

§ 9.76

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Padres National Forest. (San Luis Obispo map)

(41) The boundary follows the boundary of the Los Padres National Forest southeasterly to the creek of Toro Canyon. (San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, and Los Angeles maps)

(42) The boundary follows the creek of Toro Canyon southerly to the Pacific Ocean. (Los Angeles map)

(43) The boundary follows the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean and Monterey Bay northerly to the beginning point. (Los Angeles, Santa Maria, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey maps)

[T.D. ATF-216, 50 FR 43130, Oct. 24, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-407, 64 FR 3023, Jan. 20, 1999; T.D. TTB-48, 71 FR 34524, June 15, 2006]

§ 9.76 Knights Valley.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Knights Valley viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps. They are—

(1) "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series, 1959 (Photoinspeted 1973);

(2) "Jimtown Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1975);

(3) "Mark West Springs Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series, 1958; and

(4) "Detert Reservoir Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series, 1958 (Photorevised 1980).

(c) *Boundary.* The Knights Valley viticultural area is located in northeastern Sonoma County, California. From the beginning point lying at the intersection of the Sonoma/Lake County line and the north line of Section 11, Township 10 North (T. 10 N.), Range 8 West (R. 8 W.) on the "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle" map, the boundary runs—

(1) Westerly along the north line of Sections 11, 10, and 9, T. 10 N., R. 8 W. to the northwest corner of Section 9 on the "Jimtown Quadrangle" map;

(2) Then southerly along the west line of Sections 9, 16, 21, 28, and 33, T. 10 N., R. 8 W., continuing along the west line of Section 4, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. to the southwest corner thereof;

(3) Then easterly along the south line of Section 4 to the southeast corner thereof on the "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle" map;

(4) Then southerly along the west line of Sections 10, 15, and 22, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. to the point of intersection with Franz Creek in Section 22 on the "Mark West Springs Quadrangle" map;

(5) Then easterly along Franz Creek approximately 14,000 feet to the centerline of Franz Valley Road;

(6) Then southerly along the centerline of Franz Valley Road to the point of intersection with the west line of Section 6, T. 8 N., R. 7 W.;

(7) Then southerly along the west line of Section 6 to the southwest corner thereof;

(8) Then easterly along the south line of Sections 6, 5, and 4, T. 8 N., R. 7 W. to the southeast corner of Section 4;

(9) Then northerly along the east line of Section 4 to the point of intersection with the Sonoma/Napa County line;

(10) Then northerly along the meanders of the Sonoma/Napa County line on the "Mark West Springs Quadrangle," "Detert Reservoir Quadrangle," and "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle" maps to the point of intersection with the Lake County line on the "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle" map;

(11) Then northerly along the meanders of the Sonoma/Lake County line on the "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle" and "Detert Reservoir Quadrangle" maps to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-158, 48 FR 48816, Oct. 21, 1983]

§ 9.77 Altus.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Altus viticultural area are five U.S.G.S. maps in the 7.5 minute series. They are titled:

(1) Ozark Quadrangle, 1966.

(2) Coal Hill Quadrangle, 1961.

(3) Hartman Quadrangle, 1961.

(4) Hunt Quadrangle, 1963.

(5) Watalula Quadrangle, 1973.

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Altus viticultural area is located in Arkansas. The starting point of the following boundary description is the crossing of the Missouri Pacific Railroad over Gar

Creek, near the Arkansas River at the southeast corner of the city of Ozark, Arkansas (on the Ozark Quadrangle map).

(2) *Boundary Description:*

(i) From the crossing of the Missouri Pacific Railroad over Gar Creek, following the railroad tracks eastward to the crossing over Horsehead Creek (on the Hartman Quadrangle map).

(ii) From there northward along Horsehead Creek to the merger with Dirty Creek (on the Coal Hill Quadrangle map).

(iii) From there generally northwestward along Dirty Creek to Arkansas Highway 352 (where Dirty Creek passes under the highway as a perennial stream—on the Hunt Quadrangle map).

(iv) From there along Highway 352 westward to Arkansas Highway 219 (on the Watalula Quadrangle map).

(v) Then southward along Highway 219 to Gar Creek (on the Ozark Quadrangle map).

(vi) Then southeastward along Gar Creek to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-176, 49 FR 22471, May 30, 1984]

§ 9.78 Ohio River Valley.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Ohio River Valley viticultural area are 12 U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the scale 1:250,000, as follows:

(1) Paducah NJ 16-7 (dated 1949, revised 1969);

(2) Belleville NJ 16-4 (dated 1958, revised 1977);

(3) Vincennes NJ 16-5 (dated 1956, revised 1969);

(4) Louisville NJ 16-6 (dated 1956, revised 1969);

(5) Cincinnati NJ 16-3 (dated 1953, revised 1974);

(6) Columbus NJ 17-1 (dated 1967);

(7) Clarksburg NJ 17-2 (dated 1956, limited revision 1965);

(8) Canton NJ 17-11 (dated 1957, revised 1969);

(9) Charleston NJ 17-5 (dated 1957, limited revision 1965);

(10) Huntington NJ 17-4 (dated 1957, revised 1977);

(11) Winchester NJ 16-9 (dated 1957, revised 1979); and

(12) Evansville NJ 16-8 (dated 1957, revised 1974);

(c) *Boundary.* The Ohio River Valley viticultural area is located in portions of Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The boundary description in paragraphs (c)(1) through (24) of this section includes for each point, in parentheses, the name of the map sheet(s) on which the point can be found.

(1) The beginning point is the point at which the Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana State lines converge at the confluence of the Wabash River and the Ohio River (Paducah map).

(2) The boundary follows the Illinois-Indiana State line northerly (across the Belleville map) to Interstate Route 64 (Vincennes map).

(3) From the intersection of Interstate Route 64 and the Wabash River, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northeasterly to the town of Oatsville in Pike County, Indiana (Vincennes map).

(4) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the point in Spencer County, Indiana, at which State Route 162 diverges northerly from U.S. Route 460, which is known locally as State Route 62 (Vincennes map).

(5) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the confluence of the Anderson River and the Ohio River at Troy, Indiana (Evansville map).

(6) The boundary proceeds along the Indiana shoreline of the Ohio River (Evansville and Vincennes maps) generally easterly to the mouth of French Creek in Franklin Township, Floyd County, Indiana (Louisville map).

(7) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northerly to the peak of Lost Knob, then continues in a straight line north-northeasterly through the peak of Bald Knob to the junction of State Route 111 and a road locally known as W. St. Joe Road at St. Joseph in New Albany Township, Floyd County, Indiana (Louisville map).

(8) The boundary then proceeds on State Route 111 northerly to State Route 60 at Bennettsville in Clark County, Indiana, then on State Route 60 westerly to Carwood, and then in a