In cases where the lowest enclosed area satisfies criteria A, B, C and D above, the lowest floor is the floor of the next highest enclosed area that does not satisfy the criteria above.

15. "New Construction" (new buildings, factory-built home parks) means those structures or development for which the start of construction commenced on or after October 15, 1982.

16. "100-Year Flood" means a flood, the magnitude of which has a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year or which, on the average, will be equaled or exceeded at least once every one hundred (100) years.

17. "Structure" means anything constructed or erected on the ground or attached to the ground, including, but not limited to, buildings, factories, sheds, cabins, factory-built homes, storage tanks and other similar uses.

18. "Substantial Improvement" means any improvement to a structure which satisfies either of the following criteria:

A. Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure either (i) before the improvement or repair is started, or (ii) if the structure has been damaged, and is being restored, before the damage occurred. For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing State or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe conditions for the existing use.

B. Any addition which increases the original floor area of a building by twenty-five (25) percent or more. All additions constructed after March, 1987, shall be added to any proposed addition in determining whether the total increase in original floor space would exceed twenty-five percent.

132.03 LANDS TO WHICH CHAPTER APPLIES. This chapter shall apply to all lands and uses which have significant flood hazards. The Flood Boundary and Floodway Map and the Flood Insurance Rate Map dated October 15, 1982, which were prepared as part of the

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Flood Insurance Study, shall be used to identify such flood hazard areas and all areas shown thereon to be within the boundaries of the 100-year flood shall be considered as having significant flood hazards. Where uncertainty exists with respect to the precise location of the 100-year flood boundary, the location shall be determined on the basis of the 100-year flood elevation at the particular site in question. The Flood Insurance Study is hereby made a part of this chapter for the purpose of administering flood plain management regulations.

132.04 RULES FOR INTERPRETATION OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES. The boundaries of the zoning district shall be determined by scaling distances on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the district the Zoning Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. The persons contesting the location of the district boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present their case and submit technical evidence.

132.05 COMPLIANCE. No structure or land shall hereafter be used and no structure shall be located, extended, converted or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations which apply to uses within the jurisdiction of this chapter.

132.06 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS. It is not intended by this chapter to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter imposes greater restrictions, the provision of this chapter shall prevail. Any ordinances inconsistent with this chapter are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

132.07 INTERPRETATION. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of the governing body and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by State statutes.

132.08 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY. The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on engineering and scientific methods of study. Larger floods may occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes, such as ice jams and bridge openings restricted by debris. This chapter does not imply that areas outside the flood plain districts or land uses permitted within such districts will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not

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create liability on the part of the City or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

132.09 GENERAL FLOOD PLAIN STANDARDS. All uses must be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and shall meet the following applicable performance standards. Where 100-year flood data has not been provided in the Flood Insurance Study, the Department of Natural Resources shall be contacted to compute such data.

1. All structures shall be (i) adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure; (ii) constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage; and (iii) constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

2. Residential buildings. All new or substantially improved residential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basements, elevated a minimum of 1.0 foot above the 100-year flood level. Construction shall be upon compacted fill which shall, at all points, be no lower than 1.0 foot above the 100-year flood level and extend at such elevation at least 18 feet beyond the limits of any structure erected thereon. Alternate methods of elevating (such as piers) may be allowed, subject to favorable consideration by the City Council and the Department of Natural Resources, where existing topography, street grades, or other factors preclude elevating by fill. In such cases, the methods used must be adequate to support the structure as well as withstand the various forces and hazards associated with flooding.

3. Nonresidential buildings. All new or substantially improved nonresidential buildings shall have the first floor (including basement) elevated a minimum of 1.0 foot above the 100-year flood level, or together with attendant utility and sanitary systems, be floodproofed to such a level. When floodproofing is utilized, a professional engineer registered in the State shall certify that the floodproofing methods used are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the 100-year flood; and that the structure, below the 100-year flood level, is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. A record of the certification indicating the specific elevation (in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum) to which any structures are floodproofed shall be maintained by the Administrator.

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4. All new and substantially improved structures:

A. Fully enclosed areas below the "lowest floor" (not including basements) that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

(1) A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.

(2) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.

(3) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

B. New and substantially improved structures must be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.

C. New and substantially improved structures must be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

5. Factory-built homes:

A. Factory-built homes including those placed in existing factory-built home parks or subdivisions shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.

B. Factory-built homes including those placed in existing factory-built home parks or subdivisions shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the structure is a minimum of one (1) foot above the 100-year flood level.

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6. Utility and Sanitary Systems.

A. All new and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system as well as the discharge of effluent into flood waters. Waste water treatment facilities shall be provided with a level of flood protection equal to or greater than one (1) foot above the 100-year flood elevation.

B. On site waste disposal systems shall be located or designed to avoid impairment to the system or contamination from the system during flooding.

C. New or replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system. Water supply treatment facilities shall be provided with a level of protection equal to or greater than one (1) foot above the 100-year flood elevation.

D. Utilities such as gas and electrical systems shall be located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage to the system and the risk associated with such flood damaged or impaired systems.

7. Storage of materials and equipment that are flammable, explosive or injurious to human, animal or plant life is prohibited unless elevated a minimum of one (1) foot above the 100-year flood level. Other material and equipment must either be similarly elevated or (i) not be subject to major flood damage and be anchored to prevent movement due to flood waters or (ii) be readily removable from the area within the time available after flood warning.

8. Flood control structural works such as levees, floodwalls, etc. shall provide, at a minimum, protection from a 100-year flood with a minimum of 3 feet of design freeboard and shall provide for adequate interior drainage. In addition, structural flood control works shall be approved by the Department of Natural Resources.

9. No use shall affect the capacity or conveyance of the channel or floodway of any tributary to the main stream, drainage ditch, or other drainage facility or system.

10. Subdivisions (including factory-built home parks and subdivisions) shall be consistent with the need to minimize

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flood damages and shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage. Development associated with subdivision proposals shall meet the applicable performance standards. Subdivision proposals intended for residential development shall provide all lots with a means of vehicular access that will remain dry during occurrence of the 100-year flood.

11. The exemption of detached garages, sheds and similar structures from the 100-year flood elevation requirements may result in increased premium rates for insurance coverage of the structure and contents; however, said detached garages, sheds and similar accessory type structures are exempt from the 100-year flood elevation requirements when:

A. The structure shall not be used for human habitation.

B. The structure shall be designed to have low flood damage potential.

C. The structure shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.

D. The structure shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation which may result in damage to other structures.

E. The structure's service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or floodproofed to at least one (1) foot above the 100-year flood level.

132.10 SPECIAL FLOODWAY PROVISIONS. In addition to the General Flood Plain Standards, uses within the floodway must meet the following applicable standards. The floodway is that portion of the flood plain which must be protected from developmental encroachment to allow the free flow of flood waters. Where floodway data has been provided in the Flood Insurance Study, such data shall be used to define the floodway limits. Where no floodway data has been provided, the Department of Natural Resources shall be contacted to provide a floodway delineation.

1. No use shall be permitted in the floodway that would result in any increase in the 100-year flood level. Consideration of the effects of any development on flood levels shall be based upon the assumption that an equal degree of development would be allowed for similarly situated lands.

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2. All uses within the floodway shall:

A. Be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

B. Use construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.

C. Use construction materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage.

3. No use shall affect the capacity or conveyance of the channel or floodway or any tributary to the main stream, drainage ditch, or any other drainage facility or system.

4. Structures, buildings and sanitary and utility systems, if permitted, shall meet the applicable General Flood Plain standards and shall be constructed or aligned to present the minimum possible resistance to flood flows.

5. Buildings, if permitted, shall have a low flood damage potential and shall not be for human habitation.

6. Storage of materials or equipment that are buoyant, flammable, explosive or injurious to human, animal or plant life is prohibited. Storage of other material may be allowed if readily removable from the floodway within the time available after flood warning.

7. Watercourse alterations or relocations (channel changes and modifications) must be designed to maintain the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion. In addition, such alterations or relocations must be approved by the Department of Natural Resources.

8. Any fill allowed in floodway must be shown to have some beneficial purpose and shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary.

9. Pipeline river or stream crossings shall be buried in the stream bed and banks or otherwise sufficiently protected to prevent rupture due to channel degradation and meandering or due to the action of flood flows.

132.11 ZONING ADMINISTRATOR. The Building Inspector shall administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter and will herein be referred to as the Administrator. Duties and responsibilities of the administrator shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

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1. Review For Compliance. Review all flood plain development permit applications to insure that the provisions of this chapter will be satisfied.

2. Required Permits. Review all flood plain development permit applications to insure that all necessary permits have been obtained from Federal, State or local government agencies.

3. Record Floor Elevation. Record and maintain a record of (i) the elevation (in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum) of the lowest floor of all new or substantially improved buildings or (ii) the elevation to which new or substantially improved structures have been floodproofed.

4. Notify Agencies. Notify adjacent communities and/or counties and the Department of Natural Resources prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of a watercourse.

5. Records. Keep a record of all permits, appeals, variances and such other transactions and correspondence pertaining to the administration of this chapter.

132.12 FLOOD PLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT REQUIRED. A Flood Plain Development Permit issued by the Administrator shall be secured prior to initiation of any flood plain development (any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations) including the placement of factory-built homes.

132.13 APPLICATION FOR PERMIT. Application for a Flood Plain Development Permit shall be made on forms supplied by the Administrator and shall include the following information:

1. Work To Be Done. Description of the work to be covered by the permit for which application is to be made.

2. Location. Description of the land on which the proposed work is to be done (i.e. - lot, block, tract, street address or similar description) that will readily identify and locate the work to be done.

3. Use or Occupancy. Indication of the use or occupancy for which the proposed work is intended.

4. Flood Elevation. Elevation of the 100-year flood.

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5. Floor Elevation. Elevation (in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum) of the lowest floor (including basement) of buildings or of the level to which a building is to be floodproofed.

6. Cost of Improvement. For buildings being improved or rebuilt, the estimated cost of improvements and market value of the building prior to the improvements.

7. Other. Such other information as the Administrator deems reasonably necessary for the purpose of this chapter.

132.14 PERMIT APPLICATION. The Administrator shall, within a reasonable time, make a determination as to whether the proposed flood plain development meets the applicable standards of this chapter and shall approve or disapprove the application. For disapprovals, the applicant shall be informed, in writing, of the specific reasons therefor. The Administrator shall not issue permits for variances except as directed by the Council.

132.15 CONSTRUCTION AND USE TO BE AS PROVIDED IN APPLICATION AND PLANS. Flood Plain Development Permits, issued on the basis of approved plans and applications, authorize only the use, arrangement, and construction set forth in such approved plans and applications and no other use, arrangement or construction. Any use, arrangement, or construction at variance with that authorized shall be deemed a violation of this chapter. The applicant shall be required to submit certification by a professional engineer or land surveyor, as appropriate, registered in the State, that the finished fill, building floor elevations, floodproofing, or other flood protection measures were accomplished in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, prior to the use or occupancy of any structure.

132.16 VARIANCES. The Council may authorize upon request in specific cases such variances from the terms of this chapter that will not be contrary to the public interest, where owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions of this chapter will result in unnecessary hardship. Variances granted must meet the following applicable standards:

1. Prohibited. No variance shall be granted for any development within the floodway which would result in any increase in the 100-year flood level. Consideration of the effects of any development on flood levels shall be based upon the assumption that an equal degree of development would be allowed for similarly situated lands.

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2. Cause. Variances shall only be granted upon (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause, (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and (iii) a determination that the granting of the variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public.

3. Required To Afford Relief. Variances shall only be granted upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

4. Notice To Applicant. In cases where the variance involves a lower level of flood protection for buildings than what is ordinarily required by this chapter, the applicant shall be notified in writing over the signature of the Administrator that (i) the issuance of a variance will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as $25 for $100 of insurance coverage and (ii) such construction increases risks to life and property.

5. Department of Natural Resources Approval. All variances granted shall have the concurrence or approval of the Department of Natural Resources.

132.17 FACTORS UPON WHICH THE DECISION TO GRANT VARIANCES SHALL BE BASED. In passing upon applications for variances, the Council shall consider all relevant factors specified in other sections of this chapter and:

1. The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments.

2. The danger that materials may be swept on to other lands or downstream to the injury of others.

3. The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination and unsanitary conditions.

4. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner.

5. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.

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6. The requirements of the facility for a flood plain location.

7. The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.

8. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.

9. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program for the area.

10. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.

11. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood water expected at the site.

12. Such other factors which are relevant to the purpose of this chapter.

132.18 CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO VARIANCES. Upon consideration of the factors listed above, the Council may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose of this chapter. Such conditions may include, but not necessarily be limited to:

1. Modification of waste disposal and water supply facilities.

2. Limitation on periods of use and operation.

3. Imposition of operational controls, sureties, and deed restrictions.

4. Requirements for construction of channel modification, dikes, levees, and other protective measures, provided such are approved by the Department of Natural Resources and are deemed the only practical alternative to achieving the purposes of this chapter.

5. Floodproofing Measures.

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132.19 AMENDMENTS. The regulations and standards set forth in this chapter may from time to time be amended, supplemented, changed, or repealed. No amendment, supplement, change, or modification shall be undertaken without prior approval from the Department of Natural Resources.

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TITLE V - BUILDING AND PROPERTY REGULATIONS
BUILDING STANDARDS

CHAPTER 133
ELECTRICAL CODE

133.01 Electrical Code Adopted; Scope
133.02 Metal Conduit to Be Used in Fire Zones
133.03 Damage to Existing Building; Replacement of Wiring
133.04 Permit for Installations
133.05 Street Excavations
133.06 Reports of Completed Work
133.07 Notice to Remedy Violations
133.08 Authority to Remove Equipment
133.09 Certificate of Inspection
133.10 Wiring Not to Be Concealed Prior to Inspection
133.11 Liability of Private Persons and City
133.12 Inspection Fees Established

133.01 ELECTRICAL CODE ADOPTED; SCOPE. The National Electrical Code, 1990 Edition, as promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association, is hereby adopted by reference, except for such portions as may be hereinafter deleted, modified or amended, as the Electrical Code for the City. The following modifications of the National Electrical Code, 1990 Edition, shall apply for the City:

1. The adequate strength of the mast shall be two (2) inches steel conduit.

2. The point of attachment from the power line to the roof shall be twenty-four (24) inches.

3. The service entrance conductors' physical protection shall be rigid steel conduit to the L.B.; thereafter, thinwall may be used.

4. No thinwall conduit shall be used for underground installation.

5. All residential dwellings shall have at least 100 ampere service.

133.02 METAL CONDUIT TO BE USED IN FIRE ZONES. All new wiring or additions to present wiring or alterations to present wiring in a building used for commercial purposes and located in the fire zone of the City shall be in metallic conduit or pipe of an approved type. The fire limits of the City are hereby established to be as follows:

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All that portion of the City lying within the boundaries and limits described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the intersection of North Franklin Street and Butler Street; thence east to Madison Street; thence south to Fayette Street; thence east to Brewer Street; thence south on Brewer Street to a point due west of the northwest corner of the south sixty-nine (69) feet of Lot 129; thence east to the east line of Lot 129; thence north to the northeast corner of Lot 129, the same being also the northwest corner of Lot 128; thence east on the north line of Lot 128 a distance of thirty (30) feet; thence south to Main Street; thence west to Brewer Street; thence south to the intersection of Brewer Street and Delaware Street; thence west to the intersection of Delaware Street and Madison Street thence south to the north right-of-way line of the Chicago Central Pacific Railroad; thence west to the east bank of the Maquoketa River; thence northwesterly along the east bank of the Maquoketa River to its intersection with West Butler Street; thence east to River Street; thence south to the north line of West Fayette Street extended; thence east to the southwest corner of Lot 85, being one hundred thirty-two (132) feet west of the west line of North Franklin Street; thence north to the northwest corner of Lot 32, being one hundred thirty-two (132) feet west of the west line of North Franklin Street; thence east to the point of beginning.

133.03 DAMAGE TO EXISTING BUILDING; REPLACEMENT OF WIRING. If an existing building in the City is damaged by fire or otherwise, or altered in any manner to require the replacement of fifty percent (50%) or more of the wiring equipment, the wiring for the entire building shall be required to conform to the requirements for a new building.

133.04 PERMIT FOR INSTALLATIONS. Before commencing or proceeding with the installation or alteration of any wiring system through or by which is conveyed electrical current for power, heating or illuminating purposes, a permit therefor shall first be obtained by the contractor or person in charge of such work from the building department and it shall be unlawful to commence or proceed with such work unless such permit shall have first been obtained. The building inspector may, in the discretion of the inspector, require that plans and specifications of the proposed installation and materials be submitted to the inspector for examination and approval.

133.05 STREET EXCAVATIONS. It shall be unlawful for any person to make any excavation in or to cross with wiring any street, alley, sidewalk or public ground in the City for the purpose of laying any conduit or obtaining electrical energy, without first

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obtaining from the Council a written permit therefor. A written application shall precede issuance of any such permit, which application shall state in detail the location, depth, extent, number of ducts and the purpose which the conduit or crossing shall serve. All such conduits or crossings shall be constructed and erected in the manner prescribed by the building inspector. This section does not apply to public utility companies having franchises to occupy public place or having State permission so to do.

133.06 REPORTS OF COMPLETED WORK. Within forty-eight (48) hours after completing any installation or connection, the electrician performing the work shall file a statement with the building inspector of where and how the installation was made.

133.07 NOTICE TO REMEDY VIOLATIONS. The building inspector is empowered and has the duty to inspect and reinspect all interior wires, apparatus and fixtures used for the purpose of light, heat or power within the City whenever said inspector may have reason to believe such wires or fixtures are installed contrary to the provisions of this chapter or other ordinances of the City governing such installation. When any of such wires, apparatus or fixtures are found to be unsafe to life or property or to exist in violation of any of the laws or requirements of the City, the building inspector shall notify the persons owning or using or operating them to remedy the violation.

133.08 AUTHORITY TO REMOVE EQUIPMENT. The building inspector shall have the authority to cause the removal of all electrical conductors, apparatus or their supports or the cutting off of the current from any circuit or building if the conductors are not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter or where the electrical equipment interferes with the work of the fire department.

133.09 CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION. Any person engaged in commercial light or power transmission and furnishing current to consumers shall, before making a connection to any installation, have received from the building inspector a certificate of inspection.

133.10 WIRING NOT TO BE CONCEALED PRIOR TO INSPECTION. No wiring for which an inspection is required shall be lathed over or in any manner concealed from sight until inspected and accepted by the building inspector. The building inspector shall have the authority to remove or cause to be removed lath, plaster, boarding or any other obstruction which may prevent the proper inspection of wires or electrical apparatus.

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133.11 LIABILITY OF PRIVATE PERSONS AND CITY. The inspection and control of electric wires, apparatus, poles, conduits or other electrical equipment or the granting of certificates of inspection by the building inspector shall not tend to make the City liable on account of such control of or the granting of such certificates or lessen the liability of persons owning or installing such wires, apparatus, poles, conduits or other electrical equipment, as would exist in the absence of such inspection control or issuance of such certificates.

133.12 INSPECTION FEES ESTABLISHED. The fees for inspections required by this chapter shall be as follows:

1. Forty dollars ($40.00) for the four (4) basic electrical inspections for new dwellings and new commercial buildings, the same being the temporary service inspection, ten dollars ($10.00); the rough-in inspection, ten dollars ($10.00); the permanent service inspection, ten dollars ($10.00); and the final inspection, ten dollars ($10.00).

2. Ten dollars ($10.00) for each inspection of new wiring in existing buildings or illuminated signs.

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TITLE V - BUILDING AND PROPERTY REGULATIONS
BUILDING STANDARDS

CHAPTER 134
PLUMBING CODE

134.01 PLUMBING CODE ADOPTED; SCOPE. The Uniform Plumbing Code, 1991 Edition, as promulgated by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, is hereby adopted by reference, except for such portions as may be hereinafter deleted, modified or amended, as the Plumbing Code for the City and shall govern the installation and alteration of plumbing equipment in the City. The following modifications of the Uniform Plumbing Code, 1991 Edition, shall apply for the City:

1. The building sewer, beginning two (2) feet from any building or structure and which includes through the footings shall be of iron or cast iron pipe, up to and including first cleanout. The first cleanout shall be inside the building no more than five (5) feet from the basement wall. A cleanout shall also be installed on the end of the main line.

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CITY OF MANCHESTER IOWA

