and 386 ft. summits of Musconetcong Mountain.

(xviii) From the 386 ft. summit of Musconetcong Mountain in a straight line across the Delaware River to the intersection of Routes 611 and 212.  

(xix) From there along Route 212 to the intersection with the lane going up Mine Hill.  

(xx) From there in a straight line to the summit of Mine Hill (488 feet).  

(xxi) From there in a straight line southwestward to the 522 ft. summit elevation point.  

(xxii) From there southeastward to the summit of Chestnut Hill (743 feet).  

(xxiii) From there in a straight line southeastward to the 347 ft. summit elevation point (located south of Kintnersville near Benchmark 173, about .1 mile west of Route 611).  

(xxiv) From there in a straight line eastward to the summit of Coffman Hill (826 feet).  

(xxv) From there in a straight line southeastward to the 628 ft. summit elevation point (about .3 mile north of Camp Davis).  

(xxvi) From there in a straight line southeastward to the point where Bridgeton, Nockamixon, and Tinicum Townships meet (on the Frenchtown Quadrangle map).  

(xxvii) From there in a straight line southward to the intersection of Slant Hill Road (Covered Bridge Road) and Stump Road in Smiths Corner (on the Lambertville Quadrangle map).  

(xxviii) From there in a straight line southeastward to the 472 ft. elevation point near Rocky Ridge School.  

(xxix) From there southeastward in a straight line to the 522 ft. elevation point on Plumstead Hill.  

(xxx) From there in a straight line to the 482 ft. elevation point about .7 mile northwest of Lahaska.  

(xxxi) From there in a straight line southeastward to the 352 ft. elevation point approximately .6 mile northeast of Lahaska.  

(xxxii) From there in a straight line to the point where a power transmission line crosses the 400 ft. contour line on the south side of Solebury Mountain (on the Lambertville Quadrangle map).  

(xxxiii) From there in a straight line to the tower on Bowman Hill in Washington Crossing State Park.  

(xxxiv) From there in a straight line across the Delaware River to the starting point, the summit of Strawberry Hill (475 feet).


§ 9.50 Temecula Valley.

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

(b) Approved map. The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Temecula Valley viticultural area are seven USGS quadrangle maps in the 7.5 minute series, as follows:

(1) Wildomar, California, dated 1953, photorevised 1973;  

(2) Fallbrook, California, dated 1968;  

(3) Murrieta, California, dated 1953, photorevised 1970;  

(4) Temecula, California, dated 1968, photorevised 1975;  

(5) Pechanga, California, dated 1968;  

(6) Sage, California, dated 1954;  


(c) Boundary. The Temecula Valley viticultural area is located in Riverside County, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the northwesternmost point of the Santa Rosa Land Grant where the Santa Rosa Land Grant boundary intersects the easternmost point of the Cleveland National Forest boundary.

(2) The boundary follows the Cleveland National Forest boundary southwesterly to the point where it converges with the Riverside County-San Diego County line.  

(3) The boundary follows the Riverside County-San Diego County line southwesterly, then southeasterly to the point where the Riverside County-San Diego County line diverges southward and the Santa Rosa Land Grant boundary continues southeasterly.

(4) The boundary follows the Santa Rosa Land Grant boundary southeasterly, then northeasterly, to its intersection with the Temecula Land Grant boundary.
(5) The boundary follows the Temecula Land Grant boundary south-easterly, then northeasterly, to its intersection with the Little Temecula Land Grant boundary.

(6) The boundary follows the Little Temecula Land Grant boundary south-easterly to its intersection with the boundary of that portion of the Pechanga Indian Reservation which, until 1907, was Lot “E” of the Little Temecula Land Grant.

(7) The boundary follows the Pechanga Indian Reservation boundary south-easterly, then northeasterly (including that portion of the Pechanga Indian Reservation in the approved viticultural area) to the point at which it rejoins the Little Temecula Land Grant boundary.

(8) The boundary follows the Little Temecula Land Grant boundary north-easterly to its intersection with the Pauba Land Grant boundary.

(9) The boundary follows the Pauba Land Grant boundary south-easterly, then northeasterly, to the north-south section line dividing Section 23 from Section 24 in Township 8 South, Range 2 West.

(10) The boundary follows this section line south to the 1500-foot contour line.

(11) The boundary follows the 1500-foot contour line easterly to the range line dividing Range 2 West from Range 1 West.

(12) The boundary follows this range line north, across California State Highway 71/79, to the 1400-foot contour line of Oak Mountain.

(13) The boundary follows the 1400-foot contour line around Oak Mountain to its intersection with the 117°00’ West longitude meridian.

(14) The boundary follows the 117°00’ West longitude meridian north to its intersection with the Pauba Land Grant boundary.

(15) The boundary follows the Pauba Land Grant boundary north-westerly, then west, then south, then west, to Warren Road (which coincides with the range line dividing Range 1 West from Range 2 West).

(16) The boundary follows Warren Road north to an unnamed east-west, light-duty, hard or improved surface road (which coincides with the section line dividing Section 12 from Section 13 in Township 7 South, Range 2 West).

(17) The boundary follows this road west to the north-south section line dividing Section 13 from Section 14 in Township 7 South, Range 2 West.

(18) The boundary follows this section line west, along the southern edges of Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 in Township 7 South, Range 2 West, to Tucalota Creek.

(19) The boundary follows Buck Road west to the point where it diverges north-westerly from the section line on the southern edge of Section 14 in Township 7 South, Range 2 West.

(20) The boundary follows this section line west, along the southern edges of Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 in Township 7 South, Range 2 West, to Tucalota Creek.

(21) The boundary follows Tucalota Creek southerly to Santa Gertrudis Creek.

(22) The boundary follows Santa Gertrudis Creek south-westerly to Murrieta Creek.

(23) The boundary proceeds north-westerly along the westernmost branches of Murrieta Creek to its intersection with Hayes Avenue, north-west of Murrieta, California.

(24) The boundary follows Hayes Avenue north-westerly, approximately 4,000 feet, to its terminus at an unnamed, unimproved, fair or dry weather road.

(25) The boundary follows this road south-westerly to Murrieta Creek.

(26) The boundary proceeds north-westerly along the westernmost branches of Murrieta Creek to its intersection with Orange Street in Wildomar, California.

(27) From the intersection of Murrieta Creek and Orange Street in Wildomar, California, the boundary proceeds in a straight line to the beginning point.

(d) From November 23, 1984, until June 17, 2004, the name of this viticultural area was “Temecula”. Effective June 18, 2004, this viticultural area is named “Temecula Valley”. Existing certificates of label approval showing “Temecula” as the appellation
of origin will be revoked by operation
of this regulation on June 19, 2006.

[T.D. ATF-188, 49 FR 42566, Oct. 23, 1984; 49
FR 43455, Oct. 29, 1984, as amended by T.D.
ATF-221, 51 FR 750, Jan. 8, 1986; T.D. ATF-
249, 52 FR 5958, Feb. 27, 1987; T.D. TTB-10, 69
FR 20825, Apr. 19, 2004]

§ 9.51 Isle St. George.

(a) Name. The name of the
viticultural area described in this sec-
tion is "Isle St. George."

(b) Approved maps. The approved
map for determining the boundary of
the Isle St. George viticultural area is
the U.S.G.S. quadrangle map, "Put-in-Bay,
Ohio", 7.5 minute series, edition of
1969.

(c) Boundaries. The Isle St. George
viticultural area is located entirely
within Ottawa County, Ohio. The
boundary of the Isle St. George
viticultural area is the shoreline of the
island named "North Bass Island" on
the "Put-in-Bay, Ohio" U.S.G.S. map,
and the viticultural area comprises the
entire island.

[T.D. ATF-110, 47 FR 36421, Aug. 20, 1982]

§ 9.52 Chalk Hill.

(a) Name. The name of the
viticultural area described in this sec-
tion is "Chalk Hill."

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate
maps for determining the boundary of
the Chalk Hill viticultural area are the
U.S.G.S. topographic maps titled:
“Mark West Springs Quadrangle,
California”, 7.5 minute series, 1958;
and,
“Healdsburg Quadrangle, California”,
7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised
1980).

(c) Boundary. The Chalk Hill
viticultural area is located near the
town of Windsor in Sonoma County,
California. From the beginning point
on the south line of Section 2, Town-
ship 8 North (T. 8 N.), Range 9 West (R.
9 W.) at the intersection of Arata Lane
and Redwood Highway (a.k.a. Old High-
way 101), on the “Healdsburg Quad-
rangle” map, the boundary proceeds—

(1) Southeasterly along Redwood
Highway through Section 11, T. 8 N., R.
9 W., to the point of intersection with
Windsor River Road;

(2) Then westerly along Windsor
River Road on the south boundary of
Section 11, T. 8 N., R. 9 W., to the point
of intersection with Starr Road;

(3) The southerly along Starr Road to
the point of intersection with the
south line of Section 14, T. 8 N., R. 9
W.;

(4) Then easterly along the south line
of Sections 14 and 13, T. 8 N., R. 9 W.
and Section 18, T. 8 N., R. 8 W., to the
point of intersection with the Redwood
Highway;

(5) Then southeasterly along the Red-
wood Highway to the intersection with
an unnamed road that intersects the
Redwood Highway at a right angle
from the northeast near the southwest
corner of Section 28 near Mark West
Creek, T. 8 N., R. 8 W. ;

(6) Then northeast approximately 500
feet along the unnamed road to its
intersection with the Pacific Gas and
Electric power transmission line;

(7) Then northeast approximately
1,000 feet along the power transmission
line (paralleling the unnamed road) to
the point where the power trans-
mision line turns in a northerly direc-
tion;

(8) Then in a northerly direction
along the power transmission line to
the point of its intersection with the
south line of Section 17, T. 8 N., R. 8
W.;

(9) Then east along the south line of
Sections 17, 16 and 15, T. 8 N., R. 8 W.
to the point of intersection with Mark
West Road on the “Mark West Quad-
rangle Map”;

(10) Then northerly for approxi-
mately 1.3 miles along Mark West Road
(which becomes Porter Creek Road),
then northeasterly for approximately
1.7 miles on Porter Creek Road to its
intersection with the unnamed medium
duty road that parallels Porter Creek
in Section 12, T. 8 N., R. 8 W.; then
northeasterly on the Franz Valley
Road over the Tarwater Grade and con-
tinuing along the Franz Valley Road
for approximately 3 miles to its inter-
section with Franz Creek (approxi-
mately 2,000 feet west of the range line
common to R. 7 W. and R. 8 W. in T. 9
N. and approximately 1,150 feet north
of the north line of Section 25, T. 9 N.,
R. 8 W.);

(11) Then westerly along Franz Creek
to its point of intersection with the
east line of Section 21, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

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