

To: Secretary of the Iowa Senate, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, Members of the Iowa General Assembly

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

Date: June 17, 1981

As required by House File 707, approved May, 1980 by the Sixty-eighth General Assembly and codified as Chapter 42 of the 1981 Code, the accompanying bill embodied a plan of legislative and congressional districting is delivered. At the direction of the Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission, maps illustrating the plan, summary of the standards for redistricting as required by law, and a statement of the population of each district included in the plan are also being submitted. The summary of the standards for redistricting are provided in this document. The plan submitted and prepared is in strict adherence to the requirements of law.

STANDARDS FOR REDISTRICTING

Section 4 of House File 707, the text of which can be found in Chapter 42 of the 1981 Code of Iowa, establishes the standards for redistricting. Briefly stated, House File 707 provides that districts shall be established on the basis of population and shall have a population as nearly equal as practicable, the ideal population determined by dividing the number of districts to be established into the population of this state as reported in the federal Bicennial Census. Districts shall not vary from the ideal district for the congressional districts by more than one percent. State senatorial and state representative districts shall not vary from the ideal district by an average of more than one percent and those districts shall not have a population which exceeds that of any other district by more than five percent.

Within the population variance limitation, and to the extent possible, the number of counties and cities divided among more than one district shall be as small as possible. Where there is a choice, the more populous subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous, except when a county line divides a city. The preceding exception appears to provide that in the case where a city is divided by a county line, the larger populated subdivision, that being the county, can be divided in order to maintain the whole city.

Districts shall be composed of convenient contiguous territory. Districts shall be compact in form, however the preceding standards take precedence over the compactness standard.

Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring a political party, incumbent legislator or member of Congress, or other person or group, or for the purpose of augmenting or diluting

the voting strength of a language or minority group. Each representative district shall be included within a single senatorial district and, so far as possible, each representative and each senatorial district shall be included within a single congressional district.

GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING STANDARDS

The law also provides that if the Legislative Service Bureau is confronted with the necessity to make any decision for which no clearly applicable guideline is provided, the Bureau may submit a written request for direction to the Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission. It should be noted that questions were submitted to the Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission by the Bureau, and the Commission did assist in establishing guidelines.

The law also provides that if the first plan is rejected, the Senate or House may submit information to the Bureau listing reasons why the plan was not approved and the Bureau may take into account the reasons cited insofar as it is possible to do so within requirements set out in the law. The Senate, in rejecting the first plan submitted, did submit information which the Legislative Service Bureau did consider.

On May 4, 1981, the Bureau submitted three questions to the Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission. In essence the Bureau asked the Advisory Commission to establish guidelines for the following three questions:

1. In judging the plan, if the Bureau is confronted with making a decision based on convenient contiguous territory and maintaining the integrity of political subdivisions, which standard should prevail? The Commission voted that maintaining the integrity of political subdivisions should be the more important standard.
2. If the Bureau is confronted with two plans, one having the best average district deviation of population, and one having the best population variance ratio, is it permissible to use the standard deviation measurement in determining which plan has the best population? The Commission replied that the standard deviation measurement should be used to resolve the conflict but not as a measure to replace the other methods listed in the statute.
3. If a conflict arises between compactness and crossing a congressional district line, which should take precedence over the other? The Commission replied that staying within the congressional district should take precedence over compactness.

Senate Resolution 17 was approved by the Senate and contained information as to the reasons why plan 1 was not approved. Among other things, Senate Resolution 17 provided the Legislative Service Bureau should strive to minimize the incidents of townships which are isolated and outside of the legislative district within which the township's county is otherwise divided. These townships came

to be known as "dangling townships", and the Bureau understood them to be individual townships the Bureau had used to balance population equality.

Senate Resolution 17 also provided that the Legislative Service Bureau should strive to better achieve compliance with the standards of convenient contiguous territory and compactness, but recognize that the overriding objective must be substantial equality of population. Senate Resolution 17 provided that convenient contiguous territory and compactness could be achieved by placing less emphasis on congressional lines and crossing the congressional lines were necessary to achieve greater compactness. This was in conflict with the direction given to the Bureau by the Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission which specified that compactness should yield to maintaining congressional lines.

Senate Resolution 17 also provided that existing congressional legislative districts are valid considerations in any new redistricting plan as long as the residence address of an incumbent is not considered. However, the Bureau did not feel that it could start with existing congressional and legislative districts because of Supreme Court decisions handed down in regard to congressional redistricting and the fact that if it did so, it would have to ignore to a large extent the other standards provided by law. When existing legislative districts were established they were established for the most part on the basis of population as it then existed. Populations have shifted and standards for existing districts did not emphasize keeping political subdivision intact, convenient contiguous territory, and compactness.

ESTABLISHING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

At the time the Bureau submitted its first plan it indicated the congressional plan being submitted contained the best population standards of the plans developed by the Bureau up to that time. It noted that it could not be sure that the plan is the best plan possible, but it had the lowest average deviation of the plans developed by the Bureau. On April 25, 1981, the Bureau developed several congressional plans which had better statistical standards than the congressional plan submitted, however it was too late and not possible at that time according to law to submit any of those plans. Subsequently the Bureau became aware of other additional plans which have better population standards than those in the plan submitted by the Bureau, however all of these plans suffered greatly as far as the convenient contiguous standard is concerned, and in fact two of the plans submitted anonymously resemble something analogous to a dying snake. Two of the plans discovered by the Bureau to be on equal footing statistically and it therefore became necessary, as we knew it was at the time we submitted questions to the Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission, to select a congressional plan based upon the second question submitted to the Commission. Obviously the populations were extremely good, but one plan had a better average deviation and the other a better population variance ratio. Therefore, the basis on which the plan was selected was the standard deviation compilation. Thus the Bureau is submitting a congressional plan based primarily

on population considerations and the Iowa Constitution, which provides for not breaking county lines in determining congressional districts. Case law indicates in the case of congressional redistricting, that the districts must be mathematically equal as reasonably possible. The courts applied the "as nearly as practicable" standard of equality consistently for congressional districts and has not recognized economic and social interests, considerations of practical politics, and other similar standards. The Bureau has made a good faith effort to adhere to the congressional district standards as enunciated by the U. S. Supreme Court and Iowa law.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Supreme Court cases related to legislative districting allow divergencies from strict mathematical standards based on legitimate considerations incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy. The cases appear to hold that such divergencies must be free from any taint of arbitrariness or discrimination. It appears to the Bureau that those standards listed in House File 707, Chapter 42 of the Code, established the rational state policy. Furthermore, guidelines established by the Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission and the standards listed by the Senate which are not in conflict with law also seem to be incident to the rational state policy. Therefore, those standards were considered in establishing the proposed legislative districts in plan 2, however, the first standard considered was population equality.

The legislative districting plans were developed initially by drawing a number of plans within each congressional district based on population and then determining how many political subdivisions were left intact. In most cases the population differences of the plan were very small and therefore considering political subdivision intactness and subsequently convenient contiguous territories could be consistent with the law. Crossing congressional district lines in order to enhance compactness was also considered, and in fact the Bureau found that it could not enhance compactness by crossing congressional district lines because whereas compactness might have been enhanced in one instance, some of the changes would have had a ripple effect running throughout the total plan, and effect compactness elsewhere, and therefore the reason for crossing a congressional line would have been negated.

After the Bureau determined that these plans were substantially within the population standards established by law and which plans maintained intact the most political subdivisions, it considered the convenience contiguous standard. The result is that in a number of instances whole cities are attached to a particular district in order not to split the cities, particularly if they fell along county lines, and also a number of extremely lengthy or awkward shaped districts were rejected, because they did not appear to constitute convenient contiguous territory. There still remain some isolated townships and certainly groups of townships which are taken from counties to make up districts, but that is absolutely necessary in order to maintain population equality. The

degree of the isolated townships is much less than in plan 1. Plans were combined or altered in order to include more whole cities within them and to achieve much straighter lines for a better understanding by candidates and the electorate of where the districts are established. An effort was made not to split any smaller populated counties into four legislative districts, with the result that there are probably more counties which are split into two or three legislative districts, but none split into four legislative districts. Hopefully, the lines are straighter so that the administration of elections is more easily achieved. An attempt was made to split those counties with higher populations, as required by law, rather than those with low populated counties.

Attempts were also made to establish districts consistent with some of the objections that were found in plan 1, such as not splitting certain cities except along ward lines, keeping contiguous territory within cities and districts, and similar standards. It was not possible in all cases to respond to some of the objections to plan 1. It was necessary to split counties where congressional districts meet.

The result has been to provide many rectangular districts which meet the convenient contiguous compact standards as well as maintaining political subdivisions, but not sacrificing to a great degree any population equality. The effect of following such guidelines may be that a number of legislators, particularly in the House, have ended up in the same district opposing each other. The present redistricting plan was based strictly on population equality and legislators have run on the basis of districts that are in many cases not convenient contiguous districts and do not embrace whole cities or have straight lines within the cities. Thus, the expressed considerations in Senate Resolution 17 as well as the standards established by law appear to have had the effect of placing some incumbent legislators within the same districts opposing each other. The effect also is that population equality has been sacrificed to a small degree, but the population standards are well within those provided by law.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED PLAN

Congressional Districts.

As stated earlier the congressional plan submitted was determined by the best population equality of the plans meeting the standards of Chapter 42, Code 1981. A comparison of the statistics of the proposed congressional districts with the current districts and those proposed in April 1981 is shown in Table I. The average population deviation for a district from the ideal is thirty-three one-thousandths of one percent and the largest district exceeds the smallest district by twelve one-hundredths of one percent. Both statistics are superior to the present congressional plan and that proposed in April 1981. The length-width compactness as measured by the computer is not as good as the other two plans, with the sixth congressional district being the least compact, however the population dispersion compactness of the proposed congressional plan is superior to the present congressional plan and that proposed in April 1981.

Legislative Districts.

The proposed legislative redistricting plan's population equality is not as good as that proposed in April 1981, however it is still well within the population variance limitations of Chapter 42. The average population deviation for a house district from the ideal is twenty-eight one-hundredths of one percent, and the largest house district exceeds the smallest by one and seventy-eight one-hundredths percent. The largest house district is the fortieth district comprising the city of Fort Dodge. Since the population of the city fell within one percent of the ideal house district population, the Legislative Service Bureau elected not to divide the city. This approach was used in developing the proposed legislative redistricting plan, however due to geometry and population statistics it was not possible to eliminate dividing cities entirely. But the number of cities divided was kept to a minimum. The average population deviation for a senate district from the ideal is thirteen one-hundredths of one percent, and the largest senate district exceeds the smallest by seventy-six one-hundredths of one percent.

Both the length-width compactness and the population dispersion compactness of the proposed senate redistricting plan is superior to the present plan and the plan proposed in April. The length-width compactness of the proposed house redistricting plan is superior to that of the plan proposed in April and is very close to the current plan's length-width compactness. The average ratio of a house district's length to width is better in the proposed plan than the current plan. The population dispersion compactness of the proposed house plan is better than that of the current plan but not quite as good as the plan proposed in April. However the differences in the population dispersion compactness between the three plans is very small. Table II contains a summary of the population and compactness measurements of the three plans.

Chapter 42 requires that the number of political subdivisions divided under a legislative redistricting plan should be as small as possible, and that the number of legislative districts crossing congressional district lines should also be as small as possible. As shown in Table III, the proposed plan is superior in both of these categories to the present plan and to the plan proposed in April 1981. Thirty-eight counties are contained totally within one house district, and fifty-seven counties are contained totally within one senate district. Only two senate and four house districts cross congressional district lines. A partial listing of the political subdivisions retained intact in the proposed legislative redistricting plan is shown in Table IV.

An objection raised at the hearings for the April proposed legislative redistricting plan was that too many smaller counties were divided into three or more house districts. In developing this plan, the Legislative Service Bureau tried to keep this at a minimum. Table V shows the number of house and senate districts contained in counties under 30,000 and 60,000 population, respectively. Of the 79 counties under 30,000 population, the

proposed plan placed 94 percent of them into two or less house districts, compared to 68 percent for the current plan. Of the 90 counties under 60,000 population, the proposed plan places 63 percent into a single senate district, and 97 percent into no more than two senate districts, compared to 34 percent and 77 percent respectively under the current plan.

Another objection raised against the April proposed redistricting plan was that the plan contained too many "dangling" townships. In developing the April plan the Legislative Service Bureau, in an effort to maximize population equality, would take a single isolated township from one county and place it in a house or senate district that was primarily contained in another county. This was not the approach of the Service Bureau in this plan. In this proposed plan there are only five "dangling" townships, compared to 21 in the April plan. Of the five "danglers", the inclusion of two of them results in putting cities crossing county lines totally within a single house district, and the other three have populations of 820, 1203, and 9440.

Finally, 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 would be the number of counties each senator and representative is required to represent. Table VI illustrates this representation. Under the proposed plan 67 percent of the representatives represent no more than two counties, and 85 percent represent no more than three counties, compared to 54 percent and 68 percent under the present plan. Similarly, under the proposed plan 78 percent of the senators represent no more than four counties, and 94 percent represent no more than 5 counties, compared to 54 percent and 70 percent, respectively, under the current plan.

TABLE I

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

	AVERAGE DISTRICT DEVIATION FROM IDEAL	POPULATION VARIANCE RATIO	LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS	AVERAGE LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS RATIO	POPULATION DISPERSION COMPACTNESS
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
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
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
HOUSE:					
Proposed June 1981 Plan	0.276 %	1.0178	173.03	1.57	0.9360
Proposed April 1981 Plan	0.098 %	1.0092	183.37	1.54	0.9382
Present House Plan	11.120 %	2.0844	170.47	1.70	0.9302
SENATE:					
Proposed June 1981 Plan	0.130 %	1.0076	114.87	1.45	0.9510
Proposed April 1981 Plan	0.061 %	1.0046	122.67	1.44	0.9401
Present Senate Plan	6.154 %	1.4023	130.50	1.58	0.9477

TABLE III

RETENTION OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISION

	<u>JUNE PROPOSED PLAN</u>	<u>APRIL PROPOSED PLAN</u>	<u>PRESENT PLAN</u>
NUMBER OF COUNTIES CONTAINED TOTALLY WITHIN ONE HOUSE DISTRICT	38	33	14
NUMBER OF COUNTIES CONTAINED TOTALLY WITHIN ONE SENATE DISTRICT	57	52	33

CROSSING OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT LINES

	<u>JUNE PROPOSED PLAN</u>	<u>APRIL PROPOSED PLAN</u>	<u>PRESENT PLAN</u>
NUMBER OF HOUSE DISTRICTS THAT CROSS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT LINES	4	4	21
NUMBER OF SENATE DISTRICTS THAT CROSS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT LINES	2	3	16

TABLE IV

RETENTION OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

COUNTIES

THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES ARE TOTALLY CONTAINED WITHIN ONE HOUSE DISTRICT:

Adair	Chickasaw	Hancock	Monroe
Adams	Clarke	Howard	O'Brien
Allamakee	Davis	Humboldt	Page
Appanoose	Decatur	Ida	Ringgold
Benton	Emmet	Jackson	Tama
Buchanan	Fayette	Keokuk	Taylor
Butler	Franklin	Lyon	Winneshiek
Calhoun	Fremont	Mills	Worth
Cass	Greene	Mitchell	
Cherokee	Hamilton	Monona	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE COUNTIES, THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES ARE CONTAINED TOTALLY WITHIN ONE SENATE DISTRICT:

Buena Vista	Dallas	Louisa	Warren
Carroll	Dickinson	Mahaska	Wayne
Clay	Harrison	Montgomery	Winneshiek
Clayton	Iowa	Sioux	Wright
Clinton	Kossuth	Wapello	

CITIES

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

Adair	Dyersville	Marshalltown	Stuart
Ankeny	Edgewood	Muscatine	Urbandale
Bettendorf	Evansdale	Ottumwa	Victor
Cascade	Fort Dodge	Postville	Walcott
Casey	Gilmore City	Shelby	West Bend
Clive	Jamesville	Shenandoah	West Des Moines
Dows	Lytton	Stratford	Windsor Heights

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 ONE SENATE DISTRICT:

Ames	Clinton	Marion	Walford
Burlington	Farnhamville	Mason City	
Cedar Falls	Iowa City	Tabor	

TABLE V

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
Proposed April 1981 Plan	33	32	12	2
Proposed June 1981 Plan	34	40	5	0

SENATE DISTRICTS
FOR
COUNTIES UNDER 60,000 POPULATION

NUMBER OF SENATE DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN EACH COUNTY	1	2	3
Present Plan	31	48	11
Proposed April 1981 Plan	49	32	8
Proposed June 1981 Plan	57	30	3

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

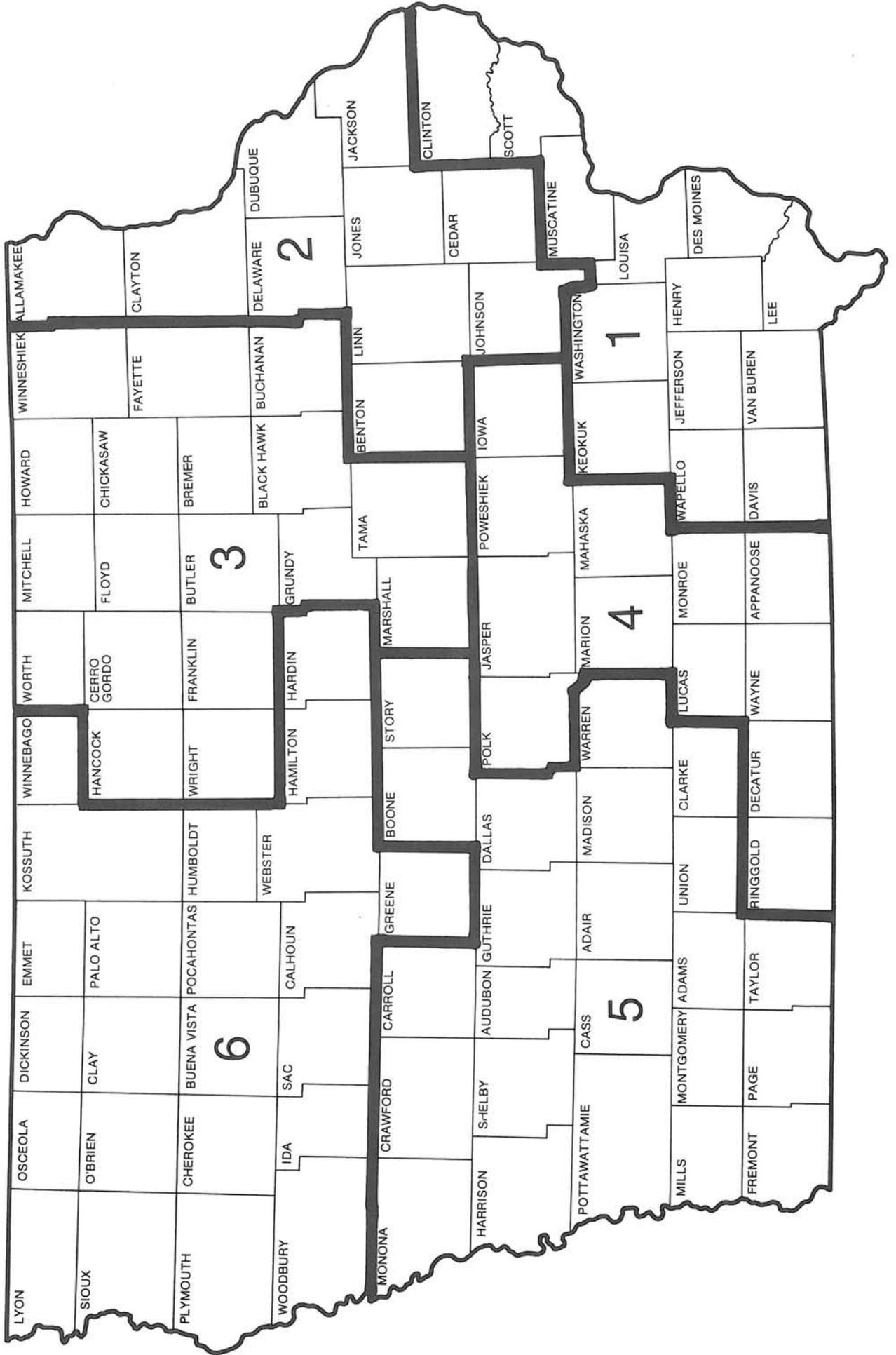
COUNTIES REPRESENTED

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 Congressional Redistricting Plan

June 1981

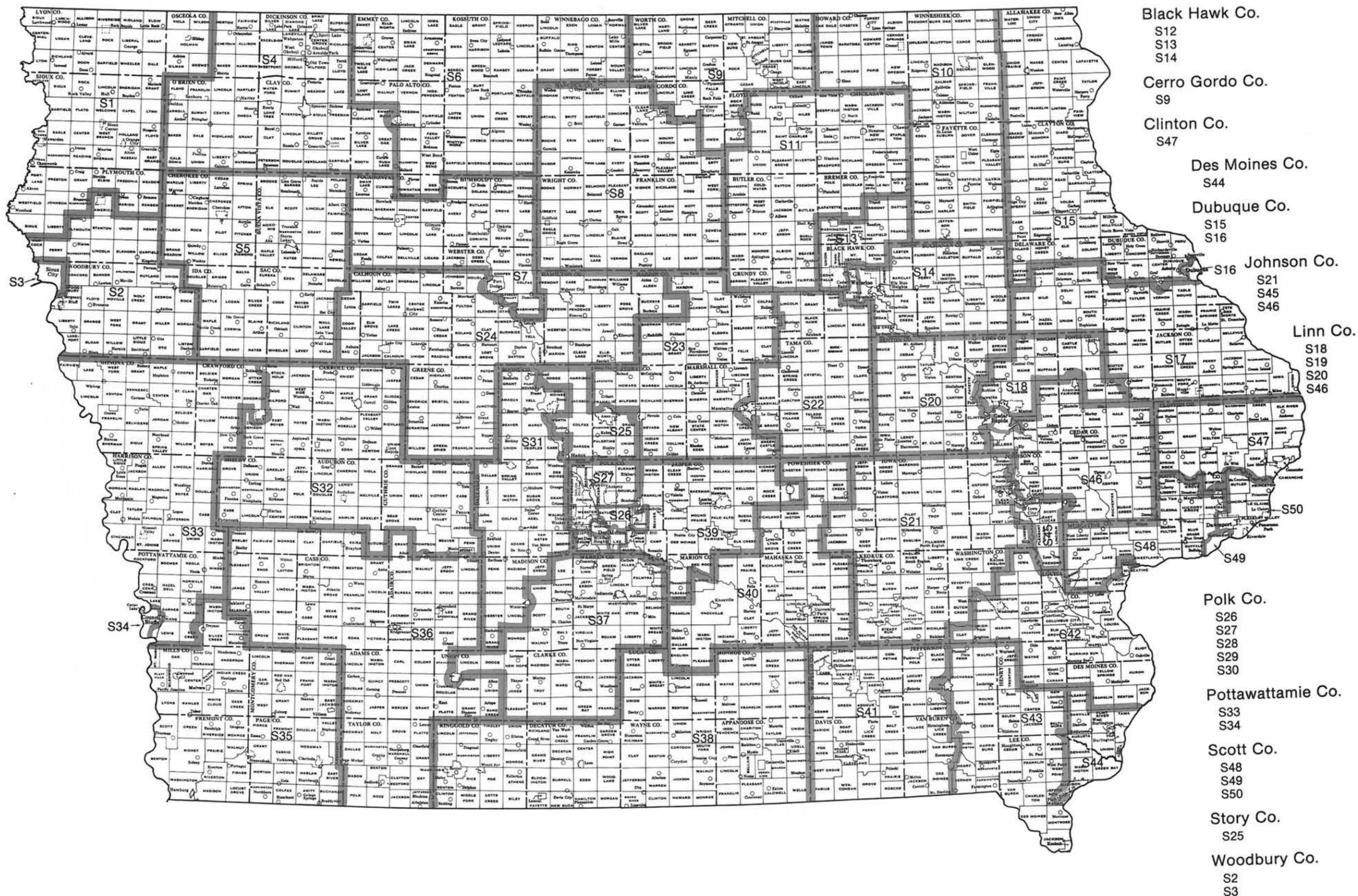


Proposed Legislative Redistricting Plan

June 1981

Senate ■

SEE METROPOLITAN MAP FOR DETAIL:



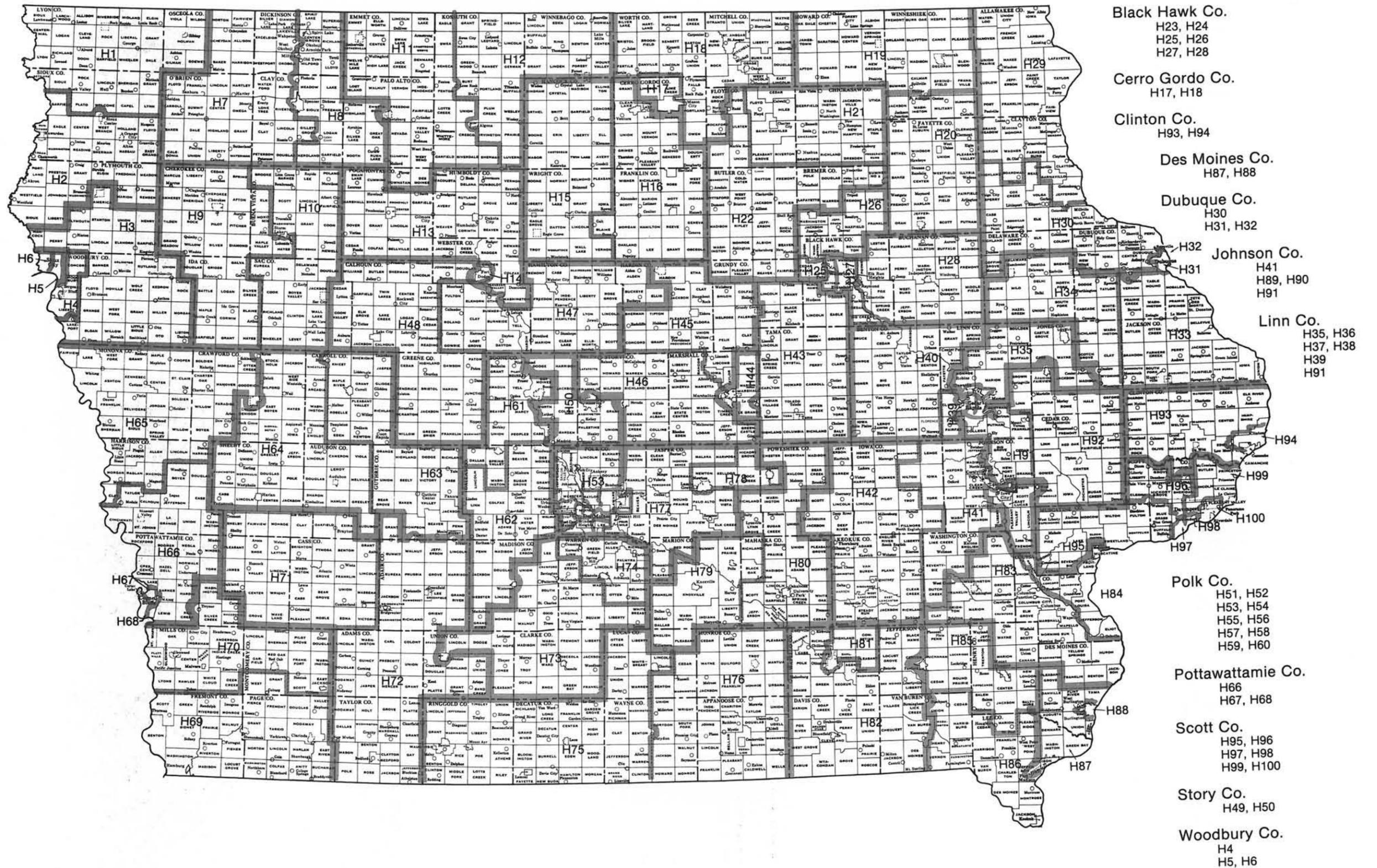
- Black Hawk Co.
S12
S13
S14
- Cerro Gordo Co.
S9
- Clinton Co.
S47
- Des Moines Co.
S44
- Dubuque Co.
S15
S16
- Johnson Co.
S16
S21
S45
S46
- Linn Co.
S18
S19
S20
S46
- Polk Co.
S26
S27
S28
S29
S30
- Pottawattamie Co.
S33
S34
- Scott Co.
S48
S49
S50
- Story Co.
S25
- Woodbury Co.
S2
S3

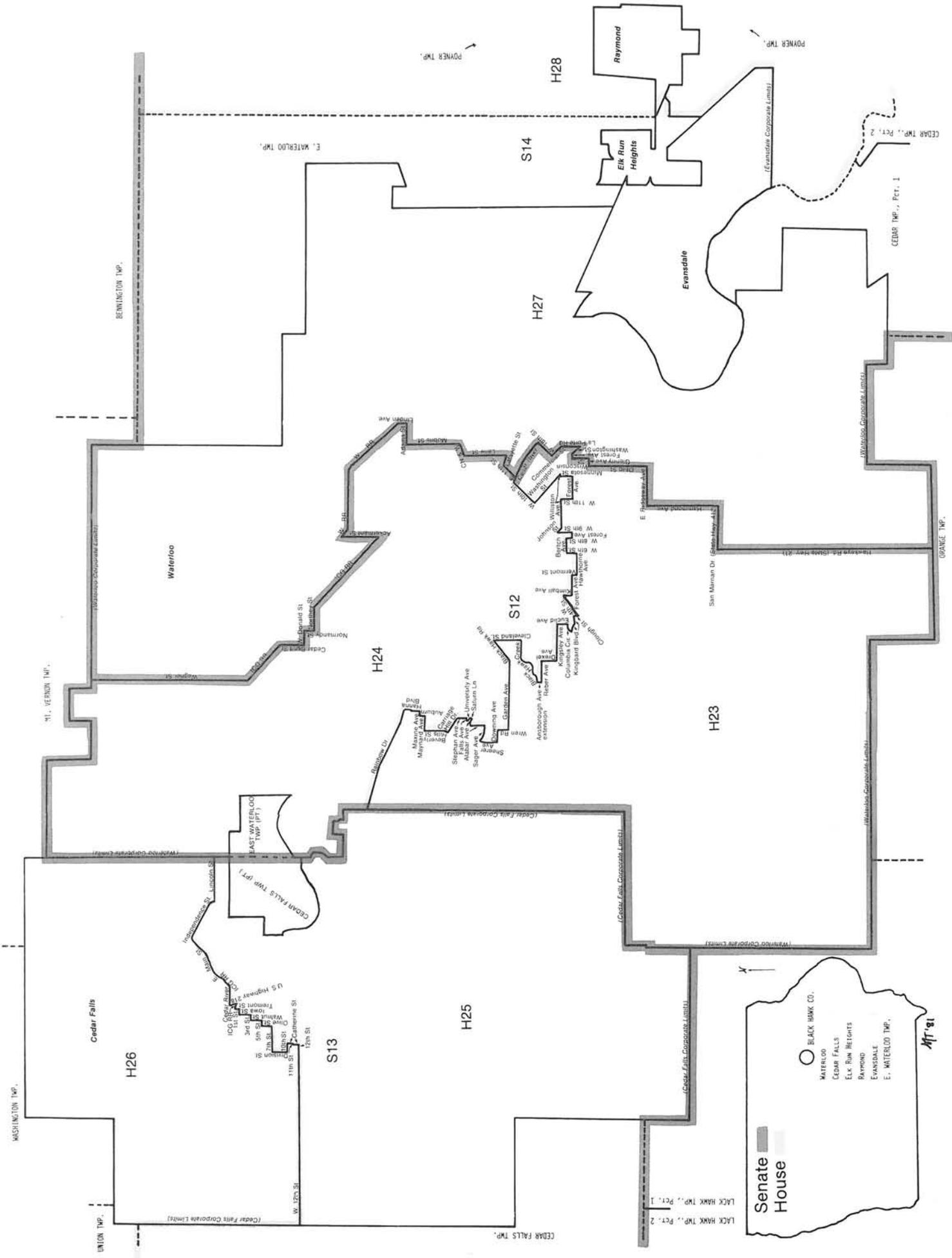
Proposed Legislative Redistricting Plan

June 1981

House ■

SEE METROPOLITAN MAP FOR DETAIL:



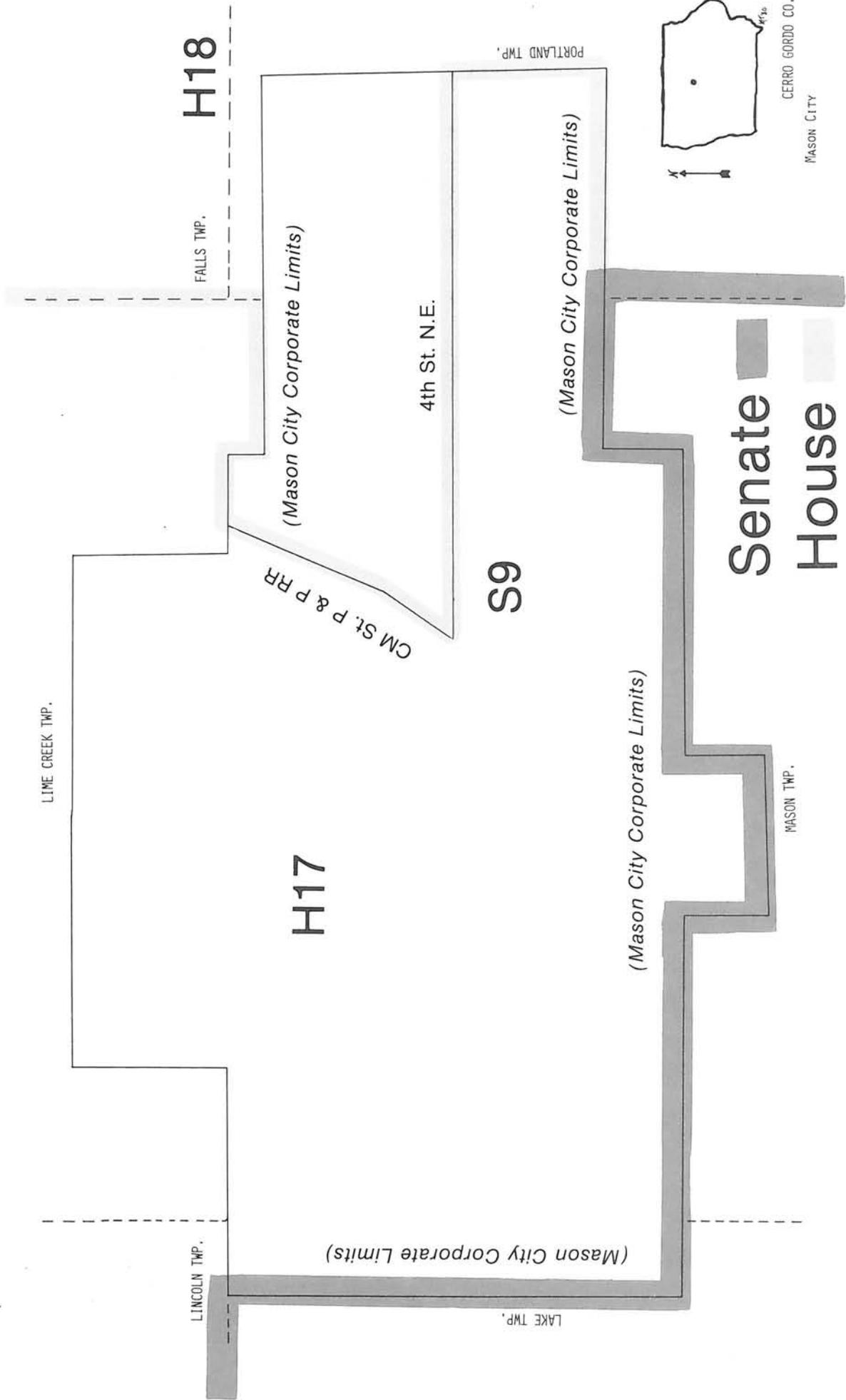


Senate House

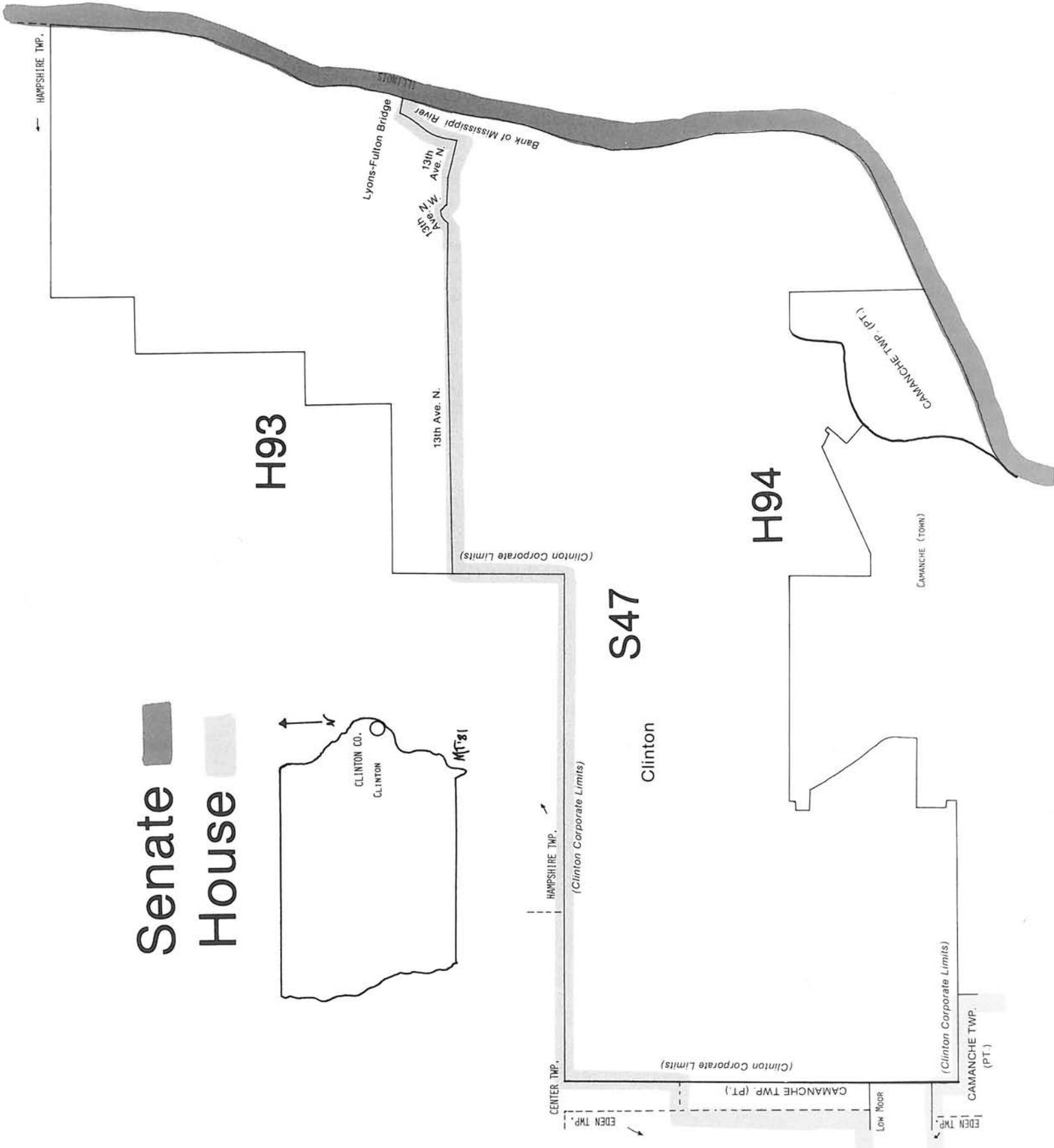
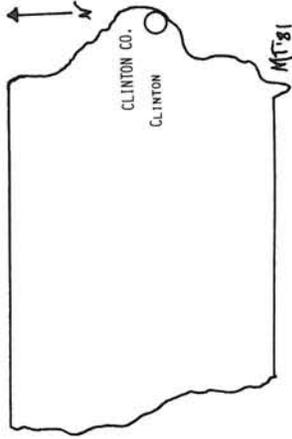
- BLACK BINK CO.
- WATERLOO
- CEDAR FALLS
- ELK RUN HEIGHTS
- RAYMOND
- EVANSDALE
- E. WATERLOO TWP.

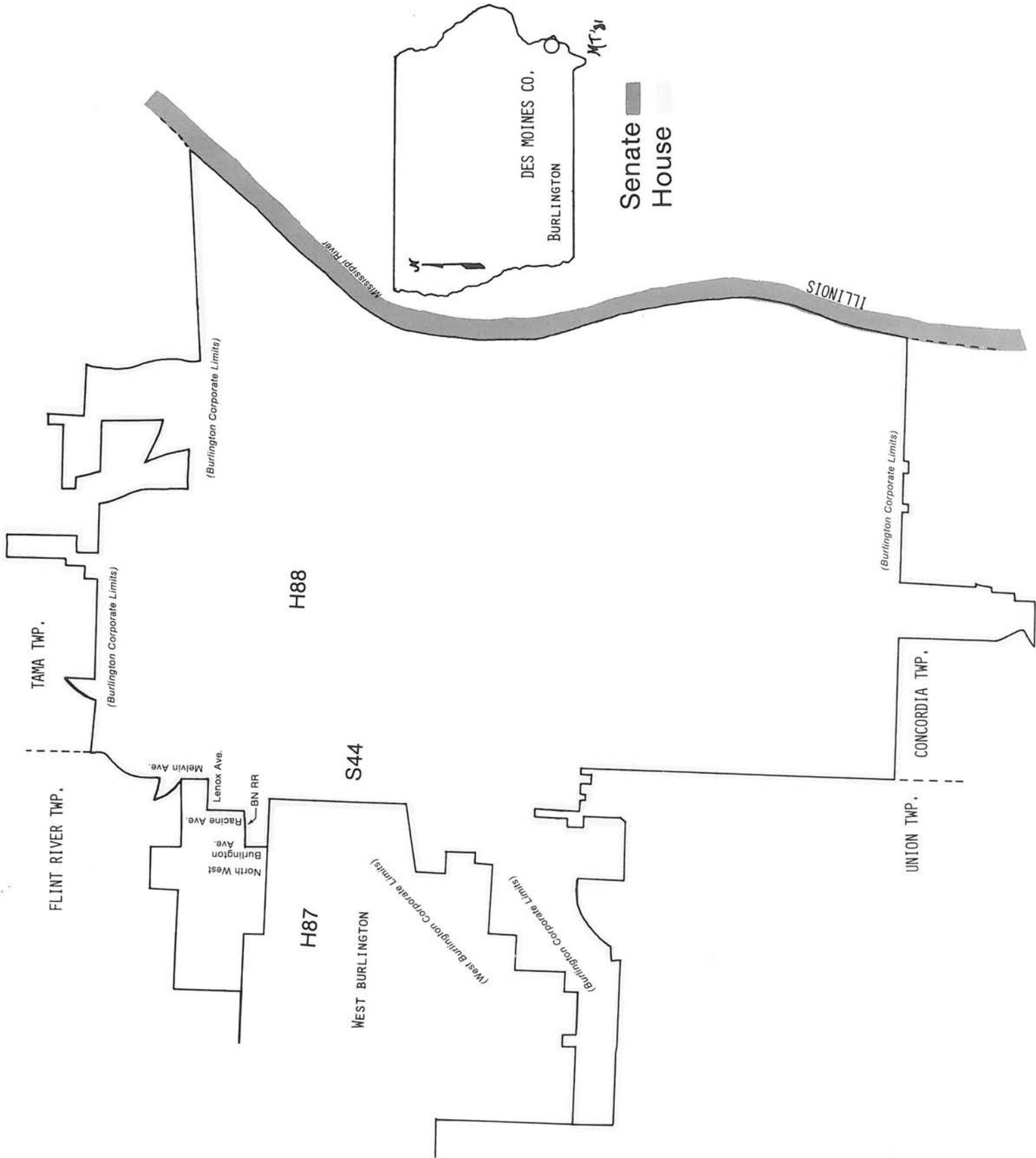
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LACK HAWK TWP., Pct. 2

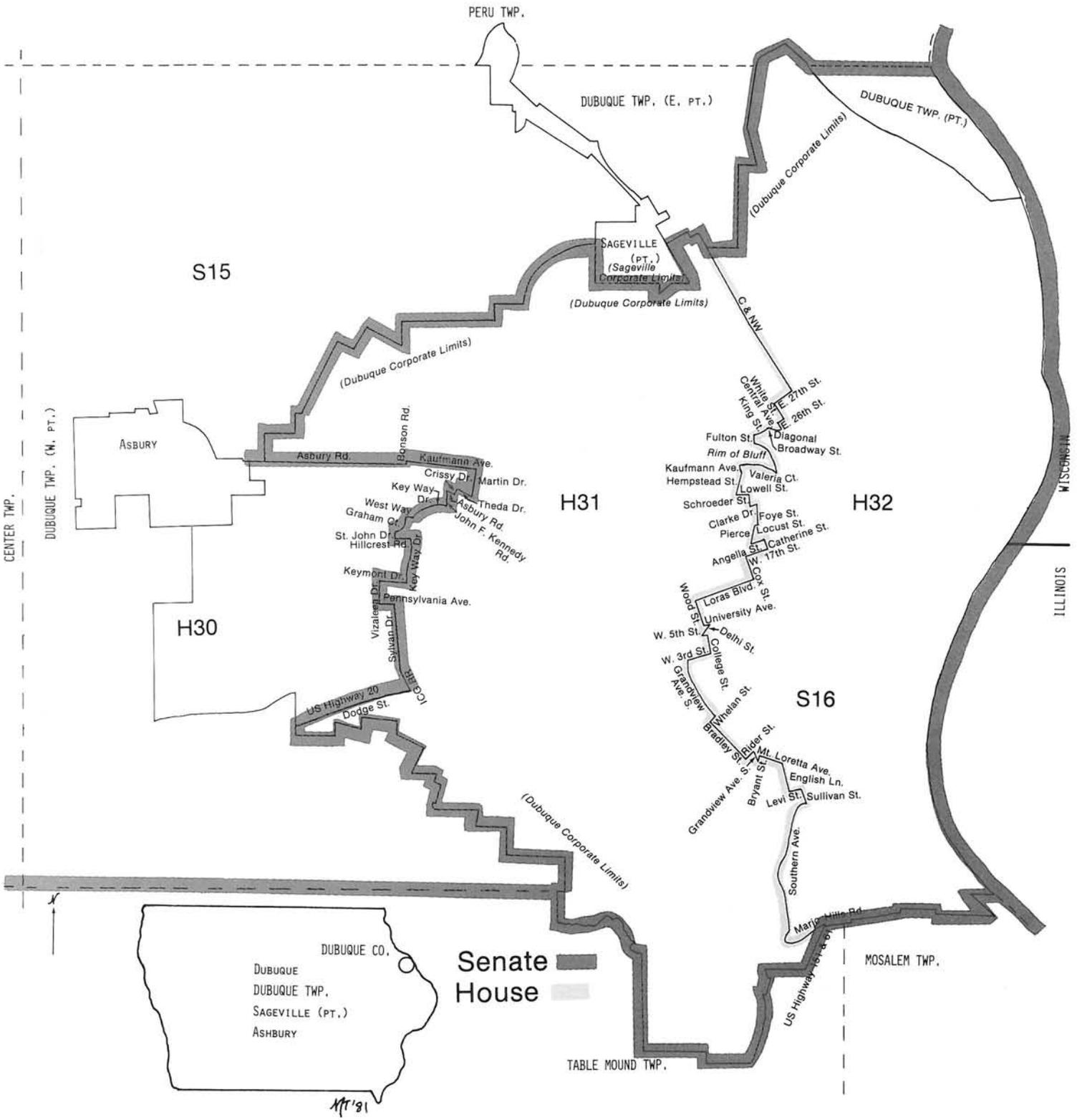
MT 91



Senate 
 House 







PERU TWP.

DUBUQUE TWP. (E. PT.)

DUBUQUE TWP. (PT.)

S15

SAGEVILLE (PT.)
(Sageville Corporate Limits)

(Dubuque Corporate Limits)

(Dubuque Corporate Limits)

ASHBURY

(Dubuque Corporate Limits)

H31

H32

H30

CENTER TWP.

DUBUQUE TWP. (W. PT.)

Blonson Rd.
Kaufmann Ave.
Crissy Dr.
Martin Dr.
Key Way Dr.
West Way Dr.
Graham Cr.
St. John Dr.
Hillcrest Rd.
Key Way Dr.
Key Way Dr.
Theda Dr.
Asbury Rd.
John F. Kennedy Rd.

C. & NW
Whig St.
Central Ave. E.
King St.
E. 27th St.
26th St.
Diagonal
Broadway St.
Fulton St.
Rim of Bluff
Kaufmann Ave.
Hempstead St.
Valeria Ct.
Lowell St.
Schroeder St.
Clarke Dr.
Foye St.
Pierce St.
Locust St.
Catherine St.
Angella St.
W. 17th St.

Keymont Dr.
Pennsylvania Ave.

Wood St.
Loras Blvd.
University Ave.
W. 5th St.
Delhi St.
W. 3rd St.
College St.
Granview Ave. S.
Vineyard St.

S16

US Highway 20
Dodge St.

W. 5th St.
Granview Ave. S.
Bradley St.
Rider St.
Bryann St.
Mt. Loretta Ave.
English Ln.
Levi St.
Sullivan St.

(Dubuque Corporate Limits)

ILLINOIS

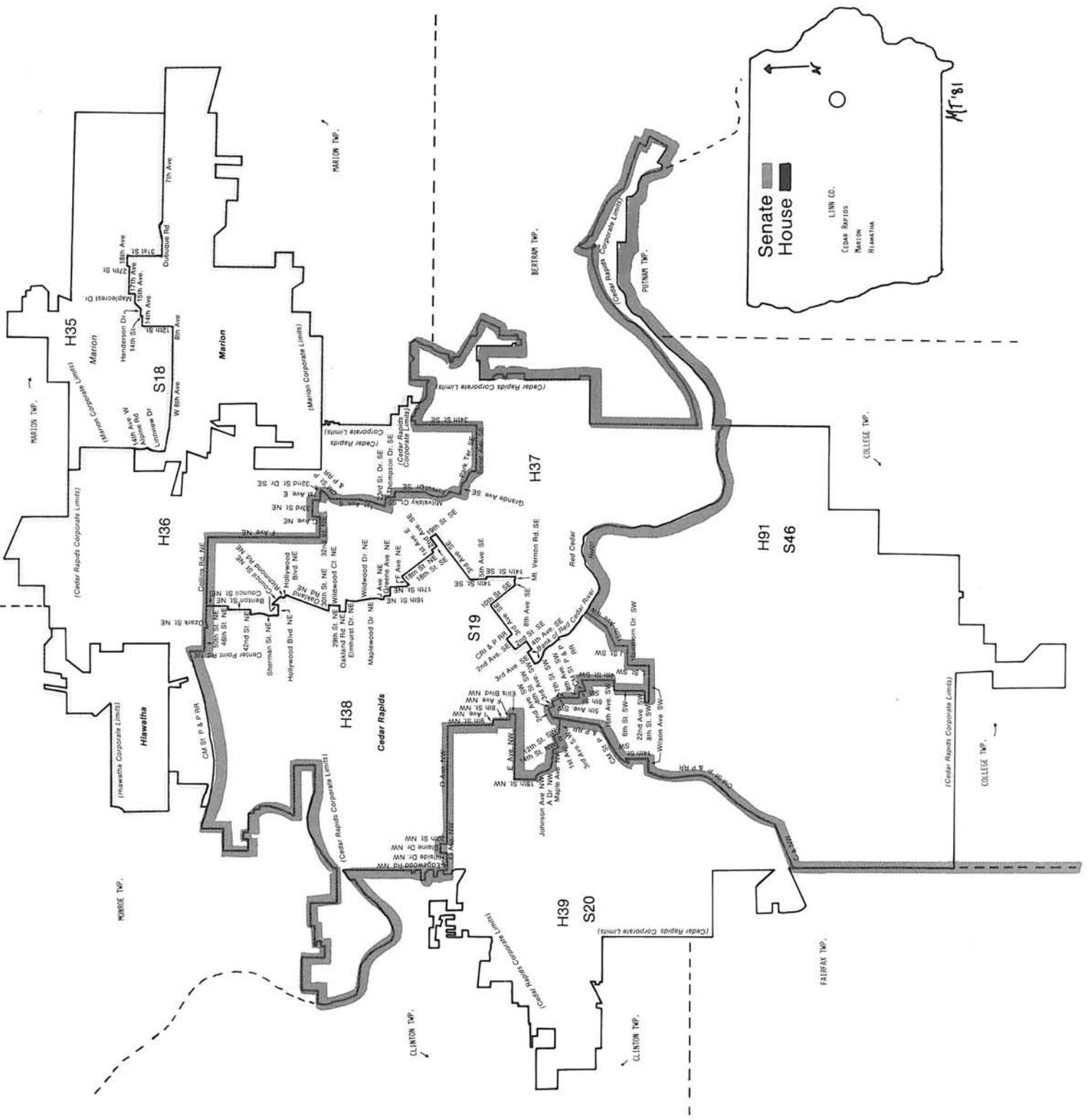
DUBUQUE CO.
DUBUQUE
DUBUQUE TWP.
SAGEVILLE (PT.)
ASHBURY

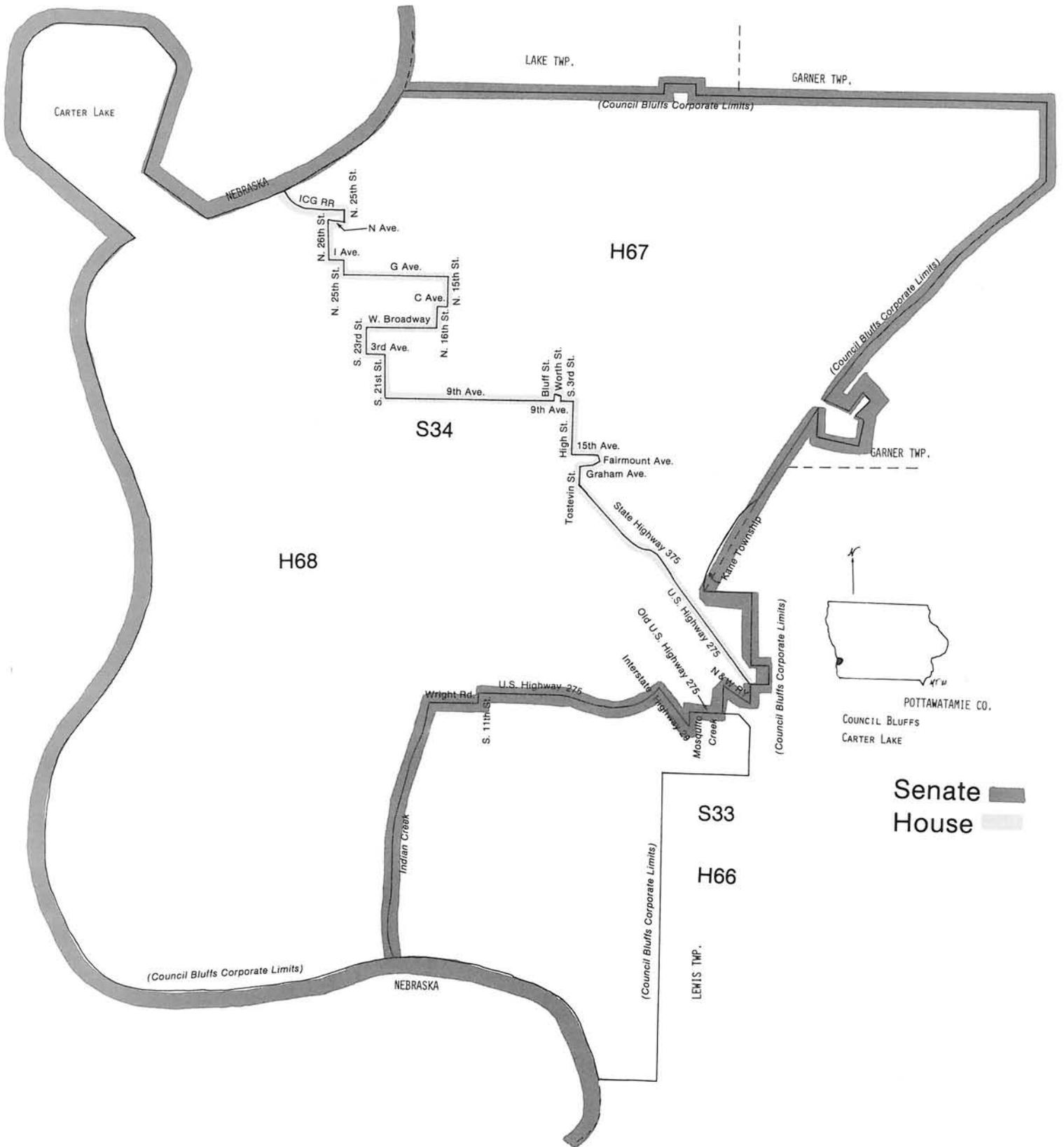
Senate House

MOSALEM TWP.

TABLE MOUND TWP.

1/1/91





CARTER LAKE

LAKE TWP.

GARNER TWP.

(Council Bluffs Corporate Limits)

NEBRASKA

ICG RR

N. 26th St.

N. 25th St.

N Ave.

I Ave.

G Ave.

H67

N. 25th St.

C Ave.

N. 15th St.

W. Broadway

3rd Ave.

S. 23rd St.

S. 21st St.

S34

9th Ave.

9th Ave.

Bluff St.

Worth St.

S. 3rd St.

High St.

15th Ave.

Fairmount Ave.

Graham Ave.

Tostevin St.

State Highway 375

(Council Bluffs Corporate Limits)

GARNER TWP.

H68

U.S. Highway 275

Old U.S. Highway 275

U.S. Highway 275

Interstate Highway 28

N. 11th St.

N. 9th St.

N. 7th St.

N. 5th St.

N. 3rd St.

N. 1st St.

N. 2nd St.

N. 4th St.

N. 6th St.

N. 8th St.

N. 10th St.

N. 12th St.

N. 14th St.

N. 16th St.

N. 18th St.

N. 20th St.

N. 22nd St.

N. 24th St.

N. 26th St.

N. 28th St.

N. 30th St.

N. 32nd St.

N. 34th St.

N. 36th St.

S33

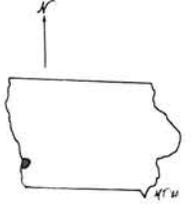
H66

LEWIS TWP.

(Council Bluffs Corporate Limits)

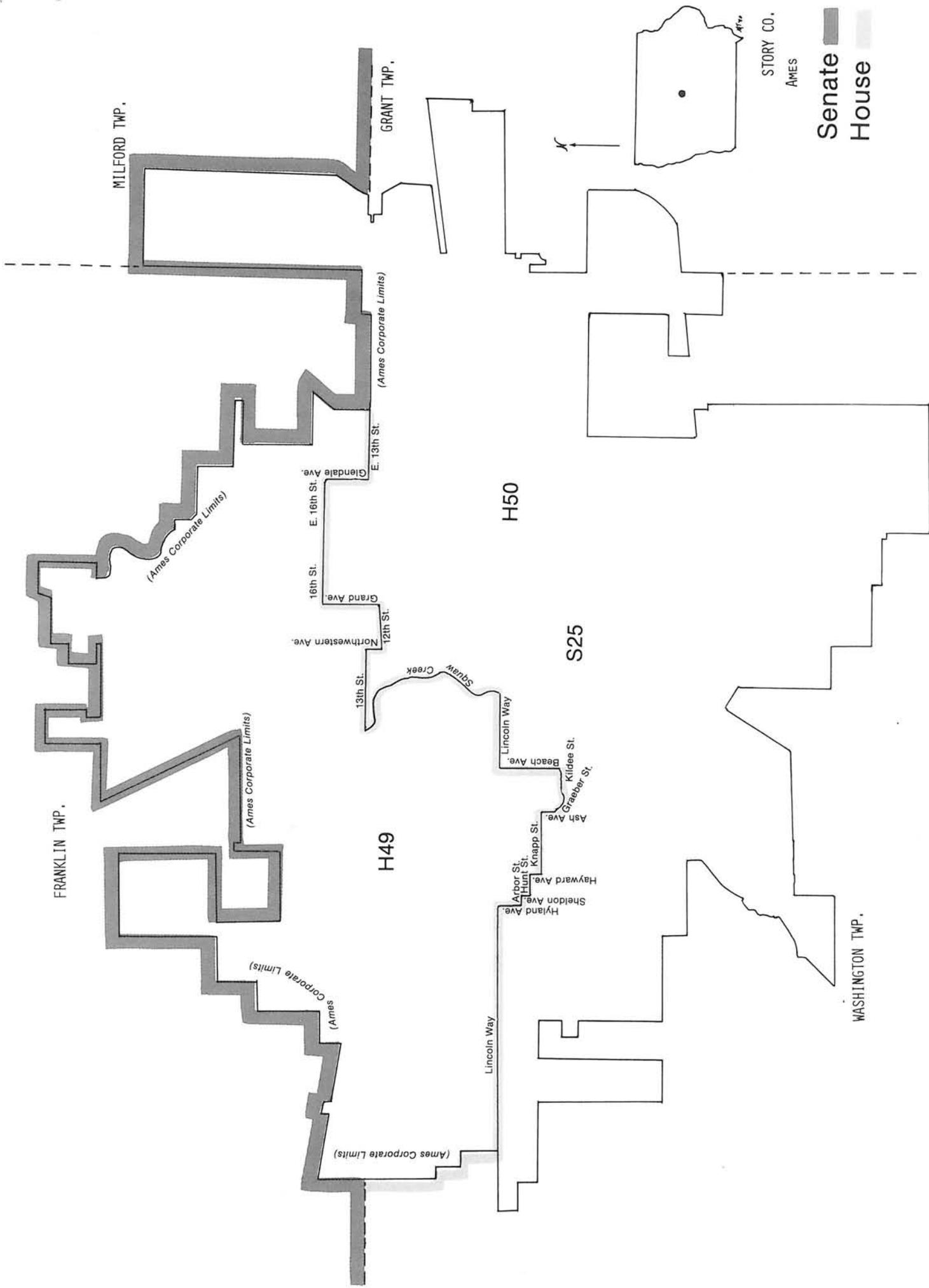
NEBRASKA

(Council Bluffs Corporate Limits)



POTTAWATOMIE CO.
COUNCIL BLUFFS
CARTER LAKE

Senate 
House 



STORY CO.
AMES

Senate
House

FRANKLIN TWP.

MILFORD TWP.

H49

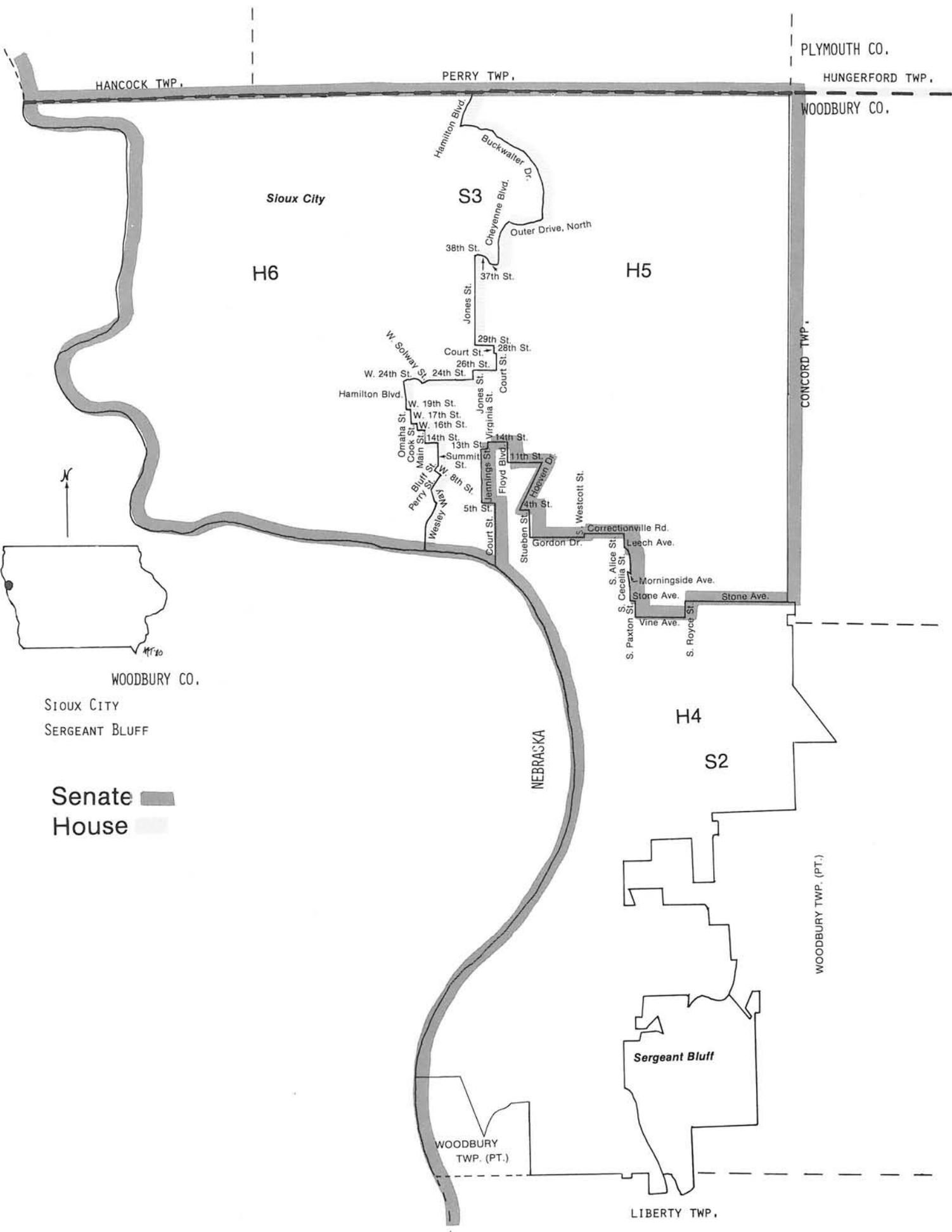
H50

S25

WASHINGTON TWP.

(Ames Corporate Limits)

GRANT TWP.



HANCOCK TWP.

PERRY TWP.

PLYMOUTH CO.

HUNGERFORD TWP.

WOODBURY CO.

Sioux City

S3

H6

H5

CONCORD TWP.



WOODBURY CO.

SIoux CITY

SERGEANT BLUFF

Senate
 House

NEBRASKA

H4

S2

Sergeant Bluff

WOODBURY TWP. (PT.)

WOODBURY TWP. (PT.)

LIBERTY TWP.

Hamilton Blvd

Buckwalter Dr.

Cheyenne Blvd.

Outer Drive, North

38th St.

37th St.

Jones St.

29th St.

28th St.

26th St.

W. 24th St.

24th St.

Hamilton Blvd.

W. 19th St.

W. 17th St.

W. 16th St.

W. 14th St.

13th St.

Summit St.

W. 8th St.

5th St.

Wesley St.

Blair St.

Main St.

Cook St.

Omaha St.

W. 19th St.

W. 17th St.

W. 16th St.

W. 14th St.

13th St.

Summit St.

W. 8th St.

5th St.

Wesley St.

Blair St.

Main St.

Cook St.

Omaha St.

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