

(14) Thence in a generally northerly direction along County Road 340 to the city of Fruita where County Road 340 (known locally as Cherry Street) intersects K Road on the Fruita quadrangle map;

(15) Thence due east on K Road to the northeast corner of section 17, T. 1 N., R. 1 W., on the Corcoran Point quadrangle map, then extending in the same direction in a straight line along the northern boundary of section 16, T. 1 N., R. 1 W. to the intersection with the Government Highline Canal;

(16) Thence in a southeasterly direction along the Government Highline Canal to its intersection with U.S. Interstate 70 on the Grand Junction quadrangle map;

(17) Thence in an easterly direction along U.S. Interstate 70 through the Clifton quadrangle map to where Interstate 70 crosses the Colorado River and intersects with U.S. Highways 6 and 24 on the Palisade quadrangle map, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-317, 56 FR 59216, Nov. 25, 1991]

#### §9.138 Benmore Valley.

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

(b) *Approved Maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Benmore Valley viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Hopland, CA," 7.5 Minute Series, edition of 1960, (photoinspected 1975); and

(2) "Purdys Gardens, CA," 7.5 Minute Series, edition of 1958, (photoinspected 1975).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Benmore Valley viticultural area is located in the southwest corner of Lake County, California. It lies entirely within the North Coast viticultural area. The beginning point is an unnamed peak of 2788 feet elevation found in the southeast portion of section 35, T. 14 N., R. 11 W., on the "Purdys Gardens, CA" U.S.G.S. map:

(1) Then southwest in a straight line to the point where an unnamed unimproved road crosses the south section line of section 35, T. 14 N., R. 11 W., west of Benmore Creek;

(2) Then following the unnamed unimproved road south to the intersection with the boundary between Lake and Mendocino Counties;

(3) Then following the county boundary between Lake and Mendocino Counties east and south to the intersection with the 2800 foot contour line;

(4) Then following the 2800 foot contour line in a northerly and then southerly direction to its intersection with the boundary between Lake and Mendocino Counties on the southern edge of section 2, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

(5) Then following the boundary between Lake and Mendocino Counties east to the point of intersection of sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

(6) Then southeasterly in a straight line to an unnamed peak of 2769 feet elevation in the center of section 12, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

(7) Then south in a straight line to the point where the boundary between Lake and Mendocino Counties changes from an east-west direction to a north-south direction;

(8) Then in a straight line in an easterly direction to an unnamed peak of 2883 feet elevation in the southwestern portion of section 5, T. 13 N., R. 10 W.;

(9) Then northeast in a straight line to the easternmost peak of an unnamed ridge with four peaks in the center of section 5, T. 13 N., R. 10 W.;

(10) Then northerly in a straight line to an unnamed peak of 2647 feet elevation near the north section line of section 5, T. 13 N., R. 10 W.;

(11) Then westerly in a straight line to the point of intersection between section 5, T. 13 N., R. 10 W., section 31, T. 14 N., R. 10 W., and section 1, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

(12) Then northwest in a straight line to an unnamed peak of 2904 feet elevation in the north portion of section 1, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

(13) Then northwest in a straight line to an unnamed peak of 2788 feet elevation, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-315, 56 FR 52191, Oct. 18, 1991]

#### §9.139 Santa Lucia Highlands.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of

the "Santa Lucia Highlands" viticultural area are 7 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle 7.5 minute series topographic maps. They are titled:

- (1) Chualar, Calif., 1947 (photorevised 1984)
- (2) Gonzales, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1984)
- (3) Rana Creek, Calif., 1956 (photorevised 1973)
- (4) Palo Escrito Peak, Calif., 1956 (photorevised 1984)
- (5) Soledad, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1984)
- (6) Sycamore Flat, Calif., 1956 (photorevised 1984)
- (7) Paraiso Springs, Calif., 1956 (photorevised 1984)

(c) *Boundaries.* The Santa Lucia Highlands viticultural area is located in Monterey County, California. The beginning point is found on the "Chualar, California" U.S.G.S. map, where Limekiln Creek crosses the 360 foot contour interval. This point also coincides with the western boundary of the Guadalupe Y Llanitos de los Correos Land Grant and the eastern boundary of section 28, T. 16S., R. 4E. The boundary is as follows:

- (1) From the beginning point the boundary follows Limekiln Creek for approximately 1.25 miles northeast to the 100 foot elevation.
- (2) Then following the 100 foot contour in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1 mile, where the boundary intersects the west bank of the Salinas River.
- (3) Then following the west bank of the Salinas River in a southeasterly direction on the Gonzales, California U.S.G.S. map for approximately 2.50 miles to the point on the Palo Escrito Peak, California U.S.G.S. map where the river channel crosses the 120 foot elevation.
- (4) Then following the 120 foot elevation due south for approximately 2,200 feet where it climbs to the 160 foot elevation.
- (5) Then following the 160 foot elevation in a southeasterly direction for approximately 6.50 miles, to the point where the 160 foot elevation crosses River Road.
- (6) Then following River Road in a southeasterly direction for approxi-

mately 1 mile to the junction of River, Fort Romie and Foothill Roads.

(7) Then following Foothill Road in a southeasterly direction for approximately 4 miles to the junction of Foothill and Paraiso Roads on the Soledad, California U.S.G.S. map.

(8) Then following Paraiso Road in a southerly direction to the intersection with Clark Road on the Paraiso Springs, California U.S.G.S. map.

(9) Then south for approximately 1.8 miles to the southeast corner of section 32, T. 18S., R. 6E.

(10) Then due west along the southern boundaries of sections 32 and 31, to the southwest corner of section 31, T. 18S., R. 6E.

(11) Then north along the western boundaries of sections 31 and 30, to the northwestern corner of section 30 T. 18S., R. 6E.

(12) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line to the northwest corner of section 24, T. 18S., R. 5E on the Sycamore Flat, California U.S.G.S. map.

(13) Then north along the western boundary of section 13, T. 18S., R. 5E., to the northwestern corner of section 13, T. 18S., R. 5E.

(14) Then northwest in a diagonal line across sections 11 and 3, to the northwest corner of section 3, T. 18S., R. 5E on the Palo Escrito Peak, California U.S.G.S. map.

(15) Then due west along the southern boundary of section 33, T. 17S., R. 5E., to the southwestern corner of section 33, T. 17S., R. 5E.

(16) Then north along the western boundary of section 33 to the southeast corner of section 29, T. 17S., R. 5E.

(17) Then northwest in a diagonal line through sections 29, 19, 13, and 11, to the northwest corner of section 11, T. 17S., R. 4E on the Rana Creek, California U.S.G.S. map.

(18) Then north along the western boundary of section 2, T. 17S., R. 4E., to the northwestern corner of section 2, T. 17S., R. 4E.

(19) Then west along the southern boundary of section 34, T. 16S., R. 4E., to the southwestern corner of section 34, T. 16S., R. 4E.

(20) Then north along the eastern boundary of sections 33 and 28, T. 16S., R. 4E., for approximately 1 mile, to the point where the eastern boundary of

section 28 T. 165., R. 4E., coincides with the western boundary of the Guadalupe Y Llanitos de los Correos Land Grant on the Chualar, California U.S.G.S. map.

(21) Then northwest along the grant line for approximately 2,500 feet to the point of beginning on Limekiln Creek.

[T.D. ATF-321, 57 FR 20764, May 15, 1992]

#### §9.140 Atlas Peak.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps of determining the boundaries of the Atlas Peak viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Yountville, Calif.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1951, (photorevised 1968); and

(2) "Capell Valley, Calif.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1951, (photorevised 1968).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Atlas Peak viticultural area is located in Napa County, California. It lies entirely within the Napa Valley viticultural area. The beginning point is Haystack (peak) found in section 21, T. 7 N., R. 4 W. on the "Yountville" U.S.G.S. map;

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary proceeds south in a straight line approximately 0.5 miles, to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 1443 feet elevation on the boundary of sections 21 and 28, T. 7 N., R. 4 W.;

(2) Then southeast in a straight line approximately one mile to an unnamed pass with an elevation of 1485 feet, located on Soda Canyon Road;

(3) Then easterly in a straight line approximately 0.5 miles to an unnamed peak of 2135 feet elevation;

(4) Then in a generally southeasterly direction, as a series of five straight lines connecting the highest points of unnamed peaks with elevations of 1778, 2102, 1942, 1871 and 1840 feet, ending in the center of section 2, T. 6 N., R. 4 W.;

(5) Then southeast in a straight line approximately 1.8 miles to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 1268 feet elevation in section 12, T. 6 N., R. 4 W. on the Capell Valley U.S.G.S. map;

(6) Then east-southeast in a straight line approximately 1.1 miles to the point where an unnamed tributary stream enters Milliken Creek, imme-

diately south of the Milliken Reservoir in section 7, T. 6 N., R. 3 W.;

(7) Then following the unnamed stream east-northeast approximately 0.5 miles to its source;

(8) Then northeast in a straight line approximately 0.5 miles, through the highest point of an unnamed peak of 1846 feet elevation, to the 1600 foot contour line in the eastern portion of section 8, T. 6 N., R. 3 W.;

(9) Then following the 1600 foot contour line generally north and west for approximately 10 miles, to the point of intersection with the boundary line between sections 12 and 13, T. 7 N., R. 4 W. on the Yountville U.S.G.S. map;

(10) Then following the section boundary line west approximately 1.1 miles to the intersection with an unnamed, unimproved road;

(11) Then northwest in a straight line approximately 0.7 miles to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 2114 feet elevation, located in section 10, T. N., R. 4 W.;

(12) Then northwest in a straight line approximately 0.7 miles to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 2023 feet elevation, located in section 10, T. N., R. 4 W.;

(13) Then southwest in a straight line approximately 2.2 miles to Haystack (peak), the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-320, 57 FR 2681, Jan. 22, 1992]

#### §9.141 Escondido Valley.

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

(b) *Approved map.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the "Escondido Valley" viticultural area is 1 U.S.G.S. (scale 1:250,000) map. It is titled Fort Stockton, Texas, 1954 (revised 1973).

(c) *Boundary.* The Escondido Valley viticultural area is located in Pecos County, Texas. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of Interstate Route 10 (I-10) and an intermittent stream approximately 18 miles east of the city of Fort Stockton (standard reference GE3317 on the Fort Stockton, Texas, U.S.G.S. map);

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows I-10 in an easterly direction approximately 9 miles until a