

July 26, 1982

The Director
Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Washington, D. C. 20226

Re: Viticultural Area Petition
"Paso Robles"
Treasury Decision ATF-53 (43FR37671,
54624) revising regulations in 27CFR
Part 4

Dear Sir:

We refer to Industry Circular 80-15, dated December 24, 1980 discussing letter form petitions to establish a viticultural area.

This letter and the attached exhibits are therefore entered into the record as a petition to establish the viticultural area designated as "Paso Robles".

This petition is a joint and collaborative effort of the wineries and winegrowers in the proposed area. The unanamity of fourteen wineries and the grape growers of over 3,800 acres in the proposed area express the favorable opinion of nearly 100% of all those affected by the appellation.

We have endeavored to respond fully and completely to the requirements of circular 80-15.

The following exhibits are attached to substantiate the prescribed criteria to seek approval of the appellation: Paso Robles:

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EXHIBIT 1

Paso Robles, Historical Evidence as a Name Place

EXHIBIT 2

Paso Robles, Historical and Current Evidence of Viticulture in the Proposed Paso Robles Viticultural Area

EXHIBIT 3

Petitions signed by property owners, vintners and growers within the proposed appellation area

EXHIBIT 4

A proclamation by the Mayor and Council of the City of El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles) in favor of the petition.

EXHIBIT 5

Evidence Relating to Geographical Features and Climate (which distinguishes this area from surrounding areas).

EXHIBIT 6

U. S. Geological Survey Map, San Luis Obispo, California SCALE 1:250,000 2' Series. This is the largest scale available to delineate the boundaries of the proposed area which are prominently delineated with the boundaries shown in black.

EXHIBIT 7

Boundaries of Proposed Appellation

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The vintners, growers and allied interests recognize that the Paso Robles viticultural area is a separate and distinct region due to its history, geography, climate and soils. The grapes and wines produced in this area are year by year achieving greater prominence and with the approval of this application all wine consumers will benefit from the information implied by this appellation.

Your affirmative consideration of this application will be sincerely appreciated.

Yours very truly,

William F. Townsell

Vice President

Martin Brothers Winery

WFT:rh

Enclosure(s)

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE AS A NAME PLACE

The name chosen for the viticultural area in this petition is Paso Robles.

The name dates from the Missionary period of the late 1700's and its full Spanish name was El Paso de Robles, or the Pass of the Oaks and was used by the early travelers between the missions of San Miguel (in the appelation area) and its neighbor to the south, Mission San Luis Obispo.

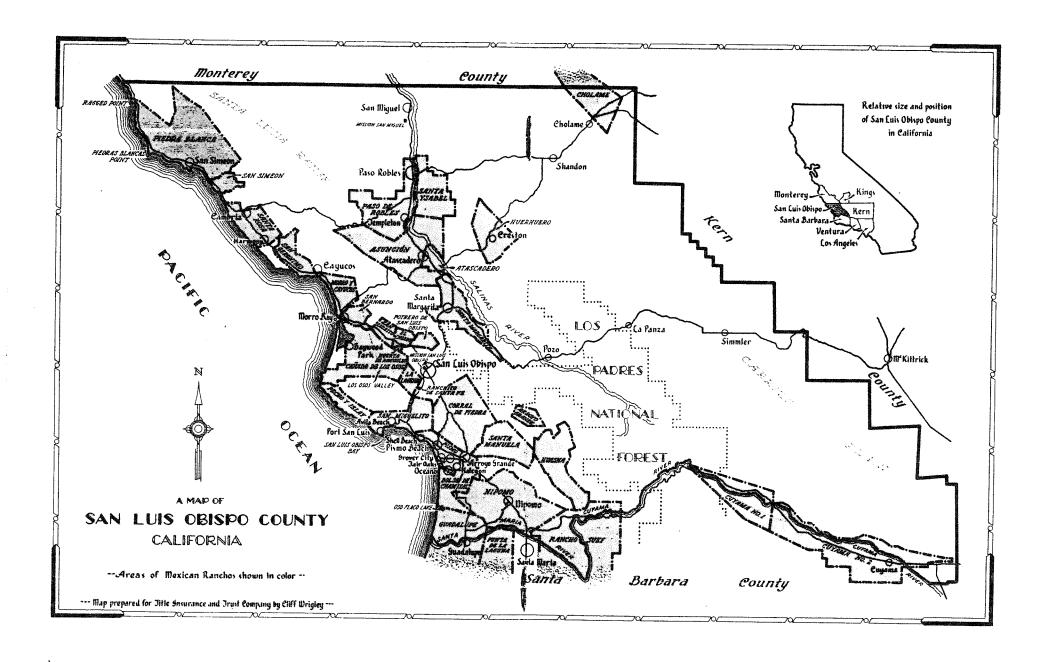
The name was formalized by a land grant during the Mexican period of California history on May 12, 1844 by Governor Micheltorena in a grant to Pedro Narvaez and patented on July 20, 1866 to Petronillo Rios. The grant included an area of 25,993.18 acres.

The grant included the areas now commonly known as Paso Robles, Templeton and Adelaida. The attached reproduced map marked "Exhibit A" shows the relative position of this and other land grants in the proposed appelation area.

The Paso Robles land grant entered the American period when its 26,000 acres were bought in 1857 for \$8,000.00 by D. D. Blackburn, James H. Blackburn and Lazare Godchaux. These three men, capitalizing on the renowned hot springs and mud baths in the area set out to make the Paso Robles Hot Springs one of the finest resort spas in the United States and built the first of the famous hotels.

The community serving the hotel and Hot Springs visitors was incorporated as the City of El Paso de Robles on February 25, 1889. Since that time the entire area of the proposed appellation area has been referred to as the Paso Robles area and until 1980 Paso Robles was the only incorporated city in the area and it continues to be the commercial, shopping, financial and cultural center of the proposed area.

Other names originating in the same general period still survive but are relegated to names of streams, hills and small rural areas. The one unifying name of the entire area is Paso Robles.



"EXHIBIT 2"

PASO ROBLES

HISTORICAL AND CURRENT EVIDENCE OF VITICULTURE IN THE PROPOSED PASO ROBLES VITICULTURAL AREA

Within the boundaries of the proposed viticultural area wine grapes have been grown since the founding of the California missions. Specifically, Mission San Miguel in the proposed appellation area, was founded in 1797 and, although no evidence remains as to where the grapes were grown, wine was made in the mission and it is assumed the grapes came from nearby.

The San Luis Obispo County Assessor records show the following grape planting for the entire county and presumably most of the production took place in the proposed appellation areas:

1873	-	60,000 grapevines (approx. 40 acres)
1886		80,000 grapevines (approx. 50 acres)
1881-1882	-	52 acres
1883		85 acres

In more recent times the York Mountain Winery was established in 1882 and the Rotta Winery (now Las Tablas Winery) was founded in 1890.

In 1914, Ignace Paderewski, the famed Polish pianist, conductor and statesman established a vineyard on his 3,100 acres Ranch San Ignacio and introduced the Zinfandel grape to the area. His San Ignacio Zinfandel won a gold medal at the California State Fair. Paderewski's rancho was located on Adelaida Klau Road near Paso Robles and the winemaking was done by York Mountain Winery.

With the advent of irrigation the grape growing areas expanded to include the eastern area of the proposed appellation area, and today there are 3,850 acres in wine grape production in the proposed area and fourteen wineries, (and one in formation).

The wineries are listed as follows:

Caparone Vineyard El Paso De Robles Winery		4961 5025
		4804
•	BW	4577
Las Tablas Winery	BW	3976
Martin Brothers Winery	BW	5057
Mastantuono	BW	4815
Old Casteel Vineyards	BW	5013
Pesenti Winery	BW	3974
Ranchita Oaks Winery	BW	4935
Tobias Vineyards	BW	4984
Twin Hills	BW	5050
Watson Vineyards	BW	5069
York Mountain Winery	BW	146
(Indian Creek Winery - in formation	1)	

VITICULTURAL AREA PAGE TWO

A very large proportion of the wineries and winegrowers have been contacted and have signed the petition in favor of this appellation application. The petitions are included with this application as Exhibit "3".

With the exception of the Prohibition Era, wine has been produced in the subject area continuously since 1882 and the expansion of grape acreage and wineries in the last ten years and their award winning wines attest to the wisdom of the French, Swiss and Italian settlers that found this location ideal for growing grapes.

APPLICATION FOR VITICULTURAL DESIGNATION

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APPLICATION FOR VITICULTURAL DESIGNATION

	SIGNATURE	AFFILIATION
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APPLICATION FOR VITICULTURAL DESIGNATION

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APPLICATION FOR VITICULTURAL DESIGNATION

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APPLICATION FOR VITICULTURAL DESIGNATION

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APPLICATION FOR VITICULTURAL DESIGNATION

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Harold Etember	Stunbert Vaniyand
Comme V. Bleeker	Colina Roco Vinegaral
Pat Sindshom	Lindstrom and Lindstrom Vineyard
Milan Mymmy	Pictonery Ent DBA MORROW VINEYARD
tall. Hope	Hope Farms
trichard Dauret	Pleasant Valley Ranch
Kiehard Sauret	Dauret Uneyards
Bill Schuttler	Triple"S Banch
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PASO ROBLES

APPLICATION FOR VITICULTURAL DESIGNATION

SIGNATURE	AFFILIATION
Mark L. Caporale	Cak Stave Corporation
Pasquale Mastan	MASTANTUONO WINERY
Tesse M. Cain	Cain Vineyards
Offer Hat	OLD CASTEEL VIVEYARDS
Marge. Jeggen	DIAMOND CASTEEL
EC & Color	- Cherry Vineyack
Thancis S Mall	ELMESBRIDGE
Canto S. Cresi	Dusi VineyARd Templeton
andes Serry Smit	Tames Berry Vinegards

APPLICATION FOR VITICULTURAL DESIGNATION

SIGNATURE	AFFILIATION
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Jon Wolf will	Paruho Dos amigos
Allon	RANCHO DOS AMISOS
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Allry	Danley- Young
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flue G. Koy	Farview Farm Vinegard



City of El Paso de Robles

"The Pass of the Oaks"

Post Office Box 307

1030 Spring Street

Paso Robles, California 93446

ADMINISTRATION

Donald B. Keefer City Manager/Clerk

July 20, 1982

Sidney J. Godsey Administrative Asst. Personnel Director (805) 238-0400

AIRPORT

Charles L. Miller, C.A.A.E. Airport Manager (805) 238-3344

FINANCE

Phillip S. Molina, CPA City Treasurer Finance Director (805) 238-1515

LIBRARY

Ann F. Martin City Librarian (805) 238-0315

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

John R. McCarthy, P.E. Dir. of Municipal Services City Engineer (805) 239-0210

PARKS AND RECREATION

Stuart T. Ross Dir. of Parks & Rec. (805) 238-4772

PLANNING

Ronald L. Kiedrowski Assistant City Manager Planning Director Dir. Community Development (805) 238-1052

PUBLIC SAFETY

Vernon Mathison Chief of Police (805) 238-3131

John Steaffens Fire Chief (805) 238-3535 The Director
Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Washington, D.C. 20226

Dear Sir:

The City of Paso Robles, California, incorporated on February 25, 1889, has had a close association with grape growing throughout the nearly one-hundred year history of the City.

The City of Paso Robles strongly supports the application of the wineries and growers in this area to receive approval as an appellation and viticultural area with the name Paso Robles.

The City is of the opinion that this would benefit the City and, more importantly, be of benefit to the consumer to more closely identify the origin of grapes and wine produced in this area.

Mayor Gary E. Stemper

Approved:

Coundilman Orville Monroe

Councilman Harry Ovitt

Councilman Kenny Parish

Councilman Michael Thorndake

Dated this <u>Roth</u> day of July, 1982

Evidence Relating to Geographical Features and Climate

Physiography

The proposed Paso Robles viticultural area is typified by rolling hills and valleys with average elevation between 600 and 1,000 feet. It is boundaried on the west and south by the Santa Lucia Range whose crest averages between 2,300 and 2,850 feet in elevation. The Cholame Hills on the eastern boundary crest at elevations nearly 3,000 feet in height. The Salinas River has its headwaters at Santa Margarita Lake just south of the southern boundary and flows north thru the center of the proposed area into Kings and Monterey counties and the Salinas Valley. The Salinas River is the major drainage of the entire proposed viticutural area.

The soils of the area are generally alluvial and terrace deposits. Soils are usually fertile and well drained providing ideal grape growing conditions.

Climate

The proposed viticultural area is protected from marine air intrusion and coastal fogs by the Santa Lucia Mountains to the west and south. This contrasts markedly with the area to the immediate west and south where coastal fogs and cool days through the summer months are common.

The Paso Robles area is classified as Region III * - 3001 to 3500 degree days of heat. The Paso Robles area is therefore

warmer by 500 - 1000 degree days than the areas to the immediate south and west, and cooler by 500 or more degree days from the area to the east.

Rainfall averages between 10 and 25 inches in the Paso
Robles area. Rainfall is highest on the crest of the Santa Lucia
Range on the western boundary of the region, isohytes decreasing
regularly to the east. Rainfall is not considered to be an
important factor in regard to heat units, as most rainfall occurs
during the vines dormant period. Growers generally augment rainfall
with irrigation from wells and resevoirs during the summer months.

The proposed area has average diurnal temperature changes of 40 to 50 degrees. This is a proudct of low to moderate humidity levels which are conducive to radiant cooling of the land surface. Regular afternoon winds tend to disturb local inversions thereby promoting radiative cooling. Warm to hot days and cool nights promote good sugar-acid balance in the wine grape varieties cultivated in the Paso Robles area.

The average diurnal temperature changes measured to the south, east and west of the proposed viticultural area are markedly different during the summer growing season. Regions to the immediate south and west of the Paso Robles area have diurnal fluxes of 20 to 30 degrees caused by onshore flow of cool, moist marine air. Summer fogs commonly occur in coastal areas, with intrusion of fogs into the proposed viticultural area blocked by the Santa Lucia crest. The region east of the Paso Robles area has a climate associated with the San Joaquin Valley. Less radiative cooling, more stable inversions

and higher evening temperatures are common east of the Paso Robles area.

^{*}Winkler and Amerine 1974; Weaver 1976; Wagner 1980

TTB Note: Due to the size of the USGS maps, Exhibit 6 was not scanned. Contact TTB for more information.

"EXHIBIT 7"

Boundaries of Proposed Appellation

Beginning at the northeast corner of Section one, township 25S, range 16E MDB&M, this is a point common to the boundaries of Kern, Kings and San Luis Obispo counties.

From this point, the proposed boundary would go west for 42 miles along the boundary between Kings county and San Luis Obispo county and Monterey county and San Luis Obispo county to the northwest corner of Section six, township 25S, range 10E, MDB&M.

From this point south along the line between range 9 east and range 10 east, MDB&M, approximately 13.5 miles to the top of the ridge which is the divide between water that drains toward the Salinas river and water that drains into canyons that flow directly toward the Pacific ocean.

Then follow this ridge to TV Tower Road.

Then follow TV Tower Road to Highway 101.

Then north approximately ½ mile to the southwest corner of Section 31, township 29S, range 13E, MDB&M.

Then east six miles to the southeast corner of Section 36, township 29S, range 13E, MDB&M.

Then north six miles to the northeast corner of Section one, township 29S, range 13E, MDB&M.

Then east approximately 18 miles to the southeast corner of Section 36, township 28S, range 16E, MDB&M.

Then north approximately 24 miles to the northeast corner of Section one, township 25S, range 16E, MDB&M.

This is a point common to the boundaries of Kern, Kings and San Luis Obispo counties.

This is also the point of beginning.