

duty order shall include the unique identifying number assigned by the Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration. Any entry summary filed for merchandise subject to an antidumping or countervailing duty order not containing the identifying number shall be rejected.

* * * * *
William von Raab,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: October 25, 1983.

John M. Walker, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 83-31250 Filed 11-18-83; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 4820-02-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 558

New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds; Definitions and General Considerations; Revised Procedures re Medicated Feed Applications; Correction

Correction

In FR Doc. 83-29689 beginning on page 50358 in the issue of Tuesday, November 1, 1983, make the following corrections:

§ 558.3 [Corrected]

1. In § 558.3, on page 50359, first column, in the Category I table, under the entry "Type B maximum", eighth line, "10 g/lb" should read "20 g/lb".
2. On the same page, second column, nineteenth line, "melegestrol acetate" should read "melengestrol acetate"
3. Same page, same column, twentieth line, "Monesin" should read "Monensin."

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 9

[Notice No. 494]

Establishment of Monterey Viticultural Area

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) is considering the establishment of a viticultural area in Monterey County,

California, to be known as "Monterey." This proposal is the result of a petition submitted by the Monterey Winegrowers Council. The establishment of viticultural areas and the subsequent use of viticultural area names in wine labeling and advertising will allow wineries to designate the areas from which grapes used in the production of wines are grown and will enable consumers to identify and to differentiate between wines offered at retail.

DATES: Written comments must be received by January 5, 1984.

ADDRESS: Send written comments to: Chief, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, P.O. Box 385, Washington, DC 20044-0385 (Attn: Notice No. 494).

Copies of the petition, the proposed regulations, the appropriate maps, and the written comments will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at: ATF Reading Room, Office of Public Affairs and Disclosure, Room 4407, Federal Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael J. Breen, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20226, (202-566-7626).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 23, 1978, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-53 (43 FR 37672, 54624) revising regulations in 27 CFR Part 4. These regulations allow the establishment of definite viticultural areas. The regulations also allow the name of an approved viticultural area to be used as an appellation of origin on wine labels and in wine advertisements.

On October 2, 1979, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-60 (44 FR 56692) which added a new Part 9 to Title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, for the listing of approved American viticultural areas.

Section 4.25a(e)(1) defines an American viticultural area as a delimited grape-growing region distinguishable by geographical features. Section 4.25a(e)(2) outlines the procedure for proposing an American viticultural area. Any interested person may petition ATF to establish a grape-growing region as a viticultural area. The petition should include—

(a) Evidence that the name of the proposed viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the petition;

(b) Historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the petition;

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

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

(e) A copy of the appropriate U.S.G.S. map with the boundaries prominently marked.

Petition

ATF has received a petition from the Monterey Winegrowers Council proposing an area in Monterey County, California, as a viticultural area to be known as "Monterey." The petitioned area consists of approximately 1,168,000 acres of which about 31,632 acres are devoted to grapes. The proposed viticultural area is located south and southeast of the city of Salinas and comprises approximately two-thirds of the land area of Monterey County.

Name

The petitioners state that "Monterey" has been recognized as a grape-growing area by countless references and articles in newspapers, magazines, and books having local, national and international circulation. In support of the petition, historians Ruth Teiser and Catherine Harroun state that their research for the Regional Oral History Office of the University of California relating the the wine industry interview series and their research for a book on the history of winemaking in California has led them to the conclusion that there is indeed a distinct viticultural region which has historically been known as "Monterey."

Geographical/Viticultural Features

The petitioners claim the proposed viticultural area is distinguished from surrounding areas by climatic variances and by the soil. The petitioners base these claims on the following:

(a) The weather within the proposed Monterey viticultural area differs from surrounding areas primarily by the sparse natural rainfall and the marine influences of the Pacific Ocean and Monterey Bay.

(b) Compared to surrounding areas, the area is relatively dry throughout the growing season. Average annual rainfall in the valleys where grapes are

currently growing or in the valleys in which the potential to grow grapes exists in ten inches—generally classified as desert. However, the watershed of the Santa Lucia and Diablo Mountain Ranges (which the petitioners included within the western boundary of the proposed viticultural area) provide adequate water through underground aquifers to enable irrigation of the grape acreage as well as to satisfy other agricultural requirement.

(c) The rainfall which is lower than surrounding areas during the growing season is considered to be an advantage because it allows winemakers in the viticultural area to manage effectively the amount of water received by the grapevines through the use of various methods of irrigation.

(d) The inland valleys which open to the Pacific Ocean between the parallel mountain ranges (Gabilan, Santa Lucia, and Diablo) form corridors of cool air which contribute to a longer growing season than surrounding areas.

(e) Unlike the surrounding highland areas above the 1,000-foot contour line, the viticultural area is subjected to variable winds which sweep down from Monterey Bay through the inland valleys. The higher afternoon temperatures in the farther inland reaches of the viticultural area create low atmospheric pressure conditions which draw the relatively cooler air from the Monterey Bay down through the valleys of the viticultural area to replenish the hot air rising from the inland areas.

(f) Temperatures are rarely extreme enough to cause serious problems of frost or heat as in neighboring grape-growing areas.

(g) Limestone is the predominant component of the soils in the neighboring highland areas. Soils within the proposed viticultural area, however, are generally light textured loams to loamy sands varying in reaction from pH 5.1 to 8.4 and having low salinity. The soils are generally low in organic matter content and naturally supplied nitrogen and require irrigation in the summer months. The needs for irrigation and nitrogen fertilization are advantageous to growers since growers are able to adjust water and nitrogen levels into the fine balance needed for the production of wine.

(h) The petitioned eastern boundary of the Monterey County line runs along the ridge top of the Gabilan mountain range which is the eastern boundary line between San Benito County and Monterey County. Little coastal air passes inland over this mountain range. The area to the east of the range has little of the coastal influences of

moderating temperature and rainfall. San Benito County has spring frosts occurring two to four weeks later, fall frosts occurring one to six weeks earlier, and hot spells lasting one to three days longer than those occurring in Monterey County.

(i) The Monterey area has several unique climatic features which distinguish it from other California grape-growing regions. These features include a long period from bloom to harvest, mild daily high temperatures during most of the fruit development period, fog in the morning, a quick rise to the daily maximum temperature with simultaneous precipitous drop in humidity and regularly occurring wind from the north beginning in the early afternoon. The high temperatures common to the Central Valley are rare in Monterey but do occur during the Indian summer period. Weather records from Gonzales, Soledad, Greenfield, and King City all show a high degree of similarity in temperatures within the area. Comparisons to weather records from neighboring grape-growing areas show that the combination of morning fog and afternoon wind produces a unique temperature and relative humidity pattern.

(j) The Monterey area can be distinguished from most other grape-growing areas in California by the high acid levels that it gives to most normal varieties of grapes. When the fruit reaches the sugar at which it is harvested (21–22 degrees Brix for whites and 22–24 degrees Brix for reds) the total acid is generally around 0.75–0.85 in most areas of California. However, in Monterey it may range from 0.9 to 1.5 which is very high relative to other California grapes. In order to achieve a better balance between sugar and acid, the grapes are left on the vine until the sugar reaches around 26 degrees Brix so that total acid will decrease to approximately 0.9. Mr. C. J. Alley Ph.D., University of California at Davis, states that he believes this retention of acid is caused by the winds which occur daily anywhere from 10AM to 2PM. When this happens, the mid-day temperature, which is relatively high, drops drastically and stays low for the remainder of the day. Mr. Alley states that he believes this sudden drop in temperature each day prevents the normal reduction in acid as the fruit matures compared to other areas of California.

(k) The average annual temperature is much the same in the proposed Monterey viticultural area. It varies from about 57 degrees in the northern areas of the Salinas Valley to about 60 degrees in the southern areas. However, the

southern areas are farther inland and have clearer skies. Consequently, southern areas have both warmer days and cooler nights and have 10 to 20 degrees greater ranges of both daily and seasonal temperatures. The natural vegetation of grasses, sage brush, and sparse low trees shows that the weather is quite uniform throughout the Monterey County grape-growing areas.

(l) The generally similar soils, weather, and topography within the proposed Monterey viticultural area have the potential to produce grapes of a noticeable similarity.

Historical Background

During the period when California was held by Spain and Mexico, missions near Jolon and Soledad grew grapes and made wine. The Soledad Vineyard was quite extensive, as indicated in letters and depicted on maps of its holdings. Scattered vineyards also existed during the American period. No directories were issued before 1888, but the State directories of grape growers and winemakers of that year and of 1891 list vineyards with post office addresses at Salinas, Gonzales, San Lucas, San Ardo, Bradley, and Parkfield.

The commercial history of significant grape growing and winemaking in the county of Monterey began in the year 1962 with the planting of approximately 1,400 acres of varietal grapes by three of California's producers and marketers of wine: Paul Masson Vineyards, Mirassou Vineyards, and Wente Bros. Vineyard acreage in the county of Monterey has since grown to 31,632 acres as reported in the publication "California Grape Acreage 1979," issued by the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, May 1980. Recognition of "Monterey" as a viticultural area is manifested in countless references and articles in newspapers, magazines, and books on wine.

There are 14 bonded wineries located within the boundary proposed by the petitioners.

Petitioned Boundary

The boundary of the Monterey viticultural area, as proposed by the petitioners, is found on two U.S.G.S. maps: "Monterey," scale 1:250,000 (1974), and "San Luis Obispo," scale 1:250,000 (1956, revised 1969 and 1979). The specific description of the petitioned boundary is found in the proposed regulations which immediately follow the preamble to this notice of proposed rulemaking.

Alternative Boundary

Due to the expanse and topographical diversity of the land area within the boundary proposed by the petitioner, ATF proposes an alternative boundary. This boundary would extend the petitioned boundary farther west to the Pacific Ocean but would compress the size of the area by limiting the boundary to land generally below the 1,000-foot contour lines to the east and west of the Salinas River Valley. This boundary would include the Carmel Valley and Arroyo Seco viticultural areas and the proposed King City and San Lucas viticultural areas but would exclude the approved Chalone viticultural area and the bonded winery located therein. The ATF alternative boundary and the names of the 39 U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute maps assembled to depict the boundary are found in the text of this notice of proposed rulemaking.

Executive Order 12291

It has been determined that this proposal is not a "major rule" within the meaning of Executive Order 12291, 46 FR 13193 (February 17, 1981), because it will not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; it will not result in a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; and it will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic or export markets.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act relating to the initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis (5 U.S.C. 603, 604) are not applicable because this notice of proposed rulemaking, if promulgated as a final rule, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The proposal is not expected to: have significant or incidental effects on a substantial number of small entities; or impose, or otherwise cause a significant increase in, the reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance burdens on a substantial number of small entities.

Accordingly, it is hereby certified under the provisions of section 3 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)) that this notice of proposed rulemaking, if issued as a final rule, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96-511, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR Part 1320, do not apply to this notice because no requirement to collect information is proposed.

Issues on Which Comments Are Requested

Name of Proposed Viticultural Area. The petitioners believe that the name "Monterey" is the most appropriate name for the viticultural area. ATF is concerned, however, that use of the word "Monterey" without the qualifier "County," may mislead the consumer as to the percentage of wine required to be from grapes grown in the named appellation of origin. For a county appellation, the minimum percentage from the county is 75 percent; for a viticultural area appellation, the minimum percentage is 85 percent.

ATF is concerned that the consumer may not be able to distinguish between wine labeled with the county appellation and wine bearing the viticultural area appellation. ATF is also concerned that someone, simply by adding the word "County," could produce a wine which would ride on the reputation of the viticultural area name.

ATF also requests comments concerning (1) whether "Monterey" is the most appropriate name to designate the area; (2) whether the name "Monterey" applies only to the land area on the Monterey Peninsula; and (3) whether the grape-growing areas in the Carmel Valley and the Salinas River Valley should be entitled to the use of the name "Monterey."

Viticultural Area Size. ATF is also requesting comments regarding the size of the area. The petitioned boundary of the "Monterey" viticultural area consists of approximately 1,168,000 acres of which about 31,632 acres of grapes are under cultivation, representing about 3 percent of the total land area. The anticipated growth in grape-growing acreage in the proposed area is from 5,000 to 15,000 acres in the next ten years. This increased acreage would bring the total percentage of grapes under cultivation to about 4 percent of the total area.

ATF requests comments on whether or not the viticultural area boundaries proposed by both the petitioner and by ATF encompass areas that are too large. ATF questions whether the viticultural area could be compressed even more and still have geographical features which are distinguishable from surrounding areas.

ATF solicits comment regarding the reduction of the land area encompassed within the petitioned viticultural area boundary by the redrawing of the boundary line to exclude the highland areas (essentially above the 1,000-foot contour line) east of the Salinas River Basin which would result in the exclusion of the approved Chalone viticultural area (and the bonded winery located therein) from the proposed viticultural area. The Bureau maintains that the soil and growing conditions in the valleys are different than in Chalone and that Chalone because of its elevation sites above the fog line is not affected by the fog and variable winds. The Bureau also proposes to redraw the western boundary line to the 1,000-foot contour line on the mountains to the west of the Salinas River Basin. The ATF alternative boundary would encompass the approved Arroyo Seco and Carmel Valley viticultural areas and the proposed King City and San Lucas viticultural areas. The southernmost boundary would be the Monterey County-San Luis Obispo County Line and would include essentially the area below the 1,000-foot contour line in the Hames Valley and the San Antonio River Valley. The southeastern boundary line would narrow the viticultural area as it approaches the county line and would exclude the Peachtree Valley and Indian Valley.

ATF also is concerned about the northern boundary line proposed by the petitioners to be drawn just south of Chualar. Although the petitioners state that the land area between Monterey Bay and this boundary line is devoted exclusively to other forms of agriculture, e.g., artichokes and lettuce, ATF maintains that the boundary should be determined by geographic features and not by crop and planting distributions. ATF also believes that new vineyards have been planted in this area. Comments on this issue should show the viticultural features, e.g., temperature, soil, fog, climate, etc., which differentiate the area north of Chualar from that south of Chualar. The northwestern boundary of the ATF alternative is the Pacific Ocean.

Overlapping of Viticultural Areas. The Monterey viticultural area as proposed by the petitioners partially or totally overlaps six other proposed or approved viticultural areas: King City, San Lucas, Arroyo Seco, Carmel Valley, Chalone, and Central Coast.

ATF has reservations about establishing viticultural areas which totally or partially overlap with other proposed or approved viticultural areas. ATF believes the significance of

viticultural areas as delimited grape-growing regions distinguishable by geographical features may be eroded by the indiscriminate establishment of overlapping viticultural areas. However, ATF recognizes that a rigid policy of disapproving a proposed viticultural area solely on the grounds that it overlaps with other proposed or approved viticultural areas would be inequitable. Therefore, ATF will judge each petition which proposes a viticultural area that overlaps with other proposed or approved viticultural areas on a case-by-case basis. ATF will be guided in this judgment by evidence presented in the petition and by comments received from the public during the comment period. All persons interested in this overlap issue are encouraged to submit written comments before the close of the comment period.

The ATF alternative is printed in the text of this notice of proposed rulemaking. The assembled 39 maps depicting the boundary of the ATF alternative are available for inspection in the ATF Reading Room.

Public Participation

ATF requests comments concerning this proposed viticultural area from all interested persons. Furthermore, while this document proposes possible boundaries for the Monterey viticultural area, comments concerning other possible boundaries for this viticultural area will be given consideration.

Comments received before the closing date will be carefully considered. Comments received after the closing date and too late for consideration will be treated as possible suggestions for future ATF action.

ATF will not recognize any material or comments as confidential. Comments may be disclosed to the public. Any material which the commenter considers to be confidential or inappropriate for disclosure to the public should not be included in the comment. The name of the person submitting a comment is not exempt from disclosure.

Any interested person who desires an opportunity to comment orally at a public hearing on these proposed regulations should submit his or her request, in writing, to the Director within the 45-day comment period. The request should include reasons why the commenter feels that a public hearing is necessary. The Director, however, reserves the right to determine, in light of all circumstances, whether a public hearing will be held.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is Michael J. Breen, FAA, Wine and Beer

Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

Administrative practice and procedure, Consumer protection, Viticultural areas, Wine.

Authority

Accordingly, under the authority in 27 U.S.C. 205 (49 Stat. 981, as amended), the Director proposes the amendment of 27 CFR Part 9 as follows:

PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

Paragraph 1. The table of sections in 27 CFR Part 9, Subpart C, is amended to add to the table new section 9.98, to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

| Sec. | * | * | * | * | * |
|------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 9.98 | | | | | Monterey. |

Par. 2. It is proposed to amend 27 CFR Part 9, Subpart C by adding a new § 9.98. Comments are requested on the two alternative versions set forth below.

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

| * | * | * | * | * |
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§ 9.98 Monterey (Alternative A as proposed by the petitioners).

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Monterey viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

- (1) "Monterey," scale 1:250,000 (1974); and
- (2) "San Luis Obispo," scale 1:250,000 (1956, revised 1969 and 1979).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Monterey viticultural area is located entirely within Monterey County, California. The beginning point is about two miles south of Salinas at the junction of State Highway 68 with River Road, a secondary, all-weather, hard surface road which runs parallel and adjacent to the Salinas River.

(1) From the beginning point the boundary runs in a southeasterly direction along River Road until it intersects with Chualar River Road, a secondary, all-weather, hard surface road about two miles southwest of Chualar;

(2) Thence in a northeast direction along Chualar River Road until it intersects U.S. Highways 101 in the vicinity of Chualar;

(3) Thence southeast on U.S. Highway 101 approximately 0.5 miles to where it crosses Chualar Creek;

(4) Thence following Chualar Creek in a northeasterly direction to Chualar Canyon;

(5) Thence following Chualar Canyon northeasterly to the dividing line between Monterey and San Benito County;

(6) Thence in a generally southeasterly direction along this dividing line between Monterey and San Benito County until it intersects with the Fresno County line;

(7) Thence following the dividing line between Fresno and Monterey County in a generally southeasterly direction to the headwaters of Little Cholame Creek about two miles northwest of Mine Mountain;

(8) Thence following along the ridge to the southeast of Little Cholame Creek to its intersection with Cholame Creek;

(9) Thence crossing Cholame Creek and following along the top of the southwest ridge draining into Cholame Creek in a generally northwesterly direction to the intersection of Vineyard Canyon and Cholame Creek;

(10) Thence following in a southwesterly direction along the south ridge draining into Vineyard Canyon until it reaches the line dividing Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties;

(11) Thence west along the Monterey County-San Luis Obispo County line to a point approximately one mile due north of Tierra Redonda Mountain;

(12) Thence following along the south ridge draining into the San Antonio River in a generally northwesterly direction to the boundary of the Los Padres National Forest;

(13) Thence along the boundary of the Los Padres National Forest in a northwesterly, easterly, northerly, westerly, and subsequently a northwesterly direction until it intersects with the southeastern tip of White Rock Ridge, approximately 0.5 mile southeast of White Rock Lake;

(14) Thence in a northwesterly direction along the unnamed secondary road to Robinson Canyon;

(15) Thence north along Robinson Canyon to its intersection with the Carmel River;

(16) Thence across the Carmel River to Buckeye Canyon and from there in a northeasterly direction along Buckeye Canyon to the intersection of State Highway 68 with Laurells Grade Road, a secondary, all-weather, hard surface road;

(17) Thence in a northeasterly direction along State Highway 68 to the point of beginning.

§ 9.98 Monterey (Alternative B as proposed by ATF).

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of Monterey viticultural area are 39 U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps in the 7.5 minute series, as follows:

- (1) Sycamore Flat, CA, 1956, photoinspected 1972;
 - (2) Paraiso Springs, CA, 1956;
 - (3) Greenfield, CA, 1956;
 - (4) Thompson Canyon, CA, 1949, photo-revised 1979;
 - (5) Cosio Knob, CA, 1948, photoinspected 1976;
 - (6) Espinosa Canyon, CA, 1948;
 - (7) San Ardo, CA, 1967;
 - (8) Hames Valley, CA, 1949;
 - (9) Tierra Redonda Mtn., CA, 1948;
 - (10) Bradley, CA, 1949;
 - (11) Pancho Rico Valley, CA, 1967;
 - (12) Natras Valley, CA, 1967;
 - (13) Lonoak, CA, 1969;
 - (14) San Lucas, CA, 1949;
 - (15) Wunpost, CA, 1948;
 - (16) Pinalito Canyon, CA, 1969;
 - (17) Topo Valley, CA, 1969;
 - (18) North Chalone Peak, CA, 1969;
 - (19) Soledad, CA, 1955;
 - (20) Mount Johnson, CA, 1968;
 - (21) Gonzales, CA, 1955;
 - (22) Mt. Harlan Quadrangle, CA, 1968;
 - (23) Natividad Quadrangle, CA, 1947, photo-revised 1968, photoinspected 1974;
 - (24) San Juan Bautista Quadrangle, CA, 1955, photo-revised 1980;
 - (25) Prunedale Quadrangle, CA, 1954 photo-revised 1981;
 - (26) Watsonville East Quadrangle, CA, 1955, photo-revised 1980;
 - (27) Watsonville West Quadrangle, CA, 1954, photo-revised 1980;
 - (28) Moss-Landing Quadrangle, CA, 1954, photo-revised 1980;
 - (29) Marina Quadrangle, CA, 1974 photo-revised;
 - (30) Monterey, CA, 1947, photo-revised 1968, photoinspected 1974;
 - (31) Mt. Carmel, CA, 1956, photoinspected 1972;
 - (32) Carmel Valley, CA, 1956, photoinspected 1974;
 - (33) Ventana Cones, CA, 1956, photoinspected 1974;
 - (34) Chews Ridge, CA, 1956, photoinspected 1972;
 - (35) Rana Creek, CA, 1956, photoinspected 1973;
 - (36) Seaside CA, 1947, photo-revised 1968, photoinspected 1975;
 - (37) Spreckels, CA, 1947, photo-revised 1968, photoinspected 1975;
 - (38) Chualar, CA, 1947, photo-revised 1968, photoinspected 1974; and,
 - (39) Palo Escrito Peak, CA, 1956.
- (c) *Boundary.* The Monterey viticultural area is located in Monterey

County, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is found on the "Sycamore Flat" U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map at the junction of Arroyo Seco Road and the Jamesburg Road. (This is the beginning point for the Arroyo Seco viticultural area.)

(2) The east boundary proceeds along Arroyo Seco Road to the Southwest corner of section 22, T(ownship) 19 S., R(ange) 5 E.

(3) Then east along the southern boundaries of sections 22, 23, 24, 19, and 20 to the southeast corner of section 20, T. 19 S., R. 6 E.

(4) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 1.3 miles to the summit of Pettits Peak, T. 19 S., R. 6 E.

(5) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 1.8 miles to the point where the 400 foot contour line intersects the northern boundary of section 14, T. 19 S., R. 6 E. (From this point the Monterey and Arroyo Seco viticultural areas no longer share a common boundary.)

(6) Then east southeast in a straight diagonal line across sections 14 and 13 to the southeast corner of section 13, T. 19 S., R. 6 E.

(7) Then southeast in a straight diagonal line across sections 19 and 29 to the southeast corner of section 29, T. 19 S., R. 7 E.

(8) Then east in a straight line along the southern boundary of section 28 to the southeast corner of section 28, T. 19 S., R. 7 E.

(9) Then south along the eastern boundary of section 33 to the southeast corner of section 33, T. 19 S., R. 7 E.

(10) The southeast in a straight diagonal line across section 3 to the southeast corner of section 3, T. 20 S., R. 7 E.

(11) Then south southeast in a straight diagonal line across sections 11 and 14 to the southeast corner of section 14, T. 20 S., R. 7 E.

(12) Then south along the western boundaries of sections 24 and 25 to the southwest corner of section 25, T. 20 S., R. 7 E.

(13) Then east following the southern boundaries of sections 25 and 30 to the southeast corner of section 30, T. 20 S., R. 8 E.

(14) Then south along the western boundary of section 32 to the southwest corner of section 32, T. 20 S., R. 8 E.

(15) Then west along the northern boundary of section 5 to the northwest corner of section 5, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.

(16) Then south along the western boundary of section 5 to the southwest corner of section 5, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.;

(17) Then southeasterly in a straight diagonal line to the southeast corner of section 27, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.

(18) Then in a southeasterly direction in a straight diagonal line across sections 8, 17, 16, 21, 22, 27, 35, and 36, T. 21 S., R. 8 E., section 1, T. 22 S., R. 8 E., and sections 6, 7, 8, and 17, T. 22 S., R. 9 E. to the southeast corner of section 16, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.

(19) Then in a east southeasterly direction in a straight diagonal line across sections 22, 23, and 24 to the southeast corner of section 19, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.

(20) Then in a south southeasterly direction in a straight diagonal line across sections 29, 32, and 33, T. 22 S., R. 10 E., to the southeast corner of section 4, T. 23 S., R. 10 E.

(21) Then in a south southeasterly direction in a straight diagonal line across sections 10, 15, and 23 to the southeast corner of section 26, T. 23 S., R. 10 E.

(22) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line to the northwest corner of section 26, T. 23 S., R. 10 E.

(23) Then in a west northwesterly direction in a straight diagonal line across sections 22, 21, 20, and 19, T. 23 S., R. 10 E. to the northwest corner of section 24, T. 23 S., R. 9 E.

(24) Then in a southeasterly direction across sections 24, 25, 30, 31, and 32 to the southeast corner of section 5, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(25) Then in an east southeasterly direction in a straight diagonal line across section 9 to the southeast corner of section 10, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(26) Then in a south southeasterly direction in a straight diagonal line across section 14 to the southeast corner of section 23, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(27) Then southwest in a straight diagonal line to the southwest corner of section 26, T. S. 24, R. 10 E.

(28) Then south along the western boundary of section 35 to the southwest corner of section 35, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(29) Then east along the southern boundaries of sections 35 and 36 to the southeast corner of section 36, T. 24 S., R. 10 E. Then north along the eastern boundaries of sections 36 and 25 to the northeast corner of section 25, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(30) Then in a northeasterly direction in a straight diagonal line across sections 19, 18, and 17 to the northeast corner of section 8, T. 24 S., R. 11 E.

(31) Then in a west northwesterly direction in a straight diagonal line across section 5 to the northwest corner of section 6, T. 24 S., R. 11 E.

(32) Then north along the boundary line between R. 10 E. and R. 11 E. and along the eastern boundary lines of sections 36, 25, 24, 13, 12 and 1 in T. 23 S., and along the western boundaries of

sections 36, 25, 24, 13, 12 and 1 of T. 22 S. and along the western boundaries of sections 36, 25, 24, 13, 12, and 1 in T. 22 S., to the northeast corner of section 36, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.

(33) Then in a west northwest direction in a straight diagonal line across sections 25, 26, 23, 22, 15, 16 and 9 to the northwest corner of section 8, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.

(34) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line to the northwest corner of section 6, T. 21 S., R. 10 E. Then west along the northern boundary of section 1, T. 21 S., R. 9 E. to the southeast corner of section 36, T. 20 S., R. 9 E.

(35) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across sections 36, 26, 22, 16, 8, and 6 in T. 20 S., R. 9 E. to the northwest corner of section 6, T. 20 S., R. 9 E.

(36) Then north along the line separating R. 8 E. and R. 9 E. along the western boundaries of sections 36, 25, 24, 13, 12 and 1, T. 19 S., R. 8 E. to the northeast corner of section 2, T. 19 S., R. 9 E.

(37) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line to the point of intersection of the boundary line separating R. 7 E. and R. 8 E. and the boundary line separating T. 17 S. and T. 18 S.

(38) Then west along the northern boundaries of sections 1 and 2 to the northwest corner of section 2, T. 18 S., R. 7 E.

(39) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across section 34 to the northwest corner of section 34, T. 17 S., R. 7 E.

(40) Then west along the southern boundaries of sections 28 and 29 to the southwest corner of section 29, T. 17 S., R. 7 E.

(41) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across sections 30, 24, 14, 10 and 4 to the northwest corner of section 4, T. 17 S., R. 6 E.

(42) Then north northeast in a straight line across the easternmost portion of section 32 to the northeast corner of section 32, T. 16 S., R. 6 E.

(43) Then north along the eastern boundary of section 29 to the northeast corner of section 29, T. 16 S., R. 6 E.

(44) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across section 20 to the northwest corner of section 20, T. 16 S., R. 6 E.

(45) Then west northwest in a straight diagonal line across sections 18 and 13 to the northwest corner of section 13, T. 16 S., R. 5 E.

(46) Then north northwest in a straight diagonal line across sections 11 and 2 to the northwest corner of section 2, T. 16 S., R. 5 E.

(47) Then in a westerly direction along the southern boundaries of section 34

and 33 to the southwest corner of section 33, T. 15 S., R. 5 E.

(48) Then north along the western boundary of section 33, T. 15 S., R. 5 E., in a straight line for approximately 0.5 mile to the intersection with the Chualar Land Grant boundary at the northwestern corner of section 33, T. 15 S., R. 5 E.

(49) Then northeast in a straight diagonal line across the Chualar Land Grant and section 27 to the northeast corner of section 27, T. 15 S., R. 5 E.

(50) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across section 22 to the northwest corner of section 22, T. 15 S., R. 5 E.

(51) Then west in a straight line along the southern boundaries of sections 16 and 17, T. 15 S., R. 5 E., to the southwest corner of section 17 where it intersects with the Encinal Y Buena Esperanza Land Grant boundary.

(52) Then in a northerly and then westerly direction along the eastern boundary of the Encinal Y Buena Esperanza Land Grant and the western boundaries of sections 21, 17, 8, and 7, T. 15 S., R. 5 E.

(53) Then in a straight line from the northwest corner of the Encinal Y Buena Esperanza Land Grant boundary and section 7, T. 15 S., R. 5 E. in a west northwest direction to the point where the power transmission line (with located metal tower) intersects at the western boundary of the Cienega del Gabilan Land Grant and the eastern boundary of the El Alisal Land Grant, T. 14 S., R. 4 E.

(54) Then north and then northwest along the boundary line between the Cienega del Gabilan Land Grant and El Alisal Land Grant to the westernmost corner of the Cienega del Gabilan Land Grant, T. 14 S., R. 4 E.

(55) Then in a generally westerly direction along the boundary line between the Sausal Land Grant and La Natividad Land Grant to the point where the boundary line intersects Old Stage Road.

(56) Then proceeding in a northerly direction along Old Stage Road to the point where Old Stage Road intersects the Monterey County-San Benito County line, T. 13 S., R. 4 E.

(57) Then in a northwesterly direction along the Monterey County-San Benito County line to the point near the Town of Aromas where the boundary lines of the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito meet, T. 12 S., R. 3 E.

(58) Then in a meandering line along the Monterey County-Santa Cruz County line in a generally easterly and southeasterly direction to the Pacific Ocean, T. 12 S., R. 1 E.

(59) Then south along the coastline of Monterey Bay around the Monterey Peninsula and south along the coastline of Carmel Bay to Carmel Point, the northwesternmost point of Point Lobos State Reserve on the Carmel Peninsula.

(60) Then southeast in a straight diagonal line to the southwestern corner of section 25, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.

(61) Then east along the southern boundaries of section 25, T. 16 S., R. 1 W., and section 30 and 29, T. 16 S., R. 1 E., to the southeastern corner of section 29 where it intersects with the southwestern boundary of the El Potrero de San Carlos Land Grant.

(62) Then southeast along the southwestern boundary line of the El Potrero de San Carlos Land Grant to the intersection of the boundary line and the northern boundary of section 4, T. 17 S., R. 1 E.

(63) Then east in a straight line along the northern boundary of section 4, across Pinyon Peak for approximately 5.33 miles to the northeast corner of section 5, T. 17 S., R. 2 E. (This is the beginning point of the Carmel Valley viticultural area.)

(64) Then south along the western boundary of the Los Laureles Land Grant, then easterly, to the north-south section line dividing section 9 from section 10, T. 17 S., R. 2 E.

(65) Then south along the western boundary of sections 10, 15, to the southwest corner of section 22, T. 17 S., R. 2 E.

(66) Then east along the southern boundary of section 22, T. 17 S., R. 2 E. to the northwest corner of section 26, T. 17 S., R. 2 E.

(67) Then south along the western boundary of section 26 to the southwestern corner of section 26, T. 17 S., R. 2 E.

(68) Then east along the southern boundary of section 26 to the northwest corner of section 36, T. 17 S., R. 2 E.

(69) Then south along the western boundary of section 36 to the southwest corner of section 36, T. 17 S., R. 2 E.

(70) From this point, the boundary follows the Los Padres National Forest Boundary east, then south, then east to the southwest corner of section 9, T. 18 S., R. 3 E.

(71) Then south along the western boundary of section 16 to the southwest corner of section 16, then east along the southern boundary of section 16 to the southeast corner of section 16, then north along the eastern boundary of section 16 to the northeast corner of section 16, T. 18 S., R. 3 E.

(72) Then east along the southern boundaries of sections 10 and 11 to the southeast corner of section 11, T. 18 S.