

Township 15 South, Range 7 East, to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-258, 52 FR 37137, Oct. 5, 1987]

§9.111 Kanawha River Valley.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Kanawha River Valley viticultural area are 20 U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the 7.5-Minute series as follows:

- (1) Addison, Ohio—W. Va., dated 1960;
- (2) Gallipolis, Ohio—W. Va., dated 1958;
- (3) Apple Grove, Ohio—W. Va., dated 1968, photorevised 1975;
- (4) Glenwood, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1968;
- (5) Milton, W. Va., dated 1972;
- (6) West Hamlin, W. Va., dated 1957;
- (7) Hamlin, W. Va., dated 1958;
- (8) Garrets Bend, W. Va., dated 1958;
- (9) Scott Depot, W. Va., dated 1958;
- (10) Saint Albans, W. Va., dated 1958;
- (11) Pocatalico, W. Va., dated 1958;
- (12) Sissonville, W. Va., dated 1958;
- (13) Romance, W. Va.—Ky., dated 1957;
- (14) Kentuck, W. Va., dated 1957;
- (15) Kenna, W. Va., dated 1957;
- (16) Ripley, W. Va., dated 1960;
- (17) Cottageville, W. Va., dated 1960;
- (18) Mount Alto, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1958, photorevised 1972;
- (19) Beech Hill, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1957, photorevised 1975;
- (20) Cheshire, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1968;

(c) *Boundary description.* The boundary description of the Kanawha River Valley viticultural area includes (in parentheses) the name of the map on which each described point is found. The boundary description is as follows:

- (1) The beginning point is the West Virginia-Ohio State Line at the confluence of Champaign Creek and the Ohio River. (Addison quadrangle)
- (2) The boundary follows the West Virginia-Ohio State Line, in the Ohio River (across the Gallipolis and Apple Grove quadrangles) southwesterly to the point at which the Mason County-Cabell County Line intersects the State Line. (Glenwood quadrangle)
- (3) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southerly to the bench-

mark at 583 ft. elevation in the town of Yates Crossing in Cabell County, WV. (Milton quadrangle)

(4) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the benchmark at 640 ft. elevation in the town of Balls Gap, in Lincoln County, WV. (West Hamlin quadrangle)

(5) The boundary proceeds in a straight line easterly (across the Hamlin, Garrett Bend, and Scott Depot quadrangles) to the benchmark at 590 ft. elevation in the town of Institute in Kanawha County, WV. (Saint Albans quadrangle)

(6) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northeasterly to the benchmark at 654 ft. elevation in the town of Pocatalico, in Kanawha County, WV. (Pocatalico quadrangle)

(7) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northeasterly (across the Sissonville quadrangle) to the confluence of Johns Branch and Sugar Creek in the town of Romance, in Jackson County, WV. (Romance quadrangle)

(8) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly (across the Kentuck quadrangle) to the confluence of Plum Orchard Run and Stonelick Creek in the town of Plum Orchard, in Jackson County, WV. (Kenna quadrangle)

(9) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly (across the Ripley quadrangle) to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing of State Highway 87 in the town of Evans, in Jackson County, WV. (Cottageville quadrangle)

(10) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly (across the Mount Alto quadrangle) to the benchmark at 674 ft. elevation in the town of Flatrock, in Mason County, WV. (Beech Hill quadrangle)

(11) The boundary proceeds northwesterly in a straight line (across the Cheshire quadrangle) to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-226, 51 FR 11913, Apr. 8, 1986]

§9.112 Arkansas Mountain.

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

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

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the Arkansas Mountain viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps, titled:

(1) Russellville, Arkansas, 1:250,000 series compiled in 1954.

(2) Fort Smith, Arkansas-Oklahoma, 1:250,000 series, 1978.

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General*. The Arkansas Mountain viticultural area is located in northwestern Arkansas. Starting at the point where Frog Bayou converges with the Arkansas River, near Yoestown, Arkansas (or the Fort Smith map), the boundary proceeds:

(2) *Boundary Description*. (i) Southwestward along the Arkansas River to Vache Grasse Creek.

(ii) Then southeastward and southwestward following Vache Grasse Creek to the place where it is crossed by Arkansas Highway 10, near Greenwood, Arkansas.

(iii) From there westward along Highway 10 to U.S. Highway 71. (Note: Highway 10 is the primary highway leading to Greenwood to Hackett, Arkansas.)

(iv) Then southward and eastward along Highway 71 until it crosses Rock Creek.

(v) Then northeastward along Rock Creek to Petit Jean Creek.

(vi) Then generally northeastward and eastward along Petit Jean Creek until it becomes the Petit Jean River (on the Russellville map).

(vii) Then generally eastward along the Petit Jean River, flowing through Blue Mountain Lake, until the Petit Jean River joins the Arkansas River.

(viii) Then generally eastward along the Arkansas River to Cadron Creek.

(ix) Then generally northward and northeastward along Cadron Creek to the place where it is crossed by U.S. Highway 65.

(x) From there northward along Highway 65 to its intersection with Arkansas Highway 16 near Clinton, Arkansas.

(xi) From there following Highway 16 generally westward to its intersection with Arkansas Highway 23 in Brashears, Arkansas.

(xii) From there southward along Highway 23 to the Madison County-Franklin County line.

(xiii) Then westward and southward along that county line to the Madison County-Crawford County line.

(xiv) Then westward along that county line to the Washington County-Crawford County line.

(xv) Then westward along that county line to Jones Fork (on the Fort Smith map).

(xvi) Then southward along Jones Fork until it joins Frog Bayou near Winfrey, Arkansas.

(xvii) Then generally southward along Frog Bayou, flowing through Lake Shepherd Springs and Lake Fort Smith, to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-235, 51 FR 34205, Sept. 26, 1986]

§9.113 North Fork of Long Island.

(a) *Name*. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "North Fork of Long Island."

(b) *Approved maps*. The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the "North Fork of Long Island" viticultural area are 5 U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) Wading River, N.Y., 7.5 minute series, scaled at 1:24,000 edition of 1967.

(2) Riverhead, N.Y., 7.5 minute series, scaled at 1:24,000, edition of 1956.

(3) New York, N.Y.; N.J.; Conn., U.S., 1:250,000 series, scaled at 1:250,000, edition of 1960, revised 1979.

(4) Providence, R.I.; Mass.; Conn., N.Y., U.S., 1:250,000 series, scaled at 1:250,000, edition of 1947, revised 1969.

(5) Hartford, Conn.; N.Y.; N.J.; Mass., U.S., 1:250,000 series, scaled at 1,250,000, edition of 1962, revised 1975.

(c) *Boundaries*. The boundaries of the proposed viticultural area are as follows: The North Fork of Long Island viticultural area is located entirely within eastern Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. The viticultural area boundaries consist of all of the land areas of the North Fork of Long Island, New York, including all of the mainland, shorelines and islands in the Townships of Riverhead, Shelter Island, and Southold.

(1) The point of beginning is on the Wading River, N.Y., 7.5 minute series, U.S.G.S. map at the northern boundary of the Brookhaven/Riverhead Township line on the Long Island Sound (approximately 500 feet east of the mouth of the Wading River);

(2) The boundary goes south on the Brookhaven/Riverhead Town line for approximately 6.5 miles until it meets