
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19940731	64.5	63.5	65.5	59	61.5	66	60.5
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19950703	65	65	66.5	61	63	61	63
19950704	66.5	65	69.5	61	63.5	67.5	63.5
19950705	68	65.5	71.5	60	63.5	76	64.5
19950706	67	66.5	68.5	60.5	64	75	66
19950707	70.5	68.5	74	61.5	66.5	76	68.5
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19950709	67	65.5	67	62.5	64.5	70	66
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19950715	77	73	77	64	70	75.5	79.5
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19950718	68.5	66.5	70.5	61.5	65	71.5	68
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19950721	66.5	64	65.5	62.5	63	71	68
19950722	64	64	66	63	64.5	67.5	64.5
19950723	63.5	62.5	65.5	60.5	63.5	72	64
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19950727	71.5	67.5	77	60.5	65	77	74
19950728	68.5	66.5	72	64.5	64.5	78.5	84.5
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19950730	73.5	72	75.5	64.5	70	78.5	76
19950731	71.5	69.5	75	64.5	68	75	73.5
19960701	73.5	72	79.5	64.5	71	76.5	73
19960702	65.5	62.5	67.5	56.5	61	73.5	64.5
19960703	68	67.5	70.5	60	64.5	73.5	67

19960704	65.5	63	68	59	62.5	74.5	60
19960705	64.5	59.5	65	57	60.5	74	67
19960706	64.5	61.5	67	58.5	61.5	74	67
19960707	64.5	62	66	57.5	61	66.5	61.5
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19960710	63.5	64	67	59	62	70	65.5
19960711	63.5	66.5	69	60	64	69	67
19960712	67.5	64.5	70.5	59.5	64	74	65
19960713	67	64.5	68.5	58	62.5	75.5	67.5
19960714	65.5	63	68.5	57	61	74	67.5
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19960722	67	65.5	70	58	63.5	73	64.5
19960723	68.5	65.5	70.5	59.5	64	77	67
19960724	67	67	71	60.5	64.5	79.5	67.5
19960725	71.5	68	74	61.5	66.5	77.5	67.5
19960726	70.5	70	71.5	62	67	75	67.5
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19960728	72.5	70	75	63.5	68.5	78	76
19960729	72	68	75	62	67	79	73
19960730	71	69.5	73.5	62.5	66.5	83	71.5
19960731	71	67	75	61.5	66.5	84	74
19970701	62.5	64.5	66.5	60.5	63	69	63
19970702	64.5	66	68	62.5	62.5	70	66.5
19970703	67	64.5	72.5	59	63.5	75.5	69
19970704	66.5	66	66.5	61	63.5	71	66
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19970725	67.5	67	71.5	60	64.5	69	69
19970726	64.5	64	68	59	61.5	65	62.5
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19970730	65.5	64	67	62	64	70.5	62
19970731	64.5	63.5	67.5	61.5	64.5	73	62.5
19980701	61	60	62	56.5	59	68	62.5
19980702	62	60.5	61.5	58	59	67.5	55
19980703	62.5	63	64	57	59	64.5	63
19980704	63.5	63.5	66.5	58	60.5	66	64.5
19980705	62.5	61.5	65.5	58	59.5	65	62.5
19980706	68.5	67.5	71.5	61	65	72	68
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19980714	67	65	69	60	64	77.5	64
19980715	73	73.5	75.5	63.5	70	80	75
19980716	72.5	71.5	78	62.5	69	82	71.5
19980717	67.5	66	70.5	58.5	63.5	81.5	66
19980718	72.5	72	73.5	65	70	78.5	76.5
19980719	69	66.5	75.5	60	63.5	75	71
19980720	63	62.5	66.5	57.5	60	74.5	62.5
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19980724	65.5	65	67.5	60.5	62.5	72	64
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19990704	62	62	62	57.5	62	65	60.5
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19990706	61	61	62.5	57.5	59	71.5	59.5
19990707	66.5	66.5	68	58	63.5	74.5	65.5
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19990713	74.5	74.5	77	65.5	71	83	69.5
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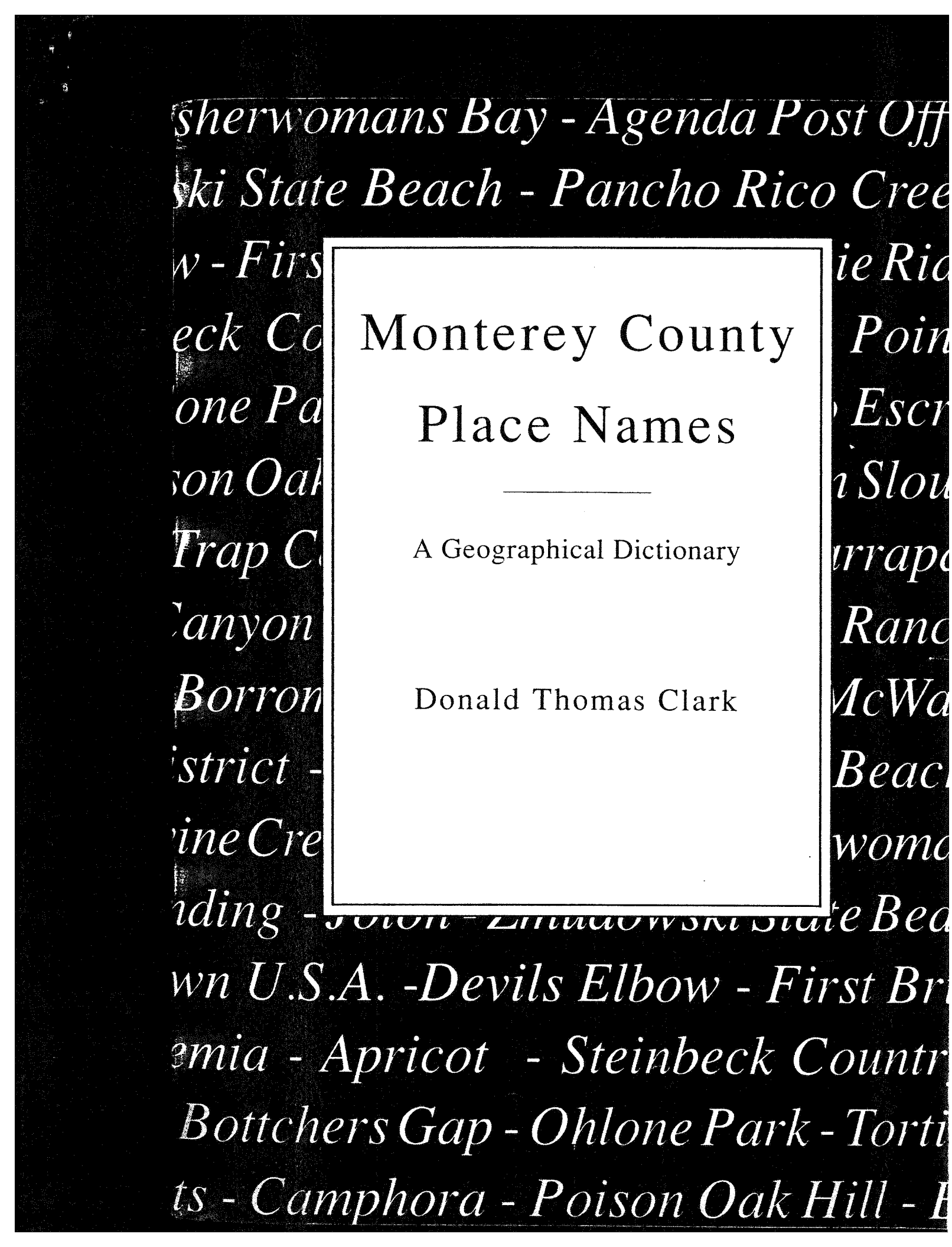

Monterey County Place Names

A Geographical Dictionary

Donald Thomas Clark

Rancho San Benito One and a half leagues originally developed by Mission San Antonio were granted to Francisco García April 5, 1842. In his petition García acknowledged that the land belonged to María Prisca, widow of Norberto Cantara, but that the widow had ceded to him her right to the rancho (Becker). The grant gave the location as the

> ...place called by the name of San Benito, bounded on the east by the low hills which divide [i.e. separate] the land of San Lorenzo; on the west by the mountains of San Antonio; on the south by the lands of the corral situated on the place called San Lucas; and on the north by Rancho San Bernabé.

Francisco García was a Mexican who arrived at Monterey in 1836; his wife was Joséfa Zapata Gonzales and their children were Pedro, José, Epitacio, Lugard, Bonifacio, María Jesús, and Micaila. On September 6, 1869, 6671 acres were patented in the name of James Watson, deceased claimant, to whom García had sold the land in 1850. For further information on James Watson turn to the entry for Watson Creek. The Salinas River (shown on the *diseño* as "Río Nacional") flows through the rancho, and today's town of San Lucas is in the SE corner. Located in T20-21S R8-9E. The name commemorates St. Benedict, patriarch of the western monks and founder of the Benedictine Order. He was born in Norcia, Italy, in 480 A.D. and died at the abbey he built in Naples in 543.

Ref: Patent Book A:174-176; Rowland Scrapbook:305; Hoffman 1862:77; Bancroft 1886:V:769; Hanna 1951; Cowan 1956:73; Becker 1967:59; Becker 1969:21; Gudde 1969:280; Howard 1973:87-89; Eileen Nasin Rhymer, compiler "A History of the James Watson Family of Monterey Co., California." 1975 MSS in King City Library; Aviña 1976:90; Casey 1976:21; Howard 1977:59; Perez 1988:67; Hoover 1990:224

Map: *diseño* 1843 [reproduced in Becker 1967:58]; USS-T21S-R8E 1855, 1859eTER, 1869SMI, 1907PRO, 1918USD, 1924USD, Beck 1974:31, Howard 1977:59, 1979ESP, 1984SNL, 1990CHA as **Rancho San Benito**; 1877COX, 1898HAR as **San Benito Ro**; USS-T21S-R8E 1855 also shows location of **J. Watsons** in SEQ Sec.1

Rancho San Bernabé This was a combination of two grants: the first of one league was granted March 10, 1841, to Jesús Molina; the second grant of two leagues was made to Petronillo Rios on April 6, 1842. Molina sold his grant to Rios on January 7, 1842. Rios was a Mexican sergeant of artillery in the San Francisco Company from 1827 to 1840. His wife was Catarina Avila. Francisco García, along with Pancho Narvaez, had come into possession of the rancho in 1863. Henry Cocks, García's son-in-law, was the claimant, and to him 13297 acres were patented on March 27, 1873.

> Henry Cocks, an English marine on the *U.S.S. Dale*, settled in Monterey after 1848 and married a daughter of Francisco Garcia, thereby gaining an interest in [Rancho] San Bernabé in the mid 1880s....He moved to the south county ranch and set up what became known as Cock's Station on the stage road leading from the Salinas Valley up over the grade to Mission San Antonio. — *Rustler*.

Cocks was naturalized in Monterey County Court on September 1, 1851, and was a member of the first grand jury in the county. He was Supervisor of the Road District from the Salinas River to Monterey (1853). An unidentified clipping in the Rowland Scrapbook speaks of him as the

> fighting justice of the peace in Natividad whose exploits in cleaning the Salinas Valley of its horse thieves and bandits [were well known]....In 1866 still in quest for adventure he went with an expedition to Alaska and Siberia; as soon as he returned he was appointed in charge of the Tule Indian reservation...but that work was too tame so he went with Lieutenant Geo. Wheeler's expedition for three years exploring the Colorado river. He returned to the San Bernabé about 1880.

Cocks gave his name to Cocks Station (see entry under San Antonio) and Cocks Tract (q.v.). In 1855 J. B. R. Cooper bought Rancho San Bernabé and turned it over to his son to manage (Woolfenden). The grant extended on both sides of the Salinas River with San Lorenzo Creek as the N border on the E side and Pine Canyon (Cañada de Pinos) as the N border on the W side. The S border of the rancho was the mouth of *Cañada de Quinado*, (i.e. Quinado Canyon, q.v.) and the lands extended back to the hills on both sides in T19-21S R8E. The rancho took its name from *Cañada de San Bernabé*, whose name goes back at least to 1776 when it was mentioned by Font in his diary on March 8. Bolton, in writing about Font's journey, explained:

> The Cañada de San Bernabé was the Salinas Valley south of King City where it merges into Kent Canyon.

The name honors San Bernabé (Saint Barnabas or Barnaby), a native of Cyprus, and "one of the seventy-two disciples of our Lord (St. Luke X), though not of the Twelve." He

worked with St. Paul at
death in his native land (Bo
Ref: Rowland Scrapbook:305;
1886:IV:655, V:696; Book of
Cowan 1956:73; Hoover 196
1973:90; Aviña 1976:85; Hov
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worked with St. Paul at Antioch and elsewhere. He is believed to have been stoned to death in his native land (Book of Saints).

Ref: Rowland Scrapbook:305; Font 1775-1776:59; Minutes 1853:6, 1854:39; Hoffman 1862:78; Bancroft 1886:IV:655, V:696; Book of Saints 1921:38-39; Bolton 1930:IV:287; Allen 1934:163; Hanna 1951:244; Cowan 1956:73; Hoover 1966:230; Gudde 1969:280; *Rustler*, May 6, 1971; Fink 1972:261; Howard 1973:90; Aviña 1976:85; Howard 1977:60; Perez 1988:67 as **Rancho San Bernabé**; Patent Book B:90-95 gives the name as **Rancho de San Bernabé de Santa Cruz**; Hoffman 1862:14 gives the name as **Rancho San Justo el Viejo and San Bernabé**; Sanchez 1914:417; Woolfenden 1983:136

Map: 1841 *diseño*, 1859dTER, 1866GLO, 1869SMI, 1907PRO, 1918USD, 1924USD, Allen 1934:144, Beck 1974:31, Howard 1977:60, 1984SNL, 1984THO, 1990CHA as **Rancho San Bernabe**; Fink 1972:endpapers, 1984SNL, 1984THO as **[Rancho] San Bernabe**; 1877COX, 1898HAR as **San Bernabe Ro**

Rancho San Bernardo Three leagues formerly controlled by Mission San Antonio were granted June 16, 1841, to Mariano Soberanes; 13,346 acres were patented March 9, 1874, to Mariano Soberanes. In 1840 Mariano de Jesús Soberanes, the father, [see Rancho El Alisal (Bernal) and Rancho Los Ojitos] petitioned for this southernmost Salinas Valley rancho in the name of his sons, José Mariano and Juan José Antonio. In his description he stated, mistakenly, that the rancho was bounded on the E by Rancho San Lucas, on the W by the Pescadero, on the N by the Sierra de San Antonio, and on the S by the Sierra de Santa Fe (see Gabilan Range). In fact, Rancho San Lucas was along the NW border in T21-22S R9-10E, and the other directions were equally in error. In testimony before the Land Commission, Feliciano Soberanes located the Pescadero:

> The Pescadero is on the Monterey [Salinas] River about 3 1/2 leagues above the boundary between the two ranchos [San Bernardo and San Lucas] before mentioned, where the said boundary crosses the river. The Pescadero is a place where the Indians used to fish. — Becker.

By the time (1874) the land was patented to Mariano Soberanes, title had changed several times. For a history of transactions 1826 to 1871 see Rosenberg (cited below). For biographical information on Mariano Soberanes see Rancho Los Ojitos. According to Wagner, the rancho was named in honor of the French saint, Bernard of Clairvaux (1091-1153), who organized the Second Crusade.

Ref: Hoffman 1862:75; Bancroft 1886:IV:655; Allen 1934:153; Wagner 1947; Hoover 1966:230; Becker 1969:22; Fink 1972:261; Susan Rosenberg "San Bernardo Rancho: Mission Land to Cattle Ranch, 1771-1871" in: Portrait 1976:1-2; Howard 1977:61; Perez 1988:67; Verardo 1989:32 as **Rancho San Bernardo**; Cowan 1956:421; Aviña 1976:88 as **Rancho San Bernardino**; Gudde 1969:280

Map: 1840 *diseño*, 1859cTER, 1866GLO, 1869SMI, 1907PRO, 1924USD, Allen 1934:144, Howard 1977:61, 1990CHA as **Rancho San Bernardo**; Fink 1972:endpapers as **[Rancho] San Bernardo**; 1915PRI as **Rancho San Bernardo (Soberanes)**; Beck 1974:31 as **Rancho San Bernardino (Soberanes)**; 1877COX, 1898HAR as **San Bernardo Ro**

Rancho San Francisquito Two leagues granted November 9, 1835, to Catalina Manzaneli de Munrás, the wife of Estévan Munrás, an early Spanish trader in Monterey. She was born at San Blas, Mexico, April 13, 1798. Her father was a native of Genoa, Italy. Her mother, María Casilda Ponce de León, was descended from a distinguished Spanish family and descendants of Ponce de León, the famous explorer and navigator. Her stepfather was Manuel Quixano, a native of Spain stationed in Monterey as physician to the Spanish troops in California. On February 12, 1822, Doña Catalina married Don Estévan Munrás, born in Barcelona, Spain, in 1798.

> On March 9. 1842, [the rancho] was sold to Francisco Soto and resold to María Josefa Rodríguez de (Ricardo) Juan, a French sawyer. Two days later [William R.] Garner borrowed $2,206.50 from Larkin and bought the property. [José Abrego and Milton Little, for the minor heirs of William R. Garner, were claimants and 8814 acres were patented to them June 8, 1862.]
>
> William Robert Garner [was] an Englishman who came to California in 1824 and in 1846 was secretary-interpreter-guide to Walter Colton, the American alcalde of Monterey. He was a ranger, a lumberman, a miner, a constable, an officer in the recurrent and bloodless revolutions that distracted Mexican California. He worked hard, shone briefly in the world of letters, fought to clear his name of libelous charges, and died of Indian arrows in the Sierra Nevada, aged forty six. — Craig in Garner.

Garner married María Francisca Butrón, the daughter of Manuel Butrón (see Rancho Natividad), on November 25, 1831. He became a Mexican citizen on August 30, 1839. Garner was killed by Indians on May 15, 1849, after going to the mines. On June 9, 1862, 8813.5 acres were patented to José Abrego for himself and Milton Little for the minor

CALENDAR
ATLAS
GALLERY
OVERVIEWS
WHO'S WHO
WHERE'S WHERE

INTER•DIARY LINKS
ESPAÑOL
Anza 76
Font 76
Font 76 Expanded

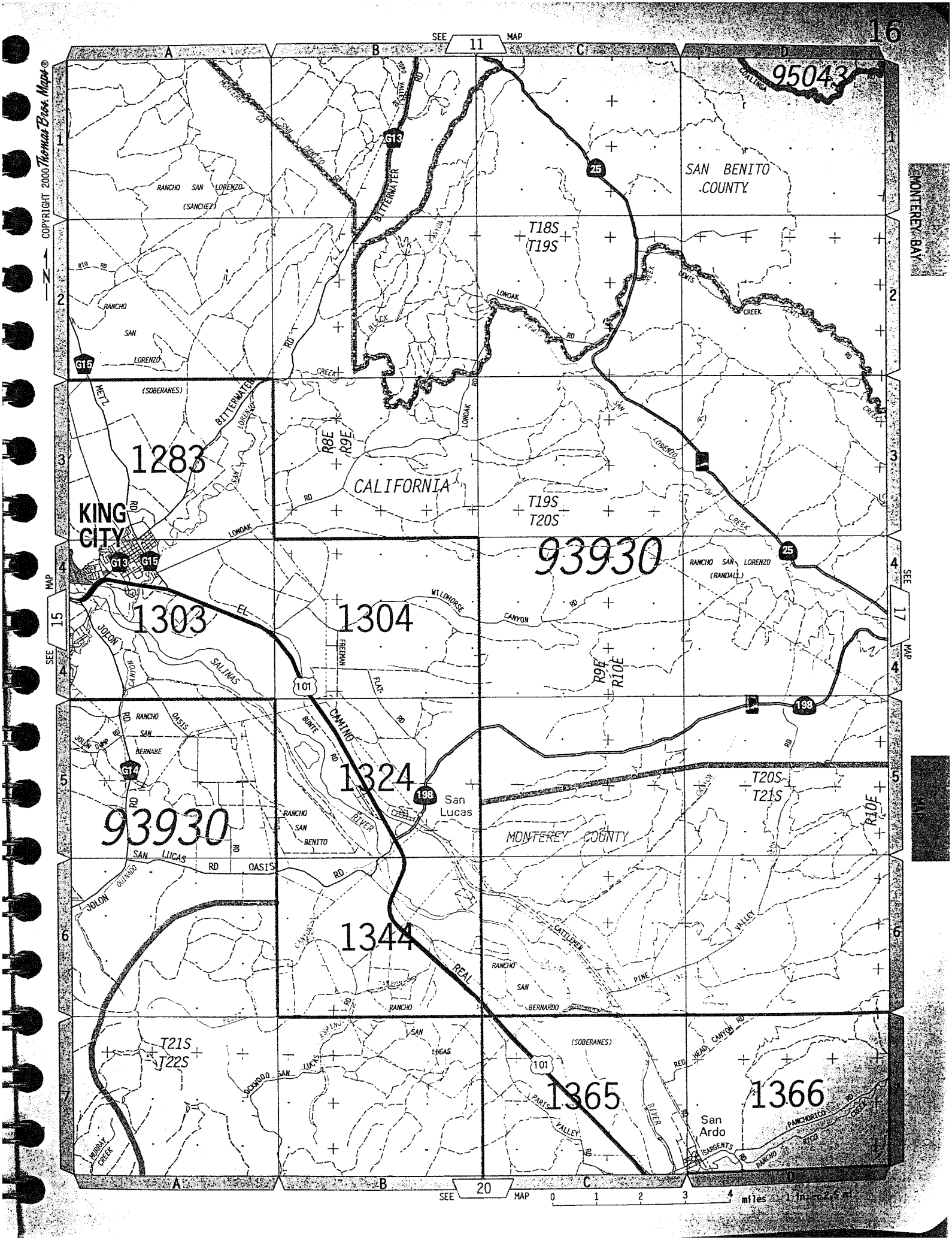
ENGLISH
Anza 76
Font 76

Expanded Diary of Pedro Font

3/8/1776

Friday, March 8.—I said Mass. In the morning the weather was very good and clear. We set out from the mission of San Antonio de Los Robles at a quarter to nine in the forenoon, and at a quarter past three in the afternoon halted on the banks of the Monterey River at the place called Los Ossitos, having traveled some nine leagues, about two to the northeast, three to the north, bearing to the north-northwest until we had passed a spur of the Sierra de Santa Lucía which forms the Cañada de los Robles, and the rest of the way to the northwest. The road at first runs through a spur of mountains, until it descends to a wide valley called the Cañada de San Bernabé; then it continues in level country through a very long valley formed on the left by the Sierra de Santa Lucía, and on the right by the range mentioned as running to the port of San Francisco. [Footnote 272]

Through the middle of the valley runs the Monterey River, already having been joined by the San Antonio River. It carries a great deal of water and has a deep channel. Its banks on one side and the other for some distance are very thickly grown with cottonwoods and other small trees, and it runs about northwest to the sea. All the country is good and well grown with pasturage.—Nine leagues.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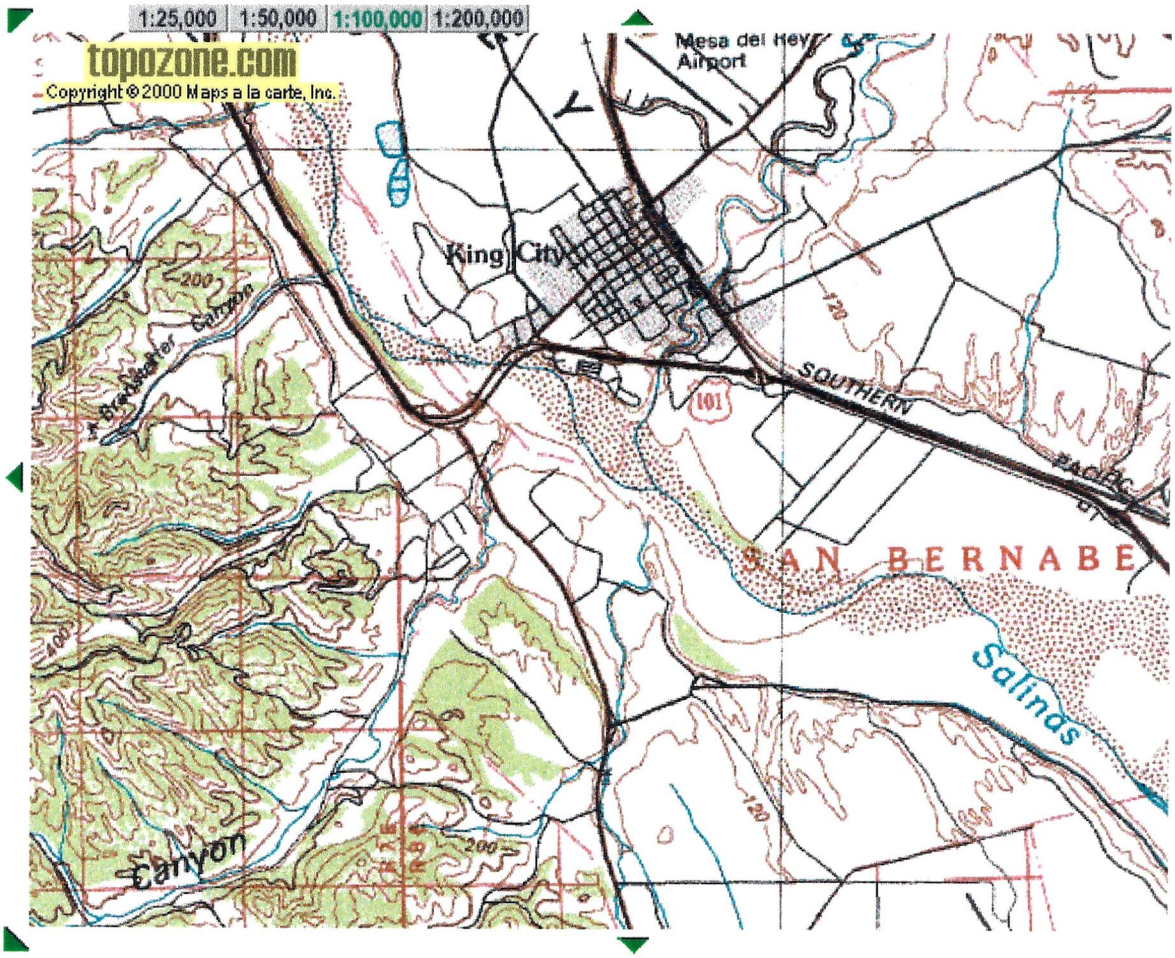

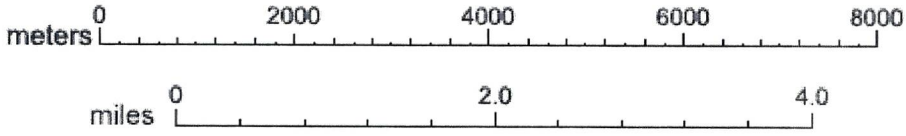

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Grape sensation

Delicato Wines named 'Best USA Wine Producer'

By Mary Barker
Special to the Herald

To think, this all started when Gasparé Indelicato decided to plant some grapes around his new California home in 1924.

"It's like winning a Grammy or an Oscar."
~Tom Smith, chief winemaker for Delicato

Never mind that the gardening bug hit him smack in the middle of Prohibition. This Sicilian immigrant was bolstered by generations of Indelicato confidence when it came to winemaking and growing. His family had done both in Italy for years, and Gasparé was determined to introduce the Indelicato touch to the United States.

Now, nearly eight decades later, Delicato Wines, with its prestigious San Bernabe Vineyard in south Monterey County, has been named the "Best USA Wine Producer," taking the top trophy among thousands of entrants at the recent International Wine & Spirits Competition held at Vin Expo in Bordeaux, France.

"It's like winning a Grammy or an Oscar," said Tom Smith, chief winemaker for Delicato, who will go to London on Oct. 31 to help collect the award.

"I'll be dressed in a tux; that's Halloween enough for me. This competition is as fair and unbiased as any can be because it's blind judging. It's the real deal."

It gets better.

In addition to the "Best USA Wine Producer" honor, Delicato received six medals in individual wine categories — a gold for the Monterra 1998 Merlot, silver for Delicato Monterey Vine Select 1998 Merlot and Monterra 1998 Syrah, and bronze for Monterra 1999 Chardonnay, Delicato Family Vineyards 1999 Cabernet Sauvignon and Delicato Family Vineyards 2000 Shiraz.

"After the announcement of the award, there were a significant number of Frenchmen who stopped by and tasted our wine," said Claude Hoover, chief operating officer of San Bernabe. "They were very complimentary of what we've accomplished."

It's an effort that started in earnest with Gasparé and escalated with the Delicato purchase of the San Bernabe Vineyard in 1988.

Long considered a winemaker's winemaker, Delicato was "kind of invisible to the consumers because we were in the business of providing great wines to other wineries," Hoover said.

In fact, Delicato is the source for about one in every 20 bottles you see on store shelves.

With 22 varieties of grapes and 13 different types of soil, the 20-square-mile San Bernabe Vineyard in King City is considered perhaps the most diverse single vineyard in the world and some of the best and most prolific grape-growing real estate in Monterey County.

The past several years, though, Delicato has been busy building its own brands to world-class levels.

"Making wine for other wineries is still a huge part of our business," Smith said. "But the family recognized they were making great wine for other people and thought, 'Why don't we try our hand at the same thing?' "

The results not only have included the recent spate of awards in Bordeaux, but a "Best in Show" and "Best North American Wine" for the Delicato Monterey Vine Select 1998 Merlot in last year's Japan International Wine Competition, gold medals from the Orange County Fair and a "Best Buy" accolade for the Delicato Family Vineyards Shiraz in Wine Spectator magazine.

The secret? Good grapes.

"That almost sounds fall-down stupid, but that's the basic thing here," Smith said. "Of course, you can take great grapes and make vinegar. You have to have your winemaking act down, too. Our winery takes great grapes and makes great wine."

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BLM seizes errant h

CATTLE WERE ON GOVERNMENT LAND, FEDS SAY

62 head will be sold unless rancher pays $70,000 grazing fee

By Scott Sonner
The Associated Press

RENO, Nev. — The Bureau of Land Management seized 62 cattle from a Nevada rancher and plans to auction them off unless he pays $70,000 for grazing livestock on federal land without a permit.

Ben Colvin, owner of the Colvin Livestock Co. in Goldfield, repeatedly has refused to comply with BLM requests to remove the unauthorized livestock since 1995, the BLM said.

"Impoundment is an action of last resort," said Craig MacKinnon, BLM's assistant field manager in Tonopah.

Federal contractors seized the trespassing cattle without incident Thursday from the desert range south of Goldfield about 150 miles north of Las Vegas.

But BLM officials said they were forced to call in Churchill County sheriff's deputies Thursday night when two property rights' activists began harassing the workers impounding the cattle at the livestock auction yard in Fallon. The protesters left and no arrests were made.

"There was no hostility. It was characterized to me as a catcall type of thing," BLM spokesman Bob Stewart said Friday.

Colvin, who was not present, did not immediately return telephone messages left Friday at his home in Goldfield.

His livestock grazing permit was revoked in 1997 and he lost two appeals, BLM spokeswoman JoLynn Worley said in Reno.

The BLM served trespass notices and notices of intent to impound the cattle to try to resolve the issue short of impoundment, Worley said.

"He just continues to put the cattle out and refuses or ignores the grazing restrictions," Worley said.

"It's a situation that has continued to a point that we

Inside

■ **WIDER PROBLEM:** Ranchers in California also have differences with the BLM/**2B**

Winemakers watch clock

Timing is everything in competitive world of the grape

By Glenn Cravens
The Californian

Monterey County winegrapes are almost ready to be picked, but exactly when to take them from the vine is the key question for Salinas-area vineyards as harvest season approaches.

For some vineyards, grapes will not be picked until after August, while others are ready to harvest in the coming weeks. Typical harvesting for most of the grapes grown in California begins in September, local winemakers said.

Last year, 3.3 million tons of grapes were collected in California, according to the state Department of Food and Agriculture. The San Joaquin Valley and south Central Coast saw the greatest increase.

In Monterey and San Benito counties, 188,278 tons of grapes were crushed in 2000, accounting for 5.7 percent of the total amount in California, according to the Wine Institute in San Francisco.

About 20 vineyards in Monterey County will have to decide when to harvest this year. Those who wait too long will end up with grapes that are not as sweet as desired.

"You try to get in those last few weeks until they are picked," said Morgan Wines winemaker Dean BeKorgh.

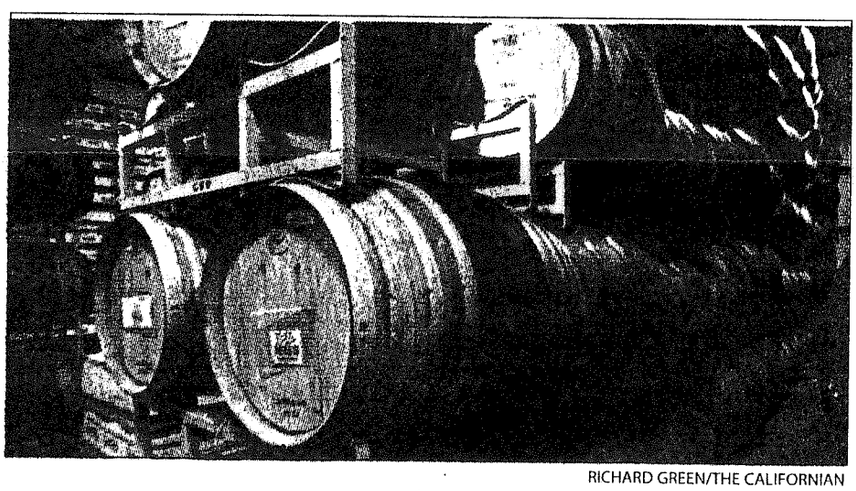
At Delicato Monterey Winery west of King City, a contest is held among non-management to guess which day the grapes will be picked from the vine.

"We have fun with it every year," Delicato chief winemaker Tom Smith said.

See **WINE**/Page **2B**

RICHARD GREEN/THE CALIFORNIAN

Bill Petrovic, manager of San Bernabe Vineyard near King City, performs a field inspection of winegrapes. It's almost time for the winegrape harvest to begin in the Salinas Valley, but knowing just when to begin picking the grapes requires good science and savvy intuition. Waiting too long to pick might result in a harvest of grapes less sweet than desired.



RICHARD GREEN/THE CALIFORNIAN

Grape juice matures and becomes wine in barrels such at these at San Bernabe Vineyard. Wines are constantly monitored for sugar and acid content.

County wine fast facts:

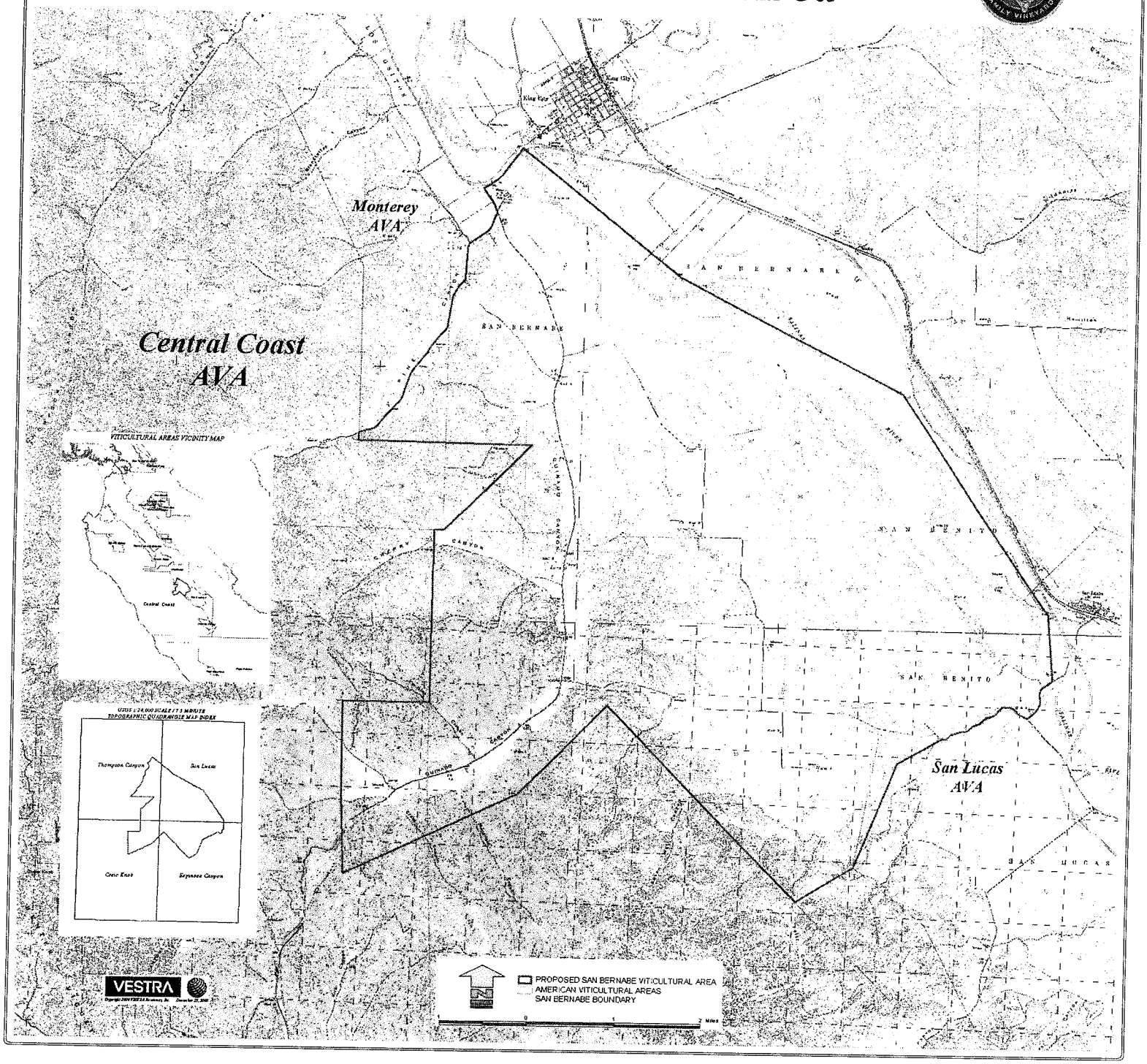
Here are Monterey County 2000 wine statistics compiled and published by the Wine Institute of San Francisco and the Monterey County Vintners and Growers Association of Monterey:

- 188,278 tons of grapes were collected and crushed, accounting for 5.7 percent of the state's total.
- More than 40,000 acres are used for grapes in the county.
- 264,000 tourists visited wineries in the county.

San Lucas Viticultural Area Overlap

with the proposed San Bernabe Viticultural Area

Proposed San Bernabe Viticultural Area



DELICATO
FAMILY VINEYARDS

January 7, 2002

Ms. Nancy Sutton
Specialist – Regulations Division
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms
211 Main Street, 11th floor
San Francisco, Ca. 94105

RE: Petition to Modify the San Lucas AVA northern boundary

Dear Ms Sutton:

San Bernabe Vineyard hereby files this petition with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) to modify a portion of the northern boundary of the San Lucas AVA (§9.56, established on January 29, 1987) in accordance with 27 CFR Sections 4.25 a(e)(2) and 71.41(c). This petition is separate from, but related to the Petition of same date, seeking to establish an AVA entitled, "San Bernabe".

Overview:

The proposed modification to the San Lucas boundary will eliminate an overlap that would otherwise exist with the proposed San Bernabe AVA. This would reduce the total acreage within the San Lucas AVA from 34,642 to 33,361, a difference of 1,281 acres. The affected land in the original application was not made part of the San Lucas AVA for specific vineyard attributes, but out of a desire to maintain geographic simplicity. This portion of the approved San Lucas AVA was derived from joining two promontories, which illogically bisect a southern portion of the San Bernabe Vineyard. San Bernabe Vineyard is about ninety (90) percent outside of the San Lucas AVA, and ten (10) percent inside of the San Lucas AVA. San Bernabe cannot reasonably make use of the San Lucas AVA in its present boundary form, and as discussed in the San Bernabe AVA petition, we believe that the proposed San Bernabe AVA and the remainder of the San Lucas AVA have significant distinct characteristics that warrant separation.

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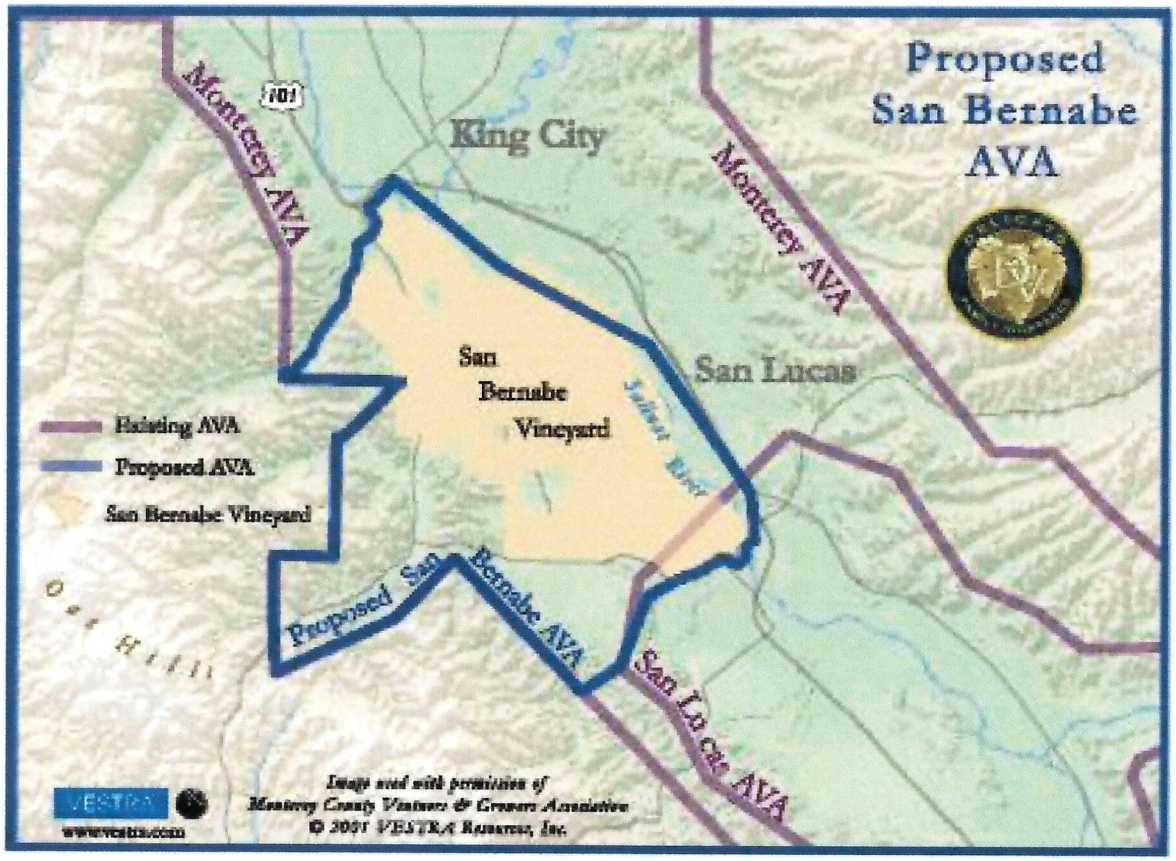
The map below illustrates the existing overlap of the San Lucas AVA and the proposed San Bernabe AVA.



In physically reviewing the existing northern boundary of the San Lucas AVA, it was ascertained that another sizable vineyard operation was also bisected by the San Lucas AVA. Petitioner contacted that vineyard owner, Michael Hat, to discover whether he was aware of the AVA issue, whether he had any intentions or preference for using the San Lucas AVA, and whether he had any objections to the proposed modification of the San Lucas boundary overlap with the proposed San Bernabe AVA. Mr. Hat stated that he had no current intentions of utilizing the San Lucas AVA and did not wish to pursue a modification that would either include or exclude his vineyard from the San Lucas AVA. Mr. Hat stated that he marketed his grapes as being part of the Monterey AVA. He also indicated support for San Bernabe's efforts to create a separate AVA.

Evidence and Boundaries:

1. **Evidence that the name of the viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the application.**

   The San Lucas AVA was established in 1987. San Bernabe Vineyard was established in the early 1970's, and has been a well recognized and visible vineyard operation from that inception to today. San Bernabe derives its name from Spanish explorers and the subsequent Spanish land grant, Rancho San Bernabe. San Lucas has historically been associated with the small town of San Lucas, and vineyard property south of San Lucas Road, in addition to the association with the AVA of that name. We respectfully submit that the proposed congruent boundary for the proposed San Bernabe AVA and the proposed modified San Lucas AVA is more physically appropriate, based on ground level land features, as opposed to the arbitrary boundary derived by joining two promontories.

2. **Historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the application.**

   The San Lucas AVA is described in 27 CFR 9.56. The proposed San Bernabe AVA is described in that petition to BATF, dated January 7, 2002.

   The current San Lucas AVA boundary line that overlaps with the proposed San Bernabe AVA bisects the existing San Bernabe Vineyard across seven existing vineyard blocks in a diagonal fashion that has no basis in the physical aspects of the blocks. Of the seven existing vineyard blocks that are bisected, five are currently planted with vines, and two are currently fallow. Of the existing planted blocks, there are five different varieties going to a total of eight customers. Due to the arbitrary nature of the existing San Lucas boundary bisecting multiple blocks, San Bernabe could not reasonably utilize a San Lucas AVA even if it desired to do so, as there is no practical way that vineyard operations or recordkeeping could support such segregation of that portion.

3. **Evidence relating to the geographical features which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed area from the surrounding areas.**

   Soil data for the general area north of San Lucas Road, within the proposed San Bernabe AVA, is significantly distinct from that south of San Lucas Road. The predominant soil types mapped on U.S. Department of Agriculture soil surveys for the north area are Oceano loamy sand and Garey sandy loam, versus the

We respectfully submit this petition to modify a portion of the northern boundary of the San Lucas AVA. Please contact the undersigned should you have any questions in this matter.

Sincerely,
San Bernabe Vineyard

Claude Hoover,
Chief Operating Officer

predominant Greenfield series, Snelling-Greenfield, Lockwood series and Metz series soil types south of the San Lucas Road.

As noted in both the San Lucas AVA filing and the proposed San Bernabe AVA petition, there is a distinct temperature range between the general San Lucas area (south) and the King City area (north). According to climatic classifications, San Lucas is rated a Class IV region, while King City is rated a Class III region.

4. The specific boundaries of the viticultural area, based on features which can be found on U.S.G.S. maps of the largest applicable scale.

Following are the revised boundaries of the San Lucas AVA, with changes redlined and additions/renumbering italicized.

§ 9.56 San Lucas.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "San Lucas."

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of San Lucas viticultural area are the following four U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 7.5 minute series:

San Lucas, CA, 1949, photorevised 1979,

Nattrass Valley, CA, 1967,

San Ardo, CA, 1967, and,

Espinosa Canyon, CA, 1949, photorevised 1979.

(c) Boundary. The San Lucas viticultural area is located in Monterey County in the State of California. The boundary is as follows: Beginning on the "San Lucas Quadrangle" map at the northwest corner of section 5 in Township 21 South, Range 9 East, the boundary proceeds northeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.35 mile to the 630-foot promontory in section 32, T. 20 S., R. 9 E.;

(1) Then east southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.6 mile to the 499-foot promontory in the southwest corner of section 33, T. 20 S., R. 9 E.;

(2) Then east southeasterly in a straight line approximately 1.3 miles to the 847-foot promontory in section 3, T. 21 S., R. 9 E., on the "Nattrass Valley Quadrangle" map;

(3) Then south southeasterly in a straight line approximately 2.2 miles to the 828-foot promontory in section 14, T. 21 S., R. 9 E., on the "San Ardo Quadrangle" map;

(4) Then east southeasterly in a straight line approximately 1.3 miles to the 868-foot promontory in section 13, T. 21 S., R. 9 E.;

(5) Then southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.94 mile to the 911-foot promontory in section 19, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(6) Then easterly in a straight line approximately 1.28 miles to the 1,042-foot promontory in section 20, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(7) Then east northeasterly in a straight line approximately 1.28 miles to the 998-foot promontory in southeast corner of section 16, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(8) Then southerly in a straight line approximately 2.24 miles to the 1,219-foot promontory near the east boundary of section 28, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(9) Then southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.5 miles to the 937-foot promontory near the north boundary of section 32, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(10) Then southwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.34 mile to the 833-foot promontory in section 32, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(11) Then south southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.5 mile to the 886-foot "Rosenberg" promontory in section 32, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(12) Then south southeasterly approximately 1.1 miles to the 781-foot promontory in section 5, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;

(13) Then southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.7 mile to the 767-foot promontory in section 9, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;

(14) Then southerly in a straight line approximately 0.5 mile to the 647-foot promontory along the south boundary of section 9, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;

(15) Then southwesterly in a straight line approximately 2.67 miles to the 835-foot promontory in section 19, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;

(16) Then west southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.1 miles to the 1,230-foot promontory in section 24, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;

(17) Then north northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.4 miles to the 1,149-foot promontory in section 14, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;

(18) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.57 mile to the 1,128-foot promontory in section 11, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;

(19) Then west southwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.58 mile to the 1,220-foot promontory near the north boundary of section 15, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;

(20) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.33 miles to the 1,071-foot promontory in the northwest corner of section 9, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;

(21) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 2.82 miles to the 1,004-foot promontory in section 31, T. 21 S., R. 9 E., on the "Espinosa Canyon Quadrangle" map;

(22) Then north northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.32 miles to the 882-foot promontory in section 25, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.;

(23) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.05 miles to the 788-foot promontory in section 23, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.;

(24) Then north northeasterly in a straight line approximately 1.3 miles to the 595-foot promontory found within the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 21 South, Range 8 East;

(25) Then northeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.59 miles to the intersection of the road (known as Oasis Road) and an intermittent stream that drains northerly at the point of crossing, just east of the unimproved road, within the San Benito Rancho;

(26) Then north-easterly along Oasis Road approximately 1.14 miles to the intersection of Oasis Road and an unnamed light duty road (known as Lockwood San Lucas Road) south of the windmill, within the San Lucas Rancho;

(Paragraph 26 used to read "Then easterly approximately 1.14 miles to the intersection of Oasis Road and the beginning of the easterly traveling road that is named Highway 198 easterly of its intersection with Highway 101, within the San Lucas Rancho)

(27) Then proceeding northeasterly along Lockwood San Lucas Road approximately 1 mile to the intersection of Highway 101 and Highway 198, within the San Benito Rancho, found on the "Espinosa Canyon" Quadrangle map;

(28) Then northerly approximately 1.1 miles to the USGS Benchmark "BM 389" located east and adjacent of Highway 101 within the San Benito Rancho;

(29) Then east northeasterly approximately 0.5 miles to the point of beginning.