

TO: Secretary of the Senate, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and members of the Iowa General Assembly

FROM: Serge H. Garrison, Director  
Gary L. Kaufman, Legal Counsel  
Iowa Legislative Service Bureau

DATE: July 24, 1981

As required by House File 707, approved in May, 1980, by the Sixty-eighth General Assembly and codified as Chapter 42 of the 1981 Code, the accompanying bill embodying a third plan of legislative and congressional districting is delivered. Maps illustrating the plan, and statistics relating to the districts within the plan are included in this submission. The plan submitted and prepared is in strict adherence to the requirements of law.

### STANDARDS FOR REDISTRICTING

There appears little need for reiterating standards which are required by Chapter 42 and which the Legislative Service Bureau is required by law to follow. They have been specified in detail in earlier material relating to plans distributed to members of the General Assembly and the public.

### ESTABLISHING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

At the time the Legislative Service Bureau submitted its first and second plans it indicated that the congressional plan being submitted contained the best population standards of the plans developed by the Bureau up to that time. The congressional plan submitted in this third plan has better population deviation statistics than the earlier two congressional plans submitted. The dispersion compactness statistics are also better than the first two plans, however the length-width compactness is not as good. After developing the first two congressional plans, the Bureau continued its efforts to improve the statistical standards for a congressional plan and on June 22, 1981 it developed the plan which is being submitted. At that time it was too late to offer the congressional plan as part of Plan II. The Bureau did find four plans which had even better deviation statistics than the plan now being submitted, however those plans do not seem to meet the remaining standards found in Chapter 42 as well as the plan submitted. While population equality is the overriding and highest standard considered in congressional plans, the remaining standards of Chapter 42 cannot be completely ignored in establishing congressional districts. All plans considered by the Bureau become public records, in the Bureau's opinion, upon the release of Plan III and are available for orderly review by the public.

## LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

The legislative plan being submitted meets population deviation standards better in the House than in Plan II and almost the same as in the Senate. The districts embrace more counties than either Plan I or II, appear to be more rectangular in shape, are more convenient and contiguous, and are more compact than the legislative districts in Plans I and II. Fewer incumbents are paired in Plan III than in the previous two plans, which is somewhat surprising to Bureau staff members.

The Bureau attempted to respond to the legal objections voiced by the Senate in Senate Resolution 21 in the same manner that it attempted to respond to the objections in Senate Resolution 17 when it developed Plan II. In developing Plan III the Bureau kept in mind the objections to Plan I and also responded to the objections to Plan II. More specifically the Bureau attempted to respond to the desire of the Senate that more counties be kept intact within legislative districts and less emphasis was to be placed on keeping legislative districts within congressional district boundaries. This does not mean that the Bureau ignored the standard of not crossing congressional district lines, because that standard was certainly one which was considered but in many cases the Bureau felt it should yield to the other standards of law, which Chapter 42 seems to contemplate. The Bureau was not quite sure what the Senate meant when it stated that congressional districts should be more compact, since the word "compact" has a technical meaning within the definition found in Chapter 42, and also appears to mean to many persons that districts should be more rectangular and not having strange shapes. The two standards are not always the same, but the Bureau kept both meanings in mind in developing Plan III.

The Bureau used a different mechanical procedure in developing legislative Plan III than was used in developing the first two plans. In developing the first two plans, the Bureau first determined the congressional districts and then determined where the congressional district lines should be violated. It then drew what it called "mixing districts" at the points where the congressional districts would join and in doing so attempted to take as little population from each district as possible but keeping in mind the ideal district population. The Bureau then drew legislative plans within each of the six congressional districts and did not violate any of the congressional lines after the initial violation. The result was that some of the districts developed may have been somewhat irregular because the Bureau was working within a small area in which it had to insert a given number of districts. The result also may have been that more counties were split between legislative districts.

In response to Senate Resolution 21 that an effort should be made to keep more counties intact within legislative districts, the Bureau developed the approach of dividing the state into quadrants divisible by a given number representing in total 100 representatives across the state and developed its legislative districts within each quadrant. This gave less emphasis to

congressional lines, which the Bureau feels it may have overemphasized in Plans I and II, but certainly did not ignore that standard. Keeping within congressional lines became one factor which was used to measure whether or not a given plan is better than another, but it was not a standard that received the emphasis that population equality, political subdivision intactness, convenient contiguous territory, and compactness received.

By using quadrants the Bureau had more room within which to draw legislative districts and the result appears to have been more compact or rectangular shaped districts because the Bureau did not find itself drawing districts within so many corners. The statistics were better than the Bureau had anticipated, and even more surprisingly, fewer incumbents were paired in the plan.

The ultimate objective for changing the Bureau methodology in drawing legislative districts was to improve compactness as anticipated by the Iowa Constitution and to keep more political subdivisions intact as mandated by Chapter 42 of the Code without sacrificing population equality. The Bureau staff believes it accomplished the objective, however in order to do so, less emphasis on keeping within congressional lines had to be maintained.

Consistent with previous redistricting efforts, the Bureau did not attempt to meet any set population deviation, but continued to strive for the best population deviation from the ideal as practicable while keeping in mind the other standards. Sometimes striving to meet one standard will have an adverse effect upon another standard. In this instance, the standard of not crossing congressional lines suffered the most.

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED PLAN

### Congressional Districts

As indicated earlier, the Legislative Service Bureau again attempted to devise a congressional redistricting plan that had better population statistics than the previously proposed plans. The plan submitted is the plan that has the best population statistics of those plans meeting the criteria of Chapter 42. The statistics of the proposed congressional redistricting plan and its comparison to other plans is shown in Table I. The proposed plan's average district's deviation from the ideal population is thirteen one-thousandths of one percent, which constitutes over a 60 percent reduction in the average deviation from the best previously submitted plan. The largest district exceeds the smallest district by only five one-hundredths of one percent, which constitutes a reduction of over 58 percent over the plan proposed in June. The population dispersion compactness of the plan is the best of any submitted, however the defined length-width compactness is not as good as the first two plans.

Legislative districts

Table II shows the population and compactness statistics of the proposed legislative redistricting plan. The average district's deviation from the ideal population in the House is two hundred seventy-three one-thousandths of one percent, which is slightly better than the average deviation for the plan proposed in June. The largest House district exceeds the smallest by one and eight-tenths percent. The population dispersion compactness for the House is the best of any plan submitted, however the defined length-width compactness is not as good as the first two plans. In the Senate, the proposed plan's average district's deviation from the ideal population is less than fifteen one-hundredths of one percent, and the largest district exceeds the smallest by seventy-one one-hundredths of one percent. The proposed Senate plan has the best defined length-width compactness of any plan submitted, and its population dispersion compactness is approximately the same as the other plans submitted.

A major improvement in the proposed legislative redistricting plan has been in the retention of political subdivisions within House and Senate districts. This was achieved by dividing the state into quadrants which approximately followed congressional district lines. Adjustments were then made to make the quadrants evenly divisible into Senate districts. It was believed that squarer subsets would allow more compact districts to be drawn, and that more political subdivisions would be retained. Attempts were made not to cross congressional district lines when drawing the districts, but this standard would yield to the retention of political subdivisions, especially counties. The use of quadrants would also limit the ripple effect to the boundaries of the quadrants and not allow the ripple to cross the entire state. The result of this technique is shown in Table III. In the proposed redistricting plan, there are 48 counties contained totally within single House districts, and 66 counties contained totally within single Senate districts. This constitutes an increase of 26 percent in the House, and almost 16 percent in the Senate over the Bureau's best previously submitted plan. This is an increase over the present plan of 243 percent in the House, and 100 percent in the Senate. However, 12 House and Senate districts cross congressional district lines but this still constitutes a reduction over the present plan of 43 percent in the House and 25 percent in the Senate. A partial listing of the political subdivisions retained in the proposed legislative redistricting plan is shown in Table IV. There are six "dangling" townships in the proposed redistricting plan, which is slightly worse than the plan proposed in June, but still it is well below the 30 "dangling" townships in the present legislative plan.

Not only does the proposed plan increase the number of political subdivisions retained within districts, but it also reduces the number of smaller counties divided into three or more House or Senate districts. Table V shows that only one county with less than 30,000 population is divided into three House districts, compared to 18 under the present plan, and only one county with less than 60,000 population is divided into three Senate districts,

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compared to 11 under the present plan. Thus of the 79 counties under 30,000 population, the proposed plan places 61 percent into a single House district and 99 percent of them into no more than two House districts, compared to 18 percent and 68 percent respectively under the current plan. Of the 90 counties under 60,000 population, the proposed plan places 73 percent into a single Senate district and 99 percent into no more than two Senate districts, compared to 34 percent and 77 percent respectively under the present plan.

Although there is no measure of convenience provided under Chapter 42, the districts are required to be composed of convenient contiguous territories. One measure of convenience could be the number of counties each senator and representative is required to represent. Table VI illustrates this representation. Under the proposed plan, 72 percent of the representatives represent no more than two counties, and 94 percent represent no more than three counties, compared to 54 percent and 68 percent respectively under the present plan. Similarly, under the proposed plan 86 percent of the senators represent no more than four counties, and 94 percent represent no more than five counties, compared to 54 percent and 70 percent respectively under the current plan.

Finally, some mention should be made of the present representatives who were paired under the proposed redistricting plan. Chapter 42 prohibits the Legislative Service Bureau from considering the residence of incumbent legislators in drawing the proposed redistricting plans. This latest plan contains 18 representative districts in which two incumbent legislators reside. Of these districts, 11 or 61 percent contain incumbents who reside within the same county and often they reside in neighboring precincts. These pairings should be expected since the second highest standard in Chapter 42 is the retention of political subdivisions within representative districts.

TABLE I

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

	AVERAGE DISTRICT DEVIATION FROM IDEAL	POPULATION VARIANCE RATIO	LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS	AVERAGE LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS RATIO	POPULATION DISPERSION COMPACTNESS
Proposed July 1981 Plan	0.013 %	1.0005	17.42	1.46	0.8695
Proposed June 1981 Plan	0.033 %	1.0012	14.73	1.38	0.8438
Proposed April 1981 Plan	0.039 %	1.0019	11.43	1.33	0.8068
Present Congressional Plan	2.035 %	1.0888	9.17	1.24	0.8382

TABLE II

## LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

	AVERAGE DISTRICT DEVIATION FROM IDEAL	POPULATION VARIANCE RATIO	LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS	AVERAGE LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS RATIO	POPULATION DISPERSION COMPACTNESS
HOUSE:					
Proposed July 1981 Plan	0.273 %	1.0180	190.35	1.676	0.9490
Proposed June 1981 Plan	0.276 %	1.0178	173.03	1.574	0.9360
Proposed April 1981 Plan	0.098 %	1.0092	183.37	1.535	0.9382
Present House Plan	11.120 %	2.0844	170.47	1.703	0.9302
SENATE:					
Proposed July 1981 Plan	0.147 %	1.0071	112.75	1.497	0.9498
Proposed June 1981 Plan	0.130 %	1.0076	114.87	1.450	0.9510
Proposed April 1981 Plan	0.061 %	1.0046	122.67	1.442	0.9401
Present Senate Plan	6.154 %	1.4023	130.50	1.580	0.9477

TABLE III

RETENTION OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

	JULY PROPOSED PLAN	JUNE PROPOSED PLAN	APRIL PROPOSED PLAN	PRESENT PLAN
NUMBER OF COUNTIES CONTAINED TOTALLY WITHIN SINGLE HOUSE DISTRICTS	48	38	33	14
NUMBER OF COUNTIES CONTAINED TOTALLY WITHIN SINGLE SENATE DISTRICTS	66	57	52	33

CROSSING OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT LINES

	JULY PROPOSED PLAN	JUNE PROPOSED PLAN	APRIL PROPOSED PLAN	PRESENT PLAN
NUMBER OF HOUSE DISTRICTS THAT CROSS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT LINES	12	4	4	21
NUMBER OF SENATE DISTRICTS THAT CROSS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT LINES	12	2	3	16



TABLE IV

RETENTION OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

COUNTIES

THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES ARE TOTALLY CONTAINED WITHIN SINGLE HOUSE DISTRICTS:

Appanoose	Decatur	Hardin	Mahaska	Taylor
Audubon	Delaware	Henry	Monona	Union
Benton	Dickinson	Howard	Monroe	Van Buren
Bremer	Emmet	Humboldt	Montgomery	Washington
Buena Vista	Fayette	Ida	Osceola	Wayne
Calhoun	Floyd	Jackson	Page	Winneshiek
Cherokee	Fremont	Jefferson	Poweshiek	Worth
Clayton	Greene	Lucas	Ringgold	Wright
Crawford	Grundy	Lyon	Sac	
Davis	Guthrie	Madison	Tama	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE COUNTIES, THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES ARE CONTAINED TOTALLY WITHIN SINGLE SENATE DISTRICTS:

Adams	Clinton	Iowa	Louisa	O'Brien
Allamakee	Dallas	Keokuk	Marion	Plymouth
Boone	Franklin	Kossuth	Mills	
Butler	Harrison	Lee	Mitchell	

CITIES

THE FOLLOWING CITIES, WHICH EITHER CROSS COUNTY LINES OR WHOSE PRECINCTS WERE CERTIFIED TO THE CENSUS BUREAU, ARE CONTAINED TOTALLY WITHIN SINGLE HOUSE DISTRICTS:

Ackley	Clive	Luverne	Riceville	Tabor
Adair	Coralville	Lytton	Sageville	Urbandale
Ankeny	Dows	Marion	Shelby	Victor
Bettendorf	Evansdale	Marshalltown	Sheldon	Walcott
Carlisle	Forest City	Muscatine	Shenandoah	West Bend
Cascade	Fort Dodge	Ottumwa	Stratford	West Des Moines
Casey	Gilmore City	Postville	Stuart	Windsor Heights
Clearfield				

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE CITIES, THE FOLLOWING CITIES WHICH EITHER CROSS COUNTY LINES OR WHOSE PRECINCTS WERE CERTIFIED TO THE CENSUS BUREAU ARE TOTALLY CONTAINED WITHIN SINGLE SENATE DISTRICTS:

Ames	Clinton	Fairbank	Iowa City	Mason City
Cedar Falls				

TABLE V

HOUSE DISTRICTS  
FOR  
COUNTIES UNDER 30,000 POPULATION

NUMBER OF HOUSE DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN EACH COUNTY	HOUSE DISTRICTS FOR COUNTIES UNDER 30,000 POPULATION			
	1	2	3	4
Present Plan	14	40	18	7
Proposed April 1981 Plan	33	32	12	2
Proposed June 1981 Plan	34	40	5	0
Proposed July 1981 Plan	48	30	1	0

SENATE DISTRICTS  
FOR  
COUNTIES UNDER 60,000 POPULATION

NUMBER OF SENATE DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN EACH COUNTY	SENATE DISTRICTS FOR COUNTIES UNDER 60,000 POPULATION		
	1	2	3
Present Plan	31	48	11
Proposed April 1981 Plan	49	32	8
Proposed June 1981 Plan	57	30	3
Proposed July 1981 Plan	66	23	1

TABLE VI

COUNTIES REPRESENTED

BY EACH REPRESENTATIVE

NUMBER OF COUNTIES REPRESENTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Present Plan	37	17	14	16	11	4	1
Proposed April 1981 Plan	42	18	25	12	2	1	0
Proposed June 1981 Plan	42	25	19	13	1	0	0
Proposed July 1981 Plan	44	28	22	5	1	0	0

COUNTIES REPRESENTED

BY EACH SENATOR

NUMBER OF COUNTIES REPRESENTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Present Plan	13	6	4	4	8	6	2	5	2
Proposed April 1981 Plan	14	3	9	11	4	6	2	1	0
Proposed June 1981 Plan	12	11	2	14	8	2	0	0	1
Proposed July 1981 Plan	16	5	11	11	4	2	0	1	0



POPULATION DIFFERENCES

LSB PLAN 3 — PRIEBE PLAN

<u>HOUSE DISTRICT</u>	<u>LSB PLAN 3 DEVIATION</u>	<u>PRIEBE PLAN DEVIATION</u>
16	12	177
19	108	-57
TOTAL DEVIATION	120	234
AVERAGE DEVIATION	60	117

<u>SENATE DISTRICT</u>	<u>LSB PLAN 3 DEVIATION</u>	<u>PRIEBE PLAN DEVIATION</u>
8	200	365
10	-56	-221
TOTAL DEVIATION	256	586
AVERAGE DEVIATION	128	293

POPULATION DIFFERENCES

LSB PLAN 3 — SCHROEDER PLAN

<u>HOUSE DISTRICT</u>	<u>LSB PLAN 3 DEVIATION</u>	<u>SCHROEDER PLAN DEVIATION</u>
14	-231	--217
15	188	10
16	12	147
17	62	30
18	19	80
21	-128	63
22	-7	-198
73	93	275
87	36	-146
88	-87	-282
94	-12	154
95	-36	234
96	-13	-49
97	111	54
98	7	-126
<hr/>		
TOTAL DEVIATION	1042	2065
AVERAGE DEVIATION	69.5	137.7

<u>SENATE DISTRICT</u>	<u>LSB PLAN 3 DEVIATION</u>	<u>SCHROEDER PLAN DEVIATION</u>
7	58	72
8	200	157
9	81	110
37	1	183
44	-51	-428
47	-48	142
48	-10	185
49	118	-72
<hr/>		
TOTAL DEVIATION	567	1349
AVERAGE DEVIATION	70.9	168.6

DIVISIBLE CITIES  
 RETAINED INTACT  
 IN PROPOSED REDISTRICTING PLANS

H O U S E

S E N A T E

<u>LSB PLAN 3</u>	<u>RSCC PLAN</u>	<u>LSB PLAN 3</u>	<u>RSCC PLAN</u>
Ackley	Ackley	Ackley	Ackley
Adair	Ankeny	Adair	Ames
Ankeny	Bevington	Ames	Ankeny
Bettendorf	Cascade	Ankeny	Bevington
Cascade	Casey	Bettendorf	Cascade
Casey	Coralville	Cascade	Casey
Clearfield	Dows	Casey	Clinton
Clive	Durant	Cedar Falls	Coralville
Coralville	Edgewood	Clearfield	Dows
Dows	Evansdale	Clinton	Durant
Evansdale	Forest City	Clive	Edgewood
Forest City	Luverne	Coralville	Evansdale
Fort Dodge	Lytton	Dows	Forest City
Gilmore City	Marshalltown	Evansdale	Fort Dodge
Luverne	Muscatine	Fairbank	Luverne
Lytton	North English	Forest City	Lytton
Marion	Stratford	Fort Dodge	Marshalltown
Marshalltown	Stuart	Gilmore City	Muscatine
Muscatine	Tabor	Iowa City	North English
Ottumwa	Windsor Heights	Luverne	Ottumwa
Ralston	2 0	Lytton	Shelby
Riceland		Marion	Stratford
Sageville		Marshalltown	Stuart
Shelby		Mason City	Tabor
Sheldon		Muscatine	Urbandale
Stratford		Ottumwa	West Bend
Stuart		Ralston	Windsor Heights
Tabor		Riceville	Zwingle
Urbandale		Shannon City	2 8
Victor		Sageville	
West Bend		Shelby	
West Des Moines		Sheldon	
Windsor Heights		Stratford	
Zwingle		Stuart	
		Tabor	
		Urbandale	
		Victor	
		West Bend	
		West Des Moines	
		Windsor Heights	
		Zwingle	

DIVISION OF COUNTIES

HOUSE DISTRICTS  
FOR

COUNTIES UNDER 30,000 POPULATION

NUMBER OF HOUSE DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN EACH COUNTY	1	2	3	4
Present Plan	14	40	18	7
LSB Plan 1	34	31	12	2
LSB Plan 2	38	36	5	0
LSB Plan 3	48	30	1	0
RSCC Plan	43	27	9	0
Priebe Plan	49	28	2	0
Schroeder Plan	45	30	4	0

SENATE DISTRICTS  
FOR

COUNTIES UNDER 60,000 POPULATION

NUMBER OF SENATE DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN EACH COUNTY	1	2	3
Present Plan	33	46	11
LSB Plan 1	51	31	8
LSB Plan 2	57	30	3
LSB Plan 3	66	23	1
RSCC Plan	63	26	1
Priebe Plan	67	21	2
Schroeder Plan	63	26	1



C O N V E N I E N C E

COUNTIES REPRESENTED

BY EACH REPRESENTATIVE

NUMBER OF COUNTIES REPRESENTED	COUNTIES REPRESENTED						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Present Plan	37	17	14	16	11	4	1
LSB Plan 1	42	18	25	12	2	1	0
LSB Plan 2	42	25	19	13	1	0	0
LSB Plan 3	44	28	22	5	1	0	0
RSCC Plan	41	24	20	12	3	0	0
Priebe Plan	44	28	22	5	1	0	0
Schroeder Plan	44	28	20	5	2	1	0

COUNTIES REPRESENTED

BY EACH SENATOR

NUMBER OF COUNTIES REPRESENTED	COUNTIES REPRESENTED								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Present Plan	13	6	4	4	8	6	2	5	2
LSB Plan 1	14	3	9	11	4	6	2	1	0
LSB Plan 2	12	11	2	14	8	2	0	0	1
LSB Plan 3	16	5	11	11	4	2	0	1	0
RSCC Plan	15	2	12	10	8	2	1	0	0
Priebe Plan	16	5	11	11	4	2	0	1	0
Schroeder Plan	16	5	11	11	3	2	1	1	0

D A N G L I N G   T O W N S H I P S

NUMBER  
OF  
DANGLING  
TOWNSHIPS

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Present Plan	30
LSB Plan 1	21
LSB Plan 2	5
LSB Plan 3	7
RSCC Plan	17
Priebe Plan	7
Schroeder Plan	11

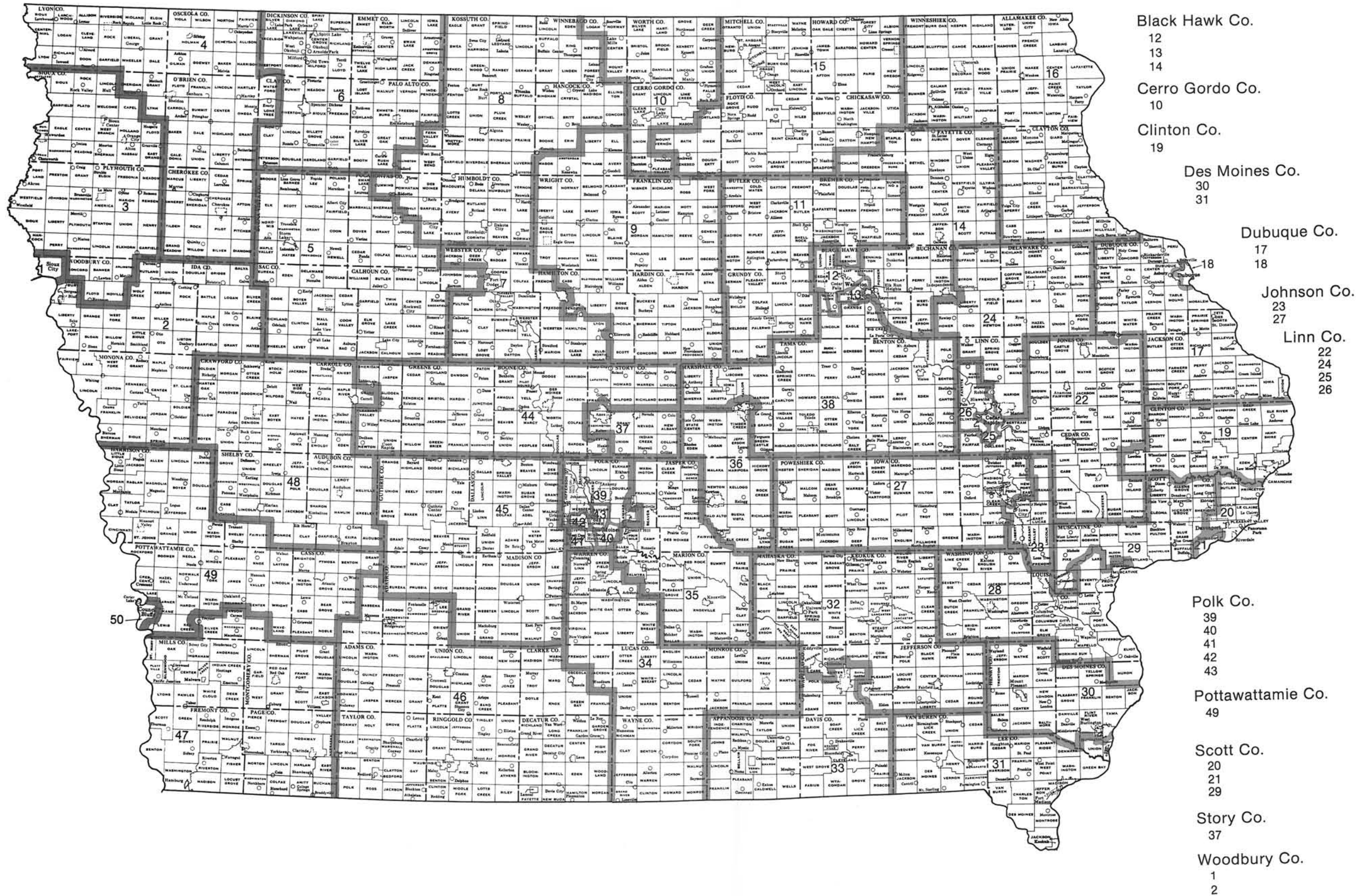


# Proposed Legislative Redistricting Plan

Senate - July 1981

Senate ■

SEE METROPOLITAN MAP FOR DETAIL:

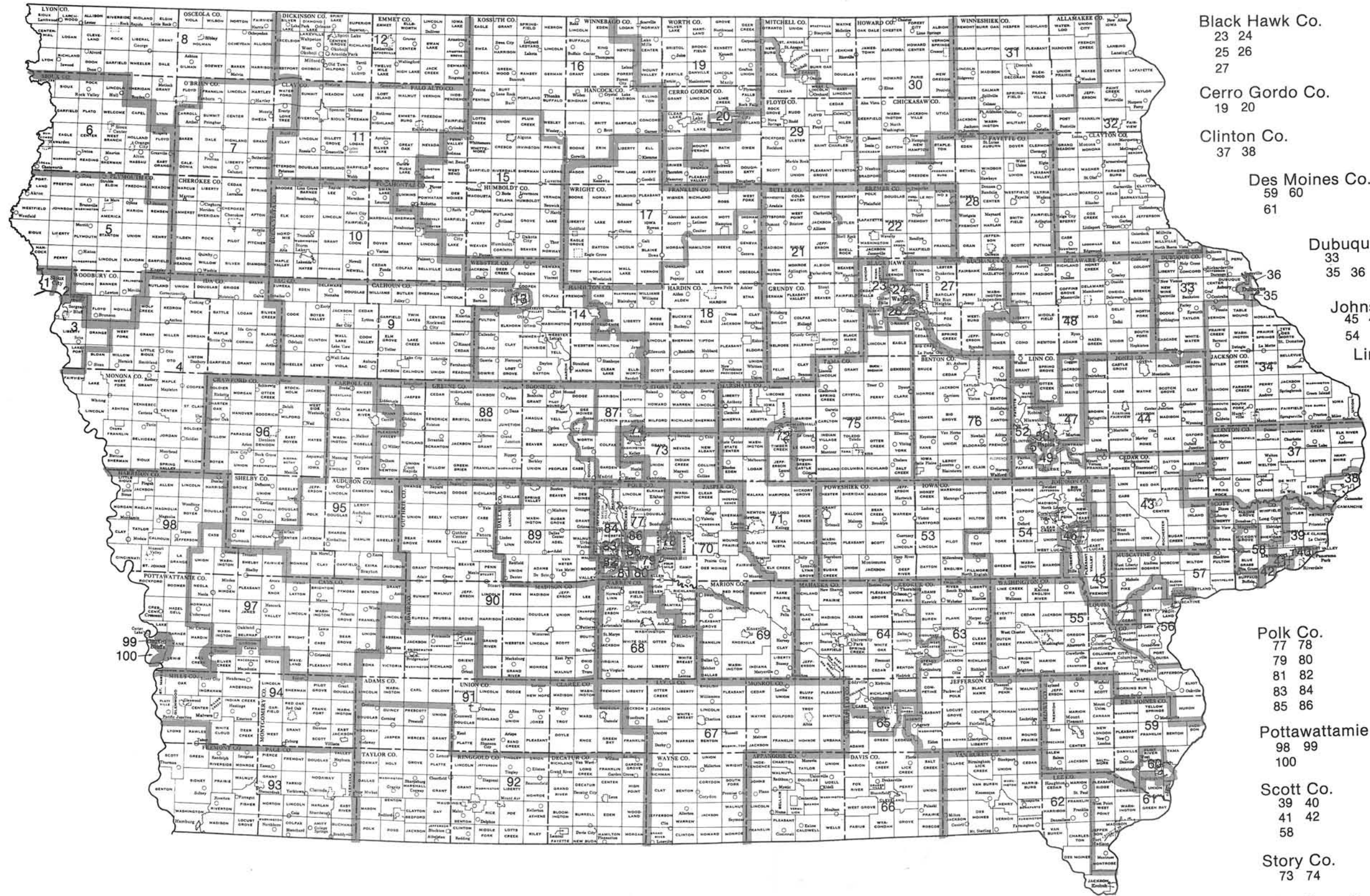


# Proposed Legislative Redistricting Plan

## House - July 1981

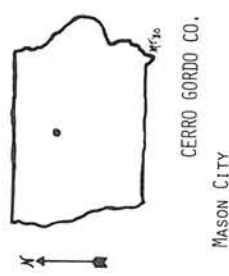
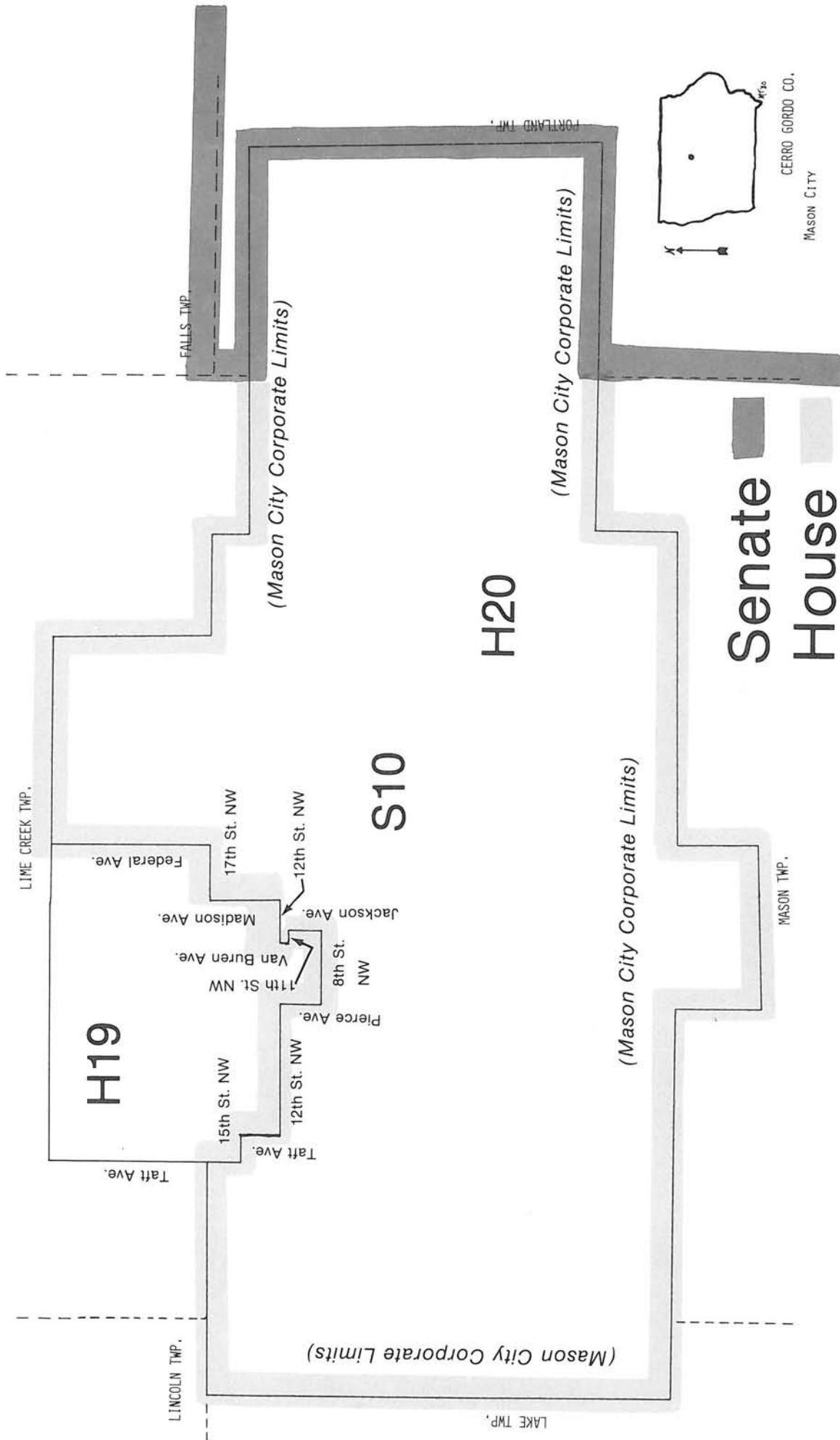
House

SEE METROPOLITAN MAP  
FOR DETAIL:



- Black Hawk Co.  
23 24  
25 26  
27
- Cerro Gordo Co.  
19 20
- Clinton Co.  
37 38
- Des Moines Co.  
59 60  
61
- Dubuque Co.  
33  
35 36
- Johnson Co.  
45 46  
54
- Linn Co.  
43 44  
47  
49 50  
51 52
- Polk Co.  
77 78  
79 80  
81 82  
83 84  
85 86
- Pottawattamie Co.  
98 99  
100
- Scott Co.  
39 40  
41 42  
58
- Story Co.  
73 74
- Woodbury Co.  
1 2  
3





**Senate**  
**House**

(Mason City Corporate Limits)

(Mason City Corporate Limits)

(Mason City Corporate Limits)

(Mason City Corporate Limits)

**H19**

**H20**

**S10**

LIME CREEK TWP.

FALLS TWP.

PORTLAND TWP.

LINCOLN TWP.

LAKE TWP.

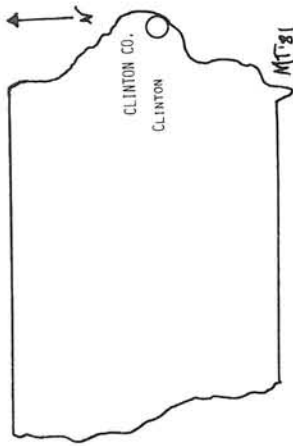
MASON TWP.

CERRO GORDO CO.

MASON CITY

Senate

House

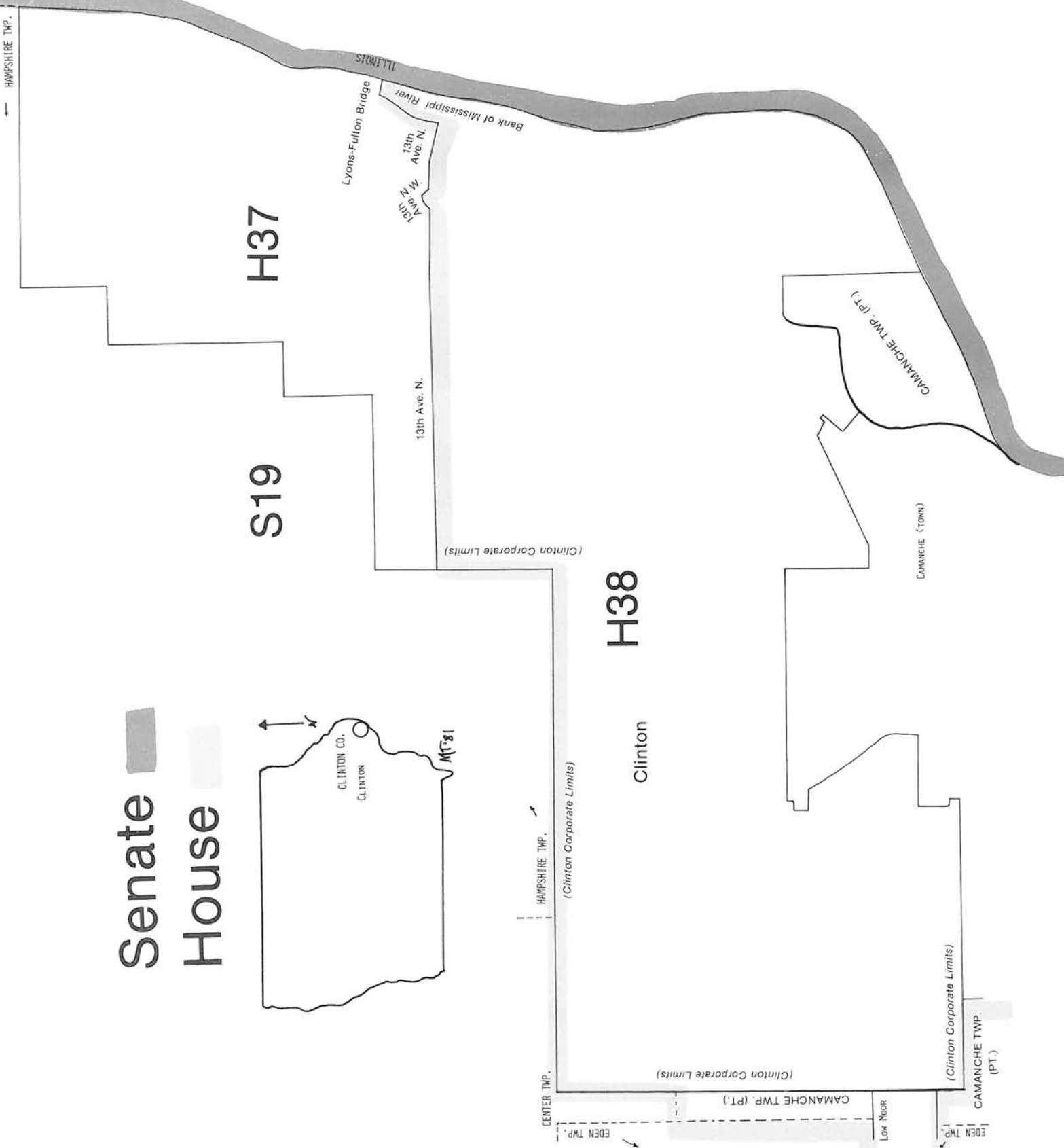


H37

S19

H38

Clinton



HAMPSHIRE TWP.

MISSISSIPPI

Lyons-Fulton Bridge

13th N.W.  
13th Ave. N.

Bank of Mississippi River

13th Ave. N.

(Clinton Corporate Limits)

HAMPSHIRE TWP.

(Clinton Corporate Limits)

CENTER TWP.

EDEN TWP.

(Clinton Corporate Limits)

CAMANCHE TWP. (PT.)

LOW MOOR

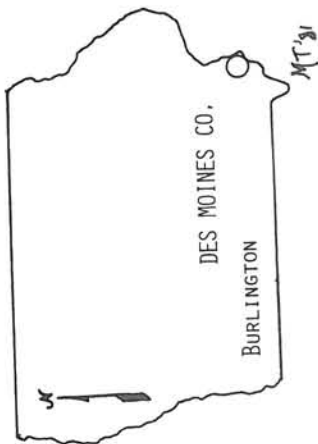
(Clinton Corporate Limits)

CAMANCHE TWP. (PT.)

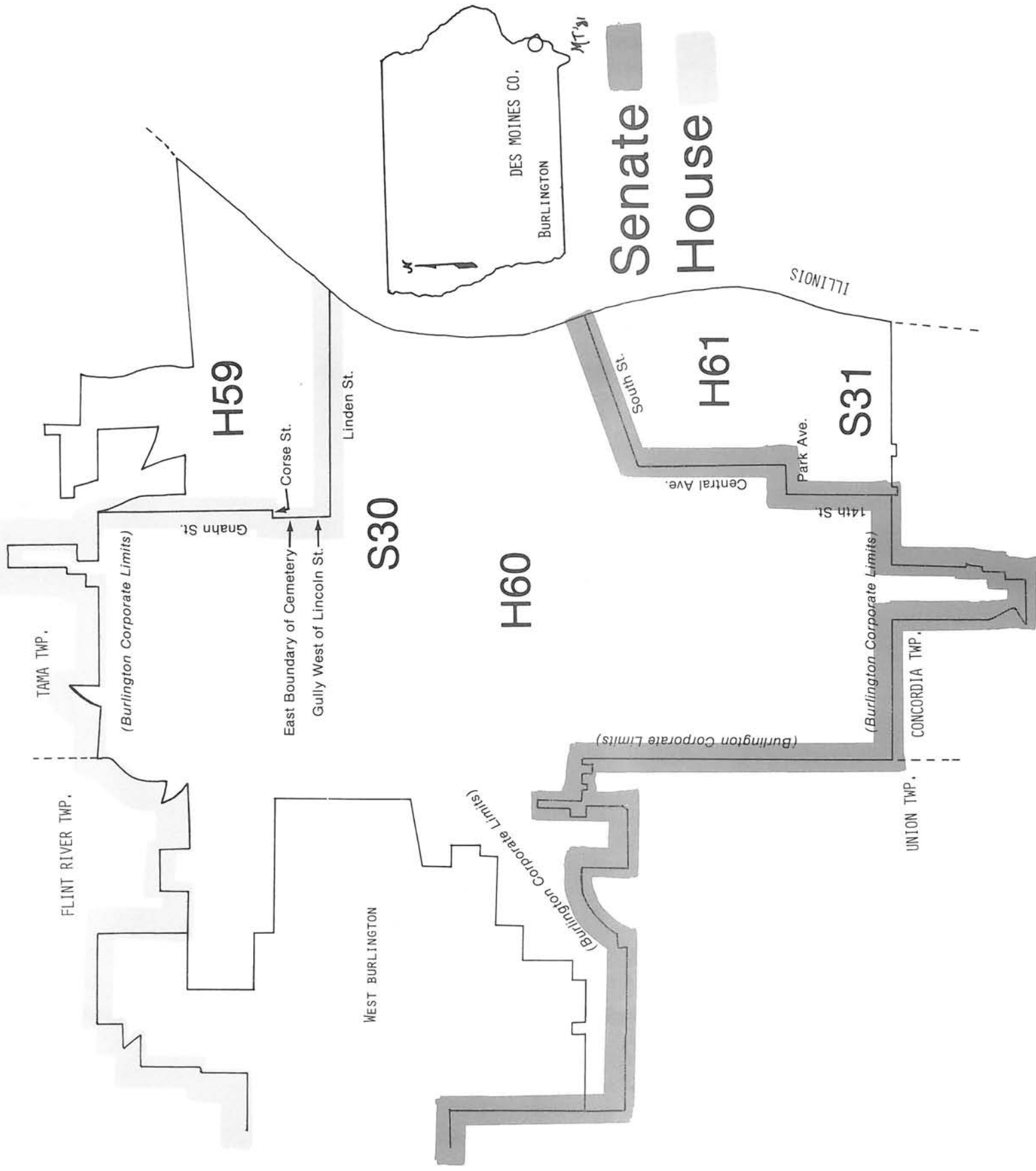
CAMANCHE TWP. (PT.)

CAMANCHE (TOWN)





# Senate House



TAMA TWP.

(Burlington Corporate Limits)

H59

Gnahn St.

East Boundary of Cemetery

Gully West of Lincoln St.

Linden St.

S30

H60

(Burlington Corporate Limits)

WEST BURLINGTON

(Burlington Corporate Limits)

H61

South St.

Central Ave.

Park Ave.

14th St.

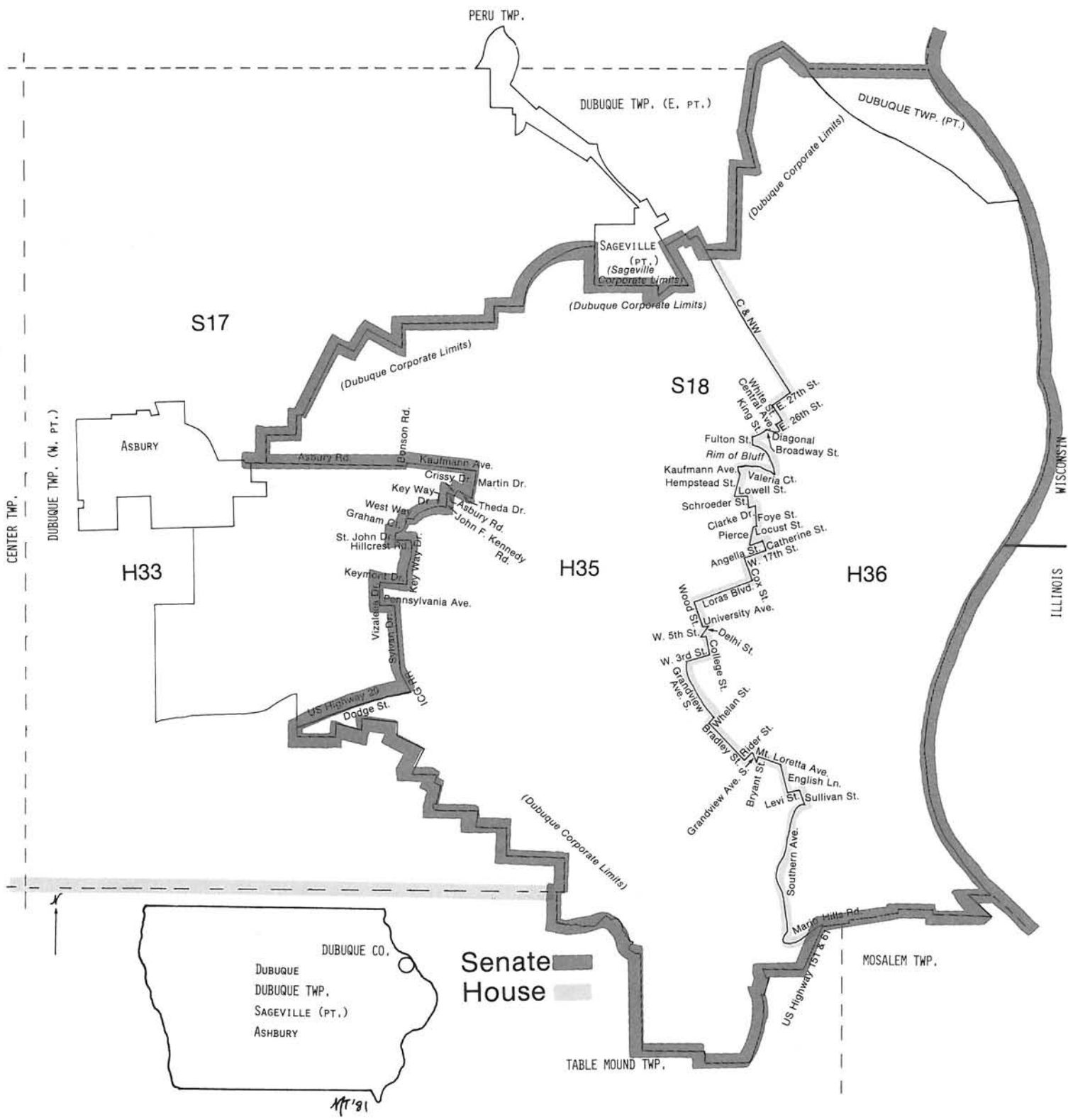
S31

(Burlington Corporate Limits)

CONCORDIA TWP.

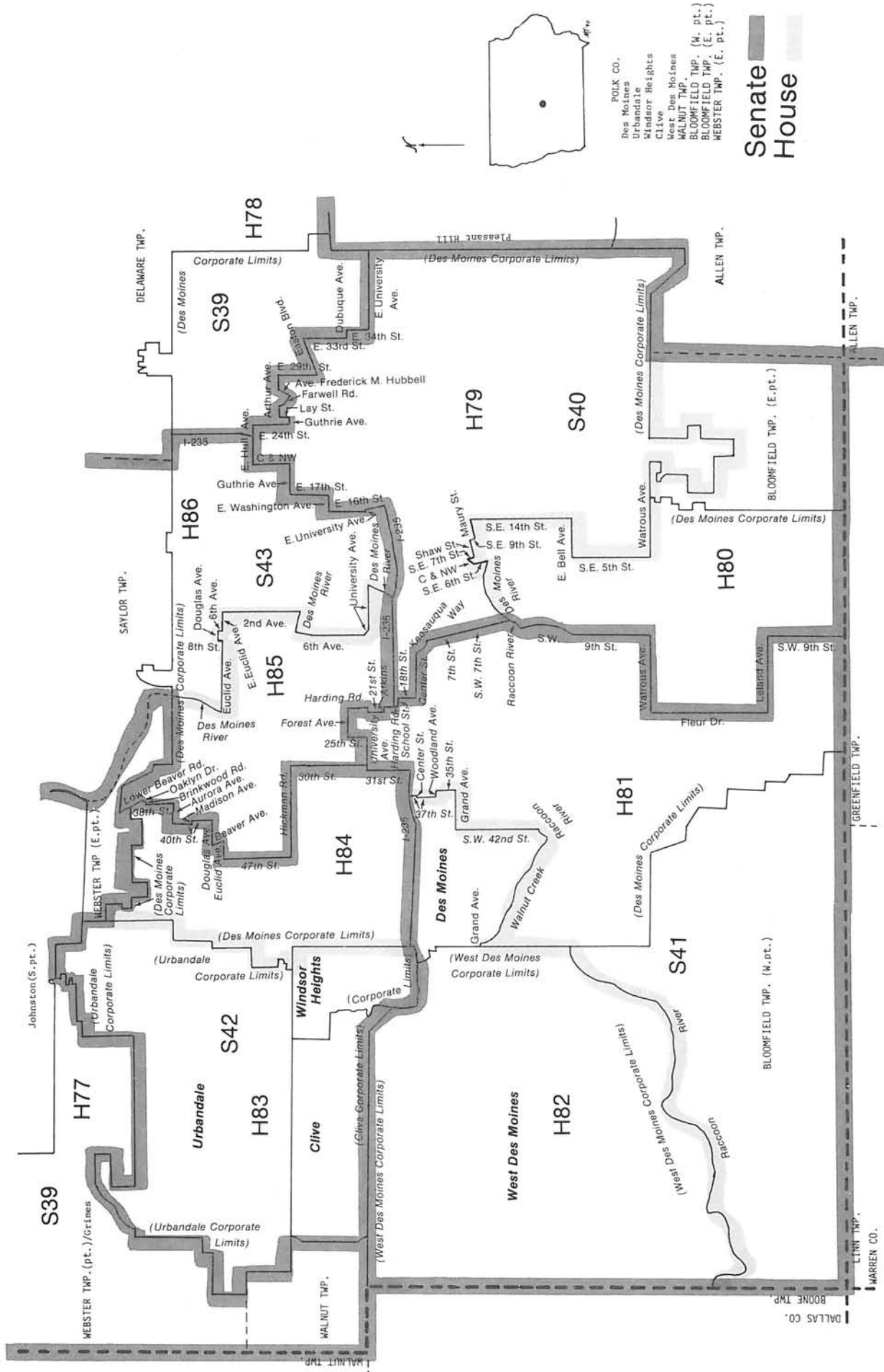
UNION TWP.

ILLINOIS



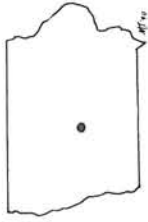


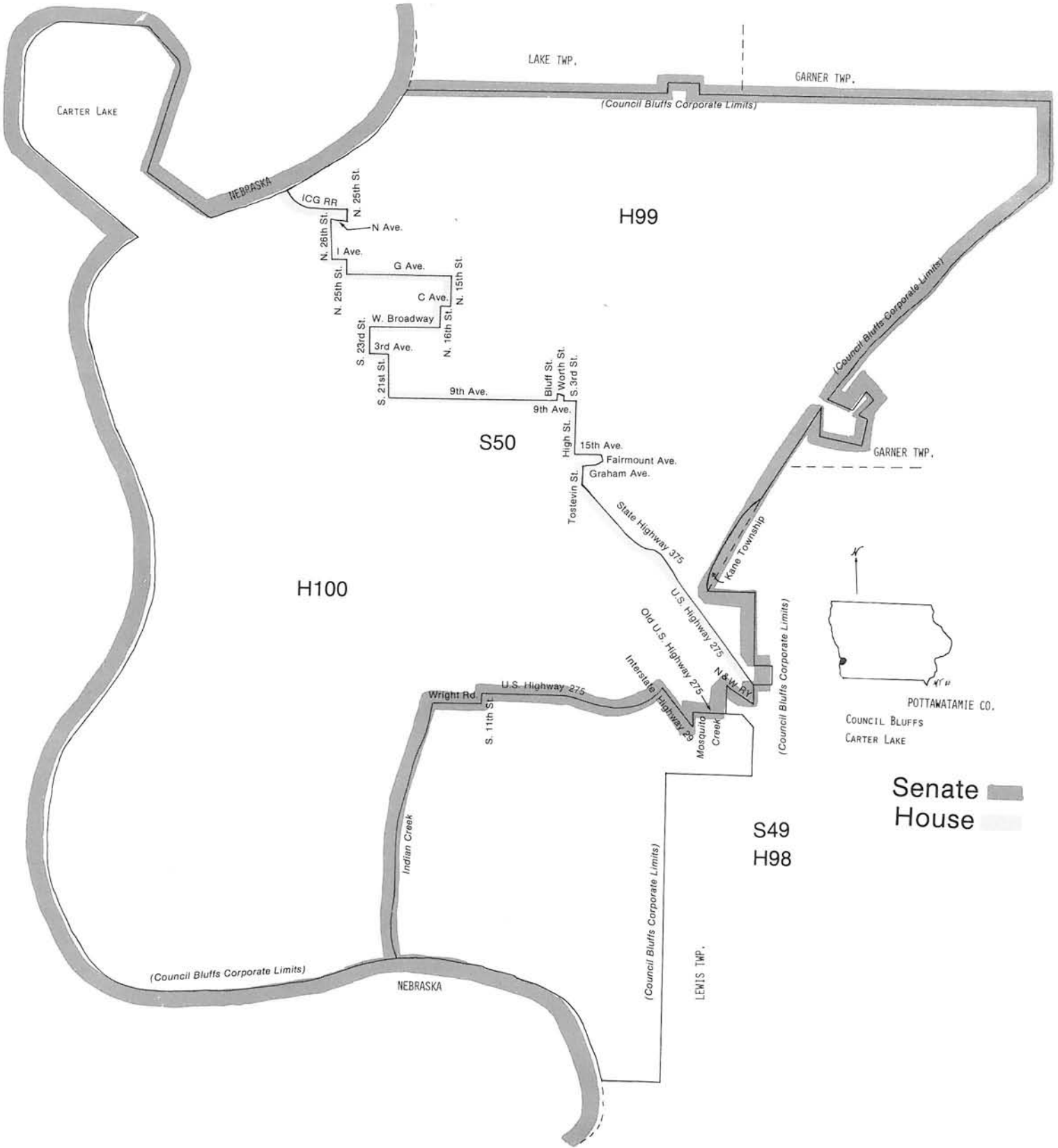


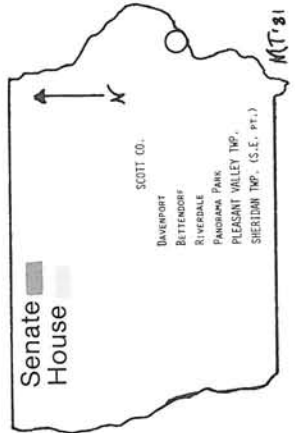
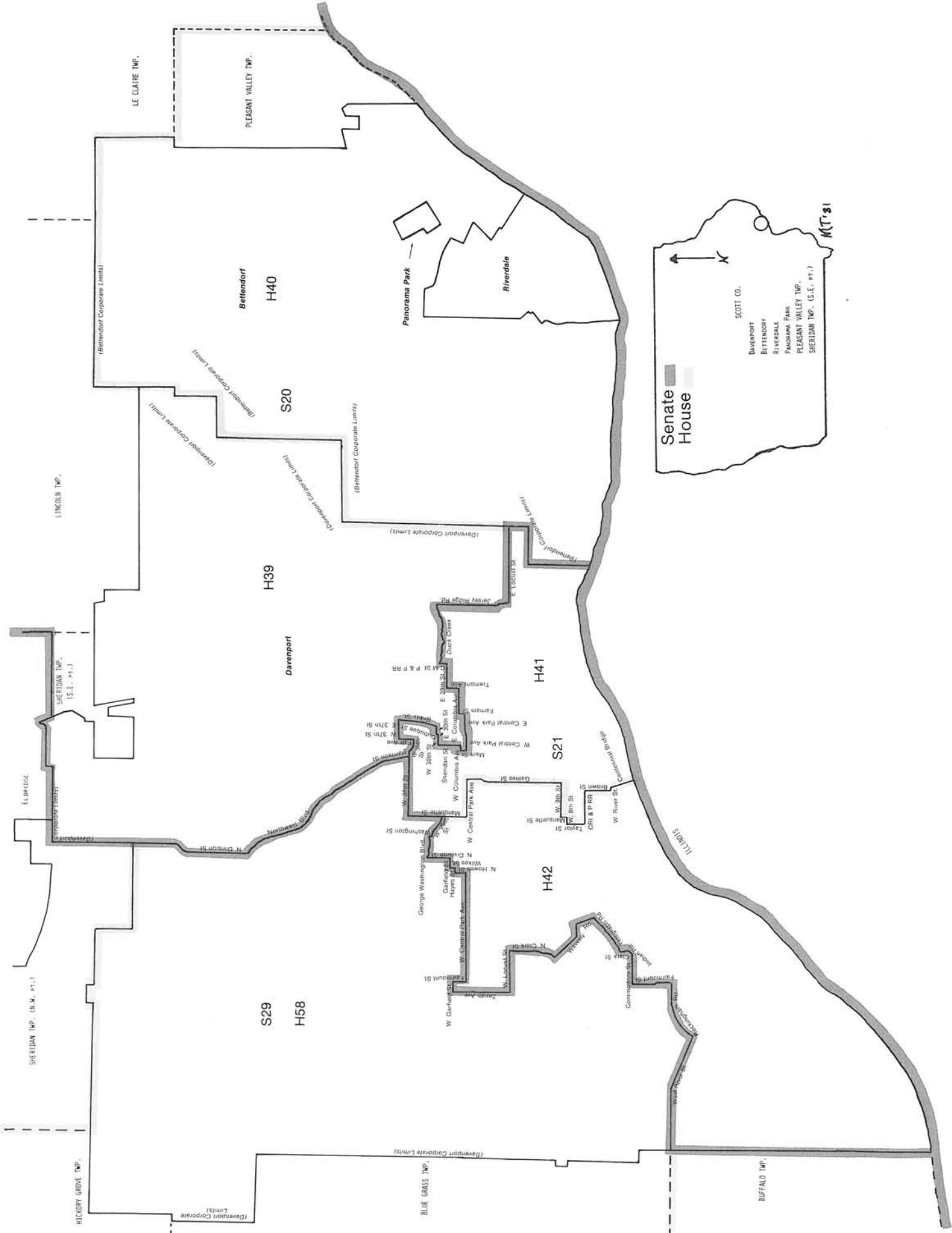


- POLK CO.  
 Des Moines  
 Urbandale  
 Windsor Heights  
 Clive  
 West Des Moines  
 WALNUT TWP. (W. pt.)  
 BLOOMFIELD TWP. (E. pt.)  
 WEBSTER TWP. (E. pt.)

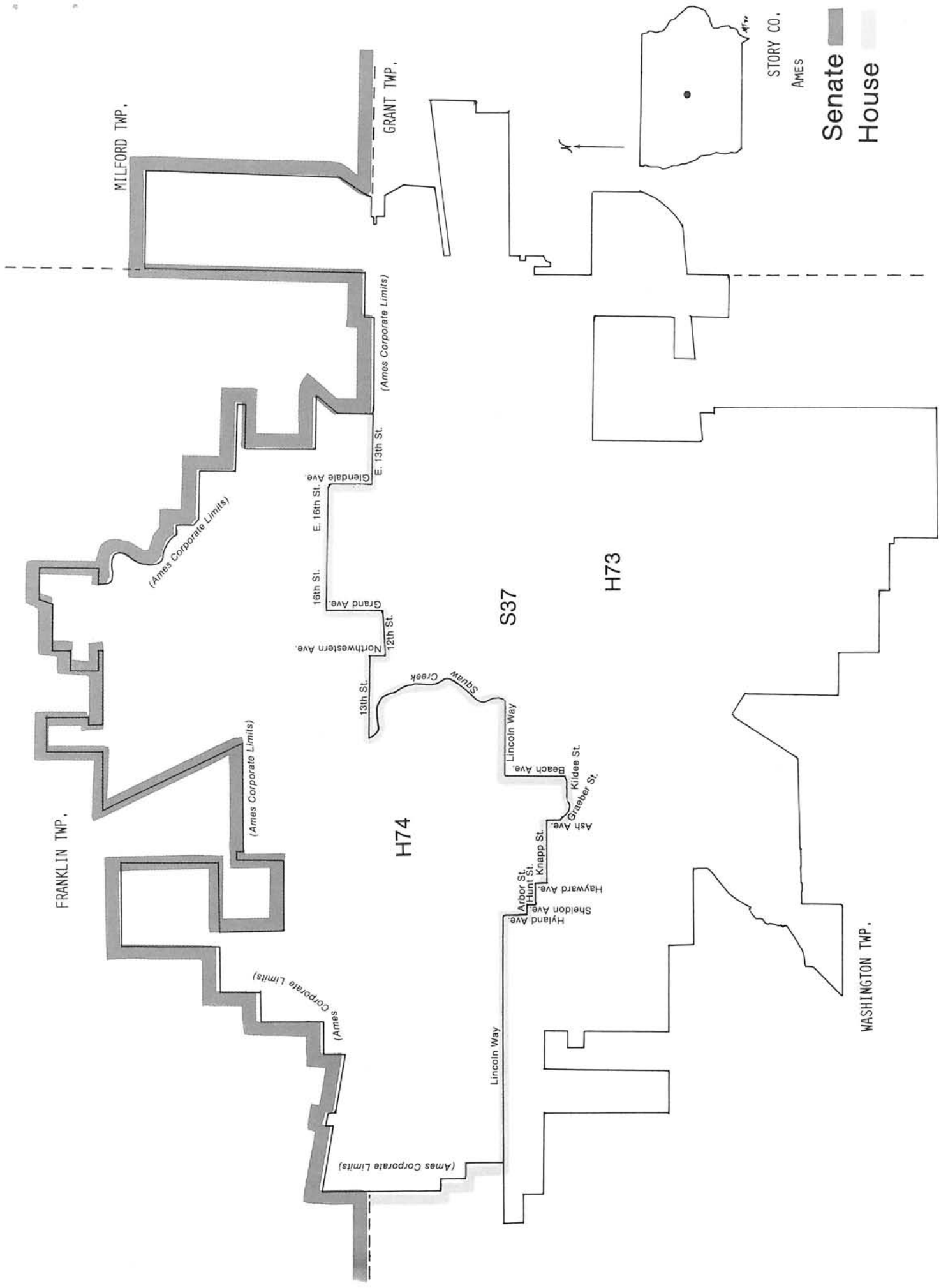
**Senate**  
**House**







MT 31



STORY CO.  
AMES

Senate  
House

WASHINGTON TWP.

FRANKLIN TWP.

MILFORD TWP.

H74

S37

H73

(Ames Corporate Limits)

(Ames Corporate Limits)

(Ames Corporate Limits)

(Ames Corporate Limits)

(Ames Corporate Limits)

GRANT TWP.



