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(1) The point of beginning is the intersection of highway 12/121 and the Napa County-Sonoma County line, near the extreme southeast corner of the Sonoma Quadrangle map.

(2) From there, following the Napa County-Sonoma County line generally northwestward for about 1.6 miles to the summit of an unnamed hill with a marked elevation of 685 ft.

(3) From there in a straight line northeastward to the summit of Milliken Peak (743 ft.), located on the Napa Quadrangle map.

(4) From there due eastward to the 400 ft. contour line.

(5) Then following that contour line generally northwestward to Carneros Creek (on the Sonoma Quadrangle map).

(6) Then following the same contour line generally southeastward to the range line R. 5 W/R. 4 W (on the Napa Quadrangle map).

(7) Then continuing to follow the same contour line generally northward for about one mile, till reaching a point due west of the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 446 ft. (That hill is about .8 mile southwest of Browns Valley School.)

(8) From that point due eastward to the summit of that hill.

(9) From there in a straight line northeastward across Buhman Avenue to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 343 ft.

(10) From there due eastward to the Napa-Entre Napa land grant boundary.

(11) Then northeastward along that land grant boundary to Browns Valley Road.

(12) Then eastward along Browns Valley Road to Highway 29.

(13) Then southward along Highway 29 to Imola Avenue.

(14) Then eastward along Imola Avenue to the Napa River.

(15) Then generally southward along the west bank of the Napa River to the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks.

(16) Then generally westward and northwestward along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks to their intersection with the township line T. 5 N./T. 4 N. (on the Sears Point Quadrangle map).

(17) From there due westward to the Northwestern Pacific Railroad tracks.

(18) Then generally southward along the Northwestern Pacific Railroad tracks to Highway 37.

(19) The westward along Highway 37 to its intersection with Highway 121.

(20) From there northwestward in a straight line to the summit of Wildcat Mountain (682 ft.).

(21) From there northwestward, following a straight line toward the summit of Sonoma Mountain (2295 ft.—on the Glenn Ellen Quadrangle map) till reaching a point due west of the intersection of Lewis Creek with the 400-ft. contour line. (That point is about 4½ miles southeast of Sonoma Mountain.)

(22) From that point due eastward to Lewis Creek.

(23) Then generally southeastward along Lewis Creek to Felder Creek.

(24) Then generally eastward along Felder Creek to Leveroni Road (on the Sonoma Quadrangle map).

(25) Then generally eastward along Leveroni Road to Napa Road.

(26) Then eastward and southeastward along Napa Road to Highway 12/121.

(27) Then eastward along Highway 12/121 to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-142, 48 FR 37368, Aug. 18, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5956, Feb. 27, 1987; T.D. TTB-55, 71 FR 66455, Nov. 15, 2006]

§9.33 Fennville.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Fennville Viticultural Area are three U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Fennville Quadrangle, Michigan-Allegan County," 15 minute series;

(2) "Bangor Quadrangle, Michigan," 15 minute series; and

(3) "South Haven Quadrangle, Michigan," 15 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Fennville viticultural area is primarily located in the southwestern portion of Allegan County, Michigan, with a small finger extending into the northwest corner of Van Buren County, Michigan.

(1) The western boundary is the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, extending

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from the Black River, at the City of South Haven, north to the Kalamazoo River.

(2) The northern boundary is the Kalamazoo River, extending easterly from Lake Michigan to 86°5' west longitude.

(3) The eastern boundary is the 86°5' west longitude meridian, extending from the Kalamazoo River to the intersection of the Middle Fork of the Black River.

(4) The southern boundary is the Middle Fork of the Black River extending westerly from 86°5' west longitude until it joins the Black River, continuing west along the Black River to the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

[T.D. ATF-91, 46 FR 46320, Sept. 18, 1981]

§ 9.34 Finger Lakes.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Finger Lakes viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps scaled 1:250,000. They are entitled:

(1) "Rochester," Location diagram NK 18-1, 1961; and

(2) "Elmira," Location diagram NK 18-4, 1968.

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the Finger Lakes viticultural area, based on landmarks and points of reference found on the approved maps, are as follows:

(1) Starting at the most northwest point, the intersection of the Erie Canal and the north/south Conrail line south of the City of Rochester.

(2) Then east along the course of the Erie Canal approximately 56 miles (45 miles due east) to the intersection of New York State Highway 89 (NY-89).

(3) Then south on NY-89 four miles to the intersection of highway US-20.

(4) Then east on US-20 for 36 miles to the intersection of interstate 81 (I-81).

(5) Then south along I-81 for ten miles to NY-281.

(6) Then south along NY-281 for 20 miles around the western city limits of Cortland where NY-281 becomes NY-13.

(7) Then continuing southwest on NY-13 (through the cities of Dryden and Ithaca) approximately 36 miles to the intersection of NY-224.

(8) Then due west one mile to the southern boundary of Schuyler County.

(9) Then continuing west along this county line 20 miles to the community of Meads Creek.

(10) Then north along the Schuyler-Steuben county line four miles to the major east-west power line.

(11) Then west along the power line for eight miles to the intersection of NY-17 (four miles southeast of the community of Bath).

(12) Then northwest on NY-17 approximately nine miles to the intersection of I-390.

(13) Then northwest on I-390 for 21 miles to the intersection of NY-36.

(14) Then north for two miles through the community of Dansville to NY-63.

(15) Then northwest on NY-63 approximately 18 miles to the intersection of NY-39, just south of Genesco.

(16) Then north on NY-39 nine miles to the intersection where the west and north/south Conrail lines meet at the community of Avon.

(17) Then north along the north/south Conrail line for 15 miles to the beginning point at the intersection of the Erie Canal.

[T.D. ATF-113, 47 FR 38518, Sept. 1, 1982, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5956, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.35 Edna Valley.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Edna Valley viticultural area for four U.S.G.S. maps, They are titled:

(1) "San Luis Obispo Quadrangle, California—San Luis Obispo Co.," 7.5 minute series;

(2) "Lopez Mtn, Quadrangle, California—San Luis Obispo Co.," 7.5 minute series;

(3) "Pismo Beach Quadrangle, California—San Luis Obispo Co.," 7.5 minute series; and

(4) "Arroyo Grande NE Quadrangle, California—San Luis Obispo Co.," 7.5 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Edna Valley viticultural area is located in San Luis Obispo County, California. The beginning point is Cuesta Canyon County Park, located on U.S.G.S. map "San