southwest corner of Section 12, T. 5 N., R. 32 W.

(14) Then north following the boundary of the Las Cruces Land Grant to the southeast corner of Section 12, T. 5 N., R. 32 W.

(15) Then west following the southern boundaries of Sections 26, 27, 28, and 29 to the intersection with the northern boundary of the San Julian Land Grant at the southwestern corner of Section 29, T. 6 N., R. 32 W.

(16) Then northwest following the boundary of the San Julian Land Grant to its intersection with the 120°22′30″ longitude line.

(17) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 3.2 miles to the point where Santa Rosa Road intersects Salsipuedes Creek.

(18) Then following Salsipuedes Creek downstream to the point of confluence with the Santa Ynez River.

(19) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 1.4 miles to an unnamed hill, elevation 597 feet.

(20) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 1.7 miles to the point of beginning.


§ 9.55 Bell Mountain.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Bell Mountain.”

(b) Approved map. The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the Bell Mountain viticultural area is one U.S.G.S. map, titled: Willow City Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1967.

(c) Boundary—(1) General. The Bell Mountain viticultural area is located in Gillespie County, Texas. The starting point of the following boundary description is the summit of Bell Mountain (1,956 feet).

(2) Boundary Description. (i) From the starting point, the boundary proceeds due southward for exactly one half mile;

(ii) Then southeastward in a straight line to the intersection of Willow City Loop Road with an unnamed unimproved road, where marked with an elevation of 1,773 feet;

(iii) Then generally southward along Willow City Loop Road (a light-duty road) to Willow City.

(iv) Then continuing southward and westward along the same light-duty road to the intersection having an elevation of 1,664 feet;

(v) Then continuing westward along the light-duty road to the intersection having an elevation of 1,702 feet;

(vi) Then turning southward along the light-duty road to the intersection having an elevation of 1,736 feet;

(vii) Then turning westward along the light-duty road to its intersection with Texas Highway 16, where marked with an elevation of 1,792 feet;

(ix) Then due westward to the longitude line 98°45′;

(x) Then northward along that longitude line to a point due west of an unnamed peak with an elevation of 1,784 feet;

(xi) Then due eastward to the summit of that unnamed peak;

(xii) Then in a straight line eastward to the intersection of an unnamed unimproved road with Texas Highway 16, where marked with an elevation of 1,822 feet;

(xiii) Then following that unnamed road, taking the right-hand fork at an intersection, to a point due west of the summit of Bell Mountain;

(xiv) Then due eastward to the summit of Bell Mountain.


§ 9.56 San Lucas.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “San Lucas.”

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of San Lucas viticultural area are the following four U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 7.5 minute series:

San Lucas, CA, 1949, photorevised 1979,
Nattrass Valley, CA, 1967,
San Ardo, CA, 1967, and,

(c) Boundary. The San Lucas viticultural area is located in Monterey County in the State of California. The boundary is as follows:

Beginning on the “San Lucas Quadrangle” map at the northwest corner of section 5 in
§ 9.57 27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–10 Edition)

Township 21 South, Range 9 East, the boundary proceeds northeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.35 mile to the 630-foot promontory in section 32, T. 20 S., R. 9 E.;
(1) Then east southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.6 mile to the 499-foot promontory in the southwest corner of section 33, T. 20 S., R. 9 E.;
(2) Then east southeasterly in a straight line approximately 1.3 miles to the 847-foot promontory in section 3, T. 21 S., R. 9 E., on the “Nattrass Valley Quadrangle” map;
(3) Then south southeasterly in a straight line approximately 2.2 miles to the 828-foot promontory in section 14, T. 21 S., R. 9 E., on the “San Ardo Quadrangle” map;
(4) Then east southeast by south in a straight line approximately 1.3 miles to the 998-foot promontory in section 13, T. 21 S., R. 9 E.;
(5) Then southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.94 mile to the 911-foot promontory in section 19, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;
(6) Then westerly in a straight line approximately 1.26 miles to the 1,042-foot promontory in section 20, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;
(7) Then east northeast by south in a straight line approximately 1.28 miles to the 998-foot promontory in southeast corner of section 16, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;
(8) Then southerly in a straight line approximately 2.24 miles to the 1,219-foot promontory near the east boundary of section 28, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;
(9) Then southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.5 miles to the 937-foot promontory near the north boundary of section 32, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;
(10) Then southwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.34 mile to the 833-foot promontory in section 32, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;
(11) Then south southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.5 mile to the 886-foot “Rosenberg” promontory in section 32, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;
(12) Then southeasterly approximately 1.1 miles to the 781-foot promontory in section 5, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;
(13) Then southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.5 mile to the 767-foot promontory in section 9, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;
(14) Then southerly in a straight line approximately 0.5 mile to the 647-foot promontory along the south boundary of section 9, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;
(15) Then southwesterly in a straight line approximately 2.67 miles to the 835-foot promontory in section 19, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;
(16) Then west southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.1 miles to the 1,230-foot promontory in section 24, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;
(17) Then north northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.33 miles to the 1,071-foot promontory in the northwest corner of section 9, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;
(18) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.57 mile to the 1,128-foot promontory in section 11, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;
(19) Then west southwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.58 mile to the 1,230-foot promontory near the north boundary of section 15, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;
(20) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 2.82 miles to the 1,004-foot promontory in section 31, T. 21 S., R. 9 E., on the “Espinosa Canyon Quadrangle” map;
(21) Then north northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.32 miles to the 882-foot promontory in section 25, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.;
(22) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.05 miles to the 788-foot promontory in section 23, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.;
(23) Then northeasterly approximately 1.3 miles to the 995-foot promontory, section 13, T21S, R6E (Espinosa Canyon Quadrangle);
(24) Then northeasterly approximately 0.6 mile to the intersection of a meandering, unnamed, light duty road and the fork of an intermittent stream, then continue meandering northeasterly, followed by southeasterly, approximately 1.1 miles to its intersection with an unnamed, light duty road south of the windmill, T21, R6E (Espinosa Canyon Quadrangle);
(25) Then northeasterly along the unnamed road approximately 0.6 mile to its intersection with the Salinas River, then continue 0.8 mile north in a straight line to benchmark 340, between U.S. Highway 101 and the Salinas River, in T21S, R9E (San Lucas Quadrangle);
(26) Then approximately 0.4 mile northwesterly in a straight line to the intersection with a water tank, then continues northeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.5 mile, and return to the point of beginning in the northwest corner of section 5, in T21S, R9E (San Lucas Quadrangle).


§ 9.57 Green Valley of Russian River Valley.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Green Valley of Russian River Valley”. For purposes of part 4 of this chapter, “Green Valley of Russian River Valley” is a term of viticultural significance. “Sonoma County Green Valley” is also a term of viticultural significance until April 23, 2009.

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Green Valley of Russian River Valley viticultural area are three United