

Sec. 18. If the person to whom a permit is issued under the provisions of this act does not begin the construction or the improvement of the dam or raceway within one (1) year from the date of the granting of the permit, his permit may be revoked by the executive council, and if any permit holder does not finish and have in operation the plant for which the dam is constructed within three (3) years after the granting of the permit, unless for good cause shown the council has extended the time for completion, such permit shall be forfeited.

Sec. 19. No permit granted or rights acquired hereunder shall be perpetual, but they shall be subject to restriction, cancellation and regulation by legislative action, and subject to all the provisions of this act.

Sec. 20. All applications for a permit to construct a dam pending in the district courts of this state at the time of the passage of this act shall be heard and determined by the district court of the county in which same is pending under the laws of Iowa at the time of the making of the application to the district court, and where a permit has, prior to the passage of this act, been granted by the district court of any county, the applicant shall in addition to the making of the application in the form provided in section two (2) hereof file a transcript of the proceedings of the district court granting the said permit with said application, and thereupon a permit shall be issued to the applicant without further proceedings, upon payment of the required fees.

Sec. 21. The owner of a dam existing at the time of the taking effect of this act shall make application for a permit, which application shall be accompanied by such proofs and data as may be required by the executive council. Upon receipt of such application with proofs and data and payment of fees as required, the executive council shall grant a permit for the maintenance and operation of said dam as a matter of course. The owner of such dam shall, however, be subject to all of the regulatory provisions of this act.

Sec. 22. Whenever the erection of any such dam will affect state owned lands, the applicant shall as a condition precedent secure a permit from the board, commission or other official body charged with jurisdiction over and control of said lands.

Approved April 25, 1924.

#### CHAPTER 128

#### CONDEMNATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

S. F. 187

AN ACT to amend, revise, and codify sections forty-nine hundred fifty-nine (4959) to forty nine hundred sixty-one (4961), inclusive, forty-nine hundred sixty-three (4963) to forty-nine hundred sixty-five (4965), inclusive, forty-nine hundred sixty-seven (4967), forty-nine hundred sixty-eight (4968), forty-nine hundred seventy-one (4971) to forty-nine hundred seventy-five (4975), inclusive, forty-nine hundred seventy-seven (4977) to forty-nine hundred eighty-one (4981), inclusive, forty-nine hundred eighty-three (4983) to fifty hundred one (5001), inclusive, fifty hundred eight (5008), and fifty hundred eleven (5011) of the compiled code of Iowa and sections forty-nine hundred fifty-nine-a one (4959-al), forty-nine hundred sixty-eight-a one (4968-al), and forty-nine hundred seventy-a one (4970-al) of the supplement to said code, relating to the condemnation of private property for works of internal improvement and for other public uses and purposes.

That sections forty-nine hundred fifty-nine (4959) to forty-nine hundred sixty-one (4961), inclusive, forty-nine hundred sixty-three (4963) to forty-nine hundred sixty-five (4965), inclusive, forty-nine hundred sixty-seven (4967), forty-nine hundred sixty-eight (4968), forty-nine hundred seventy-one (4971) to forty-nine hundred seventy-five (4975), inclusive, forty-nine hundred seventy-seven (4977) to forty-nine hundred eighty-one (4981), inclusive, forty-nine hundred eighty-three (4983) to fifty hundred one (5001), inclusive, fifty hundred eight (5008), and fifty hundred eleven (5011) of the compiled Code of Iowa, and sections forty-nine hundred fifty-nine-a one (4959-al), forty-nine hundred sixty-eight-a one (4968-al) and forty-nine hundred seventy-a one (4970-al) of the supplement to said Code are amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

CHAPTER \_\_\_\_\_

EMINENT DOMAIN

Section 1. Exercise of power by state. Proceedings may be instituted and maintained by the state of Iowa, or for the use and benefit thereof, for the condemnation of such private property as may be necessary for any public improvement which the general assembly has authorized to be undertaken by the state, and for which an available appropriation has been made. The executive council shall institute and maintain such proceedings in case authority to so do be not otherwise delegated.

Sec. 2. On behalf of federal government. The executive council may institute and maintain such proceedings when private property is necessary for any use of the government of the United States.

Sec. 3. Conveyance by state to federal government. When land or any easement therein is condemned by the state of Iowa for the use and benefit of the United States, the governor, after the land has been finally acquired, shall have power to convey, to the United States, the easement or lands so acquired and all rights of the state therein.

Sec. 4. Right conferred. The right to take private property for public use is hereby conferred:

1. Counties. Upon all counties for such lands as are reasonable and necessary for the erection of courthouses or jails.

2. Agricultural societies. Upon all incorporated county fair societies, and county or district agricultural associations, when the property sought to be taken is necessary in order to enable such society or association to carry out the authorized purposes of its incorporation.

3. Corporations or persons in certain cases. Upon any corporation or person desiring to construct a canal, road, or bridge as a work of public utility, but the land taken shall not exceed one hundred (100) feet in width.

4. Owners of land without way thereto. Upon the owner or lessee of lands, which have no public or private way thereto, for the purpose of providing a public way, not exceeding forty (40) feet in width, which will connect with some existing public road. Such condemned roadway shall be located on a division, subdivision or "forty" line (or immediately adjacent thereto), and along the line which is the nearest feasible route to an existing public road. Such road shall not interfere with buildings, orchards, or cemeteries. When passing through enclosed lands, such road shall be fenced on both sides thereof by the condemnor.

5. Owners of mineral lands. Upon all owners, lessees, or possessors of land, for a railway right of way thereto not exceeding one hundred (100) feet in width and located wherever necessary or practical, when such lands have no railway thereto and contain coal, stone, gravel, lead, or other minerals and such railway is necessary in order to reach and operate any mine, quarry, or gravel bed on said land and transport the products thereof to market. Such right of way shall not interfere with buildings, orchards, or cemeteries, and when passing through enclosed lands, fences shall be built and maintained on both sides thereof by the party condemning the land and by his assignees. The jury in the assessment of damages, shall consider the fact, that a railway is to be constructed thereon.

6. Cemetery associations. Upon any private cemetery or cemetery association which is incorporated under the laws of this state relating to corporations not for pecuniary profit, and having its cemetery located outside the limits of a city or town, for the purpose of acquiring necessary grounds for cemetery use or reasonable additions thereto. The right granted in this subsection shall not be exercised until the board of supervisors, of the county in which the land sought to be condemned is located, has, on written application and hearing, on such reasonable notice to all interested parties as it may fix, find that the land, describing it, and sought to be condemned, is necessary for cemetery purposes. The association shall pay all costs attending such hearing.

Sec. 5. Right to condemn includes right to purchase. Whenever the power to condemn private property for a public use is granted to any officer, board, commission, or other official, or to any county, township, or municipality, such grant shall, unless otherwise declared, be construed as granting authority to the officer, board, or official body having jurisdiction over the matter, to acquire, at its fair market value, and from the parties having legal authority to convey, such right as would be acquired by condemnation.

Sec. 6. Right conferred on railways. Any railway, incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof, may acquire by condemnation or otherwise so much real estate as may be necessary for the location, construction, and convenient use of its railway. Such acquisition shall carry the right to use for the construction and repair of said railway and its appurtenances any earth, gravel, stone, timber, or other material, on or from the land so taken.

Sec. 7. Cemetery lands not to be taken. No lands actually platted, used, and devoted to cemetery purposes shall be taken for any railway purpose without the consent of the proper officers or owners thereof.

Sec. 8. Limitation on right of way. Land taken for railway right of way, otherwise than by consent of the owner, shall not exceed one hundred (100) feet in width unless greater width is necessary for excavation, embankment, or depositing waste earth.

Sec. 9. Additional purposes. Any such corporation owning, operating, or constructing a railway may, by condemnation or otherwise, acquire lands for the following additional purposes:

1. For necessary additional depot grounds or yards.
2. For the purpose of constructing a track or tracks to any mine, quarry, gravel pit, manufactory, warehouse, or mercantile establishment.
3. For additional or new right of way for constructing double track, reducing or straightening curves, changing grades, shortening or re-locating portions of the line, and for excavations, embankments, or places for depositing waste earth.

4. For the purpose of constructing water stations, dams or reservoirs for supplying its engines with water.

Sec. 10. Application for condemnation. The company, before instituting condemnation proceedings under the last preceding section, shall apply in writing to the board of railroad commissioners, for permission to so condemn. Said board shall give notice to the landowner, and examine into the matter, and report by certificate to the clerk of the district court in the county in which the land is situated, the amount and description of the additional lands necessary for such purposes, present and prospective, of such company; whereupon the company shall have power to condemn the lands so certified by the commissioners.

Sec. 11. Lands for water stations-how set aside. Lands which are sought to be condemned for water stations, dams or reservoirs, including all the overflowed lands, if any, shall, if requested by the owner, be set aside in a square or rectangular shape by the board of railroad commissioners.

Sec. 12. Access to water-overflow limited. An owner of land, which has in part been condemned for water stations, dams or reservoirs, shall not be deprived, without his consent, of access to the water, or the use thereof, in common with the company, on his own land, nor, without his consent, shall his dwelling, outhouses, or orchards be overflowed, or otherwise injuriously affected by such condemnation.

Sec. 13. Lands to affect change in streams. When a railway company would have the right to excavate a channel or ditch and thereby change and straighten the course of a stream or watercourse, which is too frequently crossed by such railway, and thereby protect the right of way and roadbed, or promote safety and convenience in the operation of the railway, it may, by condemnation or otherwise, acquire sufficient land on which to excavate such ditch or channel.

Sec. 14. Unlawful diversion prohibited. Nothing in the last preceding section shall give such corporation the right to change the course of any stream or watercourse where such right does not otherwise exist, nor, without the owner's consent, to divert such stream or watercourse from any cultivated meadow or pasture land, when it only touches such lands at one (1) point.

Sec. 15. Abandonment of right of way. Where a railway constructed in whole or in part has ceased to be operated for more than five (5) years; or where the construction of a railway has been commenced and work on the same has ceased and has not, in good faith, been resumed for more than five (5) years, and remains unfinished; or where any portion of any such railway has not been operated for four (4) consecutive years, and the rails and rolling stock have been wholly removed therefrom it shall be treated as abandoned.

Sec. 16. Right to condemn abandoned right of way. All rights of the person or corporation which constructed or operated any such railway, as is mentioned in the preceding section, over so much as remains unfinished or from which the rails and rolling stock have been wholly removed, may be entered upon and appropriated as provided in the next section.

Sec. 17. Procedure to condemn. In case of abandonment, as provided in the two (2) preceding sections, any other corporation may enter upon such abandoned work, or any part thereof, and acquire the right of way over the same, and the right to any unfinished work or grading found thereon, and the title thereto, by proceeding as near as may be in the manner provided for an original condemnation.

Sec. 18. Parties entitled to damages. Parties who have previously received compensation in any form for the right of way on the line of such abandoned railway, which has not been refunded by them, shall not be permitted to recover the second time. The value of such roadbed and right of way, excluding the work done thereon, when taken for a new company, shall be assessed in the condemnation proceedings for the benefit of the former company or its legal representative.

Sec. 18-al. Interpretive clause. A grant in this chapter of right to take private property for a public use shall not be construed as limiting a like grant elsewhere in the Code for another and different use.

## CHAPTER \_\_\_\_\_

### PROCEDURE UNDER POWER OF EMINENT DOMAIN

Sec. 19. Procedure provided. The procedure for the condemnation of private property for works of internal improvement, and for other public uses and purposes, unless and except as otherwise provided by law, shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 20. By whom conducted. Such proceedings shall be conducted:

1. By the attorney general when the damages are payable from the state treasury.
2. By the county attorney, when the damages are payable from funds disbursed by the county, or by any township, or school district.
3. By the city attorney, when the damages are payable from funds disbursed by the city or town.

This section shall not be construed as prohibiting any other authorized representative from conducting such proceedings.

Sec. 21. Application for condemnation. Such proceedings shall be instituted by a written application filed with the sheriff of the county in which the land sought to be condemned is located. Said application shall set forth:

1. A description of all the property in the county, affected or sought to be condemned, by its congressional numbers, in tracts not exceeding one-sixteenth (1/16) of a section, or, if the land consists of lots in a city or town, by the numbers of the lot and block, and plat designation.
2. A plat showing the location of the right of way or other property sought to be condemned with reference to such description.
3. The names of all record owners of the different tracts of land sought to be condemned, or otherwise affected by such proceedings, and of all record holders of liens and incumbrances on such lands; also the place of residence of all such persons so far as known to the applicant.
4. The purpose for which condemnation is sought.
5. A request for the appointment of a commission to appraise the damages.

Sec. 22. Commission to assess damages. The sheriff shall thereupon, except as otherwise provided, appoint six (6) resident freeholders of his county, none of whom shall be interested in the same or a like question, who shall constitute a commission to assess the damages to all real estate desired by the applicant and located in the county.

Sec. 23. Vacancies. In case any appointee under the preceding section fails to act, the sheriff shall summon some other freeholder, possessing the required qualifications, to complete the membership.

Sec. 24. Commission when state is applicant. When the damages are payable out of the state treasury, the sheriff, immediately upon receipt of the applicant, shall notify the chief justice of the supreme court of the filing of such application. Thereupon the chief justice shall appoint six (6) resident freeholders of the state to assess all said damages. No commissioner, so appointed, shall be interested in the same or a like question. No two (2) members of such commission shall be residents of the same county. The names and places of residence of such commissioners shall be returned by said chief justice to, and filed with, the sheriff. The chief justice shall fill all vacancies which may occur in the commission appointed under this section.

Sec. 25. Commissioners to qualify. Before proceeding with the assessment all commissioners shall qualify by filing with the sheriff a written oath that they will to the best of their ability faithfully and impartially assess said damages and make written report to the sheriff.

Sec. 26. Notice of assessment. The applicant, or the owner or any lienholder or incumbrancer, of any land described in the application may, at any time after the appointment of the commissioners, have the damages to the lands of any such owner assessed by giving the other party, if a resident of this state, ten (10) days' notice, in writing. Such notice shall specify the day and the hour when the commissioners will view the premises, and be served in the same manner as original notices.

Sec. 27. Form of notice. Said notice shall be in substantially the following form, with such changes therein as will render it applicable to the party giving and receiving the notice, and to the particular case pending, to wit:

"To----- (here name each person whose land is to be taken or affected and each record lienholder or incumbrancer thereof) and all other persons, companies, or corporations having interest in or owning any of the following described real estate:

(Here describe the land as in the application.)

You are hereby notified that -----  
(here enter the name of the applicant) desires the condemnation of the following described land: (Here describe the particular land or portion thereof sought to be condemned, in such manner that it will be clearly identified.)

That such condemnation is sought for the following purpose:  
(Here clearly specify the purpose.)

That a commission has been appointed as provided by law for the purpose of appraising the damages which will be caused by said condemnation.

That said commissioners will, on the ----- day of -----, 19----, at ----- o'clock -----m., view said premises and proceed to appraise said damages, at which time you may appear before the commissioners: if you care to do so.

-----  
Applicant."

Sec. 28. Signing of notice. The notice may be signed by the applicant, by his attorney, or by any other authorized representative.

Sec. 29. Filing of notices and return of service. Notices, immediately after the service thereof, shall, with proper return of service endorsed thereon or attached thereto, be filed with the sheriff. The sheriff shall at once cause the commissioners to be notified of the day and hour when they will be required to proceed with the appraisal.

Sec. 30. Notice to nonresidents. If the owner of such lands or any person interested therein is a nonresident of this state, or if his residence is unknown, no demand for the land for the purposes sought shall be necessary, but the notice aforesaid shall be published in some newspaper of the county and of general circulation therein, once each week for at least four (4) successive weeks prior to the day fixed for the appraisalment, which day shall be at least thirty (30) days after the first publication of the notice.

Sec. 31. Service outside state. Personal service outside the state on nonresidents in the time and manner provided for the service of original notices shall have the same force and effect as publication service within the state.

Sec. 32. Appraisalment - report. The commissioners shall, at the time fixed in the aforesaid notices, view, if necessary, the land sought to be condemned and assess the damages which the owner will sustain by reason of the appropriation, and file their written report with the sheriff. The appraisalment and return may be in parcels larger than forty (40) acres belonging to one (1) person and lying in one (1) tract, unless the agent or attorney of the applicant, or the commissioners, have actual knowledge that the tract does not belong wholly to the person in whose name it appears of record. In case of such knowledge the appraisalment shall be made of the different portions as they are known to be owned.

Sec. 33. Guardianship. In all cases where any interest in lands sought to be condemned is owned by a person who is under legal disability and has no guardian of his property, the applicant shall, prior to the filing of the application with the sheriff, apply to the district court for the appointment of a guardian of the property of such person.

Sec. 34. Power of guardian. If the owner of any lands is under guardianship, such guardian may, under the direction of the district court, or judge thereof, agree and settle with the applicant for all damages resulting from the taking of such lands, and give valid conveyance thereof.

Sec. 35. When appraisalment final. The appraisalment of damages returned by the commissioners shall be final unless appealed from.

Sec. 36. Appeal. Any party interested may, within thirty (30) days after the assessment is made, appeal therefrom to the district court, by giving the adverse party, his agent or attorney, and the sheriff, written notice that such appeal has been taken.

Sec. 37. Sheriff to file certified copy. The sheriff, when an appeal is taken, shall at once file with the clerk of the district court a certified copy of so much of the assessment as applies to the part appealed from. In case of such appeal the sheriff shall, as soon as all other unappealed assessments are disposed of, file with the clerk all papers pertaining to the proceedings and remaining in his hands.

Sec. 38. Appeals - how docketed and tried. The appeal shall be docketed in the name of the owner of the land, or of the party otherwise interested and appealing, as plaintiff, and in the name of the applicant for condemnation as defendant, and be tried as in an action by ordinary proceedings.

Sec. 39. Question determined on appeal - right to premises. On the trial of the appeal, no judgment shall be rendered except for costs, but the amount of damages shall be ascertained and entered of record.

Sec. 40. Reduction of damages on appeal. If the amount of damages awarded by the commissioners is decreased on the trial of the appeal, the reduced amount only shall be paid to the landowner.

Sec. 41. Right to take possession of lands. Upon the filing of the commissioner's report with the sheriff, the applicant may deposit with the sheriff the amount assessed in favor of a claimant, and thereupon the applicant shall, except as otherwise provided, have the right to take possession of the land condemned and proceed with the improvement. No appeal from said assessment shall affect such right, except as otherwise provided.

Sec. 42. When owner may not be dispossessed.

1. A landowner shall not be dispossessed, under condemnation proceedings, of his residence, dwelling house, outhouse, orchard or garden, until the damages thereto have been finally determined and paid. This section shall not apply to condemnation proceedings for drainage or levee improvements.

2. If it appears from the finding of the commissioners that the dwelling house, outhouse, orchard or garden of the owner of any land taken will be overflowed or otherwise injuriously affected by any dam or reservoir to be constructed as authorized by this chapter such dam shall not be erected until the question of such overflowing or other injury has been determined in favor of the corporation upon appeal.

Sec. 43. Sheriff to hold deposit pending appeal. The sheriff shall not, after being served with notice of appeal by the applicant, pay to the claimant any deposit of damages held by the sheriff, but shall hold the same until the appeal is finally determined.

Sec. 44. Acceptance of deposit bars appeal. An acceptance by the claimant of the damages awarded by the commissioners or of the warrant tendered by public authorities, shall bar his right to appeal. Such acceptance after an appeal has been taken by him shall abate such appeal.

Sec. 45. Additional deposit. If, on the trial of the appeal, the damages awarded by the commissioners are increased, the condemnor shall, if he is already in possession of the property, make such additional deposit with the sheriff, as will, with the deposit already made, equal the entire damages allowed. If the condemnor be not already in possession, he shall deposit with the sheriff the entire damages awarded, before entering on, using, or controlling the premises.

Sec. 46. Payment by public authorities. When damages, by reason of condemnation, are payable from public funds, the sheriff, or clerk of the district court, as the case may be, shall certify to the officer, board, or commission having power to audit claims for the purchase price of said lands, the amount legally payable to each claimant, and, separately, a detailed statement of the cost legally payable from such public funds. Said officer, board, or commission shall audit said claims, and the warrant issuing officer shall issue warrants therefor on any funds appropriated therefor, or otherwise legally available for the payment of the same. Warrants shall be drawn in favor of each claimant to whom damages are payable. The warrant in payment of costs shall be issued in favor of the officer certifying thereto.

Sec. 47. Removal of condemnor from premises. The sheriff, upon being furnished with a copy of the assessment as determined on appeal, certified to by the clerk of the district court, may remove from said premises the condemnor and all persons acting for or under him, unless the amount of the assessment is forthwith paid or deposited as hereinbefore provided.



Sec. 48. Costs and attorney fees. The applicant shall pay all costs of the assessment made by the commissioners. The applicant shall also pay all costs occasioned by the appeal, including reasonable attorney fees to be taxed by the court, unless on the trial thereof the same or less amount of damages is awarded than was allowed by the tribunal from which the appeal was taken.

Sec. 49. Refusal to pay final award - damages - attorney fees. Should the applicant decline, on the final determination of the appeal, to take the property and pay the damages awarded, he shall pay, in addition to the costs and damages actually suffered by the landowner, reasonable attorney fees to be taxed by the court.

Sec. 50. Sheriff to file record. The sheriff, in case no appeal is taken, shall, immediately after the final determination of condemnation proceedings, and after the acquiring of the property by the condemnor, file, with the county recorder of the county in which the condemned land is situated, the following papers:

1. The application for condemnation.
2. All notices, together with all returns of service endorsed thereon or attached thereto.
3. The report of the commissioners.
4. All other papers filed in said proceedings.
5. A written statement by the sheriff of all money received in payment of damages, from whom received, to whom paid, and the amount paid to each claimant.

Sec. 51. Clerk to file record. The clerk of the district court, in case an appeal is taken in condemnation proceedings, shall file with the county recorder the records which the sheriff is required to file in case no appeal is taken, and in addition thereto the following:

1. A copy of the record entry of the court showing the amount of damages determined on appeal.
2. A written statement by the clerk of all money received by him in payment of damages, from whom received, to whom paid, and the amount paid to each claimant.

Sec. 52. Form of record - certificate. Said papers shall be securely fastened together, arranged in the order named above, and be accompanied by a certificate of the officer filing the same that said papers are the original files in the proceedings and that the statements accompanying the same are true.

Sec. 53. Record of proceedings. The county recorder shall record said papers, statements, and certificate in the record of deeds, properly index the same, and carefully preserve the originals as files of his office.

Sec. 54. Fee for recording. The sheriff or clerk, as the case may be, shall collect from the condemnor such fee as the county recorder would have legal right to demand for making such record, and pay such fee to the recorder upon presenting the papers for record.

Sec. 55. Failure to record - liability. Any sheriff, or clerk of the district court, as the case may be, who fails to present said papers, statements, and certificate for record, and any recorder who fails to record the same as above provided shall be liable for all damages caused by such failure.

Sec. 56. Presumption. The said original papers, statements, and certificate, or the record thereof shall be presumptive evidence of title in the condemnor, and shall constitute constructive notice of the right of such condemnor to the lands condemned.

CHAPTER \_\_\_\_\_

REVERSION

Sec. 57. Reversion by relocation of line. Such part of a railway right of way as is wholly abandoned for railway purposes by the relocation of the line of railway, shall revert to the persons who, at the time of the abandonment, are owners of the tract from which such abandoned right of way was taken.

Sec. 58. Reversion by failure to operate or construct. If a railway, or any part thereof, shall not be used or operated for a period of eight (8) years, or if, its construction having been commenced, work on the same has ceased and has not been in good faith resumed for eight (8) years, the right of way, including the roadbed, shall revert to the persons who, at the time of the reversion, are owners of the tract from which such right of way was taken.

Sec. 59. Reversion of quasi-public roads and right of ways. Roads established for the purpose of providing a public road to lands which theretofore had no such road, shall, when not used or operated for said purpose for eight (8) consecutive years, revert to those persons who, at the time of the reversion, are owners of the tract from which such road was taken.

Sec. 60. Reversion - lands for highway improvement. Lands condemned by a county, city, or town for the purpose of obtaining gravel or other suitable material for highway improvement, and not used for such purpose for five (5) consecutive years, shall revert to those persons who, at the time of the reversion are owners of the tract from which the condemned lands were taken.

Approved February 21, 1924.

CHAPTER 129

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

H. F. 198

AN ACT to amend, revise, and codify sections fifty hundred fourteen (5014) to fifty hundred sixteen (5016), inclusive, fifty hundred eighteen (5018), fifty hundred twenty-two (5022), fifty hundred twenty-four (5024) to fifty hundred twenty-six (5026), inclusive, fifty-one hundred eighty-six (5186), fifty-one hundred eighty-eight (5188) to fifty-one hundred ninety-two (5192), inclusive, fifty-two hundred four (5204) and fifty-two hundred six (5206) of the compiled code of Iowa, and section fifty hundred forty-four (5044) of the supplement to said code, relating to the board of railroad commissioners, their jurisdiction and duties.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa

That sections fifty hundred fourteen (5014) to fifty hundred sixteen (5016), inclusive, and fifty-two hundred six (5206) of the compiled Code of Iowa, and section fifty hundred forty-four (5044) of the supplement to said Code are amended, revised, and codified to read as follows: